

A GUIDE TO
11 TOURS OF UTAH
HISTORIC SITES

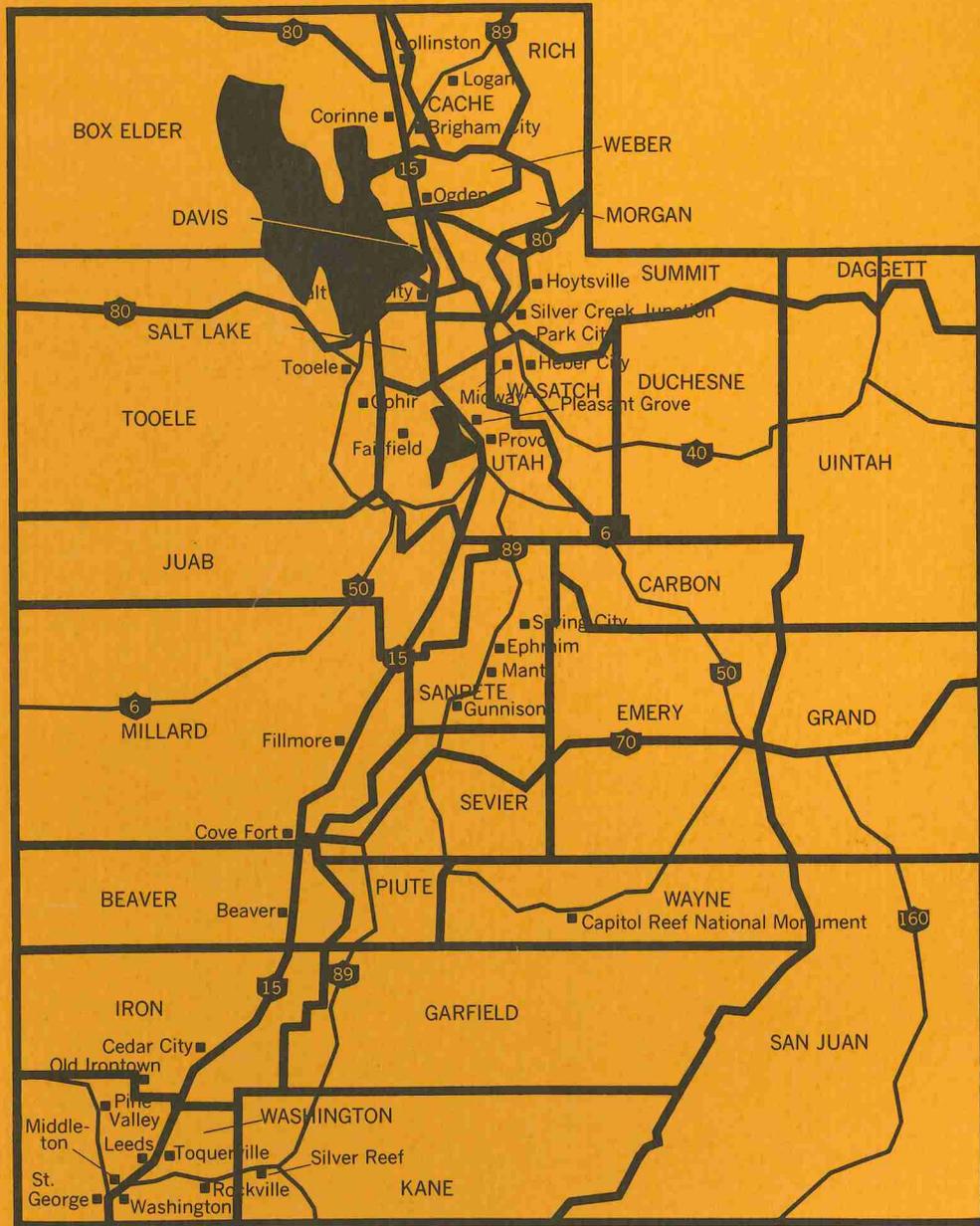
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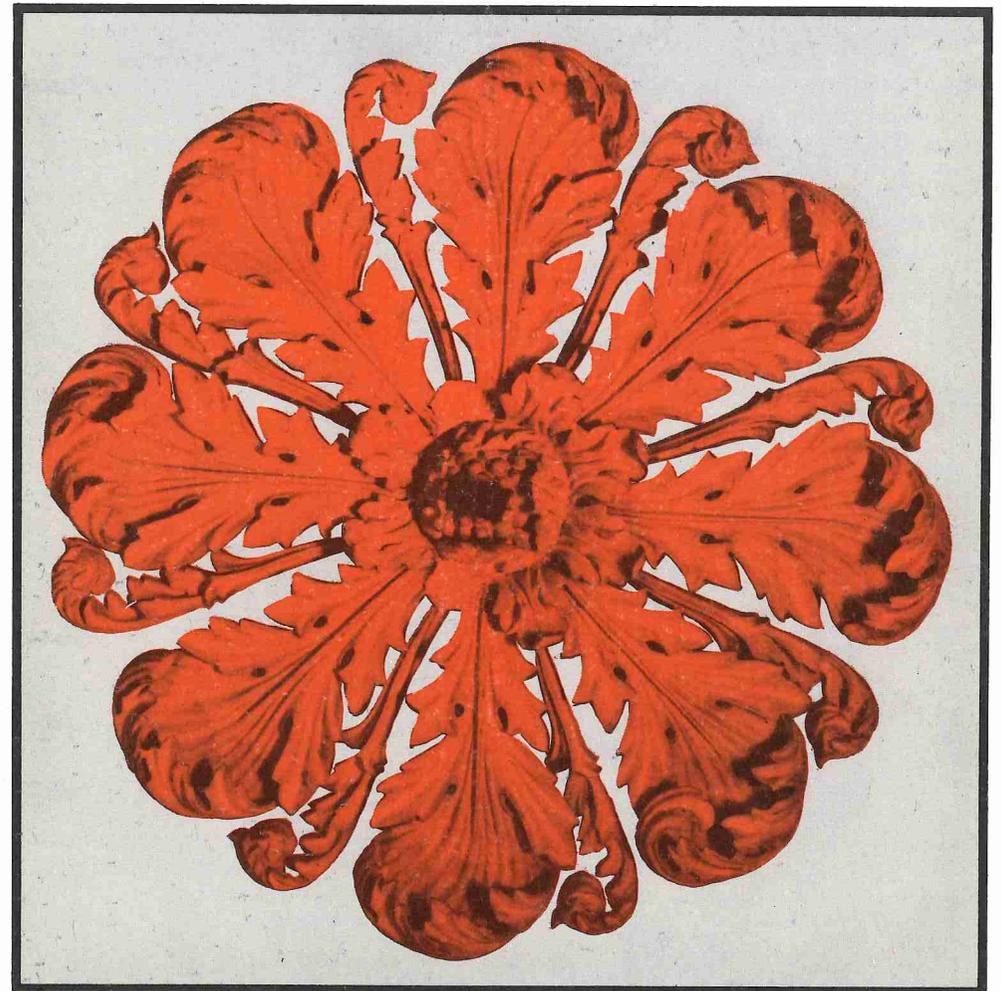
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A Guide to 11 Tours of Historic Sites

Compiled by Stephanie D. Churchill
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Welcome

The Utah Heritage Foundation welcomes you to *A Guide to 11 Tours of Utah Historic Sites*. Whether you are a visitor from out of state or a Utahn out for a weekend of discovery, we hope you will find this tour guide helpful in enjoying the historic attractions in Utah, kindling a new and lasting interest in this area, and finding the true uniqueness of the pioneers in this state.

The Heritage Foundation is a private non-profit organization which offers an opportunity for groups and individuals to pool financial and human resources in a common program for preservation.

We hope, through this guide, you will become familiar with the importance of historic preservation and restoration on the state and local level. The guide is a compilation, to date, of historic

sites identified in Utah and submitted for consideration to the Governor's Cultural and Historic Sites Review Committee.

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We welcome any suggestions you may have regarding this guide, and we also welcome your voice and your support of the Utah Heritage Foundation.

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Introduction

There is a pattern to the settling of Mormon towns in Utah that you may be interested in watching as you drive through the state.

When the pioneers arrived in Salt Lake valley in 1847, they immediately planted crops and built a fort. The city was established following a plan similar to the one drawn by Joseph Smith as early as 1833 for the "City of Zion." Very soon afterward, Brigham Young sent out groups of people to explore and colonize throughout the territory.

These colonists were generally "called" by Brigham Young or other church authorities to take their families and belongings, often having to leave whatever home they had been able to establish, to go forth and settle again. The groups were carefully chosen to include a blacksmith, a tanner, a miller, a carpenter, and perhaps also a doctor. Everyone was, or soon learned to be, a farmer.

Settlers often first lived in dug-outs while they planted crops and developed irrigation systems to insure survival. The next order of business, where Indians

were troublesome, was to erect a fort; if these precautions were not needed, a town wall was sometimes started anyway to provide employment for the townspeople. Not many of these walls have survived, since they were usually built of mud or adobe.

Early permanent houses and public buildings were built of adobe or logs. Burned brick was not produced in Utah until 1860. Local stone also came to be used for building material—rocks from the canyons and fields of Northern Utah, limestone quarried from the central part of the state, and sandstone or volcanic rock in Southern Utah.

Towns were laid out in a grid pattern with the ward chapel, the city hall or courthouse and the school often grouped together in the center of town. Unlike ranches or homesteads in other parts of the country where one family might be miles from the nearest neighbor or town, Mormon settlers lived together in their towns and each day went out to their fields surrounding the settlement—a reflection, perhaps, of the New England background of many pioneers.

Sources:

Historic Sites Survey, Utah State Historical Society.

Utah Catalog, Historic American Buildings Survey; by Paul Goeldner; published by the Utah Heritage Foundation, Salt Lake City, 1969.

Utah, A Guide to the State; compiled by the Workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration for the State of Utah;

Unless otherwise marked, historic sites are private residences or property and are not open to the public.

Key:

- (N) — National Register
- (S) — State Register
- (C) — Century Register
- DUP — Daughters of Utah Pioneers
- SUP — Sons of Utah Pioneers

Utah State Institute of Fine Arts and Hastings House, New York; 1941, 1954.

I Was Called to Dixie, by Andrew Karl Larson; The Deseret News Press, Salt Lake City, 1961.

This is the Place, by Josephine Rose and Terrell Dougan; The Deseret News Press, Salt Lake City, 1971.

Two Dozen Tours, Utah Travel Council.

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Northern Utah Tour

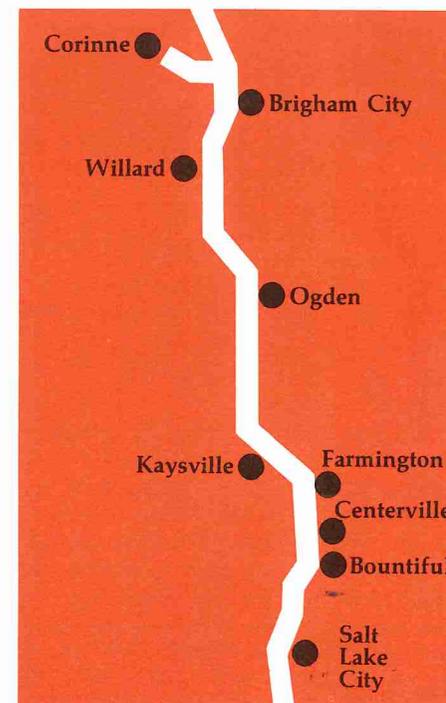
Length of main tour from Salt Lake

City: 130 miles roundtrip

Time to allow: one to two days

Season: all year, weather permitting

Accommodations: Ogden, Brigham City



The towns of Bountiful, Centerville and Farmington contain some lovely stone houses, built from stones washed out of the canyons by floods, which can be seen along the following route:

BOUNTIFUL was the second city to be settled in Utah, in September, 1847, by Peregrine Sessions.

Begin at 400 North and 200 West in Bountiful, drive along 200 West to 415 North 2nd West and 691 North 2nd West; return to 400 North, drive to Main Street, turn south to Center Street, then east to 200 East; see rock houses at 98 North 2nd East, 208 North 2nd East and 292 North 2nd East. At 300 North turn west to Main Street, and along Main Street see 583 North Main, 650 North

Main, and 701 North Main. Continue along Main Street to Page's Lane, entering Centerville.

CENTERVILLE: continue north past Page's Lane, past Porter's Lane (400 South) to 300 South; turn east to 271 South 2nd East:

Osmyn M. Deuel Home. Built in 1878, one of the first houses in Centerville, it is a fine example of a large T-shaped stone house. A stone plaque in the south gable has the inscription "O. M. Deuel, A.D. 1878." The corners of the structure have unique brick quoins. (S)

Continue east to 400 East, double back to Porter's Lane (400 South) to see stone house on SW corner. Continue north along 400 East; one-half block east on 100 North is a handsome two-story stone house; further along 400 East, see house at 252 North 400 East.

William Capener Home, 422 North 400 East. Built in 1875 by William Capener, carpenter and cabinet maker. Exterior is in original condition. Presently owned by Wallace Coombs. (C)

Duncan Estate, 445 North 400 East. Includes a home, library (originally a home), wall, garage and summer house built of rock and constructed between 1870 and 1950. The Duncan family, known for their talents as masons, built all but the summer home (built by Herman Fuller, present owner and also a stone mason). (S)

Continue along 400 East to see houses at 561 No. 400 East and 815 No. 400 East. At Chase Lane turn west to Main Street.

George Chase Home, SW corner. George Chase was a son of Isaac Chase (grist mill in S.L.C. Liberty Park). The home, built in 1860 of adobe, has been changed only by the construction of the front porch in 1917. It is still owned by the Chase Family. (S)

Thurston-Chase Cabin. This log cabin was built in 1849 by Thomas Jefferson Thurston. In 1859 George Chase moved into the cabin until his adobe home was built. The cabin then served as bedroom and guest room. Later a kitchen, bath and family room were added to the south side; original log walls are visible both from interior and exterior. (S)

Rock Granary: Built by George Chase in the mid-1870's. Bottom floor contained bins for storing grain, upper level was used as a playroom by boys of the Chase family and as a practice hall for the Centerville Band. Granary was converted into a home in 1952. (S)

The NE corner of this intersection has the **Streeper House** with its unusual mansard roof and bay windows. Continue north along Main Street toward Farmington; along the way you will see other stone houses and barns, as well as the stone retaining walls built to help control the devastating floods of the 1920's.

FARMINGTON:

Staynor-Steed Home, 79 South 100 East. Built in 1872 of rock and adobe by Arthur Stayner, important in the development of Utah's sugar industry. He was the first man to produce marketable sugar in a large quantity in Utah, in Farmington in 1882. Rafters of the house are hewn logs fastened with wooden pins; exterior walls are 36" thick. Presently owned by Jack Steed, has been in the Steed family since 1890. (C)

Franklin Richards Home, 386 North 100 East. Built early in 1860's by Franklin D. Richards for his plural wife Rhoda Harriet Foss Richards, who had also been the plural wife of Willard Richards (Franklin had married six of his uncle's wives after Willard Richards' death in 1854). The home has been in the Richards family since its construction and remains essentially the same. (S)

Drive north along 100 East and see several different types of stone houses along both sides of the street. At about 600 North, turn right onto a side road to reach

Old Rock Mill (Heidelberg Restaurant). Built by Willard Richards c. 1850, was one of the first grist mills in the community. Later served as a power station, ice house and residence. **Open** M-Th 6-10, F-Sat. 6:30-11, Sun. 2-8. (S)

Truman Leonard Home, 94 East 5th North. The original rock section was begun about 1863, but not completed for occupancy until the mid 1880's. After



Farmington Rock Mill

1898 a brick annex on the west replaced an adobe section built in 1853 or 1854. Mormon Apostle John W. Taylor purchased the home in 1898; in 1947 Harry Pledger purchased the property. (S)

Return to Main Street and drive south; stone houses line both sides of the street.

Farmington Rock Chapel, 272 North Main. Original building said to have been designed by Reuben Broadbent, built in 1861-63 by joint efforts of 160 families. In 1878, the LDS Church Primary Association was organized in the chapel; a mural by Lynn Fausett, depicting this meeting, is found on the west wall of the chapel. **Open** Sundays. (S)

KAYSVILLE:

Blood Home, 9 South 2nd West. Early pioneer home lovingly preserved since it was built in 1851 by Samuel Henderson; addition in 1860. House acquired in 1867 by William Blood and later that year the first telegraph office in that area was installed in the Blood's front room. In 1940 Alan Blood added handsome stone kitchen, bedroom and garage. Henry Hooper Blood, son of William Blood, was born in and grew up in the house, was Governor of Utah, 1932-1940. (S)

John R. Barnes Home, 10 South 1st West. First part of the house (pantry, kitchen, dining room) was built of adobe in 1851; this was incorporated within the larger structure built in 1867-68 (two-story pink brick with cement quoins

and lintels). During the 1890's another section was added to the rear of the house. Mr. and Mrs. James Gibson bought the house in 1941; according to Mrs. Gibson, the house was one of the hiding places during the polygamy persecution. (S)

Roueche Home, 1002 So. Roueche Lane. Built c. 1860 for Thomas F. Roueche, who was first mayor of Kaysville in addition to other civic and church offices. L.D.S. Church President John Taylor and George Q. Cannon stayed in the house for eight months during their self-imposed exile until the death of President Taylor in 1887. Presently owned by Leonard C. Roueche, grandson of the original owner. (S)

Gailey Home, 150 South Main Street. Built in 1857 by John Gailey, reported to be the first adobe home in Kaysville. Has been altered somewhat. (C)

OGDEN:

Miles Goodyear Cabin, Temple Square. Built about 1845, believed to be the oldest "home" in Utah. Owned and preserved by DUP. (N)

Bertha Eccles Community Art Center, 2580 Jefferson. Built in 1893 for James C. Armstrong; David Eccles (who made his fortune in lumber and sugar) purchased the home in 1896 for Bertha, one of his wives. Now a community center. **Open** M-Sat 9-5, Sun 2-5. (N)



John R. Barnes Home

Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, 24th and Grant. Designed by Gordon W. Lloyd, reported to be the oldest building in continuous use in Ogden; built in 1874 of stone from the Mendon area. **Open** M-F 9-12:30 (inquire at office). (S)

Wm. Hope "Coin" Harvey Home, 2671 Jefferson. Built in 1874, most unusual tenant was Mr. Harvey, who speculated in silver and real estate and who was a presidential candidate for the Liberty party in 1932. (S)

Smyth Home, 645-25th Street. Built in 1880's, this house was known as the "Irish Castle," including some architectural qualities common to Scots and Irish castles. (S)

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, 24th and Adams. Francis C. Woods was the architect for this church of red and gold sandstone, built in 1899. Stained glass windows and handsome carved altar are significant. **Open** M-F 9-6:30. (S)

Ogden Union Depot. Designed in 1923, grand design and scale indicate Ogden's importance as a western railroad hub. **Open** always. (S)

Scoville Broom Factory, 2441 Grant Avenue. 1½-story brick building, built in 1875 by Horatio Bardwell Scoville after being called by Brigham Young to learn to make brooms. Crops of broom corn were grown from Cache Valley to St. George, supplied brooms for northern Utah and surrounding states. (S)

John Moses Browning Home, 505-27th Street. Built in 1899 by renowned gun inventor. Now remodeled as Ogden Y.W.C.A. **Open** M-F 9-5. (S)

Summerill Foundry and Stoker Manufacturing Company, 2139 Jefferson Avenue. Although the factory has given way to school and playground, warehouse office, drive-through scale and some original fixtures remain. Founded in 1899 by Fred Summerill who serviced stoves at railroad stations around Ogden. (S)

Reed Terrace Apartments, 2343 Adams. Unique three-story brick Victorian structure was built in 1883; divided into three sections with central tower,

bay windows and mansard roof. Now owned by Newspaper Buildings Ink, Inc. (S)

Robinson Home and Carriage House, 1548-24th Street. Built in 1889 on Ogden's Nob Hill for Robert R. Robinson, ten years later purchased by Judge Alfred Whitman Agee. Presently owned by Mr. and Mrs. John Deschamps who are restoring the buildings. (S)

Heywood-Guthrie Home, 675-25th Street. Built in 1902 by Abbott Heywood, mayor of Ogden. Elegant interior has been retained almost intact; only modification was to add asbestos siding to second story. (S)

Smith-Ward Home, 161 East 2550 North. Built in 1891 by R. C. Smith for his intended bride, Martha Jane Alvord, who died of diphtheria on her wedding day. Lorenzo Ward purchased the house in 1918, has been in Ward family ever since. (C)

WILLARD: was settled in 1851 by settlers direct from the overland trek—stone houses built upon traditional New England plans, most with two rooms downstairs and two rooms upstairs. Most of the stone houses in Willard were built by a Welshman, Shadrach Jones; his houses typically have stone exterior walls and adobe interior walls.

Baird Home, 2nd West and 2nd North. Built in 1882 by Shadrach Jones for Robert Bell Baird. The original rock, taken from nearby mountains, wood scrollwork and lintels have been well maintained by present owners Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm J. Baird. Robert Bell Baird was a railroad man and musician who wrote many well-known hymns still sung today. (S)

Shadrach Jones Home, 101 West 2nd South. The locally famous stone mason, who learned his trade in Wales, built his own house in 1870. He and his wife loved to dance and at one time turned their second floor into a dance hall for young people. Now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Del Archibald. (S)

George Mason Home and Barn, 150 North 200 West. The west wing was

constructed in 1865, the east wing in 1880; Shadrach Jones was the builder. George Mason built the barn in 1857. The Mason family had 17 children—boys in the rear wing, girls in the front. Mr. Mason was evidently a man of some means as indicated by the proportions and finishing details in the house. Purchased in 1963 by Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Barlow. (S)

Richard Jenkins Davis Home, NE corner 1st South and 1st West. Built in 1861 by Shadrach Jones for Richard Jenkins Davis to house three of his four wives. It remained in the Davis family until the mud flood of 1923, when it was purchased by the flood committee and given to the Ipsen family. (S)

Omer Call Home, 95 South 1st West. Built in 1861 by Shadrach Jones, is a large T-shaped rock house. Omer Call and his twin brother, Homer, operated a flour mill to prepare cereals, at the request of Brigham Young. Present owners are Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Braithwaite. (S)

John Miller Home, 85 East Center Street. One of the early homes in Willard, built in 1870, constructed to look like Miller's idea of an English estate. Purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Bartetzki in 1957; the east wing has been finished and the interior remodeled. (S)

George Harding Home, 50 South 1st West. Begun in 1854 by Dwight Harding, one of the early settlers and member of the first Utah Territorial Legislature. Shadrach Jones was the stone mason. George Harding, a son, one of the first directors of the Willard City Co-op, made additions to the home, which served as headquarters for men left to "scorch the earth" if Johnston's Army made it necessary. House completed in 1865. (S)

Charles Harding Home, 142 South Main. Classic Greek revival rock house built c. 1870 by Shadrach Jones and Charles Harding. He and his brother, George, brought the first mowing machine and reaper to Utah and also freighted for Walker Bros. in Salt Lake City. (S)

William T. Facer Home, 40 North Main. Built in 1882 by Shadrach Jones for Mr. Facer, presently unoccupied and run-down. The home has two floors with three dormer windows on the second floor front. Presently owned by L. Don Fransden who plans to restore the house. (S)

Alfred Ward Home, 125 South Main. East wing was built by Shadrach Jones for Alfred Ward, son of Willard's first mayor, George W. Ward. The flood of 1923 deluged the home with debris and huge boulders even at the second floor level. The family cleared the entrance, but the mounded earth in the yard was never removed. (S)

BRIGHAM CITY:

Box Elder Stake Tabernacle. Begun in 1865, the original tabernacle was completed in 1890 and partially destroyed by fire; it was refinished and dedicated in 1897. It is well known for its pinnacled buttresses. (N)

Baron Woolen Mills, 56 North 5th East. The mill, which began operation in 1871, was originally founded as part of a co-operative of the L.D.S. Church; completed July 4, 1878, celebrated by the entire community. The mill operated until 1887; in 1890 it was acquired by James Baron and has since been used as a mill by the Baron family. **Open** M-F 8-5:30, Sat. 9-12. (S)

Lillywhite Home and Harper Home, Harper Ward, 4-5 miles north of Brigham City, on Highway 69. Both homes, built during the 1880's, represent a kind of distinctive folk art in early Utah pioneer



Harper Home

building. They are part of a stretch of highway which is unique in its display of lovely stone structures. (S)

Brigham City Co-op Store, Main & Forest. When the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Assoc. had to close their doors in 1878, they decided to maintain only the mercantile department in the social hall at Forest and 1st West. A rebate of tax money was used to build a new co-op store, now the First Security Bank Bldg. The grand opening was held in 1891, but the business was forced into receivership in 1895. **Open** M-F 10-4. (S)

Brigham City Co-op Planing Mill, 547 East Forest. This mill was part of the Brigham City Co-operative. The co-op, which existed for more than 30 years, is of special significance because it was the first organized in a Mormon community which was later incorporated in the United Order of 1874. Two-story adobe building, built c. 1873, was used as a combination wood and iron mill; now owned by Merrill's, Inc. **Open** M-F 2:30-5. (S)

William L. Watkins Home, 74 North 1st East. Built in 1869 of plastered adobe by Mr. Watkins, who was secretary of the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing Assoc. Now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Roy Scott Olson. (C)

CORINNE: originally an important railroad and freighting center, the town declined after the construction of the Ogden-Lucin cutoff across Great Salt Lake.

Corinne Methodist-Episcopal Church, corner of Colorado and South 6th St. Built in 1870, this is the first Methodist-Episcopal church dedicated in Utah; funds were raised by subscription in Corinne. Previously closed due to decline in population, the church is being restored. **Open**—ask for key at house across the street.

Bank of Corinne, Montana Street. Simple one-story frame and brick structure built in 1871, served as the bank until 1875. Used as Corinne City Hall from 1890 until 1961. Presently being restored as an interpretive museum by Bell Associates, Inc. (S)