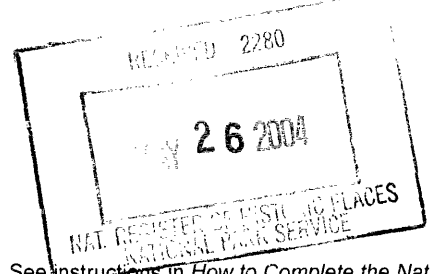


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration 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 Stone Farmstead

other name/site number Bingham/Stone Farmstead, Bingham Fort Farm

2. Location

street name 301 West 2nd Street

not for publication

city or town Ogden

vicinity

state Utah code UT county WEBER code 057 zip code 84404

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara Muehly DSHPO 5-20-04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
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 the 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] 7/6/04
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Stone Farmstead
Name of Property

Ogden, Weber County, Utah
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	
13	5	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
13	5	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 Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE: porcessing, storage,
 agricultural field, animal facility, agricultural outbuilding

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURAL/SUBSISTENCE: porcessing, storage,
 agricultural field, animal facility, agricultural outbuilding

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
 Bungalow/Craftsman

OTHER: World War II Era Cottage

OTHER: vernacular outbuildings

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, CONCRETE

walls BRICK, WOOD: weatherboard,
 plywood

roof ASPHALT, WOOD: plywood

other METAL: steel

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

Narrative Description

The Stone Farmstead, which consists of eighteen buildings (two residences and sixteen outbuildings), is one of the oldest farms remaining in Weber County. It was originally the Erastus Bingham Farmstead and was cultivated in 1851 during the settlement period in Ogden. The only building left on the Farmstead from the Bingham era is a portion of an 1860 granary, now attached to one of the residences. In 1905, tenant Thomas Mills built a large barn that is now the most significant outbuilding on the property. Chauncey and John Stone rented the farm in 1909 and purchased it in 1913. Chauncey and relative Clyde Montgomery constructed the majority of the farm buildings, including two houses. Eleven of the farmstead's sixteen working buildings retain their historic integrity. The primary residence is Chauncey's 1925 bungalow farmhouse.¹

The original 1851 Bingham ditch provides irrigation water for the 40-acre farm. It separates the large open field, which is still cultivated, from the farm buildings. They are shaded by an abundance of mature elm, catalpa and black walnut trees and other foliage.

The two houses of the farmstead are 78 feet apart and are situated along the south side of West 2nd Street. Multiple outbuildings are located behind and south of each house. Most are along the Bingham ditch, and a few were built over it. At the west end of the property are two barns and other work and storage buildings. The farmland is directly south of the ditch and outbuildings.

The farmstead's western boundary abuts the former Defense Depot, which was the largest army supply facility in the United States during World War II.² Urbanization was slow to reach this area because there were no through streets. The farms were landlocked by the expansive Defense Depot. In 1997, the depot facility was sold back to Ogden for a business park. Activity in this area increased; consequently West 2nd Street became one of the main streets into the business park. The street was rebuilt in 2002 and now has large curving sidewalks and a landscaped medium.

This northwest part of Ogden was the last surviving farming area until 1995. Since that time, 155 acres of choice farmland have been converted into moderate-income housing. The Stone farmland is now surrounded by Aspen Acres and other new subdivisions. The Stone Farmstead is the only farmland left in the city and is currently threatened by development.

¹ Written information given to Larry Douglass by Anna Stone Keogh in May 2003.

² Thomas G. Alexander and Rick J. Fish, "The Defense Industry of Utah," Utah's History Encyclopedia, ed. Kent Powell, (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994), p. 130.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

Main Farmhouse: Chauncey and Edna Stone 1925 Bungalow

The Chauncey and Edna Stone house (No. 1 on map and Photo Nos. 1-6) is a one-story bungalow house type with its narrow end facing the street. It has a gabled roof. The front of the house faces West 2nd Street. The façade is 29 feet wide, and the side of the house is 64 feet long. An empty lot and spacious yards surround the house. To the east is a 168-foot-wide lot, and to the west is a 60-foot grassy side yard with plum trees and a row of junipers bordering the sidewalk. A long gravel driveway parallels the east side of the house and leads to a storage shed and garage. Other buildings are located in the one-third-acre backyard. The nearest dwelling is the Dave Montgomery house, also part of this nomination, which is 78 feet to the west.

The Chauncey Stone bungalow has two gables at its façade - one is part of a protruding porch and the other is part of the main body of the house. Two windows are in the main gable end and provide ventilation for the attic. An Arts and Crafts element is the false half-timbering in both the gables. The bungalow's front door and windows are original.

A large front porch spans the left half of the façade and is the prominent feature of the primary facade. Four massive concrete steps with thick concrete sidewalls ascend to the porch landing. The square piers and low walls of the porch are a highly textured, grey-brown and dark red brick - the same brick as the house. The oak front door with three small lights and an original picture window to the left, are within the confines of the porch. The right picture window is outside the confines of the porch and is also original. Each window measures 5 ½ by 3 ¾ feet.

The west elevation of the house has three one-over-one, double-hung windows and a small bathroom window. It is aluminum and was installed in 1994. The four basement windows are a triple-light variety which hinge at the top and open with the bottom swinging in. The wide overhanging eaves are finished with small tongue-and-groove boards.

The rear of the house, or south elevation, contains an enclosed porch flanked by two double-hung windows. A set of double-hung ventilation windows is above the porch in the gable end. The porch, which is half the width of the house, has an off-center door. In 1985, the porch was altered. Beaded wood siding was installed over the original tongue-and-groove boards, and aluminum sliding windows replaced the originals.

The east elevation has the most diverse window pattern. A large picture window with thin double-hung sidelights dominates the elevation. It is positioned between a small, double-hung kitchen window on the south and two small casement windows on the north. Two of the three original basement windows were replaced in 1985. One is stationary and the other is sliding. Both frames are aluminum. The metal coal-chute door is in the foundation and under the kitchen window.

The interior of the house has an open and practical floor plan. It consists of a large living/dining room and kitchen on the east side and three bedrooms and a bathroom on the west side. A small hallway with storage

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

cabinets provides access from the kitchen to the bathroom and two bedrooms. A door off the living room opens into the front bedroom.

All interior details in the house are intact. The moldings, single-panel wood doors and built-in cupboards in both the bathroom hallway and kitchen have not been altered. They are made of Douglas fir. The floors are oak, and most of them have a straight tongue-and-groove design. In the living room, the boards form a rectangular pattern known as "Picture Frame."

The kitchen is spacious and has plenty of room for appliances and a 6-foot-long table. The built-in cupboards along with the sink and countertop encompass the east wall. The fir cupboard doors are a simple inlaid-panel design - three have a textured glass panel. Three large tin flour bins are underneath the countertop near the sink that is midway along the wall. These bins originally held flour, sugar and oats and swing out for access.

The center of the basement is open with a bedroom and a storage area at opposite ends. The floor-to-ceiling height is 7 feet.

Contributing Outbuildings Behind the Chauncey Stone House

The entire farm has 16 outbuildings or work buildings. Six of these are located in back of the Stone house near the irrigation ditch (see site map). The contributing buildings in this area are a 1930s gashouse, a 1926 garage/storage shed and a 1930 storage/tractor shed. The non-contributing buildings are a 1930 storage shed, which was turned into an art studio in 1988, and a chicken coop built in 1989. A 1940 shed, a few feet east of the chicken coop, was moved in 1989 from another location on the farm.

Chauncey Stone Gashouse

The 1930s gashouse (No. 2 on map and Photo No. 7) is diagonally west of the Stone house. It is a small frame structure measuring 10 ½ by 12 feet and has two shed roofs of different heights. The walls are a vertical tongue-and-groove siding. The highest roof covers the north portion of the structure, which has a 5 ½-foot-tall door in the east elevation. A square ventilation opening is on the north elevation.

The south part of the gashouse has a shed roof attached a few feet below the highest part of the north section. This south roof hasn't been shingled since the 1940s. Its roofing material consists of surplus metal lids from the Ogden Defense Depot. The south wall, which is only 4 ½ feet high, has two square holes covered with chicken wire. The building has a slight lean and is in fair condition.

Chauncey Stone Tractor Shed

A 1930 tractor shed (No. 3 on map and Photo No. 8) is a frame building with a partial hip roof. Opposite the hip portion is a gable at the façade. The shed is located directly behind the house and has three walls and an open front. It is currently used as a garage and measures 18 by 20 feet. Two of the walls were built with 9-inch

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

drop siding. The third wall (east elevation) is made of plank siding. In 1988, concrete was poured to cover the dirt floor. The building's overall condition is good.

Chauncey Stone Garage/Storage Shed

Next to the tractor shed is the original 1926 garage and storage shed (No. 4 on map and Photo Nos. 9 and 10). It is a long, narrow, drop-sided building with a gable roof and a storage area attached to the rear. Its façade consists of two wooden doors that open out from the center. Each has large steel hinges. The right door has a six-light stationary window, and the left door is missing its window. It has been patched with a large piece of plastic. The remaining two windows are on the east elevation. Each has a one-over-one light. The façade's wooden gabled end has an Arts and Crafts influence with a central vertical board being offset by diagonal ones. The garage's storage addition is made of plank siding and is 8 ½ feet long. It is a lean-to attachment with a shed roof and no windows. Two four-panel doors on the west elevation are in poor condition and don't open properly.

1940 Storage Shed

A small 1940 storage shed (No. 7 on map and Photo No. 13) with plank and beaded siding is a few feet east of the chicken coop. The shed was owned by Harvey Stone and, although it was moved to this place in 1989 from another location on the farm it is still considered a contributing building since it was not uncommon to move outbuildings to different sites on farmland.

Non-contributing Outbuildings Behind the Chauncey Stone House

1930 Storage Shed (altered)

Non-contributing outbuildings are south of the structures previously described. A large 1930 storage shed was converted into an artist's studio in 1988 (No. 5 on map and Photo No. 11). Sheets of bead-board cover the original drop siding, and the wood-frame windows were replaced with aluminum sliders. The interior was wired for electricity, and the walls were insulated and then finished with drywall.

1989 Chicken Coop

The 1989 chicken coop (No. 6 on map and Photo No. 12) built by Mike Keogh has a shed roof and plywood walls with windows facing south. The building is at the southeast corner of the backyard and borders the farmland.

Clyde Montgomery House

The Clyde Montgomery house (No. 8 on map and Photo Nos. 14-19) was built at the end of the historic period in 1953. It is a typical World War II-era cottage with a multi-gabled roof. The house is located on the south side of West 2nd Street and faces north. It has two gable ends at the façade. The left side of the facade protrudes

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

several feet and provides an extended area for the master bedroom and a recessed nook for a covered entry. The bedroom windows are a set of double-hung, one-over-one lights. The front door within the recessed entry is wood with a small diamond light. The right side of the façade has a 7 x 5-foot picture window that illuminates the living room.

The west and east elevations have wooden, double-hung, one-over-one windows. Three are located at each elevation. Each basement window has a metal frame with two lights. These windows have side pivots allowing the bottom to rotate in while the top swings out.

When this post World War II house was constructed, it was attached to the 1860 Bingham granary. The granary runs two-thirds the width of the back of the house and measures 16 feet wide and 20 feet long. Its walls are a soft-fired orange brick, and the foundation is fieldstone. It has a low, hipped roof and only one window - a 1960s aluminum slider at the east side. A frame laundry room abuts the west side of the granary. Currently, the granary is used as a den.

The interior of the Montgomery house retains its original appearance. It has single-panel doors and simple molding around the openings. The kitchen has never been remodeled - all cabinets are intact. The bathroom and bedrooms are located at the east side of the home. Arched doorways lead into the kitchen as well as a bedroom. The linoleum kitchen floor is the only one that is not hardwood.

Contributing Outbuildings Behind the Clyde Montgomery House

The following four buildings have retained their historic character, although some are in disrepair. They are located southwest of the house.

Clyde Montgomery Chicken Coop

A chicken coop facing south (No. 12 on map and Photo No. 22) is 14 ½ feet long. It has a shed roof, and the walls are made of drop siding. Each board is 4 ½ inches wide. The coop was built by Clyde Montgomery in the 1930s with salvaged wood and windows. The south wall has a row of four leaded-glass windows - all are damaged except one. Below this area is a row of wooden window frames that have no glass and are covered with chicken wire. On the east side of the coop is an attached storage area that is 7 ½ feet long and has a portal that faces south. It has a shed roof and is made with 9-inch drop siding. The coop and annex are in fair condition.

Chauncey Stone Outhouse

A few feet northwest of the coop is a small frame 1910 outhouse (No. 13 on map and Photo No. 23) with a shed roof. The building is 5 ½ feet square, has a doorway at the west side and a small window covered with plastic on the south side. The walls are 9-inch drop siding.

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Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

Clyde Montgomery Brooder House

West of the outhouse and over the winding ditch is a brooder house (No. 14 on map and Photo No. 24). It measures about 9 by 12 feet, has a gabled roof and is made of 5 ¼-inch drop siding. Windows are at each elevation. The façade faces east and has an 1870 four-panel door with a porcelain knob. The upper wood panels of the door have been replaced with glass. A three-over-three salvaged window is next to the door. The south elevation has three sets of one-over-one windows. About half of these windows are patched with plastic sheeting. The rear or west elevation also has a three-over-three window, and the north elevation has two separate double-paned windows. This building is in good condition.

Thomas Mills Barn

The most significant outbuilding is a large barn constructed by Thomas Mills in 1905 (No. 15 on map and Photo No. 24). It is 10 feet north of the brooder house and across the ditch. The barn is a large two-story structure with two attachments – a small garage to the north and a one-and-a-half-story shed to the south.

The main two-story barn faces east and measures 18 feet wide, 35 feet long and 17 feet high. The east façade has two large entry doors that are hinged at the sides and open outward from the center. The hinges are hand-forged. The walls of the barn are made of vertical plank lumber, and the roof has a layer of corrugated tin. About 1959, the historic wooden roof was rebuilt by Clyde Montgomery and Leon Reno. The pitch of the roof was decreased slightly to accommodate the full length of the tin sheets. At this time, rotting wood in the walls and in the support timbers was replaced with good lumber.

In 1946, a frame garage on the north side of the granary was moved and attached to the side of the barn by Clyde Montgomery. (Tenant Earl Salt, a relative by marriage to Clyde Montgomery, built the garage.) This 1930 garage measures 20 ½ by 9 feet, and the small side abuts the north side of the original barn. The garage front faces north and has two doors which open outward from the center. The building has a gabled roof and a variety of sidings - from vertical tongue-and-groove to a 9-inch drop. The structure has a window on the west elevation and a door with a light on the east elevation.

A 1960 shed, which is 10 feet wide and 35 feet long, adjoins the south side of the barn. The barn and the shed are the same length, but the height of the barn towers over the one-story shed. Although the shed was added out of period, its size and construction do not diminish the historic integrity of the larger barn. The shed roof is corrugated tin, and the walls are made of plank as well as tongue-and-groove siding. Three salvaged windows and a door opening are on the south side. The west side is open so cattle may wander in and out of the shed. There is no entrance from the shed into the barn. The east side of the shed has a door with hand-forged hinges and a small window.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 7

Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

Non-contributing Outbuildings Behind the Clyde Montgomery House

Two non-contributing outbuildings are located behind the Montgomery house, which were erected in the mid-1960s by Clyde Montgomery. A third, the Earl Salt Coal Shed, is historic, but has a large non-historic addition, rendering it non-contributing.

1966 Cinderblock Garage

A 1966 concrete block garage (No. 9 on map and Photo No. 20) with a gabled roof is 12 feet southwest of the house. The façade faces north and contains two large sliding garage doors mounted on an exposed steel track. Each large plywood door has three stationary lights. A three-panel door is at the east elevation, a window is at the west elevation, and three large picture windows are at the rear or south elevation.

1966 Gashouse

A small gashouse with a gabled roof was built by Clyde in 1965 (No. 11 on map and Photo No. 21). It is located along the irrigation ditch three feet west of the Earl Salt coal shed and 32 feet south of the Montgomery garage. It has a salvage door and a screened opening in the façade that faces east. Its walls are made of large plank and tongue-and-groove siding. It also has a small lean-to attachment at the south elevation.

Earl Salt Coal Shed with Addition

Tenant Earl Salt built a 12-foot-square coal shed with a gabled roof about 1930 (No. 10 on the map and Photo No. 28). Two of its walls are 5 ¼-inch plank siding; the other two are 5-inch tongue and groove siding. The shed is 32 feet south of the Montgomery garage and spans the irrigation ditch. The shed's façade faces north and has a door and a window. Its door consists of four horizontal panels, and the window is an improvised single pane. Two windows are along the east elevation, and a window and back door are on the south wall. In 1960, Clyde Montgomery built an 11 x 10-foot addition onto the east wall that doubles the size of the shed. It also has a gable roof that is three feet below the roof of the shed. The walls of the addition are a slotted plywood material, and each elevation has at least one triple-light salvage window. A plywood door cut in two sections is located at the east side of this addition. The shed is in fair condition.

Contributing Outbuildings Along Western Edge of Property

A group of three outbuildings is located at the far western boundary of the property. All are contributing. Chauncey Stone built a small milk storage shed and a milk barn in the mid-1920s, and Chauncey and his son Harvey built a nearby tractor shed in 1940. These buildings are in good condition and have retained their historic integrity.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 8

Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

Chauncey Stone Tractor Shed

The 1940 tractor shed (No. 16 on map and Photo No. 29) is a large open-front building with vertical plank siding and a shed roof. The supporting timbers on each side of the roof protrude several feet. The front faces north and measures 15 ½ feet across. Currently, it houses a tractor and a goat.

Chauncey Stone Milk Storage Shed

A circa 1925 milk storage shed (No. 17 on the map and Photo No. 30) is 69 feet west of the tractor shed and close to the milk and storage barn. It is made of 6 ½-inch drop siding and has a gable roof. The structure is 8 feet wide by 10 feet long, and the doorway is below the gable end of the facade. Both the west and south elevations have two sets of one-over-one windows.

Chauncey Stone Milk and Storage Barn

At the western end of the property is a sizable milk and storage barn (No. 18 on map and Photo Nos. 31 and 32) built by Chauncey Stone about 1926. It has a wooden gabled roof and measures 31 by 22 feet. The façade, which is on the gable end, has an entrance door and a three-over-three window above the door. The walls of the barn are board and batten siding installed horizontally (this siding is usually positioned vertically).

The north elevation, which is 31 feet long, has no windows. The south elevation, also 31 feet long, has an exit door and four windows with two-over-two lights. The back of the building, or west elevation, has a tongue-and-groove door where cows entered to be milked--they exited through the south door. The Stones no longer own milk cows.

The interior of the building contains vintage farm tools. The east side of the barn is the storage area and has a variety of harnesses and farm and blacksmith tools. The west part of the barn was used for milking and still has a concrete trough in the floor to keep it clean. This part of the barn has also become a storage area containing many blacksmith tools. In 1985, Mike Keogh added an upper loft.

Stone Farmstead
Name of Property

Ogden, Weber County, Utah
City, County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes 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" in all the boxes 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.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1905-1953

Significant Dates

1905, 1925, 1953

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Chauncey Stone, Michael Burton, Charles Price,

Clyde Montgomery (builders)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Stone Farmstead is historically significant under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A the Farmstead is significant because it is the only farmstead remaining in Ogden. It provides an excellent historical depiction of agriculture in Ogden, which has now become almost completely urbanized. Even though this county is the second smallest in the state, it was one of the most agriculturally productive per acre from 1920 to the mid-1950s.³ The importance of farming in Ogden has been overshadowed by the history of the railroad and the notorious 25th Street.⁴ The forty-acre Stone Farmstead was originally an 1851 pioneer farm and fort site;⁵ however, no pre-1900 buildings remain except for part of an 1860 granary. Most of the existing farm buildings were constructed by the Stone family between the first and second World Wars. By 1925, the farm had become a first-rate dairy and crop enterprise. The period of significance for the farm begins in 1905 when tenant Thomas Mills built a large barn, and continues until 1953 when the second farmhouse was completed. During the past ten years, all farms surrounding the Stones have been subdivided for moderate-income housing. The Stone Farmstead is significant under criterion C for the large collection of historic buildings, including a barn, two residences, and several auxiliary outbuildings, which depict the rural landscape as it was a century ago. With the majority of outbuildings still extant, the Farmstead is almost completely intact.⁶ It has forty acres of land, sixteen outbuildings and two residences. The sheds and barns are a visual record of the expansion of the farm and illustrate the variety of structures necessary to run a small farm. They were built from 1905 to 1940, and thirteen of the buildings retain their historic integrity. The primary residence was built in 1925, and the other was built in 1953. Both houses are typical styles for their time periods and have maintained historic appearance. The farmstead is a contributing historic resource in the city of Ogden.

History of Agriculture in Ogden & Weber County

When the Mormons arrived in the Great Basin area, everyone grew their own crops to survive. Brigham Young encouraged the continuation of an agrarian society by discouraging mining and limiting trade with outsiders.⁷ Farming in Utah from 1847 to 1880 was for subsistence.⁸ Raising cattle and dry farm wheat production were

³ Richard C. Roberts and Richard W. Sadler, A History of Weber County, Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1997), pp. 251-253.

⁴ Richard Roberts, "Ogden," Utah's History Encyclopedia, ed. Kent Powell, (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994), pp. 399 and 400.

⁵ Isaac Newton Goodale, "The Isaac Newton Journal 1850-1857," (unpublished journal), p. 80.

⁶ James Barnhill, Utah State University Agricultural Extension Agent, letter dated January 13, 2004.

The only large tracts of land left are a maximum of 10-acre parcels which are used to pasture and grow feed for horses and some cows.

⁷ Richard D. Poll, Thomas G. Alexander, Eugene E. Campbell, David E. Miller, Utah's History, (Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1989), p. 193.

⁸ *ibid.* pp. 200 and 201.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

introduced in the 1870s-1880s.⁹ Around 1890, farms were more commercialized, and agriculture was becoming an industry. The farmers were shipping their crops to out-of-state markets and were more dependent on national fluctuations in the economy.¹⁰ World War I stimulated agriculture exports from the state, especially sugar from sugar beets. Because Ogden was a railroad center, it also became a center for canning. One of the first canneries in the state was built in Ogden in 1890.¹¹ As the number of canneries increased, many of them received government contracts to feed the soldiers. By 1917, government contracts had been awarded to 22 Ogden canneries.¹² This era was prosperous for the Utah farmer.¹³

Between 1920 and 1940, Utah's farming industry experienced difficult times. Farm surpluses caused by the end of World War I lowered prices, and costly mechanical equipment replaced the horse and plough in the 1920s. After 1923, the state's rainfall generally declined causing periods of crop failures, especially in the dry farm areas. Making a living from the soil was challenging, and the number of farmers continuously declined. Because Utah had become dependent selling its crops, cattle and minerals to national markets, it was vulnerable to large market fluctuations. The Great Depression of the 1930s devastated the state's economy. A quarter of the state's workforce was engaged in agriculture. All 42,500 farmers were impacted. They were plagued by heavy mortgages and foreclosures. Income from agriculture in 1932 dropped 58% from what it was in 1929 and didn't recover until the early 1940s.¹⁴

Manufacturing plants, military bases and storage facilities - all built for World War II - changed the state's economy. It was again prosperous.¹⁵ However, the farmer had a difficult time finding laborers. Students, Italian and German prisoners of war, relocated Japanese Americans, and Mexican Nationals assisted farmers in growing and harvesting crops.¹⁶

In Weber County, the second smallest county, thousands of acres of valuable farmland were confiscated from farmers in the 1940s and used for military purposes.¹⁷ The Stone Farmstead was just one of many farms that was crippled by the appropriation of farmland by the War Department.¹⁸

Agriculture and the food processing industry continued to be important in Utah's economy after World War II and for a decade. The post-war cutbacks in manufacturing and military operations placed Utah's mining and food processing back into the top economic positions.¹⁹

⁹ Ibid. pp. 226-228.

¹⁰ Ibid. pp. 429-433.

¹¹ Ibid. p. 438.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid. p. 445.

¹⁴ Leonard J. Arrington, "Introduction," *Atlas of Utah*, ed. Wayne L. Walquist et. al., (Provo: BYU Press, 1981), Copyright Weber State College, pp. 1 and 2.

¹⁵ Ibid. p. 2.

¹⁶ Richard C. Roberts and Richard W. Sadler, pp. 267-270.

¹⁷ Richard C. Roberts and Richard W. Sadler, pp. 266 and 267.

¹⁸ Written information given to Larry Douglass by Anna Stone Keogh in May 2003.

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Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

History of Ogden

Settlement in the Ogden area began in November 1847. Mormon leader Brigham Young authorized Captain James Brown of the Mormon Battalion to buy the Miles Goodyear lands and buildings as follows: "...that portion of Weber County which lies between the mountains and the lake extending about fourteen miles from north to south and fifteen miles from east to west."²⁰ This land had some of the richest soil and pastures in Utah. The buildings included the 1848 Fort Buenaventura complex.²¹ Four log cabins were in the stockade, and corrals for sheep, goats, horses and cattle were outside the timber fence. The purchase price was \$1,950.²² This fort and the surrounding area were renamed Brownsville.²³

In January 1848, Captain Brown sent sons Alexander and Jesse to take possession of the property purchased from Miles Goodyear. In spring 1848, Jesse and Alexander plowed the first furrows in Weber County to prepare for planting. They also built a dam on Canfield Creek, which was the beginning of irrigation in the county. Their presence opened the door for more settlers.²⁴ The crops produced in Brownsville the first year prevented starvation in the parent settlement of Salt Lake City.²⁵

Because of flooding in 1850, the settlers abandoned the fort and built a new one west of the current intersection of 29th Street and Wall Avenue. The new structure, Brown's Fort, consisted of a stockade of cottonwood logs with 16 cabins and a school on the inside. As the population increased, other forts were constructed about the same time, namely Mound Fort near Washington and 12th Street in 1854 and Farr's Fort at the mouth of Ogden Canyon in 1850.²⁶

Brigham Young selected many people, including Lorin Farr and Erastus Bingham, to colonize the Ogden area. At the beginning of 1851, Farr became the regional ecclesiastical leader or Stake President and about the same time was appointed Mayor of the newly incorporated City of Ogden. He also established the first sawmill and gristmill located 700 feet northeast of Farr's Fort. In 1850, Bingham established his first farm where the Ogden

¹⁹ Richard D. Poll, Thomas G. Alexander, Eugene E. Campbell, David E. Miller, p. 534.

²⁰ Milton R. Hunter, Beneath Ben Lomond's Peak, (Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1944), pp. 60 and 61.

²¹ Fort Buenaventura was Miles Goodyear's trading post, stockade and cabin, which were on the east bank of the Weber River. They were at the west end of present-day 2800 Street in Ogden. Captain James Brown, who was the leader of the sick detachment of the Mormon Battalion, returned to Utah from California in 1848 with enough gold to buy Goodyear's stockade and lands.

Richard D. Poll, Thomas G. Alexander, Eugene E. Campbell, David E. Miller, p. 137.

²² Milton R. Hunter, Beneath Ben Lomond's Peak, (Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1944), pp. 60 and 61.

²³ Roberts and Sadler, pp. 55, 60 and 64.

²⁴ Ibid. p. 55.

²⁵ Hunter, p. 68.

²⁶ Roberts and Sadler, p. 55.

Gordon Q. Jones, Pioneer Forts in Ogden, Utah, (Ogden: self published, 1996), sheets 2, 3 and 4.

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City and County building now stands at 2549 Washington Boulevard. The same year, Young asked Bingham to move his farm so the City of Ogden could be established on that site.²⁷

When Farr became Stake President, the Ogden area was divided into two ecclesiastical boundaries called North Ward and South Ward. Erastus Bingham was appointed the Bishop of North Ward, so he established his new farm in northern Ogden. It bordered what is now West 2nd Street. He supervised digging an irrigation ditch from the Mound Fort area to his farm and the construction of a log schoolhouse. People began to move into this area.²⁸

In 1853, Brigham Young counseled the North Ward settlers to build a fort to protect them from possible Indian wars²⁹ like the one that occurred with the Utes in the Provo area earlier in the year. As the settlers moved south into the Provo area, they began farming on ancient Indian meeting grounds. The Mormons' drive to acquire the best farmland alienated the Indians because it separated them from their best hunting areas. It was inevitable there would be a number of clashes even though it was Brigham Young's general counsel to feed and clothe rather than fight the Indians. When news of the skirmishes reached Brigham Young, he immediately advised all Mormons, including those in the Ogden area, to build and move into the forts for protection.³⁰

Unlike some of the Utes, the Shoshones were generally friendly with the Mormons. During the harsh winter of 1854-55, the Indians lived with the Mormons in Bingham's Fort (Ogden's North Ward) because food was scarce.³¹ The fort also provided temporary housing until new settlers could build their own cabins. In December 1854, there were 562 people living there. The structure included the north tip of the Bingham farm.³²

By 1857, all occupants of the fort returned to their farms. Newcomers established 20-acre farms. By the 1860s, this northern Ogden settlement expanded its boundaries and was named Lynne Precinct. In 1890, this precinct was annexed by Ogden City and was called the Lynne Community. It became the agricultural district of Ogden.³³

²⁷ Lillian B. Belnap, Norman F. Bingham, Lester F. Scoville, Sketch of the Life of Erastus Bingham, (Ogden: published by the Bingham family, about 1955), pp. 11-14.

²⁸ Ibid.

David Moore, "Statement of David Moore," (Unpublished Document), 1899. Hunter, pp. 86-90.

²⁹ Roberts and Sadler, p. 59.

³⁰ Richard D. Poll, Thomas G. Alexander, Eugene E. Campbell, David E. Miller, pp. 357 and 358.

³¹ Isaac Newton Goodale, "The Isaac Newton Journal 1850-1857," (unpublished journal), p. 80. Hunter, p. 282.

³² Isaac Newton Goodale, p. 80.

³³ Andrew Jensen, "Lynne Ward History," (unpublished document, 1893), (LDS Church Archives, Microfilm No. LR6405 2). Hunter, pp. 533 and 534.

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History of Stone Farmstead (formerly Bingham Farm)

Grain crops produced in the Lynne Community were wheat, oats, barley, corn, alfalfa and other grasses. Commercial crops consisted of sugar beets, potatoes, tomatoes, onions and some lesser crops. There were also fruit orchards. In addition, milk and butterfat products were produced in quantity in this area and throughout Weber County.³⁴

The Bingham farm was purchased in 1913 from the Shea Family Estate by brothers John and Chauncey Stone. They were the sons of James and Mary Ellen Stone, who owned the farm across Second Street north of the Bingham farm. John was born in 1875 and Chauncey in 1880. Both were raised at the Stone farmhouse at 386 West 2nd Street. They were taught agriculture by their father and uncles and continued in this vocation throughout their lives. John and Chauncey were in their thirties when they became partners and expanded operations by purchasing the 95-acre Bingham property. Prior to the sale, they rented and worked this acreage for about four years.³⁵

The Bingham property included a cabin, barn and granary - all built by Erastus Bingham. Chauncey's cows were housed in the Bingham barn from 1910 until it blew down in a severe windstorm in the early 1920s. The cabin was moved, but the granary is still on the property and has been altered. They are not eligible for National Register listing.

When the Bingham farm was sold to the Stone brothers, it also included a large barn built in 1905 by former tenant Thomas Mills, the son of Andrew Mills. Andrew had rented the Bingham farm from 1894 until his death in 1902. Thomas ran the farm for a few years after his father's death and built a large barn in 1905 with new lumber his father had purchased.³⁶

Sarah Stone rented this barn in 1911 and used it as a laundry. She had previously worked for the Troy Steam Laundry. Sarah was still using it when her brothers Chauncey and John acquired the building with the land transaction. Sarah's laundry operated for about three years. This barn was later used for a blacksmith shop in the 1920s and 1930s where farm machinery and cars were repaired. The neighbors also used the blacksmith shop. Everyone shared tools, and nothing was locked up.³⁷

In 1908, Chauncey married Edna Kent. The newlyweds lived with the Stone family for two years then rented the cabin in 1910, three years before the Bingham property was purchased. They continued to live there until they built a new house in 1925. Their children Harvey, Warren and Clelles were born at the cabin in 1911, 1913

³⁴ Roberts and Sadler, p. 253.

³⁵ Written information given to Larry Douglass by Anna Stone Keogh on May 2003.

³⁶ John Stone was married to Jesse Mills, sister of Thomas Mills.

Written information given to Larry Douglass by Anna Stone Keogh on September 26, 2003.

³⁷ Written information given to Larry Douglass by Anna Stone Keogh on September 26, 2003.

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and 1919, respectively. John and wife Jesse Mills stayed in the Stone farmhouse across the street, but helped Chauncey work the Bingham land that was now part of the enlarged Stone farm.³⁸

In the early 1920s, Chauncey constructed a milking barn and a milk storage shed at the west end of the farm. The milk storage shed had its own cooling system to prevent the full cans of milk from spoiling. A cool stream of water from an artesian well ran through a recessed trough in the floor where the cans of milk were placed.³⁹

Chauncey had to find additional work in 1922 to make ends meet. Agriculture prices had been declining for a number of years.⁴⁰ Chauncey took a course in electricity and began working for Bell Telephone. He installed some of the county's first telephones. When the company experienced a workers' strike, he returned to full-time farming. In the mid-1920s, Chauncey began purchasing machinery for the farm such as the Cletrac caterpillar tractor. Because the tracks fell off frequently, Chauncey replaced it with a more powerful 1925 Ford tractor.⁴¹

In 1923, Chauncey began building a new home east of the cabin. The site was at 301 West 2nd Street. He selected this property because it was always dry despite nearby groundwater or flooding. Edna liked the location because it was one-eighth of a mile east of the barns with their unpleasant odors.⁴²

Chauncey dug the foundation hole with a horse and scraper, and he mixed and poured the concrete basement. During excavation he uncovered the rock foundation of a pioneer structure. The Standard Examiner wrote an article about a "Lost Fort Discovery."⁴³ Perry Bingham in Riverdale identified the rock foundation as the remains of the Bingham Fort Tithing House that had burned down.⁴⁴ These large rocks were used as cornerstones for the new house. Smaller foundation rocks were utilized in the west basement wall.⁴⁵

Chauncey's house was completed two years later. Mason Michael Burton laid the brick walls with bricks from the nearby Ogden Pressed Brick and Tile Company. The inside walls were plastered by Charles Gustav Price, a Swedish immigrant who lived a few blocks east. The simple bungalow house was finished by Christmas 1925, and the family of five moved out of the cramped Bingham Cabin into this modern home. The cabin was moved

³⁸ The property encompassing the original Stone farm, a 30-acre tract across the street and north of the original Bingham property, contains no historic architecture. All barns and sheds were demolished in the early 1990s, and the only remaining building is the James and Mary Ellen Stone farmhouse. It has been covered with vinyl siding and rendered ineligible for historic designation.

³⁹ Interview with Warren Stone, son of Chauncey Stone, in June 1994 by his daughter Anna Stone Keogh.

⁴⁰ Richard D. Poll, Thomas G. Alexander, Eugene E. Campbell, David E. Miller, Utah's History, (Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1989), pp. 463-467.

⁴¹ Interview with Warren Stone, son of Chauncey Stone, in June 1994 by his daughter Anna Stone Keogh.

⁴² Interview with Warren Stone, son of Chauncey Stone, in June 1994 by his daughter Anna Stone Keogh.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Gwendolyn Shaw, "A History of Bingham Fort" (unpublished college paper, Weber State College, 1928).

⁴⁵ Edna K. Stone, (unpublished notebook of information), notebook in possession of Anna Stone Keogh.

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off the Stone Farmstead in 1954 when it was sold to the Sons of the Utah Pioneers for preservation. It is now located in Pioneer Village at nearby Lagoon, a Utah amusement park.⁴⁶

After the Stones moved into their bungalow, Chauncey constructed work buildings in back of this new home. A frame garage with a small storage shed was built around 1926. It was located at the end of the gravel driveway. A gas pump installed near the garage was used during the 1930s and 1940s. Eventually, the building became a facility where grain and garden vegetables were stored and then sold. An open-façade building to house tractors was built directly behind the house in the late 1920s, as was a frame workshop behind the tractor shed. This workshop enabled Chauncey to repair equipment and tools. It had three work islands as well as many cabinets and worktables lining the walls. A small shed to store drums of gasoline and oil was built southwest of the house in the 1930s.⁴⁷ These buildings are still standing.

Chauncey was a mainstream Utah farmer. "...the average farmer received his principal income from sugar beets, with milk and dairy products, second, and potatoes and truck crops, third."⁴⁸ Diversified farming was typical throughout the state and helped stabilize income. Chauncey's main cash crops were milk and dairy products, first, sugar beets and wheat, second, and potatoes, eggs and other field crops, third. He grew feed for his milk-producing cows and cultivated other row crops. In 1935, Chauncey had 40 dairy cows, which were considered a large herd.⁴⁹ He also had 50 chickens for egg production and 5 large workhorses for plowing.⁵⁰

By the late 1920s, Chauncey's herd increased so he built a larger barn north of the 1920 milk barn. The new barn housed his cows during severe weather. In 1984, the roof collapsed. Because the damage was significant, it was torn down the same year.

Chauncey was active in the dairy business through 1947. For 23 years, he sold milk to Weber Central Dairy. They picked up five-gallon cans of milk from the farm and returned the empty ones.⁵¹ John's involvement with dairy farming was limited. He grew Timothy grass, Lucerne, sugar beets and garden crops such as beans and peas. John owned work animals and built barns for them across West 2nd Street on the original Stone property. As indicated in footnote 39, these work buildings have all been demolished.⁵²

Farm life was hard work and Edna did her share. She made cheese and sweet cream butter and then drove around Lynne in a buggy selling the products. At harvest, Edna cooked for the thrashers, rising before dawn to make bread, cake, meat, pies and vegetables on a Majestic stove. Before her marriage she had worked in a millinery shop and continued to use those skills to weave straw hats. Edna was a religious instructor for women

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

⁴⁸ Richard D. Poll, Thomas G. Alexander, Eugene E. Campbell, David E. Miller, p. 433.

⁴⁹ Atlas of Utah, p. 187.

⁵⁰ Edna K. Stone, (unpublished notebook of information), notebook in possession of Anna Stone Keogh.

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² Telephone conversation with Anna Keogh, daughter of Warren Stone, May 27, 2003, with Larry Douglass

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in the Lynne Ward of the Mormon Church. She also joined a local chapter of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers and worked to preserve the history of the family and of Bingham's Fort.⁵³

Expansion of Stone Farmstead

During the Great Depression, Chauncey purchased 35 acres of the Cowan family farm west of the railroad with money Edna inherited.⁵⁴ It was unusual for a farm in Utah to be expanding at this time because farm prices were low and thousands of farms and ranches were facing foreclosure. Farmers were lucky to sell their crops for the cost of production.⁵⁵ In Weber County, more than half the farms were mortgaged. The depression devastated the cattle and sheep industry.⁵⁶

The Stones fared well during this time. They focused on cultivating new property and maintaining a "grade A" dairy farm. The Stone fields were irrigated and required about 32 hours of labor per week. In addition, raising hay for cows was labor intensive. It was harvested with horse-drawn mowers, piled into bundles in the field, hauled by wagon and then put into large stacks with the aid of a derrick. The Stones hired people who were willing to work in exchange for produce, wheat or hay. During the summer, they hired teen-age boys who also worked for food.⁵⁷

By the end of 1930, Chauncey and John had purchased more land to the east and west of the Stone Farmstead. They now owned 190 acres with more than half in crop production, including alfalfa and vegetables. The average size farm in Weber County was 180 acres, and the state average was 207 acres. These numbers included grazing lands for sheep and cattle. In Weber County, the average cropped land per farm was only 29 acres, and the state average was 55 acres.⁵⁸ The Stones were well above the county and state averages for crop production.

Decrease in Acreage

In the mid-1930s, farmland in the north Ogden area was condemned by Ogden City so the federal government could purchase it. In 1941, Utah General Depot or Defense Depot was built on this choice farmland. It became the largest military supply station in the United States.⁵⁹ The Stones and many others were dissatisfied with the money the U.S. government was willing to pay for their farmlands. The Stones went to court and as a result were offered a farm in Kansas for their confiscated 70 acres west of the tracks. Chauncey and John declined the trade and accepted the small payment for their land. Edna said, "They paid him less than he paid and all the improvements."⁶⁰

⁵³ Clelles Stone Peterson, "Biography of Edna Stone," (unpublished document, 1974).

⁵⁴ Warren Stone, "The 1930s, the Depression Years," (unpublished document, 1972), p. 1.

⁵⁵ Richard D. Poll, Thomas G. Alexander, Eugene E. Campbell, David E. Miller, p. 482.

⁵⁶ Roberts and Sadler, pp. 263-265.

⁵⁷ Warren Stone, "The 1930s, the Depression Years," (unpublished document, 1972), pp. 1-3.

⁵⁸ W. Preston Thomas and Walter Fuhrman, Utah - Resources and Activities, Chapter XVI Agriculture, (Salt Lake City: Paragon Press, 1933), p. 247.

⁵⁹ Richard D. Poll, Thomas G. Alexander, Eugene E. Campbell, David E. Miller, p. 499.

⁶⁰ Jerome Wheeler, History of Slaterville, (self published, 1978), pp. 13-15.

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Contributions of Clyde and Macel Stone Montgomery

In 1930, John began distributing land to his children. His daughter Macel was deeded the property west of Chauncey's house where the Bingham granary and cabin were located. She married Clyde Montgomery in April 1930. They lived in a house about five miles northeast of the Stone Farmstead. Clyde immediately began working the land Macel inherited. In 1940, the couple moved into the Bingham cabin on the Stone Farmstead where they lived for 13 years. Clyde enlarged the Thomas Mills barn by adding structures on the north and south sides. The Mills barn came to be known as the Montgomery Barn, but Macel always called it "the laundry."

They eventually outgrew the cabin and decided to build a new house east of it. The idea to combine the new home with the Bingham granary originated with Macel. The house was attached to the north wall of the granary, which was altered in the process. The gable roof of the granary was changed to a hip roof, and a window was installed in the east wall.⁶¹ Clyde worked part-time on the project. The foundation was laid by a Mr. Lutz. Clyde framed the house, shingled the roof, and installed all moldings, doors and cabinets. His son-in-law Leo Smith put in the plumbing. Jake Smidt laid the bricks, and Charlie Price applied the interior plaster.⁶² In 1953, Clyde and Macel moved into their new house.⁶³

In 1954, Ogden's Mayor Wright persuaded Macel to sell the Bingham cabin to the Sons of the Utah Pioneers for preservation. As indicated earlier, the SUP later sold the cabin to the Lagoon amusement park in Farmington, Utah, for their "pioneer village."⁶⁴

Clyde was a part-time farmer. He was engaged in other full-time work to support his family. In the 1930s, he worked as a glazier. During this time, he picked up surplus windows and doors for future use on the farm.⁶⁵ Later, Clyde worked at Hill Air Force Base on alternating days and swing shifts. This schedule allowed him to farm 16 acres on a flexible schedule. As late as the 1940s, he continued to plow with a team of horses. In 1949, he bought a Ford N 8 tractor that is still in use. One of his biggest crops was alfalfa hay. He cut, raked and baled the hay, then sold it to customers who picked it up in the field. During the 1980 drought in the Midwest, cattle were starving so Clyde donated a large stack of hay to help feed them.⁶⁶

Clyde also grew peas and tomatoes. He sold the peas to a vinery in nearby Harrisville and the tomatoes to Del Monte in west Ogden. His wheat and barley were marketed with a farmers' co-op. Clyde grew vegetables for the family and always gave some to the neighbors. He also raised chickens, pigs and cows.

Interview with Chauncey and Edna Stone, 1969, by Anna Stone Keogh.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Interview with Dave Montgomery, son of Macel Stone Montgomery, by Anna Stone Keogh, May 2003.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Ibid.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

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Work sheds and barns were integral to the success of farm work. Clyde built several of them behind and west of his house. The first was a chicken coop built in the 1930s. He used surplus, decorative, leaded glass for the south windows.⁶⁷ In 1940, a brooder house for chickens was built a few feet west of the chicken coop. Like any coop, the south wall had multiple windows that allowed the sun to heat the building. To help the chicks maintain a warm body temperature, Clyde built a 4-foot-diameter tin cone that had a light for heat and a fringed canvas base for access. When chicks needed warmth, they would enter the cone.

In 1930, a small coal house was built behind the Bingham cabin by Earl Salt. The coal was used for the cooking range and the Heatalator stove in the cabin. After 1951, the coalhouse was used for a general-purpose storage shed. Clyde Montgomery enlarged this shed in 1960 with an addition on the east side.⁶⁸ About 1946, a single-car garage, which was connected to the north wall of the Bingham granary, was moved and then attached to the north side of the Thomas Mills barn. Earl Salt built the garage. The move was necessary so Clyde and Macel's new brick home could be adjoined to the granary.⁶⁹

Clyde and neighbor Leon Reno rebuilt the wooden roof of the Mills barn about 1959. They installed corrugated tin over the old wood. Several framing timbers were replaced, and all missing plank siding was filled in. A few years later Clyde added a lean-to addition onto the south side of the barn for a cowshed.

Clyde farmed his property (22 acres) until his death in May 1992. Sons Jay and Dave assisted him. Macel died in 1995. Jay and Dave continue to manage the farm. Chauncey farmed his 25 acres with the help of oldest son Harvey. Harvey only farmed part-time because he was President and Ditch Master of the Lynne Irrigation Company. He held this job for 26 years. Chauncey died in 1977 at the age of 97. His wife Edna died three years earlier in 1974.

Following Chauncey's death, the farm was divided among his children Harvey, Warren and Clelles. Harvey continued to cultivate his 25 acres until 1982. He died in 1983. In 1978, Warren retired as Food Researcher and teacher at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. In 1982, Warren's daughter and son-in law Anna S. and Mike Keogh moved into the Chauncey Stone house. Warren and Mike farmed the 25 acres. Clelles died in 1994, and 14 acres of Chauncey's land were sold to the Montgomery Trust. Warren died in 1995, and Mike continues to operate 10 ½ acres. Jay and David Montgomery worked 29 ½ acres.

⁶⁷ Ibid.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

Earl and Daryl Brown Salt built the garage in the 1930s. Daryl was Chauncey's niece, a daughter of Sarah Stone Brown. Earl and Daryl Salt lived in the cabin from 1930 to 1940. (Information from Anna Stone Keogh, October 15, 2003.)

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Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

Summary

The Stone Farmstead is an invaluable vestige for Ogden. The agricultural heritage of this city has been obscured by the history of the railroad. It is acknowledged that the railroad in Ogden played a major role in commerce and shipping, even rivaling the activity in Salt Lake City.⁷⁰ However, the story of agriculture in Ogden is also noteworthy. This area has some of the richest soil in Utah and was cultivated with the onset of Mormon settlement. The Stone Farmstead with its array of barns, storage sheds, workshops and chicken coops is provides an architectural account of the requirements of a family-operated dairy farm from 1905 to 1953. This 40-acre tract of land with 13 vintage buildings⁷¹ is all that remains in Ogden to chronicle its agrarian past.

⁷⁰Richard Roberts, "Ogden," Utah History Encyclopedia, edited by Allan Kent Powell, p. 399.

⁷¹As indicated on page 2 of "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form," there are a total of 18 buildings on the property, but only 12 of them are contributing.

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Stone Farmstead
Name of Property

Ogden, Weber County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 40 acre(s)

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/1/4/3/8/0 4/5/6/7/7/8/0
Zone Easting Northing

B 1/2 4/1/7/5/8/0 4/5/6/7/7/8/0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1/2 4/1/7/6/4/0 4/5/6/7/7/2/0
Zone Easting Northing

D 1/2 4/1/7/6/4/0 4/5/6/6/9/6/0
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Nine parcels of land adjoin to form the boundaries of the farmstead. See continuation sheet and map of the parcels which contain the legal description of each parcel for exact boundaries.

Property Tax No. 12-075-0001, 12-075-0002, 12-075-0004, 12-075-0006, 12-075-0041, 12-075-0045, 12-075-0075, 12-091-0054

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries contain all the historic buildings associated with the Stone Farmstead along with a majority of the original farmland that was purchased by the Stone brothers in 1913.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Larry Douglass, Anna Stone Keogh, Mary Alice Hobbs

organization Brigham City Museum-Gallery date April 15, 2004

street & number 24 North 300 West/PO Box 583 telephone 435/723-6769

city or town Brigham City state UT zip code 84302

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title Clara Stone & David Stone Montgomery (primary property owners)

street & number 301 West 2nd Street & 317 W. 2nd Street telephone 801/394-6818

city or town Ogden state UT zip code 84404

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 1

Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

Geographical Data

UTM References (cont.)

E 1/2 4/1/7/5/0/0 4/5/6/6/9/8/0
Zone Easting Northing

F 1/2 4/1/7/1/6/0 4/5/6/7/4/2/0
Zone Easting Northing

G 1/2 4/1/7/1/8/0 4/5/6/7/5/8/0
Zone Easting Northing

Parcel Descriptions

PARCEL 12-075-0001:

Book 2045, Page 1372, Parcels 5, 6 and 7

A part of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of Section 17, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 18, in Township 6 North, Range 1 West, of the Salt Lake Base and Meridian, United States Survey.

Beginning at a point SOUTH 256.46 feet from the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said Section 18; Running thence North 72 degrees 45 feet West 795.00 feet, more or less, to the right of way of the railroad; Thence NORTH along said railroad right of way 206.00 feet; Thence South 88 degrees East 895.14 feet to a point 133.27 feet East and 141.93 feet North 00 degrees 15 feet East from the west quarter corner of Section 17; Thence North 00 degrees 15 feet East 537.29 feet; Thence EAST 699.5 feet; Thence SOUTH 279.10 feet; Thence WEST 375.5 feet; Thence South 00 degrees 30 feet West 652.00 feet, more or less, to a point that is EAST 458.80 feet from the place of beginning; Running thence WEST 458.80 feet to the place of beginning.

PARCEL 12-075-0002:

Book 1500, Page 1629

Part of the west half of Section 17, Township 6 North, Range 1 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian described as follows: Beginning at a point which is 839 feet EAST and 400.12 feet NORTH from the west quarter corner of said Section 17, running thence SOUTH 1622.12 feet, thence WEST 112.2 feet, thence SOUTH 261.36 feet thence WEST 64.5 feet, thence NORTH 1883.48 feet, to a point WEST of beginning, thence EAST 200 feet to beginning.

PARCEL 12-075-0004:

Book 1428, Page 811

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 2

Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

Part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 6 North, Range 1 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, U.S. Survey: Beginning 133.27 feet EAST and North 00 degrees 15 feet East 679.22 feet from the southwest corner of said quarter section, thence North 00 degrees 15 feet East 531.88 feet to center of 2nd Street, thence EAST 190.5 feet, thence South 00 degrees 15 feet West 252.78 feet; thence EAST 509 feet; thence South 00 degrees 15 feet West 279.1 feet, thence WEST 699.5 feet to beginning.

EXCEPTING THEREFROM part of the Northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 6 North, Range 1 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, U.S. Survey:

Beginning at a point on the south right of way line of Second Street, said point being 133.27 feet EAST and North 00 degrees 15 feet East 1125.76 feet, more or less, from the southwest corner of said quarter section; Running thence South 89 degrees 12 feet 45 inches East along said right of way line 11.83 feet, more or less, to an existing barbed wire fence; Thence South 00 degrees 47 feet 35 inches West 229.99 feet along said existing fence; Thence North 89 degrees 12 feet 58 inches West 9.65 feet, more or less to a point South 00 degrees 15 feet 00 inches West of beginning; Thence North 00 degrees 15 feet 00 inches East 230.00 feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL 12-075-0006:

Book 1752, Page 2240

Part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 6 North, Range 1 West, Salt Lake Meridian, U.S. Survey: Beginning at a point 18.35 chains NORTH and 342.4 feet EAST of the southwest corner of said quarter section; Running thence EAST 290 feet; Thence SOUTH 3.83 chains; Thence WEST 290 feet; Thence NORTH 3.83 chains to place of beginning.

PARCEL 12-075-0041:

Book 2319, Page 276

Part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 6 North, Range 1 West, Salt Lake Meridian, U.S. Survey, which begins at a point on the south line of 2nd Street, in Ogden City, Weber County, Utah 954.5 feet EAST of the west line of said quarter section, said point being on the Old Fence Boundary Line, and running thence East 62 feet along the south line of said street, Thence SOUTH 150.3 feet, Thence WEST 62 feet to Old Fence Boundary Line, Thence NORTH on said Old Fence Boundary 150.3 feet to beginning.
Minus State Road (163-511)

PARCEL 12-075-0045:

Book 1403, Page 1786

Part of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Township 6 North, Range 1 West, Salt Lake Meridian, U.S. Survey: Beginning at a point 18.35 chains NORTH and 632.4 feet EAST of the southwest corner of said quarter section; Running thence EAST 120 feet; Thence SOUTH 3.83 chains; Thence WEST 120 feet; Thence NORTH 3.83 chains to the place of beginning.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 3

Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

Excepting therefrom that portion within State Highway.

PARCEL 12-075-0075:

Book 2045, Page 1373, Parcel 10

Part of the west half of Section 17, Township 6 North, Range 1 West, Salt Lake Meridian, U.S. Survey: Beginning 639 feet EAST and 400.12 feet NORTH of the west quarter corner of said Section 17, Thence SOUTH 1883.48 feet to the center line of 7th Street, Thence WEST along said line 175.5, Thence NORTH 1883.48 feet to a point 175.5 feet west of the beginning. Thence EAST 175.5 feet to the beginning. Excepting therefrom that portion lying within 7th Street. Excepting the Covenant of Warranty as to the west 22.87 feet. Thence west 22.57 feet is Quit Claimed only.

PARCEL 12-091-0054:

Book 1440, Page 2405

Part of the southwest quarter of Section 17, Township 6 North, Range 1 West, Salt Lake Meridian, U.S. Survey: Beginning at a point 839 feet EAST and 1483.36 feet SOUTH from the Northwest corner of the said southwest quarter of said Section 17, and running thence NORTH 261.36 feet, thence WEST 112.2 feet, thence SOUTH 261.36 feet, thence EAST 112.2 feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL 12-094-0022:

Book 2045, Page 1373, Parcel 9

Part of the northeast quarter of Section 18, Township 6 North, Range 1 West, Salt Lake Meridian, U.S. Survey: Beginning North 00 degrees 15 feet East 141.93 feet from the southeast corner of said northeast quarter section; Running thence South 88 degrees East 133.27 feet, Thence North 00 degrees 15 feet East 293.43 feet, Thence North 88 degrees West 232.98 feet, Thence North 2 degrees West 22.57 feet, Thence North 88 degrees West 662.16 feet to Railroad Right of Way as described in deed, recorded November 2, 1915 in Book 76 of Deeds Page 159, Thence SOUTH along right of way 316 feet, Thence South 88 degrees East 761.87 feet to the beginning.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

Common Label Information

1. Name: Stone Farmstead
2. Address: 301 and 317 West 2nd Street, Ogden, Utah 84404
3. Photographer: Anna Stone Keogh
4. Date: May 2003
5. Negatives on file at Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Photo No. 1:

6. Chauncey Stone House. Façade, North elevation. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 2:

6. Chauncey Stone House. West elevation. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 3:

6. Chauncey Stone House. Southwest corner. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 4:

6. Chauncey Stone House. South elevation. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 5:

6. Chauncey Stone House. East elevation. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 6:

6. Chauncey Stone House. Northeast corner. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 7:

6. Chauncey Stone Gas House. Southeast corner. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 8:

6. Chauncey Stone Garage/Storage Shed. Northwest corner. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 9:

6. Chauncey Stone Storage shed. Northwest corner. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 10:

6. Chauncey Stone Garage/Storage Shed. Southeast corner. Camera facing northwest.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 2

Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

Photo No. 11:

6. Chauncey Stone Work Shop. Northwest corner. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 12:

6. Mike Keogh Chicken Coop. Northeast corner. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 13:

6. Harvey Stone Shed. Southwest corner. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 14:

6. Clyde Montgomery House. Façade, North elevation. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 15:

6. Clyde Montgomery House. West elevation. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 16:

6. Clyde Montgomery House. West elevation, south part. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 17:

6. Clyde Montgomery House. South elevation. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 18:

6. Bingham Granary. South elevation, rear. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 19:

6. Bingham Granary attached to the Clyde Montgomery House. East elevation. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 20:

6. Clyde Montgomery Garage. Northeast corner. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 21:

6. Earl Salt Coal Shed and Montgomery Gas House. North elevation. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 22:

6. Clyde Montgomery Chicken Coop. South elevation. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 23:

6. Chauncey Stone Outhouse. Southwest corner. Camera facing northeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 3

Stone Farmstead, Ogden, Weber County, UT

Photo No. 24:

6. Clyde Montgomery Brooder House. Southeast corner. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 25:

6. Thomas Mills Barn with Earl Salt Garage attached. Facade, East elevation. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 26:

6. Earl Salt Garage attached to Thomas Mills Barn. Northeast corner. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 27:

6. Thomas Mills Barn. West elevation. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 28:

6. Earl Salt Coal House with 1960 addition. South elevation. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 29:

6. Chauncey Stone Tractor Shed. Northeast corner. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 30:

6. Chancey Stone Milk Shed. Façade, North elevation. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 31:

6. Chauncey Stone Milk and Storage Barn. Façade, East elevation. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 32:

6. Chauncey Stone Milk and Storage Barn. Northeast corner elevation. Camera facing southwest. (Chauncey Stone Milk is at the left of the picture or east.)

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 04000676

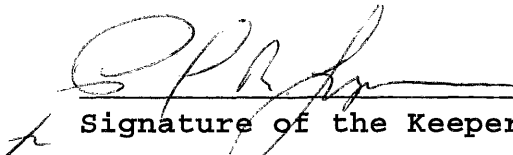
Date Listed: 7/6/2004

Stone Farmstead
Property Name

Weber UT
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

7/6/04
Date of Action

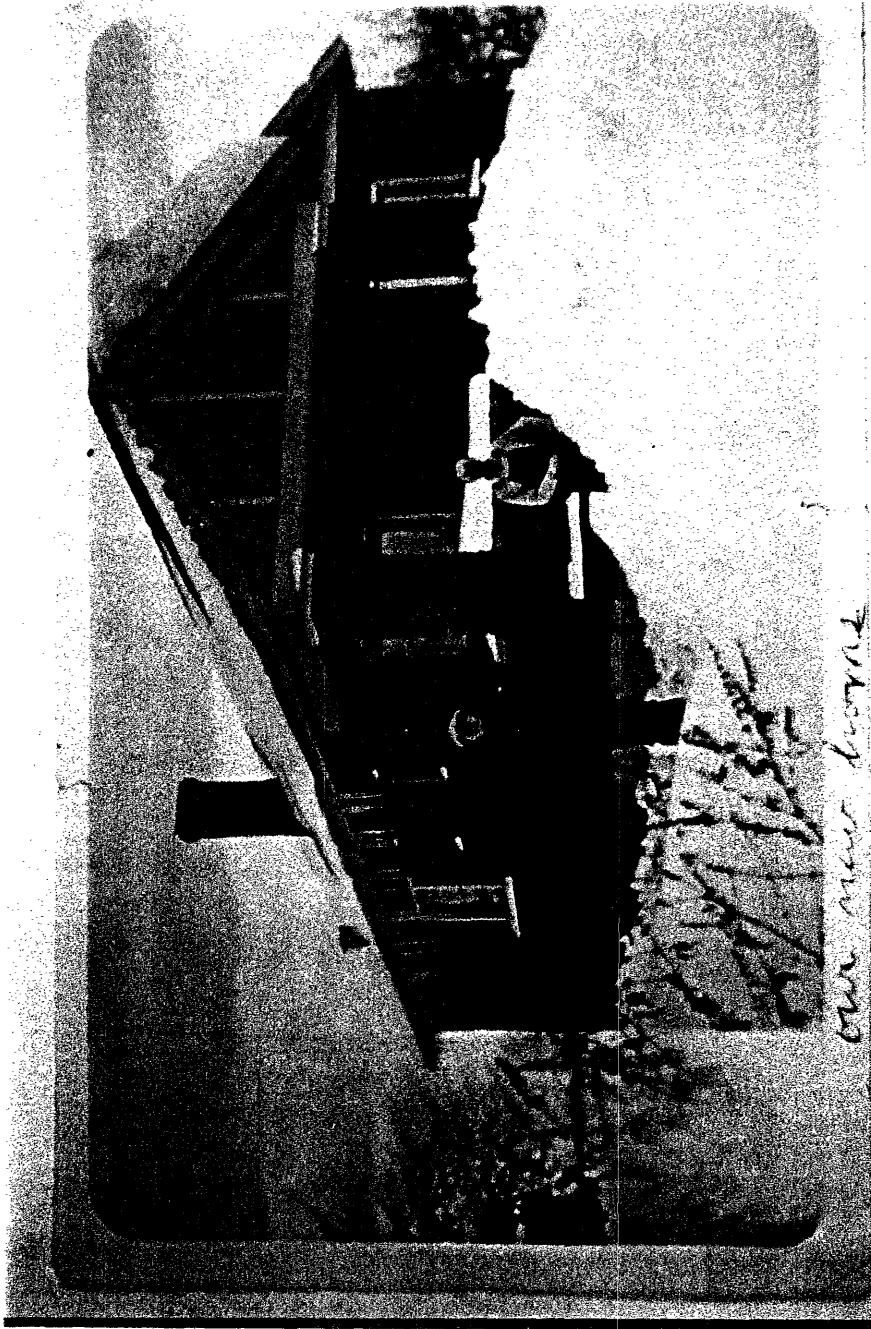
=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Location:
The City location box should read: *Ogden*

Significance:
Industry is removed as an area of significance under Criterion A.
[Agriculture more directly addresses the significant patterns of history associated with the property.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the UT SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



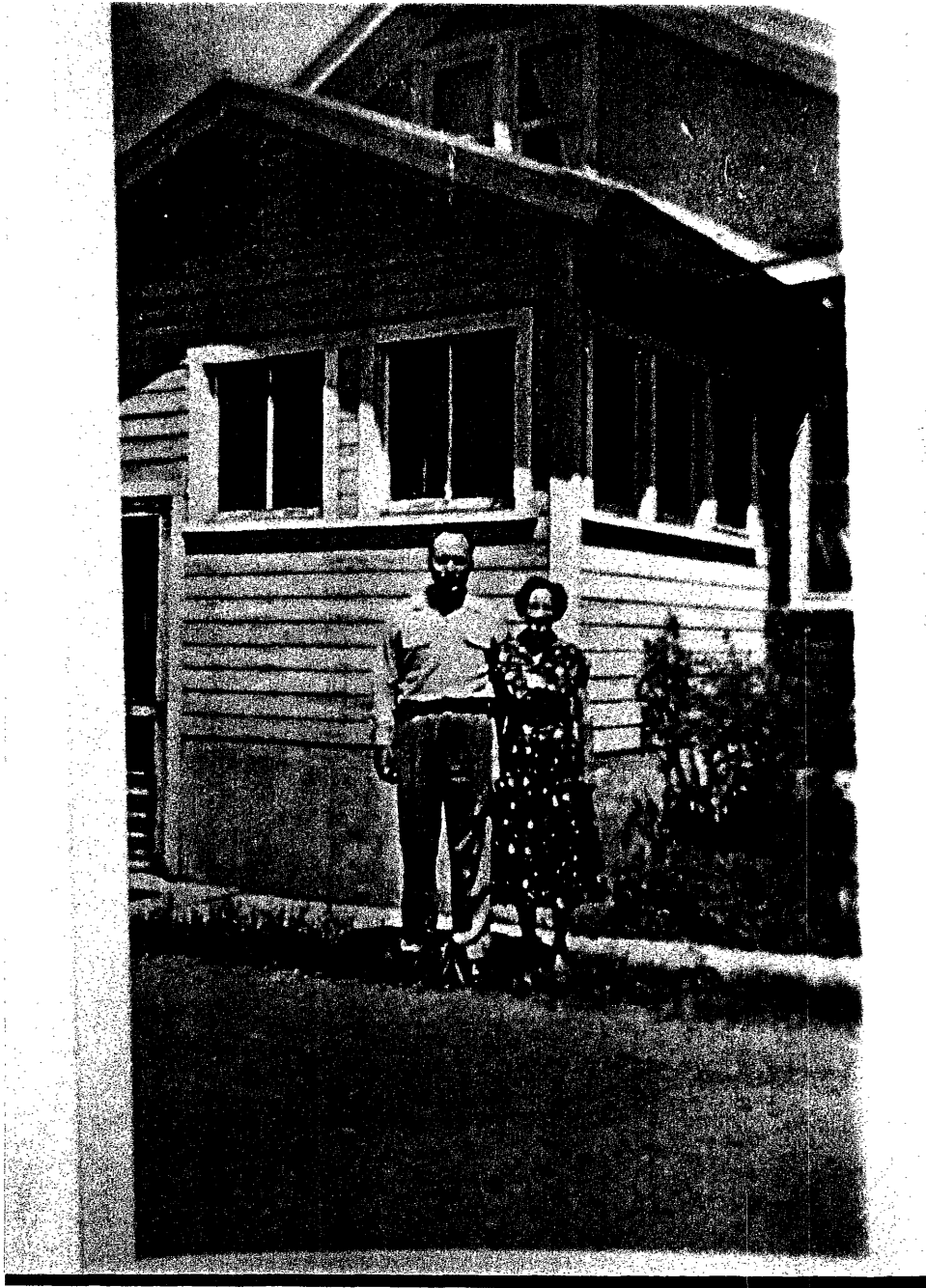
our new home

301 W. 2nd St. 1925

copy of book

Werner and Harvey
Stone in front of
new house, Dec. 1925.

photograph by Edna Stone



Harvey & Klean Stone
at the rear of 301 West
2nd Street. c. 1940

photograph by Edna Stone



4. 1933

center Thomas Mills beam

ext. center Bingham granary

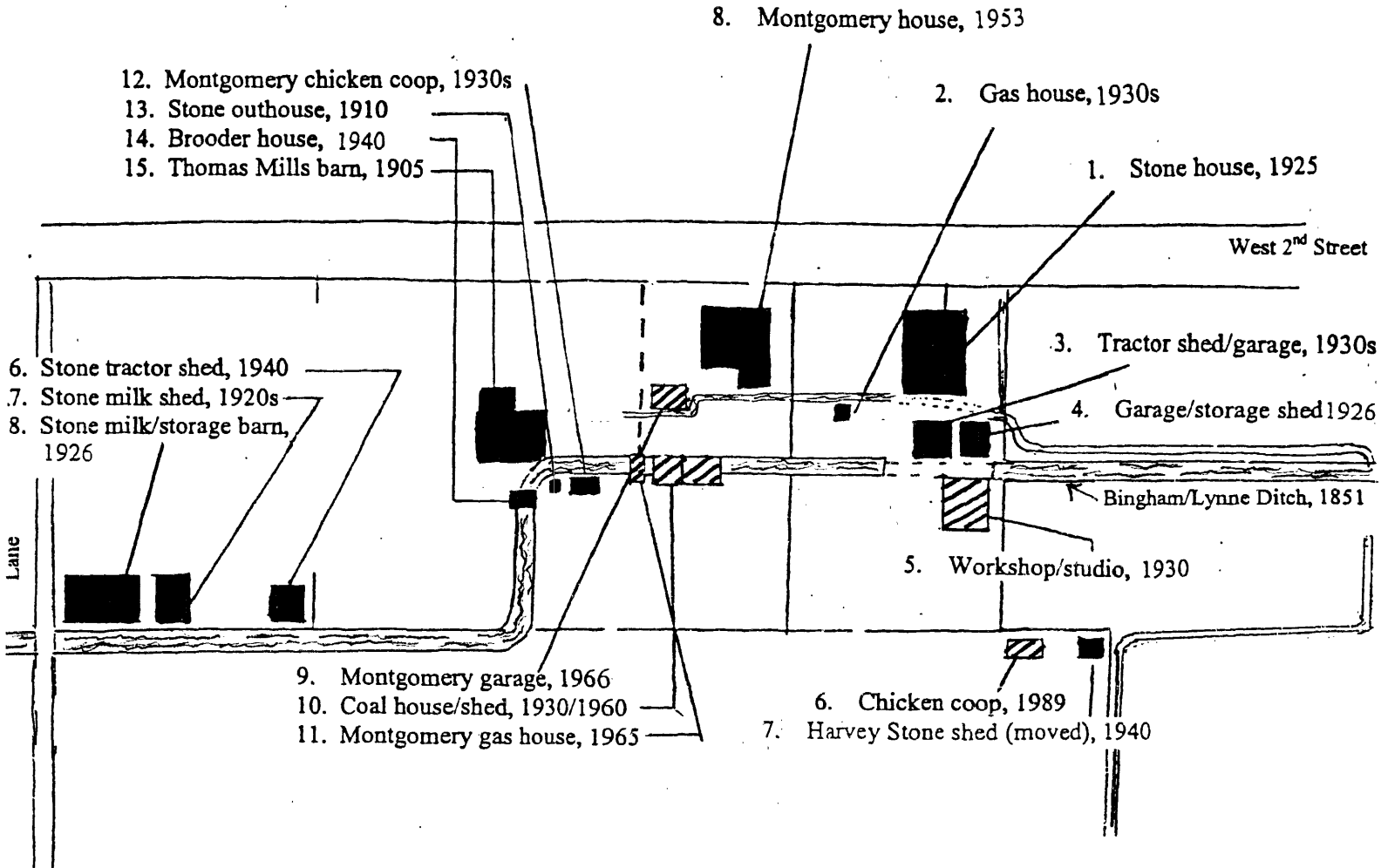
behind granary is roof of

301 West 2nd Street

Hay deereck

photograph by Helmer Anderson

STONE FARM OGDEN, UTAH



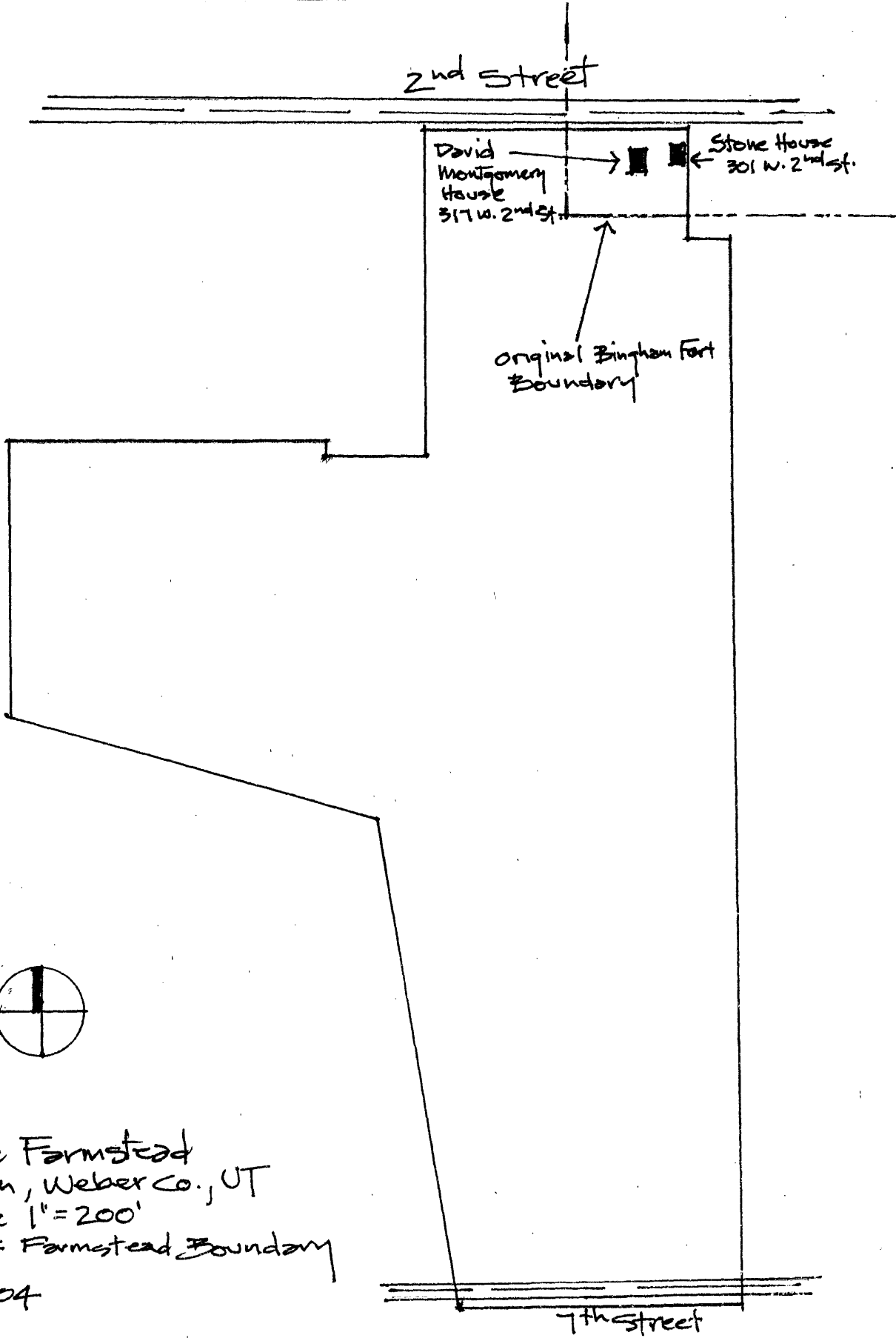
Contributing

Noncontributing

- 1. Stone house, 1925
- 2. Stone gas house, 1930s
- 3. Stone tractor shed/garage, 1930s
- 4. Stone garage/storage shed, 1926
- 8. Montgomery house, 1953
- 12. Montgomery chicken coop, 1930s
- 13. Stone outhouse, 1910
- 14. Montgomery brooder house, 1940
- 15. Thomas Mills barn, 1905
- 16. Stone tractor shed, 1940
- 17. Stone milk shed, 1920s
- 18. Stone milk/storage barn, 1920s
- 7. Harvey stone shed (moved) 1940

- 5. Stone workshop/studio, 1930
- 6. Keogh chicken coop, 1989
- 9. Montgomery garage, 1966
- 10. Salt coal house/Montgomery shed, 1930/1960
- 11. Montgomery gas house, 1965





Stone Farmstead
 Ogden, Weber Co., UT
 Scale 1" = 200'
 — = Farmstead Boundary
 4/2004