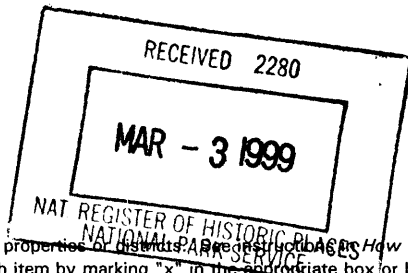


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



417

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. Please refer to the instructions on the back of this form. How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name SCOFIELD, ANNA NIELSEN, HOUSE

other names/site number Watts House/ISHS #07-17887

2. Location

street & number 2788 U.S. Highway 89 N/A not for publication
city or town Fish Haven N/A vicinity
state Idaho code ID county Bear Lake code 007 zip code 83287

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Robert M. Yohe II 2/2/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
ROBERT M. YOHE, II, State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 4-1-99

Scofield, Anna Nielsen, House
Name of Property

Fish Haven, Bear Lake, Idaho
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	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 dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Queen Anne

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD/weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Scotfield, Anna Nielsen, House
Name of Property

Fish Haven, Bear Lake, Idaho
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Family History

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1 Name of Property Scofield, Anna Nielsen, House
County and State Bear Lake County, Idaho

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Anna Nielson Scofield House is located at 2788 US Highway 89 in the small community of Fish Haven in Bear Lake County, Idaho. The house sits on a large parcel on the east side of the highway which reaches to the shore of nearby Bear Lake. It is an irregular-plan balloon-frame Folk Victorian dwelling which rests on a brick foundation. The building is clad in beaded weatherboard and has an asphalt shingle roof. The majority of window sash in the building are one-over-one double-hung wood sash. Windows and doors are trimmed with flat board casements and there is flat board trim at the corners, sills and cornices.

The building is organized into several sections which evolved over time. The southern portion of the house consists of a one-and-one-half story, side-gabled, hall-and-parlor core with a one-and-one-half story rear kitchen ell. The front of this portion of the house features a wide porch and has a central entry door flanked by a large picture window (likely dating from a late 1930s renovation) to the south and a standard sash window to the north. The porch features typical mass produced trim including turned spindles, posts and jig-sawn brackets. The south side-gable end features another picture window on the first floor and a single standard sash window. A large chimney and fireplace are located between the two rooms of the main core of this house.

The kitchen ell projects approximately from the center of the original core of the house and is contemporaneous. On the south side of the ell there is a porch similar in dimension and decorative treatment to the front porch. This porch leads to a kitchen door and standard sash window which flank a modern concrete block kitchen vent stack. The rear (east) of the kitchen ell features a gable-end with a single standard sash and an offset standard sash on the first floor. This represents the original extent of the house as built in 1896.

A substantial northern wing was added to the building circa 1910. This wing, placed perpendicular to the original side-gable core of the house, is also one-and-one-half stories in height and is two rooms deep. This wing presents its narrow end to the street and has an unusual angled three-sided window bay on the street elevation. This projection is part of the primary wall and roof system rather than a separate decorative element. It is capped with a three-sided roof which emerges uninterrupted from the north wing's main roof plain. This wing projects out from the front wall of the older south portion of the house and has a secondary entry door located at the end of the main porch where it intersects the new wing. The north wall of this wing is almost completely bare--featuring only a pair of standard sash windows at the north east corner of the building. The rear (east) of this wing features an unadorned gable-end with a standard sash gable window. There is a small, plain porch located on the first floor rear of the north wing. It serves to shelter two doors which enter into the north wing and to connect the north wing with the 1930s bathroom addition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2 Name of Property Scofield, Anna Nielsen, House
County and State Bear Lake County, Idaho

The final addition to the house consists of a small one-story bathroom which was added between the north side of the kitchen ell and the south side of the north wing during a remodeling in the late 1930s. It features a shallow hipped roof, a small fixed window and a door which exits directly outside to the north.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1 Name of Property Scofield, Anna Nielsen, House
County and State Bear Lake County, Idaho

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Anna Nielson Scofield House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C. It is an excellent and locally significant example of a rural Folk Victorian dwelling. It serves to illustrate the evolution of a typical rural dwelling during the prosperity, depression and recovery of the local agricultural economy during the first half of the 20th century. It is also one for the few remaining examples of this type of rural dwelling in its community.

Folk or vernacular housing can be defined as structures which were built to provide basic shelter for the common people. These structures tend to bear little trace of the fashionable architectural tastes or trends of their time. They are generally built with inexpensive local materials and can often trace their general plan and structural characteristics to a few basic antecedents.¹ During the later part of the 20th century, mass-produced materials--particularly milled lumber--began to be available in isolated rural communities due to expansion of the national railroad network. Folk housing began to utilize these materials and to apply them to traditional folk forms. The resultant structures were still simple and removed from the "high style" but were also substantially different from the pre-mass-consumer culture predecessors. These structures have been commonly referred to as Folk Victorian. This phase in vernacular building lasted until the advent of mail-order houses and the true dissemination of popular architectural styles into rural areas during the first half of the 20th century.²

The Anna Nielson Scofield House is an excellent local example of a Folk Victorian dwelling. The building was constructed of mass-produced lumber using the balloon framing method. It is clearly a folk house, as it demonstrates little in the way of architectural detail and has decidedly odd proportions and massing. What mass-produced decoration is present is restricted to the porch--a typical Folk Victorian practice.

The Anna Nielson Scofield House also demonstrates the typical evolution of a rural dwelling over the course of the first half of the 20th century. No portion of the American economy has been more vulnerable to the vagaries of boom and bust than rural, agriculturally dependent communities. As such, buildings in rural locales tend to evolve over time--additions or amenities being added as finances and the general economic climate would allow.

The building consists of three distinct developmental phases linked to the boom, bust and recovery of the rural economy in southeast Idaho during the first half of this century. The oldest part of the house--consisting of the southern half including the kitchen ell--was constructed in 1896 for Mrs. Anna Nielson Scofield (a local widow) by her sons Ernest and Hyrum. This portion of the house consisted of a typical side-gabled, central-chimney, hall-and-parlor house with a rear kitchen addition or ell. Although built of mass-produced lumber, the form of this initial portion of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2 Name of Property Scofield, Anna Nielsen, House
County and State Bear Lake County, Idaho

house can trace its origins to Colonial New England.³ The hall-and-parlor form is also typically associated with Mormon folk housing in Southeast Idaho.⁴ Mrs. Scofield was, indeed, a Mormon convert from Denmark who emigrated to the West in the 1850s. Initial construction of the house corresponds to the beginning of one of the most significant expansions in the rural economy which lasted from the mid-1890s through the end of the First World War.⁵ The second phase (the north wing) of the house also corresponds with this economic boom--having been constructed circa 1910. It was added to the house by Anna Scofield's son, Ernest, and his family. This was done so that he might take care of his elderly mother.

No further substantial additions were made to the house for the next quarter century. Ernest Scofield and his family continued to live in the house until his death in 1936. This period of non-activity corresponds to the hard times that beset rural communities during the 1920s and 1930s.⁶ It was following Ernest's death in the late 1930s that the final addition of a bathroom with indoor plumbing was made to the house. This corresponds to the economic recovery of the New Deal era when substantial government funds were invested in rural communities devastated by the effects of the Great Depression.⁷ As such, the period of significance for the property extends through the end of the pre-World War II recovery period in 1941.

The Anna Nielson Scofield House is one of the very few historic structures in Fish Haven that retains its historic character. Fish Haven was originally a rural agricultural community established by Mormon colonists from Utah in the 1860s and 1870s. Beginning in the 1920s, however, Fish Haven began to develop as one of Bear Lake's resort communities. This 20th century development soon overwhelmed the earlier agricultural community and many lakeside parcels were subdivided and developed for summer cabins. The Scofield House is one of the few structures of its type remaining in Fish Haven. It serves to illustrate the rural architectural development of the community and is a fine example of local Folk Victorian architecture. As such, it is worthy of listing in the National Register under Criterion C.

ENDNOTES

1. McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1988, p.63.
2. Ibid, p.109-110.
3. Ibid, p.94.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3 Name of Property Scofield, Anna Nielsen, House
County and State Bear Lake County, Idaho

4. Attebery, Jennifer Eastman, Building Idaho: An Architectural History, University of Idaho Press, Moscow, Idaho, 1991, p. 39.
5. Schwantes, Carlos A., In Mountain Shadows: A History of Idaho, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1991, p. 161.
6. Ibid, p. 189-190.
7. Ibid, p. 204-206.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Name of Property Scofield, Anna Nielsen, House
County and State Bear Lake County, Idaho

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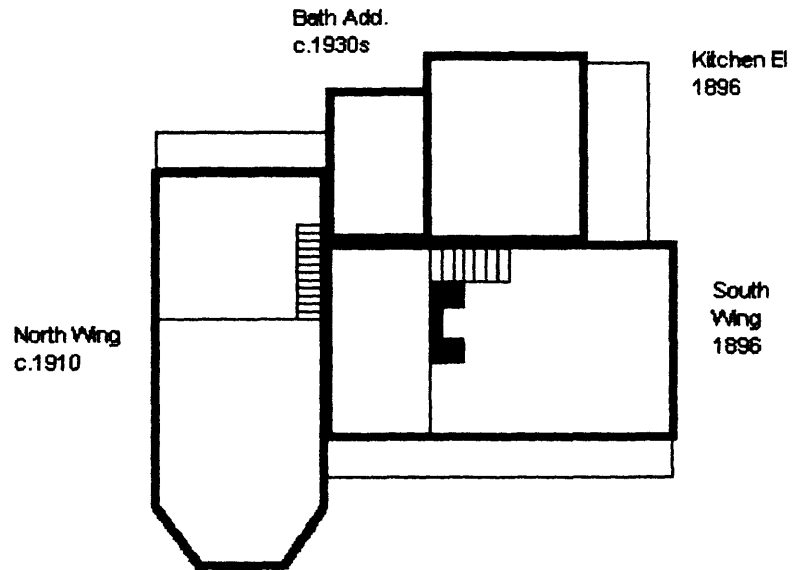
Attebery, Jennifer Eastman, Building Idaho: An Architectural History, University of Idaho Press, Moscow, Idaho, 1991.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee, A Field Guide to American Houses, Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1988.

Schwantes, Carlos A., In Mountain Shadows: A History of Idaho, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska, 1991.

Note: Information specific to the history of the Scofield family and the evolution of the Scofield House was provided via various family papers and genealogical records held by MarJean Watts, Smithfield, UT.

**Anna Nielson Scofield House
Fish Haven, Bear Lake Co.
Idaho**



US 89