

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name SCOWCROFT, HEBER, HOUSE
other names/site _____

2. Location

street & number 795 24th Street N/A not for publication
city, town Ogden N/A vicinity
state Utah code UT county Weber code 057 zip code 84401

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/A</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total
		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>-0-</u>	

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Wilson S. Martin Oct 28, 1991
Signature of certifying official Date

Utah State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)

Entered in the
National Register

Greg M. Rapsley 12/13/91

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling
FUNERARY / mortuary
HEALTH CARE / medical business/office
DOMESTIC / multiple dwelling

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE / business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Classical Revival

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
CONCRETE
roof OTHER (clay tile)
other TERRA COTTA (porch column capitals)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

This two story, foursquare type house was designed in the Neoclassical style. Located on the southwest corner of 24th Street and Monroe, the house provides a solid anchor for its smaller, less conspicuous neighbors lining both streets.

Built with brick exterior walls firmly supported on a raised concrete basement scored to appear as ashlar stone, the house displays a simplicity of form yet is embellished with rich architectural features. Nearly square in plan with a central passage, the front elevation features a strong bilateral symmetry. Capped with a shallow hipped tile roof, wide overhanging eaves, and a centrally located front dormer, the design is enriched by Neoclassical decorative elements. The front of the house is dominated by a hipped roof porch which extends the full width of the structure. Supported by four, square masonry columns topped with corinthian capitals, its wide overhanging eaves are decorated with dentil moldings and paired brackets at each column, giving the overall appearance of an Italian Villa.

The west elevation features a small projecting bay covered by a roof articulated in the same manner as the front porch, with the exception of an original deck and masonry railing on top.

The exterior walls are unpainted brick, laid in running or stretcher bond, that are pierced by both double hung and tripartite casement windows. All windows are accentuated by the use of Neoclassical stone sills, heads, and jambs. The upper windows are tied horizontally at the sill by a masonry belt course which wraps the structure.

The southeast corner of the house was originally graced by a greenhouse/porch which was discovered during the recent restoration (1989-91). The glass walls and roof had been covered by layers of brick and wood framing which have subsequently been removed. The windows and frames which were damaged or missing have been restored.

The interior of the house, originally done in the Craftsman style, is characterized by the use of stained oak doors, casings, wainscots, pilasters, and a grid work of dropped beams on the ceilings. Many of these original features remain intact or have been restored. The main interior feature is the staircase which is in excellent condition.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 2 Scowcroft, Heber, House, Ogden, Weber County, Utah

The structure has undergone several phases of change throughout its existence. The interior spaces had been sub-divided to create separate apartments on both levels. False ceilings were added which concealed the rich ceiling treatments and in many cases helped preserve them. The rear of the building had been altered by the addition of several historically insignificant structures supported by steel columns. The obtrusive additions and alterations were recently removed during restoration (1989-91), once again exposing the richness of the original design.

Adjacent to the main house is a brick carriage house which is compatible with the main structure, and contributes to the overall significance of the property. L-shaped in plan, it is covered by a flat roof. Its appearance is made compatible by the use of a wide overhanging cornice below the top of its parapet walls. This cornice is articulated using paired brackets similar to the porch and bay on the main house. Alterations to this structure appear to be minor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2 Scowcroft, Heber, House, Ogden, Weber County, Utah

Despite the interruption of Ogden's initial economic boom period by a nationwide economic depression in the early 1890s⁵, the Scowcroft business continued to expand, incorporating in 1893. By the time of John's death in 1902, the company had grown to employ a total of 75 persons and was selling to retailers within a 400 mile radius of Ogden. The firm by this time had also established buying offices on both coasts of the country: Joseph and Albert spent five to six months of every year in New York and adjacent markets while Heber worked the San Francisco and nearby markets four months out of every year. The merchandise handled at this time included groceries, dry goods, notions, gentlemen's furnishing, boots, shoes, rubber goods, hats, caps, and straw goods.⁶

The Scowcroft business continued to expand in ensuing years employing 100 by 1910⁷, 250 by 1914⁸, and 300 total employees by 1919.⁹ This phenomenal growth is due to the expansion of the company to include work clothes manufacture, canning and knitting factories, and a food and spice processing plant.¹⁰ The company later established the American Food Line and set up a regional chain of retail stores.¹¹ In 1941 the company advertised locations of its "wholesale houses" which were located in Ogden, Logan, Salt Lake, Price, Cedar City, and Richfield, Utah; Pocatello, Idaho Falls, and Twin Falls, Idaho; and Ely and Elko, Nevada.¹² The company was eventually sold to Mayfair of California in 1960.¹³

The success and influence of "John Scowcroft and Sons" is reflected in the residences that the Scowcroft families acquired at various phases of their lives. The family initially lived at 440 27th Street in a cross-wing type house built around 1880. Once the sons began to establish their own families, all relocated to

X See continuation sheet

⁵Roberts, Allen D., Scowcroft Warehouse, National Register Nomination Form, 1978, p.8-1.

⁶"John Scowcroft and Sons Co." The Standard, Ogden, Utah, Dec. 20, 1902, p.10.

⁷Roberts, Allen D. Scowcroft Warehouse, National Register Nomination Form, 1978, p. 8-1.

⁸Fohlin, E.V., ed., The City of Ogden and Weber County, Utah. (Salt Lake City: E.V. Fohlin Publishing Co., 1914) p. 207.

⁹Roberts, Allen D., Scowcroft Warehouse, p. 8-1.

¹⁰"Never-Rip Overall Gang Still Recalls Day in Factory", Ogden Standard Examiner, June 10, 1979, p. 2C.

¹¹Roberts, Allen D., Scowcroft Warehouse, item 8: p.2

¹²Advertisement. Ogden Standard Examiner, Feb. 2, 1941.

¹³"Death Takes Business Leader" Ogden Standard Examiner, July 18, 1966.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3 Scowcroft, Heber, House, Ogden, Weber County, Utah

homes located within a half block of the original family house: Albert to 422, 27th in 1890; Willard to 432 27th in 1892; and Heber to 462 27th in 1900. Joseph, the eldest, occupied the original family home at 440 27th Street once his parents and younger sisters relocated to the new family residence at 533 26th Street in 1893.¹⁴

The three homes which were built for Albert, Willard, and Heber between 1890 and 1900 were all Victorian in style, employing the central block plan type with projecting bays, a popular, contemporary design.¹⁵ The senior Scowcroft's new residence located at 533 26th Street, was built in 1893, the same year the family business was incorporated. Known as the Lancaster House, this structure was an opulent Victorian Eclectic mansion designed by W.W. Fyfe, one of the most popular architects of the territory.¹⁶ This home along with the smaller, contemporary homes of the sons are expressive of the success enjoyed by the family business. As the business grew and expanded, so did the choice of lifestyle and range of the residential options available to each family.

Of the five original family homes only one remains. Located at 432 27th Street, this brick Queen Anne cottage is comprised of a central rectangular block with projecting bays and a richly detailed front porch. The structure, which originally belonged to Willard, retains its integrity and appears to be eligible for the National Register. The Lancaster house, second home of John, was gutted by fire in 1974 and was eventually demolished in 1979.¹⁷

The rapid growth of the Scowcroft business which took place between 1910 and 1920 was reflected once again by the upgrade in the family's residential properties. All 4 sons eventually relocated to larger homes in separate parts of the city. The first to relocate was Joseph, who, upon his father's death purchased the Lancaster house in 1902. Joseph, then president and manager of John Scowcroft and Sons, was named in the elder Scowcroft's will as having the first option to purchase the home.¹⁸ The next to relocate was Albert who lived in five different locations from 1903 to 1913, at which time, while vice president of the company, built a large Prairie Style home located at 2350 Adams Avenue. This structure was designed by Eber Piers,¹⁹ a prominent local architect, who assisted in the pioneering and

X See continuation sheet

¹⁴Ogden City Polk directories

¹⁵Sanborn Maps, Ogden, Utah, 1906, #60.

¹⁶"Lancaster House Symbolized Ogden's Early Prosperity" Ogden Standard Examiner, July 22, 1979, p. 2C.

¹⁷"Landmark Home Falls for Progress", Ogden Standard Examiner, Jan. 17, 1979, p. 4B.

¹⁸"Will of Hon. John Scowcroft", The Standard, Ogden, Utah, April 17, 1902.

¹⁹Interview with Milton H. Berlin, current owner of the Albert Scowcroft House, Ogden, Utah. April 16, 1991.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4 Scowcroft, Heber, House, Ogden, Weber County, Utah

development of the Prairie style in Utah. This property retains much of the integrity necessary for listing in the National Register and, with minor rehabilitation, would likely be eligible for listing. The next to relocate was Heber, who in 1910 moved his family directly from their first residence at 472 27th Street eastward to 795 24th Street, the subject house of this nomination. Heber was serving as vice president of the business at the time of relocation. Heber lived in the house until his death in 1922. In 1923, Willard, then the vice president and assistant general manager of the family business, was the last of the four sons to leave his first home. He moved to a brick, two story, four-square type house which was likely built 10 to 15 years earlier. Plainly decorated with a Prairie style influence, the house is currently ineligible for National Register recognition.

The best remaining example from this second phase of Scowcroft family dwellings is that of Heber. Its recent restoration has returned the structure to a state unequalled in condition and integrity by any of the other remaining Scowcroft family residences.

Besides his association with John Scowcroft and Sons, Heber was involved in other leadership positions in the community including religious, political, and a diversity of business entities. Those additional business activities included the Scowcroft Investment and the Heber Scowcroft Investment companies, in which he served as president. He also acted as director of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Company of Salt Lake City as well as director of the Shupe-Williams Candy Company.

In his religion, Scowcroft was an active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, having converted to that religion prior to his emigration to the United States in 1880. At the time of his death in 1922, he was serving as a member of the Church Auditing Committee. Prior to this he served in local church leadership positions including counselor to Bishop Robert McQuarrie in the Ogden Second Ward and as a member of the Weber Stake High Council.

Heber Scowcroft also contributed to the political environment of Ogden. He was an unsuccessful independent candidate for Mayor at the first municipal election held under the commission form of government.²⁰ He was also a member of the Weber Club, a social and commercial institution that worked for the advancement of civic and industrial interests in the Ogden Area. Heber's brother Joseph served as president of the Weber Club,²¹ which was originally organized by his father, John Scowcroft.

The Heber Scowcroft residence is not only significant for its association with

X See continuation sheet

²⁰H. Scowcroft Passes Away" Ogden Standard Examiner June 30, 1922.

²¹Fohlin, E. V., ed., The City of Ogden and Weber County, Utah. p. 216.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 5 Scowcroft, Heber, House, Ogden, Weber County, Utah

its original owner and the Scowcroft family as a whole, but also for the significance of the architecture of the house, the architectural context in which it was built, and its designer, Moroni Charles Woods.²² In a newspaper article dated April 17, 1909,²³ Heber is said to have "made a study of plans for his place and has decided upon an architecture of a distinct kind." This selection of a "distinct architecture" was made at a time when new subdivisions were springing up east of the central downtown areas. One such location was the Eccles subdivision, an area in which the most contemporary residences were being designed by some of the region's most prominent architects, Leslie Hodgson and Eber Piers. These residences were designed in the Prairie style, a style which was pioneered and developed in Utah largely through the work of the aforementioned architects.²⁴ There can be little doubt that Scowcroft included the Prairie style house in his search for a "distinct architecture" before choosing the Neoclassical design. This house therefore provides a good example of one alternative available at the time of the rise of the Prairie style. Moroni Charles Woods, architect of the Scowcroft residence was a contemporary of Leslie Hodgson and Eber Piers.

Woods career as an architect began around 1900 under the influence of his father, Francis Charles Woods, who was a successful local and regional architect. By 1907 at the age of 25, Moroni Charles became a partner in the firm of F.C. Woods and Company and had full charge of the business from that time until his father's death in 1912.²⁵ It is during this period that the Heber Scowcroft house was designed. In 1915 Woods entered into a partnership with Fred G. Jensen, Architect, and the firm of Woods and Jensen was established. The business was supplemented in 1917 by the addition of the practice of Eber Piers upon his enlistment in the Navy.²⁶ The firm of Woods & Jensen lasted until circa 1925 when the partnership was terminated. Woods then practiced architecture until 1935 when he was called to serve a three year church mission in New Zealand. He died shortly after returning to Ogden in 1938. During his career Woods was involved in a wide range of projects including homes, business blocks, public buildings, schools, and churches. He is credited with the design of the Heber Scowcroft House, Weber County High School,

X See continuation sheet

²²"Beautiful Homes of Ogden", The New West Magazine, 1916, p. 42-44.

²³"Residence To Cost \$20,000", The Standard, Ogden, Utah, April 17, 1909, p. 6.

²⁴Roberts, Allen D. and Powell, Kent, Eccles Avenue Historic District, National Register Nomination Form, 1976, item 8: p.6.

²⁵Warrum, Noble ed., Utah Since Statehood, Vol. 2, p. 214.

²⁶Architects File, Ogden Landmarks Commission Files, Eber Piers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6 Scowcroft, Heber, House, Ogden, Weber County, Utah

Weber Gymnasium, and chapels for the Ogden Fourth, Twelfth, and Fifteenth wards of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.²⁷

The Heber Scowcroft house provides a good local example of the Neoclassical Style which enjoyed a degree of popularity in Utah from ca. 1900 to 1925.²⁸ Based on results of previously completed architectural surveys²⁹ and additional field reconnaissance, it appears that the Heber Scowcroft House provides the finest example of the Neoclassical style in the city of Ogden. The structure is supplemented by a well preserved carriage house which enhances the overall significance of the property. Such well preserved carriage houses are quite rare.

The Scowcroft house is one of two known examples of the Neoclassical style employed on a grand scale residentially in Ogden. Its finest rival is the Leroy Eccles house located at 2545 Eccles Avenue. This example is an eclectic combination of Neoclassical Revival, Southern Colonial, and perhaps Prairie Style which was designed by Leslie O. Hodgson in 1911. It is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.³⁰

Other examples of the Neoclassical style in Ogden are generally found in commercial, religious, and educational edifices. It is often employed on porticos of these as well as residential structures. Its influence has also been noted in smaller scale vernacular houses throughout the city.

Following Scowcroft's death in 1922, the house was sold and used as a funeral home from 1925 to 1930. In 1930 it reverted to a single family residence. From 1939 to 1943, it was used as a dental clinic of the Weber Health Association. In 1948 it was converted to apartments which continued until 1988. During 1989 to early 1991, the house was restored to serve as law offices.

²⁷"Rites Set For M.C. Woods, Former Leader of Mission" Deseret News, May 9, 1938, p.3

²⁸Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. (Salt Lake City, University of Utah Press, 1988). p. 150.

²⁹Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys of Ogden, Utah, Utah State Historical Society Preservation Office, 1985-1987.

³⁰Roberts, Allen D. and Powell, Kent, Eccles Avenue Historic District, National Register Nomination Form, 1976, item 8:p.6,8.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Abstract Records. Weber County Courthouse, Ogden, Utah.

"Beautiful Homes of Ogden", The New West Magazine, 1916. Copy in possession of Marilyn Modling, Ogden, Utah.

Berlin, Milton H. (Current owner of Albert Scowcroft House) Personal Interview by Wayne L. Balle, Ogden, Utah, April 16, 1991.

Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. (Salt Lake City, University of Utah Press, 1988).

Deseret News, Salt Lake City, Utah, (multiple listings).

Fohlin, E.V., ed., The City of Ogden and Weber County, Utah. (Salt Lake City: E.V. Fohlin Publishing Co., 1914).

X See continuation sheet

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:

- X State Historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local Government
- University
- X Other

Specify repository:

Weber County Library

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .30

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/19/6/4/0</u>	<u>4/5/6/3/5/9/0</u>	B	<u>/</u>	<u>//////</u>	<u>//////</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/</u>	<u>//////</u>	<u>//////</u>	D	<u>/</u>	<u>//////</u>	<u>//////</u>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Part Lot 7, Blk 7, Plat B, Ogden City Survey, Beginning at NE Corner Lot 7, Thence W. 7 rods, Thence S. 7 rods, Thence E. 7 rods, Thence N. 7 rods to beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Wayne L. Balle / Architect
organization Thomas G. Smith Architectural Associates date October 1991
street & number 845 South Main telephone 801-298-1666
city or town Bountiful state Utah zip code 84010

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 2 Scowcroft, Heber, House, Ogden, Weber County, Utah

Ogden City Polk directories

Architectural Reconnaissance Surveys of Ogden, Utah, Utah State Historical Society
Preservation Office, 1985-1987.

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Register Multiple Property Documentation For, 1987.

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The Standard, Ogden, Utah, (multiple listings).

Warrum, Noble, ed., Utah Since Statehood, Vol. 2, (Chicago - Salt Lake City:
S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1919).