

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Joseph Hill Family Cabin

other names/site number Joseph Sr. and Ann Hill Cabin, Joseph Jr. and Ellen Hill Cabin

2. Location

street & number 2133 West 1000 South not for publication

city or town Layton vicinity

state Utah code UT county Davis code 011 zip code 84041

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Utah Division of State History / Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Joseph Hill Family Cabin
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	2	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 family dwelling

DOMESTIC: bathhouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: single pen

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: LOG

roof: WOOD SHINGLES

other:

Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Joseph Hill Family Cabin, built sometime between 1851 and 1858, is a one-story single-pen log cabin, located at 2133 W. 1000 South in Layton, Davis County, Utah. After a period of vacancy and deterioration, the cabin was rehabilitated around 1990 when it was raised and placed on a concrete pad. The rehabilitation included replacement logs from a derelict barn on site, re-chinking, replacement windows and interior casings, gable trim, an interior brick chimney, drop ceiling, and a new roof with wood shingles. Despite these modifications in some materials and workmanship, the Hill Family Cabin retains its historic integrity in terms of location, design, feeling and association of a pioneer-era log cabin. Although the immediate setting of the cabin has been compromised by the landscaped yard, the wider setting is still rural as much of the original farmstead remains agricultural. A new home built on the 1.53-acre property in 2000 is non-contributing. There is also an associated historic outhouse near the log cabin, but the outhouse has been modified and moved, and is therefore considered non-contributing. The Joseph Hill Family Cabin is one of four extant log cabins in the Layton area and the only example that still retains its domestic appearance. The cabin is a contributing resource in its Layton neighborhood.

Narrative Description

Exterior

The footprint of the log cabin is a rectangle measuring approximately 19 feet by 15.5 feet with the longer sides facing east and west. The measurements of the walls vary due to the lengths of the irregularity of the logs.¹ The logs are round except for the two sill logs on the west elevation, which appear to be hewn by an axe or adze. The logs overlap with double saddle notching, although the anomalous hewn logs have V-notching. During the 1970s and 1980s, the log cabin became seriously deteriorated and the roof had collapsed. Around 1990, the cabin was lifted and a concrete pad foundation was poured. Ten percent of the logs were rotten and replaced by logs found in the ruins of historic barn on the property. The oversized round logs that sit on the foundation at the base of the west and east elevations are probably from the same source. The log cabin was re-chinked during the rehabilitation. The roof was rebuilt and sheathed with wood shingles. The pitch is close to that seen in the historic photograph; however, the overhang is wider than it was historically to better protect the logs from the elements.²

The log cabin originally faced west toward the bluff where the now abandoned road was located. There are two openings on the west elevation, one window opening on the north elevation, one door opening on the east elevation, and no openings on the south elevation. The west door opening was original. The east door may have been added when the double-hung window openings were cut, possibly in the 1880s. A circa 1920 historic photograph shows six-over-six double-hung windows with wood surrounds and sills. During the rehabilitation, the wood door and window surrounds were retained, but replacement aluminum windows with faux muntins were installed. New casings were built on the interior. The plank doors were refaced with new wood on the interior as well. Six courses of a more-recent(when was it added?)oversized brick chimney is visible on the east side of the ridgeline near the north end of the cabin.

¹ A few logs of the bent logs may be poplar or cottonwood, but the majority appear to be fir, called "red pine" by the early settlers.

² All of the described modifications are fairly common for restored pioneer-era cabins in Utah.

Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State

Interior

The interior has a single pen (single cell) open floor plan with approximately 260 square feet of space. As noted above, the new window and door casings were added around 1990 and the interior sides of the doors were refaced. The logs and chinking are visible on the interior. The floor is concrete and a drop ceiling with wide panels has been installed. There is a four-inch space between the full-height chimney stack and the north wall. The brick masonry is newer, of oversized blond brick and the stack is 1½-foot square. The historic stove currently connected to the chimney was acquired by the current owners. The bed, sideboard, and tables are replicas of historic furniture acquired by the current owners. The log cabin is well-maintained, and is infrequently used as a guest house or retreat.

Site

The Joseph Hill Family Cabin sits on roughly rectangular property of 1.53-acres, a combination of two descriptions into one legal parcel. The cabin is located at the southeast corner of the property in the backyard of the non-contributing house, built in 2000, facing north to 1000 South. The new house was built where a one-story red brick Victorian-era cottage was located before it was destroyed by fire in the 1970s. The property is mostly lawn with pasture on the three adjoining sides. There is one mature elm tree located north of the cabin. This tree is the only remnant of the copse that surrounded the cabin prior to the rehabilitation. There are newer trees with decorative boulder plantings scattered in the backyard. A non-contributing gazebo structure is in one of the plantings. Just south of the cabin in one of the plantings is a wood outhouse. Although historic and associated with the cabin, the outhouse was recently moved and does not retain sufficient integrity to be contributing. There is also new gazebo west of the cabin.

The West Layton neighborhood at the intersection of 2200 West and 1000 South retains a rural feeling despite recent construction activity in the area. There are newer homes on either side of the cabin property, but there is pasture between. A new barn sits southwest of the log cabin on a separate legal parcel. There are onion fields to the north of 1000 South. To the south is undeveloped open pasture, further south and west are marshes at the edge of the Great Salt Lake. The path of the abandoned Bluff Road is visible in aerial photographs in the vicinity of the Joseph Hill Family Cabin.

Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

COMMERCE

TRANSPORTATION

ETHNIC HERITAGE: ASIAN

Period of Significance

1851-1959

Significant Dates

1851, 1858, 1940

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Joseph Hill Jr., builder

Joseph Hill Sr., builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance includes the estimated date of construction to the 1950s' use of the cabin as a bathhouse.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Joseph Hill Family Cabin in Layton, Utah, is locally significant under Criterion A, in three distinct areas: Exploration/Settlement, Commerce, Transportation, and Ethnic Heritage. The log cabin built by the Hill family is a rare extant example from the early settlement of the area formerly known as West Layton. The exact date of construction is unknown. In local histories, the construction of the cabin has been attributed to either Joseph Hill Sr. upon his arrival in 1851 or his son, Joseph Hill Jr., prior to his marriage in 1858. Both families are considered important early settlers of the Big Field area of West Layton. The Hill cabin was never moved from the family farmstead along the Bluff Road contributing to the cabin's significance in the areas of Commerce and Transportation. Bluff Road was the preferred route for California-bound gold seekers leaving Salt Lake City to travel around the north end of the Great Salt Lake. The Hill family raised cattle on the flats below the bluff and sold beef and other commodities to the travelers. The family also represents the small minority of Mormon settlers who were lured to California by the promise of gold and silver. Joseph Hill Sr.'s extended family left Layton in 1860 and returned in 1862 after an unsuccessful and tragic journey, which resulted in the death of his wife, Ann Edith Marston Hill. After their return, Joseph Hill Jr. built a red brick house for his wife, Ellen Sheen Hill, and family. During that time Joseph Sr. may have lived in the cabin behind the brick house. The Hill Cabin is the only extant log cabin in Utah that is linked to the Bluff Road and it is the only known cabin in Layton to have continued a residential use into the twentieth century.

The Hill Cabin is also the only documented building in Davis County to be associated with the Japanese soaking tub practice (known as *ofuro*), which gives the building significance in the area of Ethnic Heritage. The continued maintenance of the log cabin as a residence likely contributed to its easy conversion to a bathhouse/dressing room in the 1940s and 1950s for one of the many Japanese families that rented farms in West Layton. Beginning in the 1920s and continuing into the 1950s, several Japanese families moved to Davis County to become farmers. Because the immigrants were discouraged from owning land, the immigrants share-cropped or rented the farms of older residents. Despite modifications that occurred during a circa 1990 rehabilitation, the building retains many of the characteristics that it had during an exceptional long period of significance that represents a century of productive use. The Joseph Hill Family Cabin is a contributing resource in its West Layton neighborhood.

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

Exploration/Settlement Significance

The history of Layton begins with the history of Kaysville, Utah. In the winter of 1847-1848, just a few months after the arrival of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) to the Salt Lake Valley, Hector C. Haight kept a herd of cattle in the area, and in April 1850, William Kay and Edward Phillips raised wheat near what became known as Kay's Creek. They were later joined by several families. By 1853, the population of Kaysville, which included present-day Layton, was 417. Among the settlers who came in 1850 was the family of Joseph and Ann Hill. Joseph Hill Sr. was born in 1806 in Sandhurst, Gloucester, England. His wife, Ann Edith Marston, was born in 1808 in Norton, Gloucester, England.³⁴ They were married in 1828 and had three children, John Calvert (born 1835), Joseph Jr. (1837) and Alice Ann Marston (1839). The family immigrated to the United States before 1850. Joseph Hill Sr. was designated a captain over a team of immigrants while crossing the plains and was known as Captain or "Cap" Hill for the rest of his life. The family was living in a log cabin on "the salt flats near or on the dividing line between

³³

⁴ The variant spelling Marsden appears frequently in secondary sources. Edith sometimes appears as her first name, but she preferred Ann.

Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State

Kaysville and Layton” by time of the 1850 census enumeration.⁵ This area was known as the “Big Field.” A hand-drawn map of the early settlement places the Joseph Hill Sr. home north of Kay’s Creek in the northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 4 North, Range 1 West.⁶

Unlike many of his contemporaries, Joseph Hill Sr. did not file for a homestead patent for his land. The first recorded claim to the land was when his son, Joseph Hill Jr., obtained a deed for 159 acres in the west half of Section 31 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company in July 1880.⁷ While the exact location of the first home of Joseph Sr. and Ann Hill is unknown, historic records agree that by the time of his marriage, Joseph Hill Jr. lived in a log cabin at the present-day intersection of 1000 South and 2200 West, although neither street existed prior to the 1880s. Joseph Hill Jr. married Ellen Sheen on December 28, 1858. Ellen Sheen Hill was born in 1837 in Berrow, England. She came to Utah in a handcart company in 1856 and settled in west Kaysville with her family. Joseph Jr. and Ellen Hill had two sons and five daughters. They lived in the log cabin until they were able to build a red brick house that faced north to a lane along the north line of Section 31 (today’s 1000 South). The 1870 and 1880 census enumerations show that after Ann Hill’s death in 1862, Joseph Sr. lived next to Joseph Jr. and Ellen. The juxtaposition combined with the Victorian-style windows added to the cabin suggest that Joseph Sr. may have lived in the log cabin on the property until his death in 1889.

By the 1880s, residents of the Layton area wanted to separate from Kaysville, which had been incorporated in 1868. They questioned Kaysville’s authority to tax their property without providing municipal services. The Layton Ward of the LDS Church, named for early settler Christopher Layton, was established in 1889. The West Layton Ward of the LDS Church was organized in 1895, one year after a court case was decided in favor of the residents. Layton became an independent unincorporated area in 1902 and an incorporated town in 1920. By the time of incorporation, roads along the section lines (e.g. 2200 West) were created to connect to Gentile Street, the main east-west road to the Layton’s growing commercial district and the railroads.

Only a tiny fraction of the thousands of log cabins built by Mormon pioneers exist today. Of the twenty-seven log cabins built before the coming of the railroad that appear in the Utah SHPO’s database of historic resources, seventeen have been moved to museums or city parks for display. For example, the circa 1865 Levi Roberts cabin originally built on Kay’s Creek was moved to *This is the Place State Park* on the east bench of Salt Lake City in 1977. The Layton area is current represented by only four extant log cabins: the Hill cabin, the Higgs cabin on Fort Lane in East Layton, the Webster cabin on Angel Street (moved 500 feet), and the Kay cabin (moved to Syracuse). More importantly the Hill Cabin is the only surviving cabin that sits on its original farmstead and was associated with the emigrant trail along Bluff Road.⁸

Commerce & Transportation Significance

As the California-bound forty-niners and later gold seekers traveled through Utah, the most common route was around the north end of the Great Salt Lake. This trail was originally known as the Salt Lake Cutoff to distinguish it from the Hasting’s Cutoff that took the ill-fated Donner party through the desert on the south side of the lake. The route, which had fewer hills and sandy soils, ended at the City of Rocks, Idaho, where it joined the California Trail. Also known as the Emigrant Road, Brigham Young encouraged travelers to take this route, which avoided the nascent Mormon settlements along the Wasatch Front. Through Davis County, the Emigrant Road was known locally as the Bluff Road, because it followed the bluffs that separated the settlement farmsteads from the marshy edges of the Great Salt Lake. Portions of the road still exist as modern roads through Davis County, for example north of Layton’s Gentile Street heading into Syracuse. Between Angel Street in Kaysville and Gentile Street, where it passed through the Hill family farmstead only

⁵ Annie C. Carr, ed., *East of Antelope Island*, (Bountiful, Utah: Carr Printing Company, 1948): 278. The historic photograph of the log cabin is from this 1948 publication. The photograph appears twice: once on page 278 and again on page 23 as an example of a typical pioneer home.

⁶ The map notes that the family was on the 1851 settlement census of Kaysville.

⁷ The Union Pacific obtained a patent for the parcel in 1879. That same year, Joseph Hill Sr. did receive a patent for 40 acres in Section 30, but there is no record of him living on the parcel during his lifetime. A deed from Joseph Sr. to Joseph Jr. for 40 acres in Section 31 was prepared in June 1880, but not recorded until 1893.

⁸ There are currently only three log cabins that represent the very early settlement of Utah: the circa 1845 Miles Goodyear Cabin in Ogden (NRIS# 71000866, moved), the circa 1848 William Hawk Cabin in Salt Lake City (NRIS# 78002671), the circa 1850 Thurston/Chase Cabin in Bountiful (NRIS# 97001322).

Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State

traces of the road are visible as ruts along property lines and utility easements. A few new subdivisions in the vicinity are resurrecting the Bluff Road along the west boundary lines. It would be very helpful to add a map that shows the path the road took in this area

Approximately a dozen families built cabins along the Bluff Road during the early settlement of West Layton; however, only the Hill cabin remains. The log cabin faced the road, which was the only connection to the neighboring settlements in the 1850s. Joseph Hill Sr. raised crops on the higher portions of his acreage while ranging cattle in the tule reeds that grew between the bluff and the eastern edge of the Great Salt Lake. By all accounts, the Mormon settlers who lived along the Emigrant Road prospered by exchanging commodities for cash with the travelers. However, the lure of gold proved too strong for some of the settlers. The first Hill family member to succumb was Thomas Bloxham Jr., the husband of Joseph and Ann's daughter, Alice Ann Marston Hill. Thomas and Alice were married in 1856 and had two children by April 1859. Sometime after July 1859, Thomas Bloxham left for the gold fields of north central California. Alice never heard from him again and he was declared dead after seven years.⁹ She married his younger brother, John Bloxham, in 1867.¹⁰ In the summer of 1860, Joseph Hill Jr. and the families of his two sons loaded up their wagons and began their journey along the Salt Lake Cutoff. Sources give conflicting information about whether they went to seek gold and silver at the Comstock Lode or were part of an organized expedition of Mormons sent to settle the area. There is also conflicting information on whether Alice Hill Bloxham and her children went with them. If she stayed behind, she may have occupied the log cabin during the Hill families' absence.¹¹

The expedition proved unsuccessful and ultimately tragic. The second child of Joseph Jr. and Ellen Hill, a daughter, died in 1862 at the age of nine months in Big Tree, California. Ann Marston Hill died on July 4, 1862, when the wagon she was driving overturned and crushed her leg. She was buried in a coffin made from remnants of the wagon and buried on the roadside near Carson City, Nevada. Joseph Hill Sr. and his sons returned to their West Layton farmstead soon after Ann's death. The oldest son, John Calvert Hill and his wife Mary Bennett, chose to settle the Mountain Road area of South Weber County, Utah, where they raised ten children. The 1870 census indicates that the families of Joseph and Ellen Hill, and Alice and John Bloxham, were living on the family farm in West Layton near Joseph Sr. By the time of the 1880 census, the Bloxhams had moved to Idaho. Joseph Sr. and Joseph Jr. were listed as farmers living in adjacent households. At his death on August 21, 1889, Joseph Hill Sr. was praised as a pioneer farmer and stock-raiser.

Joseph and Ellen Hill appear on the 1900 census with their youngest son David Franklin "Frank" Hill. They were living in the red brick house. Their youngest daughter, Emeline, and her recent husband, Christopher Burton, were renting the adjacent household. This may possibly be the cabin since there is no record of another home being constructed on the farmstead until two decades later. David Franklin Hill married Amanda Jane Bennett in 1903. By the time of the 1910 census, Frank D. and Amanda J. were living with their three children in the same household as Joseph and Ellen. Ellen Sheen Hill died at home the age of eighty in 1917. Joseph Hill Jr. died on May 8, 1929, at the age of eighty-nine. His success as a farmer and stock-raiser on the Bluff Road kept the family farmstead intact well into the twentieth century. The property had decreased by only forty acres when the life estate of Joseph Hill Jr. was terminated in 1930.

David Franklin Hill continued to farm the land and was the head of household on the 1920 census. He and Amanda had two sons and four daughters, although two daughters died as children. Their daughter, Cora L., and her husband, Lee Ensign, are renting the adjacent household on the 1930 census. On the 1940 census, David F. and Amanda Hill are listed as neighbors to their youngest son, Kenneth J. Hill, and his family. The farm was divided when Kenneth Hill married in 1932 and built a home for his family. Tragically David F. Hill died at home from an accidental gunshot wound on June 2, 1940. Amanda Hill appears to have moved from West Layton soon after his death. Amanda "Manda" or "Mandy" Bennett Hill died on November 7, 1965 in Bountiful, Utah. In 1971, the remaining 66.70 acres of the property was

⁹ Thomas Bloxham remained in California, married in 1877, and had four more children. He died in 1904.

¹⁰ Alice and John Bloxham had nine children. They lived in West Layton until 1870 then moved to Cambridge, Idaho. Alice Hill Bloxham died in 1907 and John Bloxham six months before his older brother in 1904.

¹¹ No members of the Hill or Bloxham families could be located on the 1860 census in Utah, Nevada or California. The census taker in the Kaysville precinct noted three unoccupied households during his enumeration.

Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State

distributed to her daughters, Elizabeth Hill Allmark, Cora Hill Ensign, and two granddaughters, Marjorie Hill Robbins and Maurine Hill Tolman.¹²

Ethnic Heritage Significance

Between the 1940s and 1960s, Amanda Hill rented out the family farm, which included the red brick house, the log cabin, a log barn, and perhaps other outbuildings. Unfortunately, the names and inclusive dates of the renters are unknown. By the 1950s, the brick house was occupied by a Japanese farming family who used the log cabin as a dressing room for their soaking tub.¹³ The dressing room (or bathhouse) was associated with the Japanese bathing custom known as *ofuro*. The deep soaking tub was not used for cleansing, but for daily warming and relaxing. The *ofuro* was the precursor of the American hot tub and similarly kept outside the main residence. The Hill cabin, located on an isolated farm in a cove of trees behind the main house, was an ideal location for a private *ofuro*, where soaking unclothed might involve multiple family members. The Japanese immigrants of West Layton were possibly sensitive to the fact that a *sentō*, a public bathhouse, would be frowned upon by their Mormon neighbors. Although many Japanese-American families in Utah likely had a soaking tub, the Hill family log cabin is the only known documented extant structure to be associated with this ritual of daily life for Japanese immigrants in West Layton.¹⁴ For this reason, the Joseph Hill Family Cabin is also significant in the area of Ethnic Heritage, in particular with the Japanese and Japanese-American experience in northern Utah.

The first Japanese immigrants arrived in Davis County to help construct the Oregon Short Line railroad between Kaysville and Layton in 1905-1906. The owners of the Layton Sugar Company, established in 1915, encouraged Japanese farmers to live in the area to plant and thin the sugar beets. While only three Japanese households were listed in Layton on the 1920 census, the number had increased to 31 by 1930. Due to prejudice, many Japanese farmers were unsuccessful in their attempts to purchase land, instead they leased, sharecropped, or hired-out as farm laborers. The Japanese farmers raised a variety of crops, including sugar beets, onions, tomatoes, and celery. During this period, a pattern of rental housing on farm acreage emerged, as older residents moved into town or to the homes of the children, while new arrivals farmed their land.¹⁵ On the 1940 census, which made a distinction between Layton and West Layton, thirteen out of 138 households in West Layton were headed by Japanese immigrants.

Many of the families had stories similar to Takeo and Fusa Nakaishi, immigrants from Japan (First Generation or *Issei*) who moved to Layton in 1930. They sharecropped a farm not far from David and Amanda Hill in the late 1930s. Despite giving birth to fifteen children, Fusa drove tractors and worked in the fields. Several of their Utah-born children (Second Generation or *Nisei*) had American given names and served in the US armed forces during World War II. The family of Otomatsu and Chie Miya represent a different perspective. In order to avoid being forced into a relocation camp, Oto Miya left California in 1942 and joined his brother in Davis County. During World War II, the Japanese population of Layton decreased by two-thirds. The dispersal appears to have had two factors: the intensifying persecution of the Japanese and the dramatic demographic changes that occurred after defense facilities were established in Layton, and nearby Ogden and Clearfield. The Oto and Chie Miya family moved to West Layton after the war, around 1951, and stayed for approximately ten years. A 1957 phone directory for the area lists only six additional Japanese surnames: Endo, Horiuchi, Imaizumi, Miyawaki, Okawa, and Ono. The Japanese farmers of West Layton left few distinctive physical changes on the landscape, making the conversion of a pioneer-era log cabin to an *ofuro* dressing room/bathhouse a singularly significant resource representing the contributions of this ethnic community. This legacy of a century of productive use for a log cabin is rare in Utah. You need some more information on the bath house to make this a relevant area of significance.

Recent History of the Joseph Hill Family Cabin

¹² Marjorie and Maurine were the daughters of Amanda's oldest son, Frank Vernon Hill, who died in 1926.

¹³ Interview with Bill Sanders, Layton Heritage Museum, October 2014.

¹⁴ One example noted in a local history was located in east Layton near Fort Lane: "the Isamu Satomura family had an outside shed near the house with an inset tin tub where they bath." *Layton, Utah Historic Viewpoints*, 370.

¹⁵ Layton also had a large number of Greek, Hispanic, and Filipino immigrant families in the mid-twentieth century.

Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State

In 1971, the heirs of Amanda Hill sold the property to their cousins, Joseph Flint Hill and Richard Flint, who gave a contract on the property to G. Craig and Barbara A. Jones. Sometime in the 1970s, the red brick house caught fire and burned to the ground. The log barn was a ruin and the log cabin was in poor condition by the time the Jones acquired the deed in 1986. In 1991, the property was sold to Randall Calvin Layton, who sold it to the current owners, Robert J. and Odessa H. Harris. Odessa is a descendant of Joseph Hill Sr. Robert and Odessa Harris family built a new home facing 1000 South in the year 2000. They continue to carefully maintain the restored log cabin on their property.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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West Layton/Layton 2nd Wards, 1895-1995. Layton, Utah: Layton 2nd Ward, 1995.

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Joseph Hill Family Cabin
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah
County and State

____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.53 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude References
(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

Latitude 41.045065° Longitude -112.00576°

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

BEG AT A PT 196.07 FT E ALG THE SEC LINE & S 33.00 FT FR THE NW COR OF SEC 31-T4N-R1W, SLM; & RUN TH E ALG SD SEC LINE 220.0 FT; TH S 200.0 FT; TH W 220.0 FT; TH N 200.00 FT TO POB. CONT. 1.00 ACRES ALSO: BEG AT A PT 416.07 FT E ALG THE SEC LINE FR THE NW COR OF SEC 31-T4N-R1W, SLM & RUN TH E 100.00 FT; TH S 233.00 FT; TH W 100.00 FT; TH N 233.00 FT M/L TO POB. CONT. 0.53 ACRES TOTAL ACREAGE 1.53 ACRES (Property Tax Number 11:087:0075)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are the current legal description associated with the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky / Preservation Documentation Resource
organization prepared for the property owners date November 11, 2014
street & number 4874 Taylors Park Drive telephone 801-913-5645
city or town Taylorsville state Utah zip code 84123
e-mail kbro@kbropreservation.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State

A



Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Joseph Hill Family Cabin
City or Vicinity: 2133 W. 1000 South, Layton
County: Davis State: Utah
Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
Date Photographed: October 3, 2014

Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State

Photograph 1 of 8

Joseph Hill Family Cabin, west elevation. Camera facing east.



Photograph 2 of 8

Joseph Hill Family Cabin, west and north elevations. Camera facing southeast.

Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State



Photograph 3 of 8
Joseph Hill Family Cabin, east elevation. Camera facing west.



Photograph 4 of 8
Joseph Hill Family Cabin, west and south elevations. Camera facing northeast.

Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State



Photograph 5 of 8

Joseph Hill Family Cabin, south elevation. Camera facing north.
Non-contributing outhouse in left foreground. New house in center background.



Photograph 6 of 8

Joseph Hill Family Cabin, north elevation and view of site. Camera facing south.
New house on right. Non-historic barn on separate parcel on left.

Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State



Photograph 7 of 8

Joseph Hill Family Cabin, interior. Camera facing southeast.



Photograph 8 of 8

Joseph Hill Family Cabin, interior. Camera facing north.

Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State

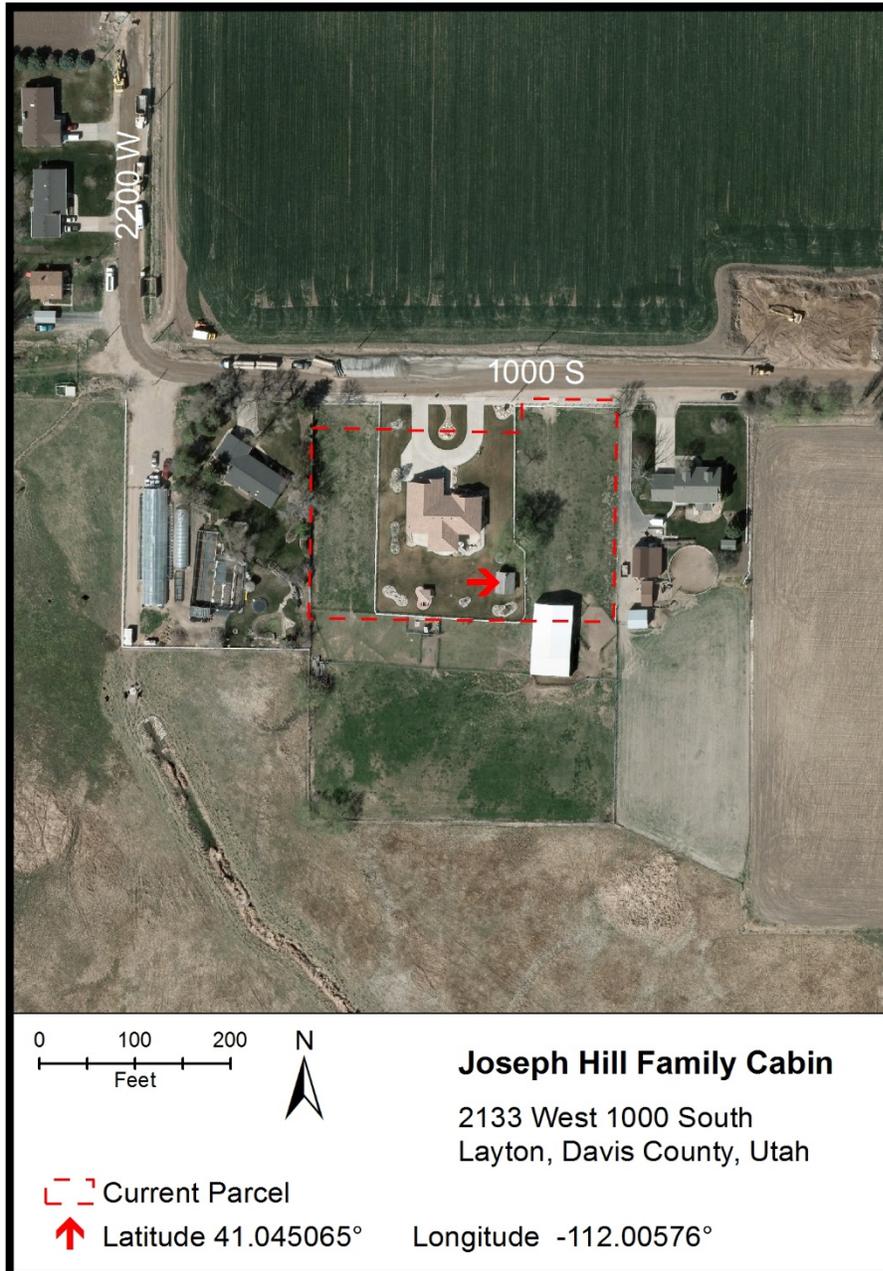


Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State

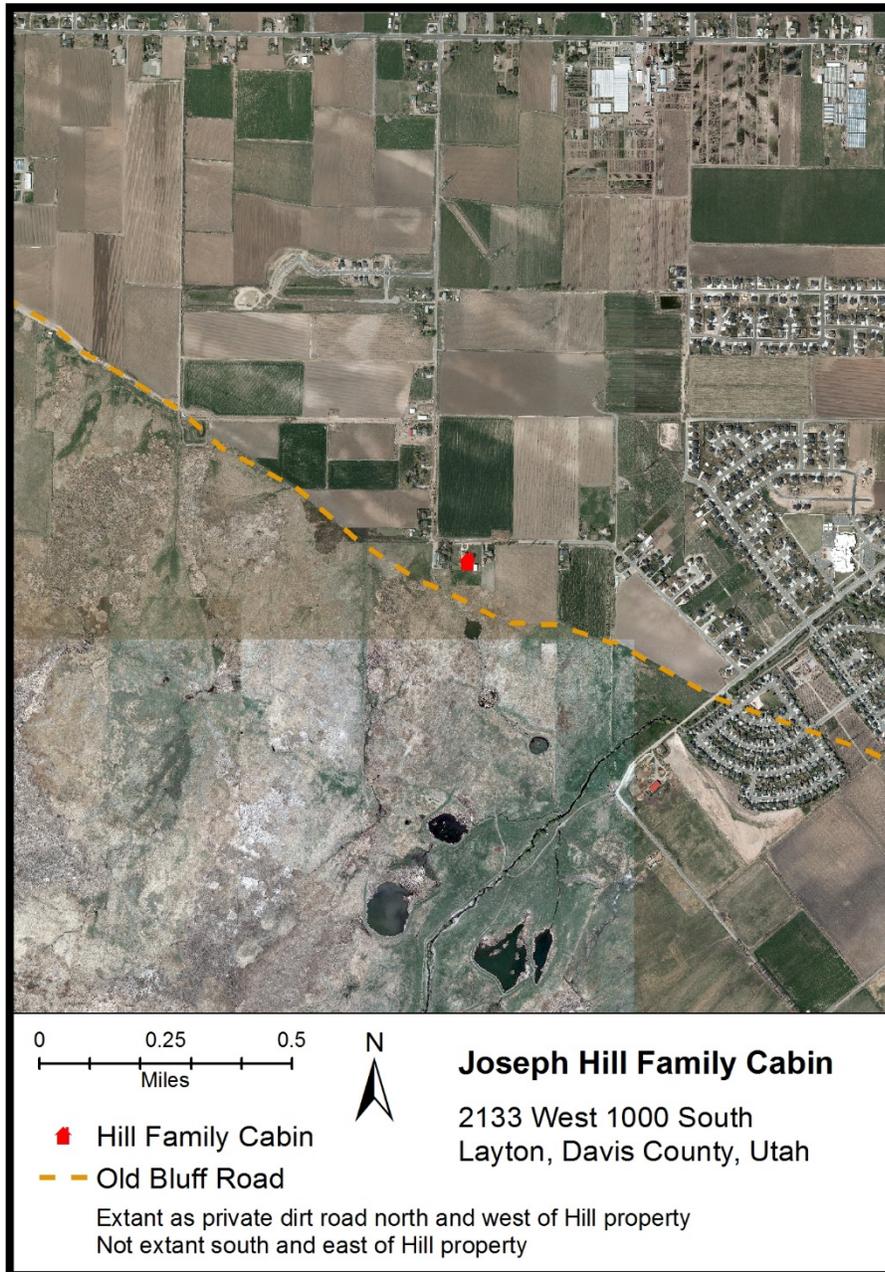


Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State



Joseph Hill Family Cabin

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State



Figure 1
Joseph Hill Family Cabin, north and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.
Photographed circa 1920. (*best available copy*)

Property Owner:

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

name Robert J. and Odessa H. Harris
street & number 2133 West 1000 South telephone _____
city or town Layton state Utah zip code 84041

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.