

For NPS use only
received **MAR 7 1983**
date entered

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

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

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

1. Name

historic Booth, Oscar M., House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 395 East 100 South _____ not for publication

city, town Nephi _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district

state Utah code 049 county Juab code 023

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Dr. and Mrs. Fred Catrett

street & number 149 East Center Street

city, town Nephi _____ vicinity of _____ state Utah 84648

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Juab County Center

street & number Main Street

city, town Nephi _____ state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah Historic Sites Survey /
Nephi City Survey has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes no

date Fall 1980 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City _____ state Utah

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Oscar Booth house is distinguished by its octagonal corner tower and Queen Anne ornamentation. The house is 1-1/2 stories high and has a side hall plan. A decorative staircase leads to the upper floor from the front entrance hall. Three gables project from the central hipped roof and have ornate fascias, bracketed returns, shingled siding, and paired windows with decorative frames. Windows are decorated with rusticated stone sills and lintels. A stair tower projects through the roof at the southwest corner and is topped by a conical roof with a metal cap. The porch wraps around the house beneath the tower. The porch floor and turned posts have been removed (no date), alterations which detract from the house's historic appearance but which do not affect its overall integrity. The current owners have done much to restore the home to its original condition and have plans to rebuild the front porch.

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and either drew upon a plan from a house pattern-book or from his own stylistic repertory in creating this attractive Queen Anne design in 1893. The remarkable similarity between the Booth house and the Arthur O. Clark house at 1059 East 3rd Avenue in Salt Lake City suggests that the dwellings must have shared some common point of origin. Since the Salt Lake City building permit shows that a "Thompson" was the builder on the Clark residence, it would appear that a pattern-book plan is the link between these two fine Victorian houses separated from each other by nearly 100 miles. Booth's house, whether it was his own creation or that of a Chicago architect, is an excellent example of the vernacular Queen Anne tradition in Utah.

Booth's house is vernacular, not in its lack of style, but in its typicalness. There were Queen Anne houses in Utah which accurately emulated the academic formulas for the style, but the majority of such houses abstract the major elements only--the asymmetry of massing, the side-hall plan, the use of a corner tower, the application of decorative gable shingling, and so forth--and build them into pleasing statements of the style which were both fashionable and affordable.

In 1897, Oscar Booth sold the property to H.M. McCune, a barber in Nephi. The house changed hands several times around the turn of the century before being acquired by the James W. Schofield family in 1907. The Schofields lived in the home until the 1950s and today it is locally called "the old Schofield home."

NOTES

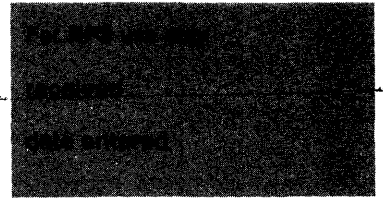
¹A firm connection cannot be established at this time between the two houses as the building permit for the Clark house lists a "Thompson" as architect. Booth may have worked for Thompson's company or it could be that the house design was independently obtained by both men from a circulating house pattern-book.

²In House Form and Culture, Amos Rapoport notes that "the vernacular design process is one of models and adaptations and variations...it is the individual specimens that are modified, not the type."

³The Oscar M. Booth house was identified as a significant site in a comprehensive survey of Nephi during the fall of 1980. Of the 27 houses recorded as significant, six--including the Booth house--were considered worthy of serious individual attention. Of these, two were early vernacular

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structures of the pioneer period and four were Victorian houses. Oscar Booth could very well have been involved in the building of many of these Victorian buildings but such historical connections and further nominations from Nephi must await future research.

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 1893 **Builder/Architect** Oscar M. Booth

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Oscar M. Booth house, built in 1893, is a fine example of the Queen Anne architectural style in Utah. Lacking the exuberant massing and textured complexity of the most well defined Queen Anne examples, the Booth house is a complete if subdued statement of the style and reflects its typical, or vernacular, form in Utah. The house type itself is identified by a side-hall plan and asymmetrical massing, while decorative elements such as the shingled gables (the use of masonry walls precluded the varied wall surface textures associated with the style), the long wrap-around porch, and the octagonal tower with conical roof, consistently articulate the stylistic principles of the Queen Anne. The Booth house is historically significant because it helps to record the assimilation of the picturesque Victorian aesthetic into the mainstream of popular architecture in late nineteenth-century Utah. Further, Oscar M. Booth was a local carpenter-builder who is best known in the Nephi area for his design of the Whitmore Mansion (National Register 1978). Nephi is a rural agricultural area some eighty miles south of Salt Lake City. Booth's background remains obscure, but it seems likely that he lacked formal architectural training and acquired his working knowledge of Victorian design through actual house building experience and from the numerous house pattern-books which dominated the trade during this period. It is reported that he worked during the 1880s and 1890s in Nephi (the Whitmore Mansion was not completed until 1898) and is responsible for many of the fine Victorian homes found there. In the 1890s, oral sources indicate that he worked on several homes in the Avenues area of Salt Lake City. The Arthur O. Clark House at 1059 East 3rd Avenue (National Register, Avenues Historic District, Salt Lake City 1980), built in 1895, is a mirror-image copy of the Booth house.¹ The similarities between the two houses are striking and point out an important but often overlooked aspect of Victorian architecture, namely the persistence at the vernacular level of a traditional design process built around the interplay between particular house "types," identified by their basic floorplan and massing, and various configurations of exterior stylistic trim.² The Clark and Booth houses are at once the same and different, they share a common plan but differ in external details. The continued identification, recording, and study of such dwellings will, in the future, make a significant contribution to the general understanding of architecture in Utah during the later nineteenth-century.³

Oscar Booth was born in 1868 in Utah and was primarily engaged in carpentry and building activities in the Juab County area until his death in 1944. Information in the County Assessor's office indicates that in 1893 Booth and his wife, Rose Broadhead, secured a bank loan to build a new house and were required "to keep the improvements on the property constantly insured in some good and reputable fire insurance company in a sum of not less than one thousand dollars." Booth undoubtedly had experience in the building trade

9. Major Bibliographical References

Juab County Records.

Goss, Peter L. "The Architectural History of Utah," Utah Historical Quarterly, 43:3 (Summer 1975), pp. 208-240.

Haglund, Karl and Notarianni, Philip, The Avenues of Salt Lake City, Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1980.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Nephi, Utah

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A

1	2
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4	2	8	1	0	0
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4	3	9	15	5	17	15
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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Beg at SW Cor Lot 1 Block 32 Plat A Nephi Townsite Survey, then west 94', North 80' to center of Salt Lreek; then meandering up the middle of creek to point, 5 rods, 17 links north of place of beg., then south 5 rods 17 links, to place of beg., containing 0.94 acre.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tom Carter/Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date October 1982

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah 84101

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 Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date February 10, 1983

For NPS use only

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

for Linda McClelland date 4/18/83
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Patrick Andrews
Chief of Registration

date 4/18/83