

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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FEB 26 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

DON MAGUIRE DUPLEX

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

549--551 25th Street

--NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Ogden

VICINITY OF

01

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Utah

CODE

049

COUNTY

Weber

CODE

057

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

 DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

 IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

 OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

 YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO

## PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hunter

STREET &amp; NUMBER

2733 Fillmore Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Ogden

VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Weber County Recorder's Office

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Ogden Municipal Building, Washington Boulevard

CITY, TOWN

Ogden

STATE

Utah

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Utah Historic Sites Survey

DATE

June, 1977

 FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Built in 1891 in a general Victorian style, the Don Maguire Duplex is situated in Ogden's historic Jefferson Street area. Built as a duplex with a central bearing wall separating the side by side units, the building has 2-1/2 stories and a basement. Also on the original site is the old barn, a 1-1/2 story frame structure with board and batten siding.

Old photographs reveal that the Maguire residence has not experienced major changes in appearance. The only exterior alterations are the third floor dormers, which were added early in the building's history, and a one-story frame porch along the rear wall of the building, also a relatively old addition.

The historical appearance of the interior is also basically intact. The major interior changes are the closing of one of the rear stairs, the installation of some sinks in second story bedrooms, the addition of an interior stairway leading to the third floor, and a wide opening in the central bearing wall which connects the two second floor hallways which were previously unconnected. These changes were made when the building was converted from a duplex to a boarding house.

The Maguire Duplex is basically rectangular in plan, excepting the two extended front wings, between which is the front porch. The building is bilaterally symmetrical, not only in its front facade, but also in plan. Each unit has four major rooms on each of the first two floors. (The six attic rooms were added later.) The first floor rooms, arranged in a line from the front of each unit to the rear, are the parlor, living room, dining room and kitchen. The back porches add a fifth room to each unit. Plumbed with a water system at the time of initial construction, bathrooms are located under the rear stairs on the first floor, and at the end of the hallway on the second floor.

The second floor plan, also arranged lineally, has four sleeping rooms, each accessible from a hallway which runs along the inside of the central bearing wall. Sleeping rooms also exist in the basement and third floor areas which were unfinished when the home was first built.

Virtually all of the building's fabric and ornamentation, both exterior and interior, is intact from 1891. The exterior features a red sandstone foundation with a cut stone watertable, and a red brick superstructure. Arch stones, and belt courses at the sill and lintel levels are of rusticated stone. Four ornamentally carved stones at the springlines of each of the front picture windows feature industrial (mining) tools, lamb's heads, and two inscription plaques with the date of construction in Roman numerals. Interesting detailing in wood includes the fancy posts, spindles, brackets and grill of the front porch, and the moulded and denticulated roof cornice.

Window bays in the Maguire Duplex are either square or segmentally arched. The roof is a combination truncated hip with gabled and hipped extensions. The four original corbeled brick chimneys, each of which served two stoves, are still intact. Exterior door and window trim, including hardware, is also in place.

While not elaborately appointed, the interior of the Maguire home is intact and features many decorative elements. All windows, doors and built-in cabinets are cased with richly detailed Eastlake mouldings. Much of the woodwork has its original finish. The front stairways have paneled newel posts with hand-carved finials. The sidewalls of the stairways also feature raised paneling. The railing and balusters are elegantly carved. All original doors are extant and are Eastlake in style. Original stamped brass hardware is also intact throughout the building. Moulded baseboards, tall ceilings, wood floors and iron wall grills with intricate Victorian patterns add to the historic quality of the building's architecture.

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Although the design and layout of the Maguire home is relatively unchanged, the building's maintenance has been neglected for several years. The structure is now vacant and is awaiting restoration by the new owner.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
—PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
—1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
—1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
—1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
—1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
—1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) geology
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1891

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Don Maguire Duplex is significant for its association with the life of Don Maguire, the building's owner and principal occupant. Maguire was interesting and a gifted man who made contributions in numerous fields during his life. He was a geologist, miner, archeologist, linguist, engineer, explorer and author and collector. A summary of his varied activities is given under "History" below. The Maguire Duplex is architecturally significant as a good example of a Victorian-styled two-family residence. Of particular interest is the carved stone decoration which features mining and engineering implements symbolic of Maguire's career.

## HISTORY

Born at Johnsbury, Vermont, June 13, 1852, Don was the son of John and Sarah Conwell Maguire who had come to the United States as political exiles from Ireland in 1848. Following his education in a select school, Don enlisted in the Fenian Brotherhood for the purpose of invading Canada with the ultimate design of liberating Ireland from British rule. Following this tour of military duty, which lasted from 1866-1870, Maguire traveled to the West and became engaged in mining and commercial activities. For forty-five days in 1873 he was a member of Major John Wesley Powell's United States Geological Survey Team on the Colorado River.

Having accumulated a little capital, Maguire entered college at Santa Barbara, California, and studied engineering, mathematics, French, Spanish and Arabic languages. A world traveler, Maguire made frequent use of his language skills.

After his schooling, Maguire traveled the gold fields of California and studied placer mining, after which he became assistant geologist to Professor Frank Stewart, then state geologist of Nevada. He helped in collecting the state's mineral exhibit for the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. Following this he went to Europe where, as part of the James W. Gardner party, he investigated for gold and silver mines in Greece, Sicily, Spain and later, Morocco.

After returning to the United States, Maguire organized three expeditions for trade and exploration into Arizona, and Mexico following which he turned to mining in Idaho, Montana and Oregon. Having studied crystallography and precious stones for several years, Maguire discovered a number of jet mines in Utah and opened the Chlorothalite and Sapolite gem mines southwest of Salt Lake City. He also discovered opal fields in Central Idaho and the Iolanthite and Jasper fields of Oregon.

A versatile man, Don Maguire was also a gifted writer. He was a correspondent and contributor to various magazines, newspaper and scientific journals. In 1879 he issued a volume of poems that had a wide circulation, and in the same year published a novel, The American Adventurer. His later literary works consisted of a number of volumes of fiction, including Days of Forty-Nine, Tales of the Wide West, Hidden Treasure Tales, Woman's Book of Indian Activities, Life and Times of the Great Filibuster, General William Walker, Conqueror of Nicaragua. He also prepared a manuscript entitled



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"The Life and Times of Brigham Young, The Great Mormon Leader and President of the Mormon Church."

In his scientific labors, Maguire attempted to attract the attention of the world to the mineral wealth of Utah. He represented the state's mineral and prehistoric resources at the Columbian Exposition of Chicago in 1893 at the Mid-Winter Fair in San Francisco in 1894-1895 at the Omaha Exposition in 1898 and the St. Louis Fair in 1904.

Maguire's interests also encompassed the field of archeology and during the late 1890's he made excavations of several prehistoric cities and forts in Mexico, Arizona and Utah. Several of his researches were documented by the Federal Department of Ethnology.

In 1894-1895 Don Maguire, Senator Frank J. Connors and Charles K. Bannister, civil engineer, undertook and completed the building of an electric car line in Ogden Canyon. At the time considered the largest hydro-electric plant in the United States, this work became the foundation for the Great Rocky Mountain Electric Company. Maguire was a leading figure in building a railroad line across the Great Salt Lake. After much difficulty and expenses amounting to \$13,000,000.00, work was completed. Documented by Historic American Engineering Record (HAER), the Ogden to Lucin Junction line has been described as one of the most significant feats of railroad engineering in the United States.

Architecturally, the Maguire Duplex is one of Ogden's finest Queen Anne residences. Although bilaterally symmetrical (uncharacteristic of Queen Anne), the projecting wings, ornamental woodwork, rusticated and carved stone trim, shingled dormers and gable ends, multiple roofs and gables, and decoratively corbeled chimneys give the building a quality which derives its inspiration from the Queen Anne Style. The fact that the building was designed as a side-by-side duplex and may have been taken from a house pattern book, could explain the boxiness and simplicity of its form.

Craftsmanship throughout the building is excellent. The interior woodwork, particularly the stairways and door and window mouldings, is especially well designed and crafted.

Of special interest are the carved stones at the springlines of the front picture windows. These feature mining tools, lamb's heads and inscription plaques which, considering Maguire's life and occupations, lend a touch of individuality to the building's design.