

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic Madison Elementary School

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 2418 Madison Ave. not for publication

city, town Ogden vicinity of congressional district 01

state Utah code 049 county Weber code 057

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Margaret Hunter

street & number 2733 Fillmore

city, town Ogden vicinity of state Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Weber County Records Office

street & number 25 Washington Blvd.

city, town Ogden state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date Spring 1981 federal state county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Madison School is a 2-1/2 story brick building of the Victorian period which has elements of the Romanesque Revival Style. Those elements include: the massive quality of the building; the broad hip and gable roof with eaves close to the wall; the gabled wall dormer on the facade; the simulated corner buttresses that flank the wall dormer and the northwest corner of the building; the repetition of round arch windows with capping archivolt on the second story, and in the gable section of the north half of the facade; the band of transomed windows on the first floor; and the use of rusticated stone on the basement. Gable and hip roof sections intersect, their intersection originally having been highlighted by a tower. In 1914 Leslie Hodgson removed the tower when he added a projecting bay to the front of the building, capping it with a flat roof. There are four doors that open into the bay. Hodgson attempted to tie visually that bay to the original structure by continuing the band of brick paneling that runs around the upper edge of the building, and by repeating the multi-paned windows, although their proportions do not quite match. The windows on either side of the bay have been bricked in.

When Hodgson made a rear addition in 1914 he removed the round arch second story windows on the side of the original building so that he could replace them with a band of new doublehung, square top windows that match those on the new addition. That change and the continuation of the brick paneled band tie the newer addition to the original building. The basement windows were bricked in at a later date and a second red brick addition was added. The changes made do not greatly affect the original integrity of the building.

The only decorative features are: the paneled band; the simulated corner buttresses; the date panel in the gable of the facade; and a simple triangular decorative element at the top of the wall dormer. Visual interest was achieved for the most part by the repetition of elements, round and square topped, multi-paned double hung windows.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1892 **Builder/Architect** Francis C. Wood

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Madison School is significant as an indicator of the emergence of the public school system in Ogden and in Utah and the growth of Ogden as an urban center. The building, designed by Ogden architect Francis C. Woods, was completed in 1892, two years after the law establishing free public schools in the Utah Territory was passed. The building is also significant as the oldest school building still standing in Ogden. Elements of the Romanesque Revival Style mark this school as one of a very limited number of buildings statewide that remain to reflect the influence of that style.

The emergence of public "free schools" in Utah was a long process which did not occur until as late as 1890. It was in that year that the free school law was established which required:

. . . Each city subject to the provisions of this article and all territory which shall hereafter be added thereto, shall constitute one school district, and district schools therein shall be free to all residents of said district between the ages of six and eighteen years. All district schools in said district shall be under control of the Board of Education.¹

It was with the passage of this bill that the quasi-public ward schools were replaced with the public school system. In the 1890-91 school year, 1,600 pupils attended the public schools in Ogden. The following year, 2,853 students were listed on the rolls of the schools and by the 1892-93 school year, the attendance records listed 4,001 students attending the public schools in Ogden.² With the emergence of the free schools, the private and parochial schools in Ogden experienced a rapid decline in enrollment. By 1901 only two non-Mormon parochial schools were left of the seven that had been in operation in 1893.³

The increased enrollment in the public schools created a need for a number of new school buildings. Prior to the law establishing free schools, the ward schools which were used usually contained only one or two rooms. The new buildings that would be needed would have to have more classrooms and better facilities to meet the demands of the larger number of students. It was at that time also that Ogden was experiencing a great boom in the real estate industry. The famous Populist Party leader, William H. (Coin) Harvey had organized a Real Estate Mardi Gras that took place in 1890. The four day festival had attracted some 14,000 visitors and there were a reported 800 new structures built in Ogden that same year. In an address to the Ogden City

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Chamber of Commerce in January 1892, Harvey made the following comments concerning the building of a new school:

. . . These buildings should be modern and model school buildings, both inside and out . . . In this country where the finest building stone in the world exists, we can make the country fall in love with Ogden by the style of our public buildings. I do not mean gingerbread work, but massive buildings, pleasing in architectural style . . . We want the wealthy men to make their homes in Ogden and make this the center of their operations. We can do this by raising our public schools to the plane I have indicated.⁴

With the sale of \$94,761.98 in school bonds, work soon commenced on designing and building several new school buildings that met the criteria provided in Harvey's address to the Chamber of Commerce.⁵

On April 19, 1892, plans for the Madison School were displayed by Mr. Francis C. Woods, architect for the building.⁶ Mr. Wood explained that work on the building was ready to begin in thirty days. Mr. R. B. Shepherd was chosen as the builder for the new school with his construction bid of \$26,323.⁷

Mr. Wood, architect for the building, had come to Utah in 1869 and had established residency in Malad, Idaho. He designed the courthouses in Oneida and Bingham counties in Idaho, and later moved to Ogden where he designed several schools, churches and hotels. These included: St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Sacred Heart Academy, First Presbyterian Church, Madison School, Quincy School and the Huntsville School. The Madison and Quincy Schools were similar in design and reflected the influence of the Richardsonian Romanesque Style. It is interesting to note that one of the characteristics of this style of architecture is the feeling of massiveness that it portrays, a feeling that Mr. Harvey felt was essential in the design of the new schools and other public buildings.⁸

The school was built on a lot that had been the location for earlier school buildings. In 1875, the Lester Park or Fifth Ward School was built on the site. This two-story brick structure replaced an earlier adobe schoolhouse. The 1875 building was 33 feet by 45 feet and had 29 double desks and room for 16 more. In 1878, structural defects were discovered in the building and \$500 was allocated for correcting the problems. In the early 1880s a frame addition was added to the back of the building.⁹

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In May, 1892, work commenced on the new Madison School, replacing the 1875 structure. The building was completed and ready for inspection by the school board members on November 21, 1892. Five days later, a public viewing of the building was held and on November 28, the school was opened for classwork. The completed building was described as being "the most beautiful and commodious building in the city" and contained eight classrooms. The final cost of the building was listed at \$32,065.65.¹⁰

In 1914, Leslie Hodgson, architect for Ogden City Schools, remodeled and enlarged the building. The remodeling involved removing the bell tower and enlarging the school by adding a rear addition. Upon completion of the remodeling, the building contained twenty classrooms and a boiler room. In 1931, the rear addition of four classrooms and an auditorium were added.¹¹

The Madison School originally housed Kindergarten through eighth grade. The school was attended by children of people residing on Ogden's east bench; that is, the area around the school. This area was noted for its wealthy entrepreneurs and socially prominent townspeople. As Ogden grew, the Madison School boundaries included people of many ethnic, social, and financial backgrounds. The building remained in use by Ogden City Schools until May, 1979. The building was recently acquired by the present owner who plans on restoring the building and using it as office space.

Bibliographical Endnotes

¹The History of Ogden City Public Schools, Clifford B. Doxey MA Thesis, University of Utah, May 3, 1944. p. 43.

²Ibid. pp. 43-47.

³Polk City Directory, Ogden, Utah 1892-93, 1901

⁴The Standard, January 14, 1892, Ogden, Utah, p. 1.

⁵Ibid. January 2., 1892, p. 1

⁶Ibid. April 20, 1892, p. 1

⁷Ibid. May 14, 1892, p. 1

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⁸Francis C. Wood, Architects File, Utah State Historical Society

⁹The History of Ogden City Public Schools, Clifford B. Doxey MA Thesis,
University of Utah, May 3, 1944, p. 48-50.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹"Madison School" Architects Drawings, Ogden City Schools.

9. Major Bibliographical References

The History of Ogden City Public Schools, Clifford B. Doxey MA Thesis, University of Utah, May 3, 1944, p. 43.
Polk City Directory, Ogden, Utah 1892-93, 1901.
The Ogden Standard Examiner.
 (See Continuation Sheet)

AGRIAL NOT VERIFIED
 1981 NOT VERIFIED

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 1.56 acres

Quadrangle name Ogden, Utah

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2	4	1	9	4	8	0	4	5	6	3	6	0	0
Zone		Easting						Northing						

B

Zone		Easting						Northing					

C

Zone		Easting						Northing					

D

Zone		Easting						Northing					

E

Zone		Easting						Northing					

F

Zone		Easting						Northing					

G

Zone		Easting						Northing					

H

Zone		Easting						Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification

Part of Block 7, Plat B, of the Ogden City Survey; Beginning at the northwest corner of Lot 5; thence east 396 feet; thence south 310 feet; thence west 180.75 feet; thence north 46 feet; thence 42.65 feet; thence 86 feet; thence 172.6 feet; thence north 179 feet to

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries point of beginning.

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Fred Aegerter, Historian/Deborah R. Temme, Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date Spring 1981

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

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah 84101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date December 18, 1981

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>[Signature]</u>	date <u>2/19/82</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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"Madison School" Architects Drawings, Ogden City Schools.