

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received DEC 16 1986

date entered

MAR 11 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic DALTON, JOHN L. AND ELIZABETH, HOUSE

and or common

2. Location

street & number 2622 Madison Avenue _____ not for publication

city, town Ogden _____ vicinity of

state Utah code 049 county Weber code 057

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Ogden City Neighborhood Development Agency

street & number 2540 Washington Boulevard

city, town Ogden _____ vicinity of state Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Weber County Recorder's Office

street & number Municipal Building

city, town Ogden _____ vicinity of state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Ogden Historical Building Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1977 _____ federal _____ state _____ county local

depository for survey records Ogden City Planning Department

city, town Ogden _____ vicinity of state Utah

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Built in 1886, the Dalton House is a two story brick structure with a projecting central pavilion, highly decorative wall dormers, and a bell cast mansard roof. The lower rake of the mansard roof is covered with half round cedar shingles, while the upper rake is covered with flat seamed tin shingles. Both of the roofing surfaces at the mansard roof appear to be original, but whereas the half round cedar shingles are severely weathered, the metal roofing still appears to be functional.

A single story brick wing projects from the rear of the building, with parapet walls and a minimally raked flat roof (also of flat seamed tin shingles, and most likely original). This wing was originally flanked at both the north and south walls by shallow, covered porches -- the south porch having been partially enclosed with concrete block. These two porches are severely damaged, but the wooden posts of the north side porch, and the lintels of both porches are salvagable. The brick is soft and red, has been painted, and is fairly well preserved; but there are two small areas at the rear of the building that have lost their patina. Four of the original two-over-two sashes have survived, all of them being located at the 1st story level windows at the rear of the building.

The decorative cornice has been replaced with smooth-finished masonite on all but the south elevations. Two windows, one at the first story south elevation and one at the second story east elevation have been converted to doors and fitted with, respectively, a concrete landing and metal awning; and a deteriorated wooden stairway and landing. A concrete block landing with a small built-up covering has been added to the northernmost rear exit. These alterations probably occurred early in the 1970's when the building was converted to a four-plex. The interior stair railing has been damaged, but the railing is salvagable, and is being stored on the premises. Ivy has encroached upon the north elevation, but damage to the brick and mortar has been minimal.

A small single story brick outbuilding is located toward the northwest corner of the parcel and was probably used originally as a combination summer kitchen and storage area. A small frame building occupied this area in 1890, and was fully insured when it burned down three years later. The existing brick structure was in place by 1906. Though the summer kitchen retains its integrity, it does not contribute to the significance of this property because it was built at a later date and in a much plainer style than the house.

Total number of contributing buildings: 1
Total number of non-contributing buildings: 1

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1886 **Builder/Architect** unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Built in 1886, the John L. and Elizabeth Dalton House is architecturally significant as one of the best surviving examples of the picturesque Second Empire style in Utah. Second Empire designs were popular in Utah between about 1875 and 1890, primarily in urban areas. Downtown development in the early twentieth-century wiped out the greatest number of these highly decorative houses, and today less than a dozen examples remain. The Dalton house, with its central pavilion, ranks beside the Devereaux house (NR 1971) and the Culmer house (NR 1974) in articulating the essence of Second Empire principles. For the most part, alterations have been minor, and reversible. The removal of the cornice is probably the most significant loss.

The predominant architectural style of the Dalton house is Second Empire, a style that displayed its first popularity in such public buildings as the new Louvre, 1852-57 in Paris, and the new Executive Building of Washington D.C., 1871-88. High-style residential buildings in the Second Empire style include such examples as the Gardo house (demolished) of Salt Lake City, and the Crocker house (demolished) in San Francisco. These fully developed Second Empire buildings maintained the axiality of the Renaissance forms; and used a balance of quadrangle and circular volumes which proliferated to the point of obscuring the wall planes -- with the effect of an agitated wall mass reminiscent of the Baroque (and often called Neo-Baroque).

In Utah, a somewhat scaled-down and less-elaborate version of the Second Empire prevailed, and vernacular expressions of the style escaped much of the Neo-Baroque feeling of the larger, more pretentious examples. Several vernacular Second Empire buildings have survived in the older neighborhoods of Ogden -- notably at 511 17th Street, 2177 Jefferson Avenue, and 2135 Adams Avenue -- and in other towns in Utah. However, these buildings are all clearly Victorian adaptations of the popular late nineteenth-century side passage house type with second Empire stylistic detailing. Much of the significance of the John L. and Elizabeth Dalton house lies in its retention of the axiality which was critical to Second Empire design.

John Luther Dalton was born on October 18, 1843 in Nauvoo, Illinois; the first child of Charles Dalton (born August 22, 1810) and Mary Elizabeth Warner (born February 18, 1826). Both of his younger sisters were to die in infancy -- one in Nauvoo, shortly before the expulsion; and one at Winter Quarters on the plains of Iowa. John would later enter the Salt Lake Valley on October 19, 1848 with his family and other members of the Willard Richards Company.

At the age of 11, his father was called to an Indian mission in Idaho -- leaving John in Utah to care for his family. John's mother died two years later; and his father remarried after returning safely from Idaho.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Dalton, Mark Ardath. The John Dalton Book of Genealogy. Salt Lake City: Deseret News Press, 19...
 Kostof, Spiro. A History of Architecture. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1985.
LDS Biographical Encyclopedia. Salt Lake City: Andrew Jenson Memorial Association, 1936.
 Sanborn Insurance Maps, Ogden, Utah, 1890.
Ogden City Polk Directories.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Ogden

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

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4	5	6	3	1	9	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

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 Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Commencing at the NW corner of Lot 5, Block 3, Plat B, Ogden City Survey, thence E 140 feet, S 66 feet, W 140 feet, N 66 feet to beginning.

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title David R. Haws/Project Coordinator

organization Ogden City Neighborhood Development date November 1986

street & number 2540 Washington Boulevard telephone (801) 399-8241

city or town Ogden state Utah

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Max J. Evans*

title Max J. Evans/State Historic Preservation Officer date December 8, 1986

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

Linda M. Clelland date *3/11/87*
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
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Dalton House

Continuation sheet Ogden, Weber County, Utah

Item number 8

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On April 28, 1865 John was called to serve a mission to England, where he met his first wife, Elizabeth Mary Studer. They were married on September 21, 1866 in Peterson, Utah, and together had 11 children -- living in Peterson, Centerville, Hooper -- and finally settling in Ogden during the early 1880's.

On March 20, 1886 Elizabeth purchased a half acre parcel just south of 26th Street on Madison Avenue for \$425. On August 5, of that year, Elizabeth and John borrowed \$1500 on the property; probably to complete the construction of their new home.

In 1888 John returned to England to research the Dalton genealogies; and upon returning to Utah he participated in the founding of the first Dalton family organization.

Back in Ogden, John continued his business ventures as a partner in the firm Dalton, Nye, and Cannon. This business was located at 2376 Washington Blvd., and was a book and music store; which later expanded to include furniture and stoves. John's partners in this business were Ephraim Hesmer Nye¹, an Ogden resident; and Abraham Hoagland Cannon².

John married his second wife, Amy Edgley (born December 16, 1869) on February 17, 1890, in Paso Del Norte, Mexico. John's first wife Elizabeth had the last of her 11 children just after this marriage. When John was called to serve as President of the California Mission on August 10, 1892 he took Amy and their oldest son with him. A second son, Joseph Edgley Dalton was born in California. They left the mission field on February 23, 1894; but John moved his second family to Pocatello, Idaho -- and lived there with them -- near his father-in-law, Joseph Edgley.

John's health had been somewhat weakened moving heavy furniture and equipment at his store in Ogden. John lived in Pocatello and supported his family as a dairyman and butcher, until his death on December 29, 1908.

Elizabeth stayed in Ogden with her unmarried children. She took out a small mortgage for \$100 in 1898, and then sold the home on Madison Avenue on February 2, 1899 to James L. Porter for 3,500. On April 19th of that same year she purchased a slightly smaller home at 1153 24th Street, for \$700. She lived in this home until a few years before her death.

Although Elizabeth appears to have been provided for (by income generated from the sale of the Madison Avenue property, and by her oldest son Frederick); the separation from her husband³, and perhaps feelings of betrayal were a bitter reality for her to accept. At various times before John's death, she had herself listed as his widow, in local directories; and family legend records the sense of irony and bitterness passed on to some of her younger children.

Of Elizabeth's 11 children, 3 had died within a few months of each other in 1882; 1 additional child died in infancy; and her two oldest surviving sons preceded her in death. When Elizabeth died in Ogden on November 4, 1931, she was survived by her daughter's Audry, Mary Eunice, Rosetta, and Beatrice; and by her son Lasrence.

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A portrait of John and Elizabeth currently hangs in the old Weber Stake Relief Society Hall, on Tabernacle Square in Ogden.

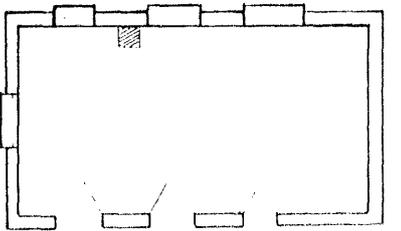
¹Born August 6, 1845 in Ashford England; President of the California mission from 1896-1901; and President of the southern States Mission from 1902 until his death on May 15, 1903.

²Born March 12, 1859, sustained as a president of the first quorum of 70 on October 8, 1882, and sustained as a member of the quorum of 12 Apostles of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on October 7, 1889; where her served until his death on July 19, 1889.

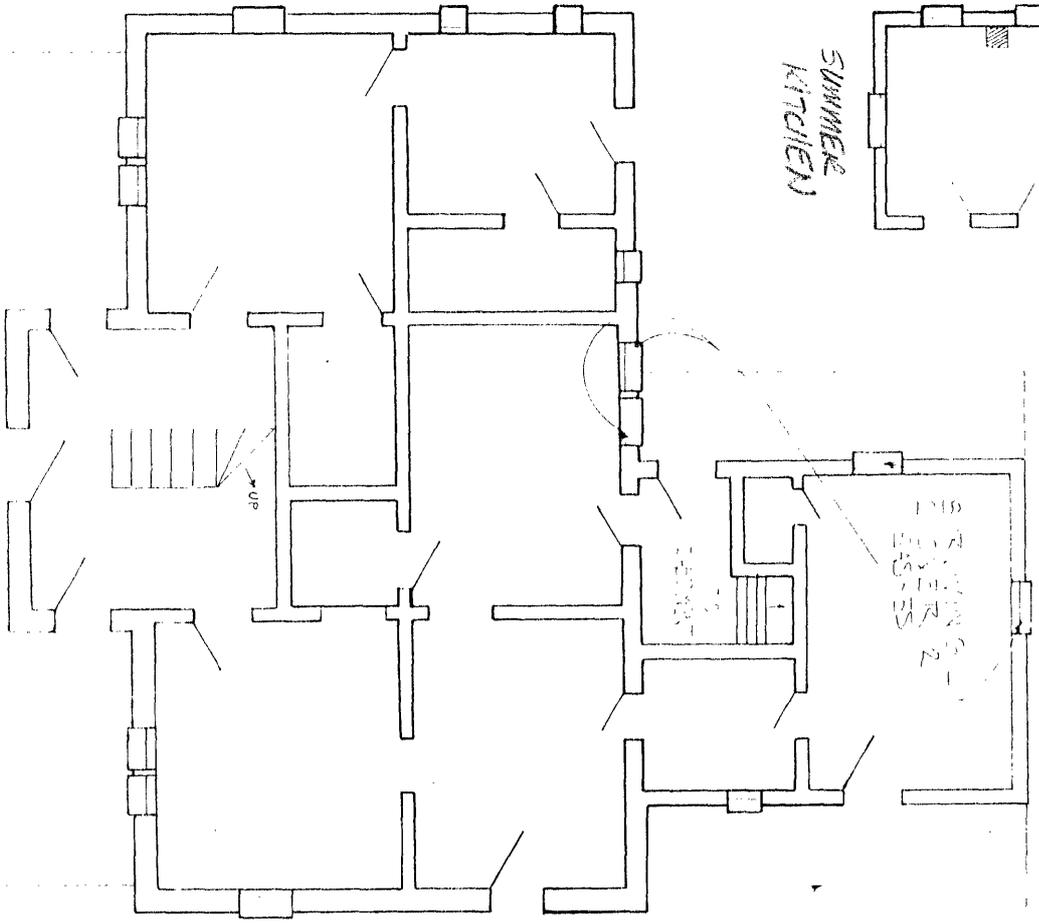
³Cohabitators were still being vigorously prosecuted in Utah, and since the declaration of the LDS Manifesto abolishing plural marriage, polygamist could find little sympathy or support even within their own communities.

2011/10/17

SUMMER
KITCHEN



MAIN FLOOR



PLAN OF
FIRST FLOOR

JOHN L. & ELIZABETH TAYLOR HOUSE
OGDEN, WEBER COUNTY, UTAH



SECOND FLOOR

