

Walking Tours of Ogden

These tours are presented in the hoped that people of Ogden City and Weber County and visitors to the area will become more acquainted with the historical and cultural sites that exist in the City of Ogden and Weber County. The Ogden area has a rich history that started with the Indians who roamed the streams and mountain lands. Weber County was a place that was frequented by the mountain men, trappers who came in search of fur-bearing animals. In fact, it was after these men that several places in region were named – Ogden City after Peter Skene Ogden (who probably never came to the city location) and Weber County probably named after John H. Weber, an early trapper, and it was one of these mountain men who made the first settlement of white civilization here – Miles Goodyear who built a stockade settlement on the Weber River in 1845.

In 1848 Mormon settlement came to Ogden when James Brown bought out the Miles Goodyear claim which included most of the present-day Weber County for \$1,950. After that settlement began to grow along the Weber River, but in 1850 it moved to higher ground on the bend south of the Ogden River. Over a period of time nine forts were built in the County area and after the threat of Indians was passed the community began to spread out and grow.

The early community was based on agriculture, but in 1869 the transcontinental railroad line turned Ogden into the Junction City of the railroad system and the region became significant for railroading, manufacturing and commerce. By 1920 Weber County could boast of canning factories, meat packing industry, and nine major continental and local railroad systems. Ogden claimed three automobile and motor truck body plants, nine bakeries, three bottling works, three brick and tile companies, two broom factories, one car manufacturing plant, four candy factories, 18 canneries, five product plants, three chemical and drug manufacturing plants, three cigar factories, six coal mining companies, four construction companies, eight foundry and structural iron works, one garment factory, two knitting mills and elevators, three meat packing plants, one shoe factory, three stock food factories, twelve sugar factories – a total of 170 industries in the Ogden area.

These industries built Weber County into an important center. As time went on Ogden would change as the passenger rail peaked out in 1941, when as many as 119 passenger trains a day passed through the Ogden yards. World War II brought major federal government installations to the region – Hill Field, Ogden Arsenal, Defense Depot Ogden, and later the Internal Revenue Service. As the railroad industry declined Weber County shifted more to the government service industries, and today many new businesses of great variety have been drawn in the Weber area. Leaders in the development of

Ogden as a manufacturing and commerce center included people - such as David Eccles, David H. Peery, Charles Woodmansee, John Scowcroft, Thomas D. Dee, Edmund O. Wattis, William Wattis, W.W. Corey, Peter Boyle, Fred J. Kiesel, J.G. Read, Lewis Shurtliff, and John M. Browning.

The change of industry and commerce had an effect on the local culture also. What had started out as a Mormon community began to change in 1869 with the coming of the railroads and a new mixture of population. At first there were some difficult adjustments, but in 1889, when the non-Mormon citizens were elected into the city leadership, the Mormon control was broken and from that time on a compatible mixture of Mormon – non-Mormon culture and politics existed.

The community has had a rich history and Ogden and Weber County have produced some national personalities such as Bernard Devoto (populist silver advocate), John. Browning (gun inventor), Marriner Eccles (New Deal financials leader and businessman), Ernest Wilkinson (lawyer for Indian claims and President of BYU), J. Willard Marriott (founder of Marriott Corporation), Fawn McKay Brodie (Biographer and Pulitzer Prize winner), David O McKay (President of the Mormon Church), Brent Scowcroft (General of the Army and Chairman of the National Security Council), T.H. Bell (Educator and United States Commissioner of Education), Robert Walker (Movie Star), and Richard Richards (National Chairman of the Republican Party). Others who live in Ogden or have lived here and have gained national exposure through the media include: Melvin Dumar (claimant to the Howard Hughes fortune), Dick Motta (former basketball coach at Weber State College and Coach of the National Champion Washington Bullets), Osmond Family (musical entertainers), and the Hansen twins (Siamese twins who were successfully separated).

The buildings and historical sites reflect this important story of community. In these tours are seen the “Visions for Creative Change” on which many of the early settlers and developers of Ogden built their dreams and accomplishments. It is hoped as the participants visit these various areas they will reflect on those important events and places in the history of Ogden and Weber County.

The tours are divided into two walking tours of Ogden City. The tours are designed so that they might be completed at one time or be done in segments. One walking tour centers on Ogden’s 24th Street and the northern center of the city, and the other walking tour emphasizes 25th Street and the southern center of the city. Both tours start at the Union Depot at 25th Street and Wall Avenue.

It is important to realize that most of the sites presented in the tours are private residences and the tourist is not encouraged to make inquiries or to bother the resident of the sites. All observations

should be made from the public sidewalks and public thoroughfare. The author disclaims any trespassing or disturbance of the tranquility of the residents. Otherwise, have a good time on your tour. A careful study of each structure will reveal some interesting artistic and architectural features. A map is provided which shows the route of the tour.

Useful as sources in preparing these tours were various articles and information found at Weber State College Library, Weber County Library, some information from calendars of Weber County Heritage Foundation, the Junior League of Ogden, League of Women Voters, and the Ogden Standard Examiner with articles by feature writers Marilyn Karras, Robin Tippetts and Becky Cairns. Also work done by Thomas Moore and others who developed the Eccles Circle – Van Buren Avenue as a historical district, and Allen Roberts, architectural historian, who has made available valuable information. Barbara Bernstein, feature writer for the Deseret News has also provided important information and Karen Wimmer helped with the maps.

Walking Tour of 24th Street

As the City of Ogden first developed it appeared that 24th Street (or 4th Street as it was named in the early days) * would be the main street of business and activity in the city. It was on this street that some of the first businesses developed—one account says that Richard Ballantyne's store on the northwest corner of 24th and Washington (or main in the early days) was the first business established on 24th Street in the 1860's and a gazette in 1878 said that "Fourth Street, one of the principle thoroughfares, was considerably built up by the creation of a fine structure by J.W. McNutt, a new post office, Harkness and Company's Bank and the Opera House. One the street was also located the county court house, the Church of the Good Shephard, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church, and the St Joseph's Catholic Church. The bridge across the Weber River to West Weber County was at the end of 24th Street, and 24th Street was also the route to the railroad station in former times. The first station was located in the railyards at the west end of the street. Access to the station was by a wooden sidewalk that started from the end of 24th Street and slanted south west to the station area. When the new station was built on 25th Street, 24th Street lost some of its importance. Even though recent construction and development on 24th Street has torn down some of the earlier sites there are still placed on the street which are worth a tour. Start the tour at the Union Station on 25th and Wall Avenue.

*The names of the streets in Ogden were originally named Wall Avenue (because of the wall of the city fort that was along that street), Franklin Street (after Franklin D. Richards (who was a church and community leader), Young Street (after Brigham Young, Mormon Church leader), Main Street, Spring Street (because of a number of springs along the brow of the hill), Smith Street, Pearl Street, Green Street and East Street). The east-west streets were numbered 1st through 10th Street. In 1889, when the non-Mormon Liberal Party won the election, one of the first actions they took was to change the names of the streets to Wall Avenue, Lincoln Avenue, Grant Avenue, Washington Boulevard, Adams Avenue, Jefferson Avenue, Madison, Monroe and so forth. Also, the numbers were changed from 1st Street to Twenty-first Street and numbers in order after that.

1. Union Station

The Union Station represents a great deal of the culture and history of Ogden and Weber County. Ogden has been a railroad town and this fine structure represents the most importance of railroading in Ogden. The station which stands here now is the third station to stand in this vicinity since the beginning of Ogden.

The first station (1A) was a clap-board structure painted bright red which stood further west and north than the present station. That station was built in 1870 and was replaced in 1889 by a large red

sandstone and brick structure (1B) which was highlighted by a high clock tower and dormer windows. This station was a hotel-station which served to accommodate the volume of transcontinental passengers that passed through Ogden. The designer of that station was a famous American architect Henry VanBrant. The station burned down in February 1923.

The present station (1C) was completed in 1924 and was designed by Los Angeles architects, Donald and John Parkinson. The style is Italian Renaissance with a Spanish Cordovan roof. The station for many years was the hub of activity of the city with a volume of 119 passenger trains moving through the Ogden station every 24-hour period during World War II. Over the years passenger service has declined but the freighting service still is done in big volume. The station building stands as a monument to the great days of railroading in Ogden – the Junction City.

2. Cross to the east side of Wall Avenue at 25th Street and walk along Wall Avenue to 24th Street. On the east side of the Wall is the area where the station of the Utah Central was located. Trains of the Utah Central from Salt Lake City would pull into the Ogden yard and move to the Utah Central Station (2A) on an east-west track located in the area between the Burton Walker Lumber Company building and the Grocery Wholesale Cash and Carry building. By the use of the Y track the trains could be backed around and return to Salt Lake City.

As you walk you can view to the west the railroad yards which at one time served seven different railroad systems – the Union Pacific; the Central Pacific (later the Southern Pacific); the Utah Central; the Utah Northern (later the Oregon Short Line); Denver, Rio Grande Western Railroad; Western Pacific; and the Ogden Transit Lines. The large yellow brick shop building of the Southern Pacific located north of 24th Street was built in 1913. The brick shop is still visible and used today. At one time up to 700 Ogden workers were employed in this shop.

3. At the corner of 24th Street and Wall Avenue the impression of a busy thoroughfare is still evident. In early days this block on the west end of 24th Street was a business and residential area with the street leading to the bridge over the Weber River and to West Ogden. At one time the frame house of George Kerr (3A), the train master at the Ogden Depot, stood on the Northwest corner, and business houses of Spencer Lumber Company (later the Bernard White Lumber Company) (3B) was on the South side near the corner. Further up the street the Ogden Wholesale Drug Company at 155, (the building still stands) and the Chicago Meat Market at 181 graced the south side. On the north side the Rio Grande freight buildings, the Eccles Lumber Company at 154, (Anderson Lumber – from the Anderson

family which were early partners in the lumber business) and the David Peery flour mill (Cole Transfer Company) dd business. In the sidewalk east of the building are three iron rings which were used to tie the horses when business was conducted at the mill.

4. At the corner of 24th and Lincoln (formerly Franklin Street) the visitor is struck by the void on the south side of the street as new construction is started on a hotel complex. Formerly, the south side had a variety of business houses. Around the turn of the century Hyrum Belnap Lumber Company (4A) was located at 229 and the Volker Scowcroft Lumber Company at 237-245 and at the corner of Grant and 24th Thomas Brothers Grocers were major businesses on the street. Later the Forestry Building which housed the offices of the Regional Forestry Division was there until torn down in 1980.

On the Northside going East at 220 in stood the Anderson-Larson General blacksmithing (Jack's Blacksmithing and now Shepherd's Bush. At 258 Crittenden's Glass and Paint occupies the building that served as the Salt Lake and Ogden and later the Bamberger and Utah-Idaho Central Railroad station (an urban line from Salt Lake to Ogden and Ogden to Idaho, which it existed from 1917 to 1946). In the 1870s the "Old Woodmansee Building" (built by Charles Woodmansee prominent Ogden business) stood at 274. In this building where the offices of the Ogden Standard Examiner for several years after 1870. Next is the Old Post Office building constructed in a Greek revival motif with plaster bas relief and oak carvings which demonstrate the skill of craftsmen of the earlier part of the century. The building served as post office, federal court and office building from the turn of the century to 1974, when the Post Office was moved to the south side of Ogden City.

5. At the corner of 24th Street and Grant (formerly Young Street) on the north side one is impressed with the Church of the Good Shepherd which although it fronts on Grant is a part of the 24th Street interest. This church was built in 1874 by the Episcopal faith and its architectural and religious contributions have long been noted. For that reason, the Church of the Good Shepherd is the only building on the whole block which has not been taken over by the Ogden Mall. The style is "Carpenter Gothic" and it is built of stone quarried in Mendon, Utah. The church was a gift of a Mr. Hammersley of New York in memory of his daughter who died while traveling through Ogden. Formerly the north side had several prominent businesses where the mall now stands, including A.L Brewer Supply at 318 which also became Joe's Tire Shop in 1921 (5A) when Joseph W Brewer sold tires from this location. The Brewer company has expanded throughout the Rocky Mountain states. Before the turn of the century Nelson and Fell-Livery and Feed Stable (5B) was located at 326. In the 1920's Edward Williams and Sons Groceries was at 328 and the Eldon Hotel at 330. At 336 – 340 the JG Read and Brothers company (5C) was established in 1883 as a Harness and Saddlery manufacturing and supply shop and remained on the

corner of 24th and Kiesel from the 1905 period until 1978 when it was forced to move to 12th Street with the building of the Mall. Through the years the Read Brothers building displayed a black horse statuary on the roof of the three-story building. The horse "Nigger Boy" was a representation of an old favorite horse of JG Read and the statue still remains on the 12th Street store. The store in recent times, sensitive to the name being objectionable, has dropped the name from the horse.

Farther up the street in 1890s was the John Farr Coal Company at 344 and W. Farr and Company of flour, grain, hay and feed supply at 346. The Farris were descendants of Lorin Farr early founder of Ogden and longtime mayor and Church leader. At 350 - 368 was Woodmansee-Union Block (5D) - one of the most prominent architectural structures in Ogden during its time. The building was designed by Ogden architect William W. Fife who also did Ogden's first City Hall, the Utah Loan and Trust Building, the W.H. Wright and Sons Store and Office Building, the Lincoln Hotel, and one of Lorin Farr's (Ogden's first mayor) residences. In the early days Fife had his architecture office in the building. The building was constructed in 1890 by Charles Woodmansee who had built the largest general merchandise business in Ogden at the time. The building was one of the first examples of Richardsonian Romanesque style* in Utah. It had varied and an extensive stone work, brick and galvanized tin detailing. Part of the building that was used as hotel had large high-ceiling rooms with hallway bathrooms and stairway and landing guarded by hard wood railings and newel post that were hand carved.

Standing on the northwest corner of 24th Street and Washington Blvd. was a building constructed in 1880 and remained a commercial place until it was the last building torn down to construct the Mall. This corner is believed to be the spot where Richard Ballyntyne opened the first store in downtown Ogden in 1860. At one time Chauncey W. West, Bishop of the Ogden 1st Ward, had a barn on the site, and it was used by the young people for dances and parties. In 1880 the ZCMI and First National Bank Building (5E) was commenced, and on February 4, 1881, it was dedicated. The building was designed by Obed Taylor, Salt Lake City architect and NC Flygare of Ogden supervised the construction work. ZCMI conducted business there until the W.H. Wright Company took over the building in 1907. The Wright family, a prominent Ogden business family doing business in town since 1875, stayed in the building until 1938 when it moved to another location and the JC Penney Company took over the store and did business there until 1981 when the building was demolished to incorporate the corner into the Mall.

*A style of architecture in the late 1800's named after American architect, Henry Hobson Richardson. It was characterized by rounded arches and heavy looking construction.

On the southside of 24th still stand some prominent buildings. At 321 is the Berthana which was originally built as the Union Opera House in 1878 and was the city's Main theatre for dramas and entertainment until the Grand Opera House was finished in 1890 on Washington Boulevard. In 1890 this property was acquired by David Eccles, and he built a building which was named after two of his daughters Bertha and Anna, thus Berthana. Through the years it has been used for operas, theaters, dancing, roller skating and wedding proposals. The architectural importance of this building is still obvious.

Before the Berthana was constructed on this site the Old Post Office building was located there, and after 1900 the Utah Construction Offices were located at 327 in the Eccles Berthana Building. The Utah Construction company was the railway and general construction business incorporated into Ogden in 1900 with David Eccles, W.H. Wattis, Thomas Dee, A.H Christiansen, Adam Patterson, C.W. Nibley, W.W. Corey and Jim Pingree as organizers and leaders of the company. This company became internationally important for its construction projects such as Western Pacific RR, Oakland Bridge, Grand Coulee Dam, Boulder Dam, Union Square Parking in San Francisco and other projects. Recently Utah Construction merged with General Electric as Utah International, Inc. one of the major corporations in the United States.

At 337, the corner of 24th and Kiesel (formerly Hudson Avenue until 1924) is located the Kiesel Building originally known as the (Colonel Hudson Building) actually fronting on Grant. Formerly, Fred J. Kiesel did business on this corner as a wholesaler in groceries, liquor and tobacco. Kiesel a native of Ludwigsburg, Wurtenburg Germany came to Ogden in 1866 and sold a load of goods, and then set up a business house at 2349 Washington Boulevard, and later established his business on 24th Street where he acquired the Kiesel building. In 1889-92 Fred J. Kiesel served as served a term as mayor of Ogden (the first non-Mormon Mayor) and always was a major booster of Ogden City.

Other businesses on 24th Street East of Grant where the G.H. Tribe Company wholesale, wines liquors and cigars at 347 (1869) and C.S. Hoffman, cigar maker (1889). At 349 in 1870 stood the Joseph Taylor home and at 351 in 1910 Proudfit Sporting Goods Company established in 1895 by owners and operators AJ Proudfit and Robert C. Proudfit. In the 1890s at 355 was H.M. Bond and Company, wholesale and retail groceries and at 367 was F.B. DeVoto, Abstracts and Title (the father of Bernard DeVoto, prominent historian and literary figure). On the southwest corner of 24th and Washington was the Utah Loan and Trust Company (5F) building built in 1891 and later replaced by the present Eccles building. The Ogden Loan and Trust building with a fine example of Richardson Romanesque. In March

1893, it burned, and David Eccles acquired the gutted building and rebuilt it at a cost of \$100,000. In 1911 another fire destroyed the building and the present Eccles building was built there in 1913.

Located in the first building were many offices and business operations including the Utah Loan and Trust Company, and the Utah Stationary Company which was owned and operated by Ogden business people such as Lewis W. Shurtliff, (who served as the Weber Stake President of the Mormon Church from 1833 to 1922 and after who Lewis Peak a mountain east of Ogden was named), E.S. Rollap, W.L. Wattis, and Wilford Brasswell. It also served as meeting place for the Weber Club and as office of the Utah Construction Company. Today the Eccles Building houses many important offices and businesses.

6. At 24th and Washington Boulevard a short digression off 24th is a worth-while part of the tour. Today to the north of 24th Street on the west side of Washington Boulevard stands the Ogden Mall, but in former days there was a street full of a variety of shops. North, from the corner which was earlier discussed, at 2365 stood the Kuhn Brothers Block (6A). I was a building built in 1886 to house the men and women's furnishings business of Adam and Abraham Kuhn who did business in Ogden from 1869 to 1926. The Kuhn brothers had other stores in Idaho and Wyoming. They are first sold "everything that could be worn by man, woman child" but as time went on they specialized in men's furnishings. The building was incorporated in the JC Penney building before being torn down as part of the Mall.

The address of 2357 Washington was also an important business site. Here Jessie J. Driver established his drug store in 1890 and it stood there for the rest of the century. In 1905 G.H. Tribe and Company dealing in wholesale wines and liquors was there; in 1912 O.D. Rasmussen, Cloaks and Suits and in 1915 Economy Sample Shoe Store. In 1926 Ogden knitting store was there followed by Shipler Studio in 1934 and the Reeds Millinery in 1935-37. There was no listing at this address from 1942-46, but in 1970 Fashion Fabrics moved in and stayed until forced to move for the mall in 1979.

2355 was established as the W.H. Wright and Sons store when the building was built in 1891. W.H. Wright have been in Ogden since 1875 and use this address from 1891 until 1907 when they moved to the corner of Washington and 24th Street. In the 1920's it became the Taylor-Wright store until 1970, and the Kwick-Stop Drug until 1979 when the mall took over.

The building at 2343-2345 Washington with the Cassin Block built by James Cassin early railroad worker in the 1860s through 1880's and then Chief Deputy U.S. Marshall. He later was involved in real estate and also a leader in the Masonic Lodge in Ogden.

The number of 2329 Washington was the longtime address of Boyle's Furniture Store (6B). Boyles occupied this location until forced to move to 28th and Washington by in 1979 by the Mall

construction. The new location at 28th Street is not far from where the founder of the firm Peter Boyle started a furniture-making shop at his house on 28th above Adam's in 1862. He later joined with his son John to form Boyle and Son Furniture Dealers and moved the store to the east side of Washington between 24th and 25th. The company suffered through two fires in 1873 and 1884 but continued to do business. In 1890 the Boyle Furniture Company moved to 2464 Washington and later to 2424 Washington before moving to 2329 Washington the old W.H. Wright & Sons building that was constructed in 1891, in 1907.

At 2323 Washington was the location of the W.S. Beeville and Company Meat Market from 1890 and by 1912 was the Ogden Meat Company. In 1915, it was the Shoemart and in 1926 the Palace Candy Shop for sweets and in 1952 the Boulevard Shop of Women's Clothing and in 1960 it became the Hi-Fi Shop with the hideous torture murders of three Ogden citizens took place in 1974.

The location at 2321 Washington was A.E. Weatherby's meat market in 1895 and N. Mark and Son Meat Market in 1905. Greenwell's Cash Market did business in 1912 and Grill and Son Meat Store was there from 1916 to 1926. A restaurant was run there from 1934 to 1937 by Edward Greenwell, then Jerome Feiler, optician ran a shop there in 1956 and Nate Morgan Jewelers until 1977.

At 2313 the Olympia Candy Company did business in 1912 and by 1915 the Bank Smokery ran a business until 1954, and at 2301 Washington G.F. Cave, druggist retailer, was there from 1903 to 1946 with physicians, surgeons and doctors L.H. Crenshaw, I.W. Pedcock, C.E. Wardleigh using offices upstairs. The building at 2301-2305 was the Staynor Building with G.A. D'Hemecourt as the architect.

On the Eastside of Washington Boulevard at the northeast corner of 23rd Street in 1897 stood the Consolidated Implement Company (6C) which carried a variety of machinery - McCormick Harvesting Machines, Fish Brothers Wagons, Haydock Brothers Carriages and Kauffman Buggies. Today Wolfe's Sporting Goods occupies that spot. Just south of the corner of 23rd and Washington once stood the Burton Implement Company established there in 1905, but William F. Burton had been in business 30 years previous to that time. In 1906 the building burned but was rebuilt and Burton continued business. Today the location is occupied by Madison Furniture.

Other businesses along that side in earlier days include the C.J. Herrick and Company dealers in furniture, stoves and carpet at 2340; T.B. Evans and Company wholesale and retail groceries, who claimed to be the largest Grocer in Ogden in the early 1900's. In 1910 the Ogden Music Company (6D) successor to Consolidated Music Company is located at 2370 Washington. The Charles Cafeteria at 2376 claimed a French Chef and could serve up to 4800 persons at banquets, which was done at the National Irrigation Conference in Ogden in 1911.

On the northeast corner of 24th and Washington stood the First National Bank (6E), a five-story building done in the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The First National Bank included as officers and directors David H Perry, John Sharp, James Pingree R.J. Taylor, David Eccles, George W. Thatcher, James Sharp, James T. Little, H.S. Young, John Watson, James F Burton, Joseph Clark, Adam Patterson. W.W. Peter, John Spiers, R.B. Porter and Bernard White. The corner is now occupied by the ZCMI.

7. Continue along the east side of Washington Boulevard south from 24th Street there are now other sites of historical interest. The southeast corner in early days of Ogden was another location of a business which Richard Ballentyne established in the 1850s. Ballentyne had his first started on the northwest corner, then moved to the south east corner. It is believed in that Ogden House (or Ogden Hotel) was also located on this corner later, and after that it was the site of the Woodmansee Hall which was used in early days as a dance hall. Sidney Stevens, a prominent North Ogden resident, later established a block of business houses on this corner known as the Stevens Block (7A). This building housed the Corey Brothers Construction Company which was one of the major railway construction companies west of the Missouri River. This company participated in the building of the Oregon Short Line, Northern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Union Pacific in Washington and Idaho, the Chicago and Northwestern, Burlington and Missouri, Colorado Midland, Rio Grand Junction and Rio Grande Western Railroads. It is also built the Bear River Canal in Box Elder County. The company was established in 1881 with W.W Corey, C.J. Corey and A.B. Corey as founders. In 1887 E.O. Wattis and W.H. Wattis joined the company and it became Corey Brothers and Company, and later taken over by the Utah Construction Company.

The Stevens Block was also the meeting hall of the A.O.U.W (An Ancient Order of United Workers) a fraternal order that was popular in the late 1800s.

Today the corner is occupied by the 15 story First Security Bank, a corporation which was founded in 1928 by joining the assets of the Eccles and Browning fortunes by Marriner A. Browning and Marriner S Eccles. The building was designed by architect Eber Piers.

At 2414 Washington in the 1890s was the Citizen's Bank Building which also housed the Hendershot Abstract Company, founded in 1890 by F.J. Hendershot, C.A. Hendershot and J.C. Hendershot. At 2416 was the Masonic Hall (7B). Ogden had several fraternal orders of which the Masons were one of the strongest groups

At 2436 Washington the Fred M. Nye building now occupies the property. Mr. Nye is a long time Ogden businessman. This spot at earlier times was the location of the Methodist School and later the Boyle Furniture before becoming the Nye Co. store. At this point the tourist should direct his

attention across the street to the Egyptian Theater, which can be better viewed from this point. This part of Washington Boulevard in earlier times was busy with a variety of commercial houses.

The only buildings indicating the earlier nature are those located at 2474 Washington a four-story red sandstone and old red brick building with colored glass windows. In earlier times it was the Cortez Block (7C) which was designed by W.W. Fife. This building was named after John J Cortez who was born in Brewslaw, Prussia as John Kort'ez. He came to the United States and served in the US Navy during the Civil War and became a naturalized citizen in 1870, when his name appeared on the papers as Cortez. He came to Utah in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad in the 1870s. He worked for a time as a conductor in the Salt Lake Division but left to become a farmer and real estate promoter. He acquired a farm on the east side of Ogden bordered by 34th Street, Monroe Avenue, 36th Street and Harrison Boulevard to Beus Farm on the east. Some of the farm became a part of the Weber State College campus. The Cortez farming and real estate enterprises are other companies have had offices in the Cortez building.

At 2476 Washington is a three-story yellow brick building that at one time was the Idan – Ha Rooms and Apartment Building. At 2478 Washington is a three-story red brick structure. In times past it housed the A. Beckstead Meat Market and later the John Siebold Meat, Fish and Poultry Market. At 2478 is a three-story red sandstone building, now much deteriorated. It formerly had been an office for John Farr Coal Company and the area for the Cave Lunch Room which in 1910 advertise a \$0.15 merchant lunch. It is known as the Warren Building and was designed by W.W. Fife, prominent Ogden architect. At the corner today is the FMA Thrift and Loan which has preserved a building which has stood on the corner since the turn of the century. It had earlier house a drugstore.

8. Crossing over to the west side of Washington Boulevard and 25th Street and working back north are some interesting historical places. On the southwest corner of Washington and 25th Street is the Commercial Security Bank. This place was formerly the location of the Broom Hotel which really belongs to the story of 25th Street and is treated in the tour of that street.

At 2471 - 2481 is the Howell Building which is named after Judge James A. Howell early Ogden lawyer and judge of the Ogden City Court. In early days the Scowcroft Building (8A) was located at 2473. The Scowcroft family was one of the major business families in Ogden dealing in candies and eventually diversifying into clothes manufacturing with a plant on Wall Avenue. At 2453 Washington is the site of the William Driver Drugs Building (8B). William Driver established his drug business in Ogden in 1871 and in 1880 he joined with his son and George W. Driver to form the William Driver and Son City Drug

Store. The building was a three-story brick building and was reported to be the first three story building by seven years.

At 2451 Washington Boulevard was a five-story red sandstone and brick building is the only building still standing which represents the style built before 1900 on the west side of Washington Boulevard. It is the Lewis building, where was once located the J.S. Lewis Company, jewelry store. Lewis was a prominent booster of Ogden community activities and established Lewis Camp in Ogden Canyon.

The location 2435-2439 is presently occupied by the Egyptian Theater. On this site an adobe house stood in the 1860's. David H. Peery and his family moved there at that time. David Peery was a prominent businessman who later became Ogden Mayor as did his son Harmon Peery. David had migrated from Virginia to Utah in 1864 and to Ogden in 1866. He lived first in an adobe house on 27th and Washington and then moved to the 2400 block of Washington. Later he built a three-story business building known as Peery's Block (8C) on the same site. This building burned in March 1923. The fire destroyed the Last and Thomas Co. general merchandise store which was owned by J.H.F. Last and Joseph F. Thomas. The Arlington Hotel above the store and the Wisteria Candy Co. were also destroyed in the Peery Building fire. One man was killed and \$365,000 lost in damages. In 1924 the Peery's Egyptian Theater was built on this location and remains one of the fine structures on Washington Boulevard.

At 2415 Washington, where the Standard Optical now stands, the Elite Café did business for many years. It advertised seafood specialties of shellfish and oysters and wines and liquors served in a dining room furnished with walnut bar and double plate windows.

Next to the Eccles Building which was built in 1913 after the old Richardsonian Romanesque Eccles structure burned. Business operating here were B.f. Sooy, Photographer, Fred M. Nye Company clothing established in 1899 and doing business at 2413 Washington in 1910, and William H. Wright's first store at 2414 in 1891. H.M. Bond Company Wholesale and Retail Groceries and Fruit Produce was located at 2411 in 1892 and A.W. Putnam, Gent's Furnishings Store was at 2409 in 1892.

9. Going East of Washington on the south side of 24th Street the visitors again become aware of the importance of David H. Peery in Ogden. At 441 24th was formerly located the David H. Peery Block (9A), a three-story brick building which was a business location and had a hall which was used by various organizations such as the Presbyterian Church which held religious services there. In recent days a small modern business building known as the Virginia Professional Building stands there. The Ogden River

Canal cut across 24th Street north and south just west of this point along the brow of the hill where the alley now runs.

The crowning building on the south side of 24th Street at the corner of 24th and Adams was the residence of David H. Peery (9B). The residence was named "The Virginia" as a remembrance of the family's origin in Virginia. The building was constructed in 1893, and designed by Samuel Whitaker, a noted Ogden architect. It was made of red sandstone and red brick. It was a place of prominence in the City since David Peery was a Mormon Church leader and Mayor of Ogden. Here were entertained many important people of the time including William Jennings Bryan and other influential Americans. The Ramada Inn stands on that location today.

10. One the north side of 24th Street east of Washington at 440 24th Street was the Weber County Courthouse. The original building (10A) was a three-story complex with a clock tower. The first level was built of native rock and the tow upper levels were of brick with the clock tower covered with metal. The architect for the building was Walter Thompson, and it was constructed between 1871 and 1876. County Court was held there as well as at one point of time was Professor Lewis Moench's school. It was also the jail for county prisoners, and in 1895 one of the prisoners started a fire which burned the building and brought about the construction of a new court house (10B). The new court house was a two-story building, with basement and attic, constructed of native rock to the first floor level and brick on the upper levels. The roof and clock tower were wood, covered with metal. The clock tower extended above two staggered wings of the building. The building was there until mid-1950's when it was demolished. The court moved to the new City County Building in the 1940's and the building was used in those years as a dormitory for youths employed for Works Progress Administration. A terraced parking lot is there now. East of the County Court House was located the Methodist Church (10C), a beautiful sandstone and brick structure with a tall spire. Today the Fraternal Order of the Eagles (FOE) building with a modern façade uses the basic structure of the church. A close examination reveals the old church foundations and walls.

At 466 24th Street was the old location of the George W Larkin and Sons, Professional Undertakers and Embalmers Parlor (10D). It was one of the oldest undertaking firms established in Ogden. George W Larkin Larkin, founder, and his sons, Elijah A and Alma had been in business since 1880. Today this funeral business is located on the southwest corner of 24th and Adams.

11. In the middle of the street at Adams and 24th Street on May 19, 1881, the Ogden Electric Light Company attempted to illuminate the city with the new invention of the incandescent light. The light globe was mounted on the top of a steel structure erected on the upper level of the hill at the corner.

The experiment failed in lighting the entire city, but it did encourage the development of electricity throughout the city.

East of Adams Avenue on the north side of the street is located the St. Joseph's Catholic Church. This building was completed in the Fall of 1902 after ten years of work. It is constructed of red and yellow sandstone. The tower on the south west corner is 22 feet square and 132 feet high. The furniture, doors, and interior trim are of quartered oak and designed in the harmony with the architecture of the church. The windows are of stained glass. The organ inside has a story of community cooperation behind the building of the musical instrument. The basic organ was provided by the Mormon church to help the Parish, the wiring of the instrument was provided by a protestant electrician, and parish members carried out many of the other tasks associated with the construction of the instrument. The Father of the church used to relate this episode as a demonstration of how the community should work together.

Next to the church is the rectory which was built in 1948 on the location where the parochial house formerly stood.

12. Crossing over the southeast corner of Adams and 24th Street brings the tourist in front of the American Legion Baker-Merrill Post. This building was formerly the First Presbyterian Church. It was built in 1906 at a cost of \$30,000. It was designed by G.A. D'Hemecourt, architect, in the gothic form of composed of brick and stone. It had a seating capacity of 600 people, a church school area of four rooms, a dining room and kitchen. Stained glass windows depicted the "Nativity" theme. The Presbyterians held services there until September 1949 when the congregation moved to a new building at 880 28th Street. Original windows from the Adams and 24th Street church were put in the east side of the 28th Street church.

At this point the tourist might consider how much time and energy he or she has to continue the tour. What remains is a considerable amount of walking. The vigorous might continue but others might consider doing the rest of the tour at another time.

Going east on 24th Street the existing houses represent the architectural trends of the early 1900s in Ogden. At 590 24th Street in early days was located J.R. Horspool grocery store and bakery. When the Brockman Company is located today.

13. Proceed to the Lester Park in the 600-700 block of 24th. This park was named after Lester Herrick, Mayor of Ogden, 1871-1876 and 1879-82. In former times this area was a sage brush hill where some hunting was done for wild birds and later baseball games were played on diamonds there. Finally, the area was made into a public park with a bandstand which was used in summer months by local

groups to entertain to the public. Today the Weber County Library and the Golden Hours Center are located on the park property. Also, located on the north west part of the park is a monument dedicated to Father Pierre Jean de Smet, Priest of the Society of Jesus, who had long been a missionary and explore in the West and provided information to Brigham Young and the Mormons as they moved westward in 1847 trek to Utah.

14. On the north east corner of 24th and Madison (2380 Madison) is located a Victorian style building which was built in 1887. It features multi-entrance, cubicles and angled areas which are typical for the era in which it was built. It was occupied from 1919 until recently by the Sidney O. Stevens family. It is now the office of Boise Cascade.

15. Walking north along Madison towards 21st Street the tourist can observe the location of some of the early Mormon Churches in the Community. On the northwest corner of 23rd and Madison is the old 6th Ward Chapel of the Mormon Church. It was recently closed after serving 71 years of time. The building was built in 1910 of yellow brick with 18-inch walls of rock and cement. There are colored glass window scenes in the windows of the building. The building is of a Greek classical style. Farther along at 2121 Madison Avenue (15A) was the place of the old 4th Ward Chapel which was razed several years ago. Also located at 2149 Madison Avenue was that Hyrum Belnap House (15B). Belnap was a prominent businessman and community leader, and the other building has been made into an apartment building.

On the east side of Madison Avenue and 21st Street is Liberty Park. A red brick building facing south on 21st Street is an LDS chapel of the day for the Deaf Branch which was erected in 1946.

16. The tour continues down 21st Street to Jefferson Avenue on the southwest corner the present-day LDS 4th Ward chapel presents a refreshing architectural style. This church built in 1930 is a polychromic brick structure in a Tudor style. A diversion to 2139 Jefferson Avenue leads to the location of the Summerhill Foundry and Stokes manufacturing Company, an early iron works establishment in Ogden on Jefferson. The building was recently raised after a fire destroyed it. Continuing down 22nd Street to Adams Avenue and turning north along Adams Avenue the tour comes to the old location of the Hyrum Belnap house which was located at 504 22nd Street (16A) and another Belnap house had been located at 2188 Adams (16B). These locations of the Belnap family give some ideas of how lives and situations of an early Ogden family changed.

17. Going north along Adams Avenue to 20th Street the tourist comes to the Ogden City Cemetery. By entering the cemetery and moving to the south west corner of the grounds one is brought to the location of the graves of Lorin Farr and his family. Farr was the first Mayor of Ogden serving from 1851-

1870 and 1877-1878. He was a prominent community and church leader and established some of the early industry in the community being beginning with Farr's Fort on the Ogden River. Farr died in 1909 and was buried at this spot.

18. Proceeding from the cemetery down 20th Street to Washington Boulevard the tourist can observe on the south side at 445 20th Street the old Dee School building. The first floor is stone and the upper floors in brick a common construction style for the turn of the century. Moving south on Washington the tourist arrives at the Mormon Tabernacle in Temple Square at 21st and Washington. These buildings represent some of the architecture of the Mormon Church. Visitors are welcome to take a tour of the grounds and the tabernacle building. The temple is open to members of the Mormon Church in good standing only. Also, on the southeast and northeast corner of 21st and Washington was the location of the houses of Lorin Farr (18A) and his polygamous families. Lorin Farr had six separate houses for his wives on the east side of Washington Boulevard from 20th Street to the middle of the 2100 block and east up the south side of 21st Street. In the early days in Ogden James Brown the first Mormon inhabitant had built a home on this block but was required to move to the east side of Washington Boulevard when the block was designated as a place for religious buildings in 1850.

19. At this corner of 22nd Street and Washington Boulevard there are a couple of things to worth notice. One is the old water trough a few yards north of the corner. In early times this was a watering place for animals. In 1856 a building known as the Ogden Tabernacle was constructed on the corner of Washington and 22nd Street. It was later remodeled in 1896 into an "Exhibition" style (19A). The building was used for church meetings, various public meetings and later as a genealogical library. It was torn down in 1971 to make room for the new temple.

20. This tour ends by going west down 22nd Street to Grant Avenue and turning north on the east side to the middle of the block. Here is located the Museum of the Daughters of the Pioneers and Goodyear Cabin (20A) which is believed to be the original cabin belonging to Mile Goodyear, the first white settler to enter the Great Salt Lake Valley as a permanent settler in 1845. It is believed this is the cabin which Goodyear built on the Weber River in West Ogden in 1845. The edifice is not only a landmark but stands as a monument to the ingenuity and skill of the pioneer who employed primitive methods in the process of construction. In seeing this cabin and then observing the present buildings of Ogden one becomes aware of the vision and creative changes and process that the community has brought about since the first settlers came here. This concludes the 24th Street Tour.

1. Walking Tour of 25th Street in Ogden, Utah

25th Street (or 5th Street as it was originally numbered) since the beginning of Ogden's history has been one of the busiest and important streets in the city. At first it had some competition with 24th Street but after the construction of the clock-towered railroads station in 1889, 25th Street became the main street of business and traffic in town. The new station was located at the end of the street and its doors opened for the railroad travelers to make their way up the street to seek food, entertainment or some diversion while waiting to continue their trips on one of the major routes that made connections in Ogden. While railroads were the mode of travel, the rail lines brought hundreds of passengers to the street.

As a result of the prospect of business the street developed a variety of commercial houses, restaurants, eating places, shops, rooming houses and even gambling dens and houses of prostitution. Because of these less than legal kind of activities, the street gained the name of Ogden's "Two-bit Street" and a reputation that was known through out the nation. Bernard DeVoto, a prominent American literary figure who lived in Ogden, wrote "the overland limited stops at Ogden for fifteen minutes. The tourist, a little dizzy from the altitude but grateful for trees after miles of desert, rushes out to change his watch and see a Mormon. He passes through a station that is deliberate triumph of hideousness and emerges at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street. Beyond him are only a double row of shacks far gone in the disintegration stretching upwards in the direction of the hills. The gutters, advertised as sparkling with mountain water, are choked with offal. The citizenry who move along the sidewalks are habituated to the shanties, but the newcomer, who whether from the east or west believes in a decent bluff of progress, is invariably appalled."

Devoto's account is severe and critical, but the street was not all bad or without beauty and accomplishment as shown in the buildings and establishments that existed and carried on activities there. 25th Street was at the hub of commercial and historical development in Ogden. One researcher in studying the city directories concluded that a great amount of certain businesses centered on 25th Street. The directory from 1908-1909 showed that 5 out of 11 barbers of the city were located on 25th Street; 1 out of 2 billiard halls; 9 out of 11 cigar manufacturing establishments; 9 out of 13 clothiers and furnishers; 1 out of 9 confectioners; 4 out of 13 druggist; 7 out of 38 grocers; 16 out of 19 hotels and rooming houses; 2 of 6 jewelers; 2 out of 3 laundries; 15 of 30 liquor dealers; 4 of 4 pawn brokers; 2 of 3 post card and curio shops; 13 of 15 restaurants; 4 of 10 tailors. This recounting gives an idea of the nature and activity on the street.

If the street could relate its history it would have quite a story to tell, and event today a tour of the street captures an indication of some of the variety and activity of former days. The tour of 25th Street begins at Union Station at 25th Street and Wall Avenue.

1. Union Depot – see the 24th Street tour
2. Cross to the 100 block of 25th Street (2A) and beginning on the south side of 25th Street there are some significant historical places. This corner has always been a prime business corner with its proximity to the depot. Originally there were individual business houses there, but 1887-1888 the Winsor Hotel and Café (101-109 25th Street) was built there by A.J. Heath. It remained as the Winsor Hotel until 1904 when it was converted into the Murphy Building housing George W. Murphy Groceries and Saloon; F.L. Smith Curio Shop and St. James Hotel. Located at 11-113 25th is the two-story commercial Victorian Style Senate Building built in 1888-1889; it housed the Senate Saloon and the W.A. Scudder Saloon. Its brick construction and facade with stamped metal pediments and cornices, segmented Queen Ann windows, original iron columns, paneled doors, transoms and storefront windows represent the commercial Victorian style of the late 1800 period.

At 115 25th is the Congress Building built in 1889 and had the Congress House Hotel and Saloon and the Arcade Hotel in it. Again, in the Commercial Victorian style with interesting designs of brick, stone and metal columns capped with Corinthian columns it makes an interesting structure.

At 127 25th is the Porters and Waiters Club Building which for many years supported the facilities and entertainment for the Black members of the community. Many of these people were workers on the railroad and the facilities at this Club represented one of the few places for public entertainment for that segment of the population.

Other establishments in different time periods in this area of 25th Street included R.S. Brooks and Sons Livestock Co., dealers in buying and selling livestock by “carload or trainload” at a time. They were located at 117 – 25th Street. At 119 was Fred Cusley and Isaac Trusty, barbers. At 121 W.H. Bennett had a restaurant and at 123 was the Sue Wah Laundry. At 135 and 137 was the J.F. McCarron Saloon and the Charles laundry in the 1890’s, later known as the Troy Steam Laundry. In the 1930’s it was the location of the Denver Hotel and one of the places identified as a place of prostitution. At 155 25th M. Biel and Son Wholesale and Retail Meats did business. The firm was established in 1874 and did business until after 1910 at the same location. At 157 and 161-163 were the Metropolitan Tailoring Company and McCready’s Clothing, Millinery and Furnishings respectively.

On the north side of 25th Street at the northeast corner of Wall and 25th Street in 1878 stood George Ford Company, dealers in hides, and pelts, and in 1900 it was the site of the Healy Hotel (2B)

which stood until 1946 when the name was changed to the Earle Hotel. The Earle Hotel remained until it was razed in the 1960's. Moving east at 108 25th was the Depot Drug Store run by E. Cave in the early 1900's. At 112 in a building constructed in 1893 were W.H. Watts, barber; Isaac Clark, Candy Shop; Henry Gavros, Grocer. At 134-136 in the building built in 1898 were the O.L. Luson Saloon; The Grand Saloon; L.D. Lockwood Restaurant and the Colorado Coffee House. At 146 25th was the Chung Tom Restaurant; Louis Avondit Rooms; Banquet Rooming House and Restaurant; and the U.S. Café.

At 148-150 25th was the Chapman House (2C) established in 1874 by William Chapman. It was a two-story building with 30 boarding rooms. Bernard Devoto made this description of the Chapman House in early Ogden. "One and all they made their way from bar to bar but ended at the Chapman House. French Pete, any other true name unknown, was the civilizing influence that turned many a man towards the arts. Here is a menu of French Pete's preserved to the smaller age. Turtle soup, crackers, mountain trout, Columbia river salmon, oyster San Francisco, antelope steak, shoulder of venison, beef Chicago, quail, mourning doves, Canada goose, southern yams in candy, peas, celery, watercress, potatoes O'Brien, hot biscuits, cornpone, honey, watermelon, peaches and cream. The little slip indicates that one was expected not to make a choice from this ecstasy, but to down it all from the first to the last. The other side is an equally heroic list; cocktails named after railroad presidents, Indian chiefs, mining camps; punches, cordials, highballs, fizzes, rickies, Juleps; it ends, "Irish Whiskey fifteen centers a glass." And one line reads "Champagne: California, \$1.00. Imported, \$2.00. A pint? No, a half-gallon."

"To the Chapman House came the mining and railroad millionaires, the English cattle-barons, actors and singers making continental tours, and more than one princeling from Graustark or beyond. The register, if it could be recovered would be a miniature history of the frontier."

Next-door to the Chapman House was reported to be the Brothel of Gentile Kate, a well-established "Madame" of the city. It is said she bought Brigham Young's old buggy after he died, and Kate rode around town in high style, flaunting the buggy before the public. She seemed to delight that the buggy of the President of the Mormon Church was now being used by a person as notorious as she. Farther up 25th Street in the early 1900's were other establishments. At 152-162 were the Montana House, the Stein Mercantile Company, Prepares Brothers, E.D. Bello Saloon, and Hanson and Rapp Employment Office, all located in a three-story commercial Victorian building. The building was later destroyed by fire and only one story of the building remains. At 164-168, in a three-story brick building showing commercial and Prairie architectural influences, were located the Western Bar, Weber Hotel and the Franc Okamua Restaurant. Earlier the Union Depot Saloon and the G.L. McGregor Restaurant

were on this location. At 170-174 were the major Drug Company, Benowitz Brothers, Ogden Beer Hall, and the Star Restaurant in a building built in 1910.

On the northwest corner of 25th and Lincoln (earlier Franklin Street) is the Marion Hotel, built in 1910. Around that time period it was the Milner Hotel, later the Marion Hotel, with the business of G.F. Vaught Jewelers; Ward Company Bakery; F.L. Bradley Pool Hall and the Union Cigar Stores Company also in the building.

It should be mentioned that beyond the buildings of the 100 and 200 blocks of 25th Street ran an alley which was known as "Electric Alley." Along this alley were "cribs" or small rooms which allowed the girls to carry out their business of prostitution. "Electric Alley" was one of the most notorious and sordid parts of the town because of the immortality and crime that was associated with it.

3. The 200 block of 25th Street had a variety of businesses over the years. At 200 25th Street in 1895 was W.G. Kind, railroad ticket broker. In 1900 a two-story, pent cornered brick building was built (still standing). The Board of Trade and Zong Phu Brewing Company was located there. At 202-204 were the Watkin and Nicholas Grocers; Kahn and Brody Clothing; and Empire Rooming House in a three-story, brick with stone trim building have commercial Victorian style built in 1908. In 1978 the rooms over the Nicholas store were known as the Reed Hotel, and in that year, they burned and caused the deaths of five residents. It is the largest number of victims lost in the fire in Ogden's history. At 206-210 in a two-story brick commercial Victorian style with leaded glass windows built in 1908 was the location of Close and Jenkins Cigar Manufacturing Company (later Victor Cigar Store and Factory); the Belmont Rooms; the Famous Clothing Store; and the New Process Dry Cleaning Company.

At 214-216 were the city Lunch room and Nels Sorenson Jeweler and Shooting Gallery. At 222 in 1890 was the Central Hotel and at 228-230 were the Sanders and Gysin Bakers and the C and S Migoka Company, retailers of Japanese goods. At 232-234 were the S.J. Alkee Confectionery, and the Owl Bar. Today this is Uke's Café, where Nikisihisi, known as the "Angel of 25th Street" has served meals for over a decade to the needy regardless of what they can afford to pay. At 236-238 in a building built in 1885 was located in the early 1900s the C.F. Kranch Retail Clothing, the Anna Bolinger Furnished Rooms, The Carlye Hotel and the Central Hotel Annex. Today the A. Booth Building built in 1938 is there.

At 242 W.M. Clark pharmacy, but in 1910 it was the address of the New European Hotel, advertised as one of the time - honored hotel hotels in the city having been in business for over 20 years. It boasted of 64 rooms steam heated with electric lights, elegant bathrooms and sample rooms where salesman displayed their wares. It had local and long-distance telephones in each room. It was

owned by S.A. Smith who also was invested in the J.P O'Neill Construction Company, the Union Portland Cement Co., the Commercial National Bank and the Intermountain Land and Livestock Company.

The hotel occupied 240-244 25th Street a three-story building with a stone façade built in the commercial Victorian style. It was reduced to one story by a fire. A brick veneer was added over the façade in 1936. In 1895 A Careswell and Son News store had been at the 244 25th address.

At 246-250 in a two-story brick with metal trim colonial revival building with an inscription "1901" was located Joseph Rogerson Restaurant and J.E. Davenport and Company saloon.

At 252-254 is the London Ice Cream Parlor Building. It is a two-story brick building constructed in 1885 with molded wooden cornice with paired brackets and on top of a triangular pediment with an inscription – "London Ice Cream Parlor". On the lower level are molded trim and bracketed pediments over round arched second floor windows. This address was the location of London Ice Cream Parlor; Chicago Shoe Store; Bon Ton Restaurant; and Ashby Shoe Store in times past but now it has been restored by the Ogden Neighborhood Development Agency and the 25th Street Development Company. These agencies have been doing much in recent years to bring about redevelopment and restoration of this 25th Street area. They have done much to stimulate the restoring of the downtown part of the Ogden City.

At 256-260 is a two-story commercial building built in 1888 that has had their Territorial Cigar Factory (1890), the Union Restaurant; the Ting Kee Company; the Smith (Sample Company); European Lodgings; the Jones Sheriton Saloon (1895) and the Frazzini Brothers Saloon as occupants.

262-264 is the Porter Block built in 1898. It is a two-story brick building in Victorian Commercial style with stamped metal façade, projecting cornice with urns, brackets, swags, dentils and a "Porter Block" inscription. It has Corinthian columns with millions of square bays. The first-floor façade is covered with tile. The Willian Kent Barber Shop, The Louis Weinberger Tailor Shop and the Laurence Barsotti Candy Shop, were in the building. In 1890 the A.J. Chamberlain Stationery Shop was there. In 1890 the Association Ticket Office and the D.H. Stephens Ice Cream Company was listed at 266 25th Street.

Next door at 268-270 was originally a three-story building built in 1899 which was destroyed by fire. There is only story today. In the past it was the location of Michael Wechselberger Retail Store and Leander Moulding Meats. In 1890 A.J. Watts, barber was listed at 270 address. Later at this address was Lucky Tavern, which was owned by Eddie Doherty, one of the "big time" operators on 25th Street identified with gambling and prostitution.

At 272 is a commercial vernacular building two stories high of brick. It has fancy metal cornices and ornamental hoods over square window bays. This building was built in 1888 and has been the residence of the City Employment Office, the Palace Billiard Hall and the Yanari and Tomono Pool Hall. In 1890 the Walker Solomon and Company Cigar Factory and the G.W. Jones Ticket Office were listed there.

At 274 is a similar two-story building built in 1888 which was the address of J.W. Stephens Photographer in 1890 and later the William Giddings Photography. John W. Maddy Fruit Store and the John Davis Boarding House were also there.

At 276-278 in a two-story building built in 1891 was located Chris Gasbery Photography and Jacob Kerty, Pawnbroker. And at 280-290 as a two-story building with corbeled cornice, square bays and pent corner. Here were located Haffeke and Company; Grand Pacific Restaurant; George Nole Saloon and Caeston Hotel. Before the building was built in 1895 the J.E. Broberg Barbershop, the James H. Nelson Real Estate Office and the Walter Brand Confectionery were at this spot. One the northwest corner of Grant and 25th at 296-298 in the early days was a two-story school building holding classes in the 1870's. At that time William W. Burton was master and Mrs. Frodsham the assistant.

On the south side of 25th Street and the 200 block are a number of significant buildings and sites. At 201 25th Street in 1890 was the Shamrock and Thistle Saloon and in 1899 a commercial building was built on the corner of polychrome brick, segmented arches, and a brick belt course. At this location the C.C. Keller Rooms and Restaurant did business and the Ogden to Salt Lake Railroad line had its terminal there. The Bamberger rail line which came later also used the building as a passenger terminal until it moved the terminal to 24th in 1916. The Bamberger Line was an electrified line which operated until 1946 when the company went out of business.

The address of 205 was the Rose Rooms (El Borracha) where Rosetta Duciunni Davis (Rosie) and Bill Davie ran a house of prostitution. They were convicted for violation of the moral laws and served time in the State Prison as a result of the anti-prostitution crusade of the 1940's.

At 207-213 25th Street is the building constructed in 1910 showing the influences of the Prairie style and Renaissance Revival. It is three-stories of brick with bracketed cornices, horizontal brick bonding, classical cartouches and mosaic inlays. In this building were established the Helena Hotel and the Senate Café.

At 215-217 in 1895 a new commercial building was built which contained the F.R. Watkins Grocery Store, the A.L. Chapman and the Mrs. Vina Creamer Rooms. At 219-221 in a building built in 1905 was the Luke Crawshaw Photographer Shop and the Ohio House Hotel.

At the address 225-227 prior to 1912 was the Roman Catholic Church in Ogden. It was small, plain white wooden structure built in 1875 which stood back from the street some distance. This was the place of worship for the Catholic Citizens until a new church was completed at Adams and 24th Street. In 1912 the church was razed, and a two-story brick building was constructed on the site. It now is a one-story building. It was the place of the Revier Theater, the Rex Theater and the Trout House.

At 229 was the Lee Wang (Quiong) laundry in 1890 and at 233 the Elias Lowris Blacksmith Shop in 1895 and later the Albert Mager Blacksmith Shop. The address is 239 In early days was devoted to the livery business. In 1890 the A.S. Griffins Ogden Livery Stables; in 1892 the J.M. Graham Livery Stables; in 1895 the H.J. Chapple Livery; and in 1910 the Red Front Livery Stables owned by W.E. Williams, a young Ogden businessman. They not only provided livery services, but also bought and sold blooded horses throughout the West.

At 243-245 was the Salvation Army Store and Restaurant in a building built in 1899. The Salvation Army also occupied quarters at 253 25th. At this place was the Salvation Army Chapel and also the Tai Yuen Chinese Goods and Lodgings. The building was built in 1896. In 1890 the H.L. Griffin Fruits and Produce and the Linke and Griffin Real Estate did business at 255. At 257-259 in a building built in 1888 was the Carpenter's Hall, the Wok Sing Lung Chinese Goods Shop and the Salvation Army Hotel.

263 25th was listed as the Novelty Theatre in 1895 and later used as the Labor Temple into the 1940's. It was also identified as a gambling house up to that time. At 265 was the Sam Wah Laundry in 1895 and later the Chinese and Japanese Bazaar. At 269-271 in a building two and a half story brick with stucco in prairie style architecture with Wrightian decorative motifs was operating the Lyceum Theatre. This became a theatre which was visited by some of the popular and famous plays and actors that toured the United States. In 1912 Theodore Roosevelt came to the theatre to speak to Ogden Citizens during his attempt to regain the Presidency on the third party – Bull Moose ticket. In recent years the building was used as the Utah State Liquor Store.

4. At the corner of Grant and 25th Street is the Greyhound Bus Depot, which is not a building of historical significance, but south on Grant at 2527 from the bus depot is the present-day Elks lodge. Formerly the building was the Central School (4A). The building was erected in 1882 as the main school building of the community. The Seventies Hall of the Mormon Church was there before 1882. The Seventies Hall was a two-story building used as a meeting place for the male priesthood holders of the Seventies quorum. The Central School was described as being of the “modern style of architecture, constructed of brick and lumber and trimmed with white free stone, the whole thing being surmounted by a beautiful dome of the Roman Corinthian style.” The two-story building had four large rooms

capable of seating about 90 pupils. It had “the best patent desks” and was “well supplied with school apparatus” including a fine piano and organ. Professor Lewis F. Moench, well known leader of the Weber County educators, was principal and teacher at the school. In 1883 the school had eleven teachers and approximately 800 pupils. The Central School was the high school level of schooling for the city. And received the students from the lower level public schools of the area. The Central High operated here until 1912, when the Elks acquired the building for the meetings of their society.

5. Continuing east on 25th Street from Grant on the north side of the street the main building on the corner is the Federal Building which was constructed in 1964. In earlier days this was the location of the Carr Pharmacy and later in 1888 the J.W. McNutt and Co., Drugs, Chemical and Parfumery (5A). The store was a two-story building with a corner entrance and the name and advertising of the store on the Grant street side of the building.

At 302 was the Utah Knitting Company listed in 1910. The company was owned and operated by the Ogden Thorstensen family with C.H. Thorstensen, George Thorstensen and H. Thorstensen running the business in the early 1900's. The company later moved to Washington Boulevard and Grant Avenue.

In the early 1900 the T.S. Hutchinson Sporting Goods Shop was at 306. They sold bicycles, fishing tackle, Victor talking machines and Kodak photo supplies. At 308 was the Mint Saloon that boasted of a handsome interior with bar and finishings done in oak with rich carvings. Harry Sapperstein ran the Model Clothing Company at 314 with Alfred Benjamin line of men's clothing.

At 328 25th Street in early days was the Jones and Lewis Grocery Store established in 1889 by Edgar Jones and Robert B. Lewis. In 1897 John Smalley, watchmaker and jeweler, had his business there and in 1910 the Jogalong Transfer Van and Storage Company of C.R. Cole and R.H. Butts was there. Not only were they movers, but they also sold tobacco and smokers supplies. At 330 was Kennedy's Coffee House which also ran a bakery at 2454 Washington Boulevard, and at 340 was the Great Importing Tea Company run by Miss A. White which carried spices, tea, coffee, baking crockery, glass and kitchen wares. At 346 in 1892 was the location of George Jones, Ticket broker and in 1910 J. Smalley had moved his jewelry business there. At 350 was Joseph Bingham Groceries that advertised one of their specialties as “Bingham's Pride Tea”. In 1917 T.B. Evans grocery was listed at the address. The address 352 was the place of the Red Cross Dental Company with C.A. Mosman, dentist. Later it became R and O Quality Shop, a clothes store run by Rosenblatt and Oppman.

Willard Kay and Lamoni Grix ran a store at 368 25th Street in 1886. This was a clothier business. Earlier Lamoni Grix had learned the business profession working in the Joseph Stanford General

Merchandise Store located at 394 25th. This store was established in 1870 and the building remained there until the Broom Hotel was built.

This same area in later times was also the address of several hotels, rooming houses and clubs that were linked with prostitution practices. Some of those identified were the Parkway Hotel at 316 25th, Dick's Club at 318 ½, Wilson Rooms at 320 ½, Wyoming Rooms at 328, and the Rooming House at 352 run by Fanny Dawson. Fanny Dawson was convicted of murder for having directed a "murder company" which operated out of her rooming house. Victims were found in bars and clubs, enticed to the rooming house where they were robbed and murdered by Fanny's henchmen. Many of the victims were poisoned, but others were shot or killed by other means and the bodies were removed to other places in the city. Fanny was finally convicted in 1917.

At 372 25th Street was the Rodeo Club which was identified as a gambling place.

In the late 1940's the prostitution and gambling business was driven off 25th Street and out of the city by the efforts of a crusading police chief and city fathers. The construction of the Federal Building on the 300 block of 25th Street did away with many of the old hotels and that changed the nature of that part of the street considerably. The Federal Building was completed in 1964.

The Broom Hotel (5B) was one of the highlights of 25th Street and Washington Boulevard. The hotel was built by John Broom in 1882. It was later owned by A.J. Heath and William Best after 1891. The building was a three-story brick with shaped bay windows which gave it the appearance of San Francisco Victorian Style.

The building had 62 "large nicely furnished and well-ventilated sleeping rooms," that could accommodate 100 guests. The dining room was spacious; the parlors were furnished with the finest Brussels carpets, and "rich hardwood furniture heavily upholstered." It advertised steam heat and that everyone's room was lighted by electricity. There were baths, billiard rooms and a bar which made it a first-class hotel for that time period.

Many important businesses occupied the street floor of the hotel including Ross and Jack's Café in more recent times and the Pingree National Bank that was there from early 1900's to the 1920's when the bank went broke. In 1957 the Broom Hotel was razed, and Commercial Security Bank was constructed on that corner.

6. On the south side of 25th St. is the city and county square - referred to as Union Square. One early citizen, Sam Banford, recalled the square when he arrived in Ogden in September 1857. He said his family camped on the spot where the Broom Hotel later stood, and they turned the cattle out to

graze on what today is the municipal square. "It was then a pasture with a swamp on it and covered with willows and service-berry bushes".

In early days the square had some business buildings located on the 25th Street side and on Washington Boulevard (first known as Main Street). On August 26, 1872 the city administration moved to the Seventies Hall, a meeting hall for the Seventies of the Mormon Church, which was located at 25th Street and on the west side of Grant Avenue. The city offices remained there until 1882 when they moved to a new city hall which was a two-story brick building with eight rooms and twelve jail cells for the confinement of prisoners that was located on the south east corner of the block where the Carnegie Library (6B) was later built in 1902. The City Hall building was torn down in 1888-89 when a new Ogden City Hall (6C) was constructed. The building built in 1889 - dedicated February 9, 1889 was designed by William Fife, Ogden architect. The building had a foundation of rock with the walls constructed of Kyune stone quarried from Thistle in Spanish Fork Canyon, and a clock and bell tower. The building cost \$52,000 and was one of the main buildings in Ogden for many years. A red sandstone fence was erected around the block and name was changed to "City Hall Square".

The Ogden City Hall was torn down in 1942-43 and was replaced by the present City and County Municipal Building that was constructed in 1940 as a PWA project at a cost of \$952,668.52 with funds from federal and local resources. Leslie S. Hodgson was the architect of this 12-story structure which contains city and county offices and jail facilities. The municipal grounds are well-kept and beautiful flowers and shrubbery liven the area during the summer months. There are two historical monuments located on the north side of the building. One is dedicated to James Brown, the founder of Ogden who purchased the Miles Goodyear stockade in 1848 and settled his family here at that time. There is also a monument to Lorin Farr, long time Mayor and LDS Church leader in early Ogden. Also, on the east side of the Municipal Building is a monument dedicated to Jedediah Strong Smith, mountain man of the 1820 and 1830s, who traveled through much of the Northern Utah area during that period.

7. The 25th Street tour can profitably make a diversion along the east side of Washington Boulevard from 25th Street to 27th to view some of the major sites and buildings in this area. On the southwest corner of 25th and Washington Boulevard is a plot that has always been dedicated to the hotel business. In 1868 a two-story adobe building was constructed on the corner by Robert Burch. It was painted white known as the "White House." It served as a hotel. In 1891 E.A. Reed built the Reed Hotel (7A) on the site, and shortly after when Reed died the hotel was taken over A.P. Bigelow and his Ogden State Bank. The Reed Hotel was a six-story stone and brick structure in Richardsonian Romanesque style. There was a grand staircase from the rotunda to the upper levels. There was also a

modern passenger elevator, offices and reception room finished with oak. There was a large dining room with double plate glass windows which allowed the guests to view the Great Salt Lake to the southwest and the Wasatch Mountains to the north – “the grandest panorama of nature one could wish to see.” All of the rooms were elaborately furnished with carpets “of velvet” and body Brussels and the furniture was open and cherry in 17th century and old English patterns. The rooms had steam heat, gas and incandescent electric lights, and electric call bells. The sixth floor was devoted to sample rooms for commercial travelers to display their products to prospective buyers. When the hotel was opened in 1891, they served a special menu of “roast young bear, venison, antelope, river trout, and champagne punch.” The Reed Hotel served for many years as a main stopping place for travelers to Ogden. In June 1927, the Hotel Bigelow was built on the side of the Reed Hotel at a cost of \$1.5 million. Hodgson and McClanahan were the architects of the new building. Some of the top floors of the Reed building were taken off and the remaining floors became the Ogden Bank. An L shaped thirteen-story brick structure was built around the bank as the Hotel Bigelow. The hotel had 350 rooms with private baths. On the ground floor were the lobby and the lounge. The lounge had “gracefully arched Caenstone walls terminating in a beamed walnut ceiling, covered and decorated in the Italian style. At the far end of the lounge was a big hooded mantle fireplace which radiated cheer during the long winter evenings. Five high arched and impressive windows overlook 25th Street.

The lobby which had entrances from 25th Street and Washington Boulevard was paved with marble. The area is done in an Italian Renaissance style and that motif is carried out throughout the building.

On the main floor where the dining room and a coffee shop done in Arabian style. On the mezzanine was the ballroom - 50 x 70' with a ceiling adapted from a Roman palace design. The modeled coffers of the ceiling had been adopted from fragments of a ceiling of a palace in Florence, Italy. Richly modeled cornices, pilasters, and panels were designed to harmonize so that the entire room gave a pleasing affect. A regular maple dance floor finished the main points of the room.

On the east side of the mezzanine was the “Spanish room”. This room had a high vaulted ceilings and walls in a “tiffany blend.” It created an atmosphere of old Spain. Adjoining the Spanish room were the English and Shakespeare rooms. Oak paneled walls and the paneled ceiling were similar to an old English mansion - The Bromley Palace. In the Shakespeare room were mural paintings done by LeConte Stewart, noted Utah artist. The Ladies Parlor on the mezzanine was finished as the Georgian Room paneled with Adam ornament models on the ceiling. The walls were finished in ivory color which

gave a restful atmosphere to it. This room was used for bridge and other parties. The rest of the mezzanine was finished in Italian Renaissance style. It served as the promenade for the ballroom.

The Hotel Bigelow for some time was a major place for activity in the center of the city. For many years it kept the claim of being the tallest hotel in Utah and one of the four tallest buildings of the state, but it would later have to give up those claims. In the 1930's the Bank and Hotel ran into other problems when the owner of the building A.P Bigelow had to declare bankruptcy during the Depression and lost control of the building. At that time on December 15, 1932 the name of the building was changed from Hotel Bigelow to Hotel Ben Lomond. Since that time the Hotel Ben Lomond has gone out of business as a hotel and the Weber County and Ogden City government has taken over the building to convert it to government offices.

Farther along Washington Boulevard at 2518 is the Orpheum Theatre (7B). It was built in 1890 opening on December 31st of that year. Originally on that site it is reported that Tom Thompson Company, guaranteed tailoring run by M.P Silva the Ogden Street Railway car barns, and a laundry did business until torn down and replaced by the theatre.

The building was first named the Grand Opera House. The façade was as it is today except that over hanging rounded balconies were protruding from each level in the center of the building and an Oriental minaret topped the building. The money to construct the building was put up by Jonathan M. Browning, Matthew S. Browning and David Eccles. The interior furnishing cost \$25,000 with the chandeliers costing \$2,000 each. The building was designed by S.T. Whitaker. The oriental style was carried out in white pressed brick made in Ogden, with mosaic motifs in white metal, with each floor terraced with Turkish balconies, and the building was topped with minarets and a flagstaff.

The great actors came to place in this theatre including Maude Adams, Edwin Boots, Thomas Keene, Joseph Jefferson, Lionel Barrymore, Marie Dresler, Sarah Bernhardt, Al Jolson and John Phillip Sousa. They played in productions such as "Hamlet", "Merchant of Venice", "The Rivals", "Charley's Aunt", "East Lynn", "The County Fair", "The Fast Mail Trail", and "Uncle Tom's Cabin". The staging of these productions were demanding with great amounts of scenery and animas being part of the show.

In 1904 the theatre began showing moving pictures, and the movies began to phase out the plays and vaudeville productions. In 1909 the theatre was refurbished, and the name was changed to Orpheum Theater.

At 2544 was the Stevens Implement Co. which later became the Ogden Implement Company housed in a two-story brick building. The company advertised Mitchell farm and spring wagons, buggies, phaetons, surveys, carts, harnesses, whip ropes, mowers and sewing machines.

At 2550 Washington Boulevard is the State House which today contains various businesses and court room facilities for the Ogden City courts. In earlier days it was the Masonic Hall. The Masonic order built the building in the early 1900's/

Other addresses along Washington to 26th Street had a variety of businesses. In 1910 the business directory recorded Glen Brothers Piano Company at 2560; Pioneer Fruit Company at 2562; Keister Ladies Tailoring College run by Ada Theurer, Ellen Wooley and Lucille Wallace. At 2566 was the Corey Livery Company which claimed to be the oldest and largest livery services in town for carriage rentals, boarding of horses and selling of horses.

At the corner of 26th and Washington on the southwest side where the Bank of Utah stands was the first location of the Sacred Heart Academy (7D) in Ogden. In 1870 William Saunders had a one-acre piece of property on this site. The property was sold by Saunders to the Catholic church for \$1800 along with another half lot of William Bachelor. On September 15, 1878 the Sacred Heart Academy opened with 150 pupils and 60 resident students. The school grew rapidly. In 1882 the St. Joseph's School, a two and one-half story frame school for boys under twelve was erected on the ground just west of the Sacred Heart Academy.

In 1892 a new and larger Sacred Heart Academy was built at 25th Street and Quincy Avenue (see description later) and in 1923 St. Joseph's School was moved to the east side of Ogden City.

8. On 26th Street the tour goes east to 533 26th Street where the John Scowcroft home (8A) stood. Today a modern office building occupies the spot. In 1893 John Scowcroft built his residence there. In 1880 Scowcroft, a Mormon pioneer businessman with his sons established a business on Washington Boulevard in bakery goods and candies. Later he expanded into shoes, crockery and hardware. In 1893 the company became a wholesaler of groceries and dry goods and built a five-story brick building on Wall Avenue and 23rd Street. In 1911 the company expanded into the manufacturing of "Never Rip" overalls which became a famous product throughout the West.

John Scowcroft's' mansion was designed by Ogden architect, W.W. Fife. It was done in Romanesque style with carved sandstone exterior and the interior with plaster relief ceilings and mahogany woodwork. The building was named "Lancaster House" after the family house in England. It was later used as a mortuary and reception center before a fire destroyed it in 1974.

9. The tour now goes to 26th and Adams and turns along Adams Avenue to 27th Street where on the southeast corner of Adams and 27th Street is located the YWCA which was originally the home of John M. Browning (9A), the greatest gun inventor in the history of the United States.

The Browning family, of Jonathan Browning, had come to Utah in 1851 as pioneers and came to Ogden in 1854. John M. Browning was born in Ogden in 1855, and it was in Ogden he pursued the gun inventing and manufacturing trade. The business started in an old shop attached to father Jonathan's house at Spring and 7th (now Adams and 27th). In 1882 J.M. Browning and Brother Company built a small shop and store between 25th and 26th Street on Washington Boulevard. As time went on the inventing genius developed many varieties of guns – pistols, rifles, shotguns, machine guns, and the company developed manufacturing plants in Belgium and in Utah. (The many varieties of models can be seen in the John M. Browning Gun Museum of the Union Depot).

Although traveling to Europe and throughout the world, John M. Browning kept his home in Ogden, and the family had added much to the growth and development of the community.

The Browning house represents important part of history. John M. Browning once said of the homesite, "You know the time and place for a gunmaker just got together on this corner. And I happened along." (John M. Browning: American Gunmaker, p. 214). This was the site in the 1850s of the adobe house and rough lumber shop of Jonathan and Elizabeth Browning (John M. Browning's mother). In 1880 the newly wed John M. Browning built a home for his wife Rachel next to his mother's adobe house. It was a brick house with four rooms to which a new room was added from time to time. In 1897 a larger house was built on the corner and remains today as a service to the community as the YWCA building.

10. The tour now goes to 27th Street and Jefferson and turns north along Jefferson on the west side of the street. At 2671 Jefferson is the house that William Hope "Coin" Harvey lived in while he was in Ogden. Harvey was part of the "boom and bust" period of the late 1880's and early 1890's. Harvey was a national figure in the silver issue in that period and it is said he gave William Jennings Bryan his idea of the free coinage of silver. While in Ogden Harvey, promoted the "Order of Monte Cristo" a celebration which he thought would bring much publicity and economic gain to Ogden. It was patterned something like the Mardi Gras of New Orleans. Harvey brought a royal couple from Brazil to participate in the carnival. The undertaking failed financially, and Harvey left Ogden just prior to the panic of 1893, but he was a noted American figure on the silver issue for several years.

At 2649 and 2639 Jefferson are the Edmund O Wattis and Warren W. Corey houses, respectively. W.W. Corey was the brother-in-law of E.O. Wattis and both families were founders of the Utah Construction Company that later expanded into Utah International, one of the largest construction businesses. The company helped build the Western Pacific Railroad, the Boulder Dam, Oakland Bridge, Union Square Parking in San Francisco, Grand Coulee Dam and other major construction enterprises.

The company later invested in mining activities and in 1976 merged with General Electric to become Utah International, one of the largest corporations in the United States. The yards behind the houses were used in early days for storage for the construction business.

Continuing northward at 2580 Jefferson, the visitor arrives at the Bertha Eccles House (10A). David Eccles born in 1849 in Scotland, came to Eden in Weber County in 1863 with his father's family. He helped market rolling pins made on a lathe and other kitchen wares produced by his blind father. In 1872 he made a contract to supply logs to a sawmill and later he established a lumberyard on 24 street where the Anderson lumber yard is located today. Eccles business interests spread into other enterprises including railroads, sugar refining industry, food processing, construction, coal, land, livestock, banks, and insurance. When David Eccles died, his estate was estimated at over \$6 million. During his business career he had founded over 54 different companies and was recognized as Utah's greatest business personality.

In 1875 Eccles married Bertha Marie Jensen and lived in a house on the east side of Lincoln Avenue (then Franklin Street) across from the lumber yard. In 1899 David Eccles bought the house at 2580 Jefferson. The 16-room mansion was built in 1893 by J.C. Armstrong, President of Ogden's Commercial National Bank. The house is of red sand stone and brick with a roof of metal shingles topped with turrets and finials. The vestibule with a wide hallway greets the visitor. The entrance had a marble floor and wainscoting and beveled glass windows. A large living room with comfortable furniture, grand piano, statuettes from Europe and rich carpeting made up the décor for the Eccles family.

The house had a large library with leather furniture and a sunlit conservatory with plants. On the north end of the house was the "Rose Room" with mirrored French doors. The wallpaper was a German rose satin, bordered with gilded molding with hand-painted cherubs. The room furniture was upholstered in rose brocaded satin. A mantle with arched mirror reaching to the ceiling and edged with gold leaf dominated one end of the room.

The 12 children of the Eccles family and the frequent visitors were well accommodated by large kitchen space and the large and adequate bedroom space.

When the Eccles owners died, the house was given to the Mormon Church. In 1948 the church allowed Weber College to use the building as a girl's dormitory and in 1959 the deed was given to the Ogden Community Art Council. Today it serves as the Eccles Community Art Center.

Proceeding along Jefferson Avenue to 25th Street, the tourist comes to several large houses of the late 1890s era. Of special note are the Thomas Stevens house at 2595, the Hyrum Spencer home at

2555 and the house at 2520. A campaign to create a historic district out of this Jefferson Avenue area has been undertaken. Hyrum Spencer, former Mayor of Ogden – 1896-1897, built this Victorian home at 2555 in 1895. Spencer was in the lumber business with his establishment on 24th Street. He sold this home to William Eccles his business partner in 1905 who added a façade to give the building a Southern Colonial appearance.

11. At the corner of 25th and Jefferson the tour turns west down the south side of 25th Street. There are several notable buildings in this block. On the south side of 25th Street. On the south west corner stands the First Baptist Church built in 1926 which represents the New England architectural style. Several large houses are observed along the street to the corner of Adams and 25th. Notable is the duplex at 555-553 which was the residence of Melvin Dummar during the time that he was claiming inheritance to the Howard Hughes fortune in the Nevada courts.

At the corner of 25th and Adams is the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service building which has served as the Regional Office for the Forest Service. The building represents a modernistic style and is one of the best representations of the style in the city. This spot was originally the location of the Fred J Kiesel home (11A). The importance of Kiesel's business enterprises have already been mentioned. The Kiesel home was in a French architectural style. It was a two-story stone building with a mansard roof and with entrance ways. It was torn down when the Forest Service building was built in 1933 Leslie S. Hodgson and Mryl A. McClanahan as architects.

Across the street are on the northeast corner of 25th and Adams is a vacant lot where once was located the Ogden Academy (11B) of the Congregational Church (it was also called Gordon Academy). The Congregational Church stood to the north of the academy. The academy was built in 1887 as a missionary school by the Protestant movement to provide a good Christian education and to try to draw Mormon children from their religious practices. When this missionary effort for the most part failed, the academy became the property of the public schools and was used as Ogden Central High School and later part of Weber College campus on that block.

When the Congregational Church moved to its new location at 3350 Harrison Boulevard in 1961, the church was demolished, and when Weber College moved to its new location at 3850 Harrison Blvd. in the 1950s the academy was demolished.

The Weber College campus located on the 600 block of 25th Street was an important part of the city. The college remained there from 1889 to 1954 when it moved to the Harrison Boulevard location. Weber College had started as a Weber State Academy of the Mormon Church in 1889 and remained as such until 1908 when it changed to Weber College. In 1918 it became Weber Normal College to conform

into the emphasis which was being given to the training of teachers. In 1923 the high school was discontinued, and it remained a church school until 1933 when it was turned over to the State of Utah. In 1957 it became a four-year college.

One of the significant buildings on the campus was the Louis F. Moench building (11C) located at 2445 Jefferson Ave. Moench was a German scholar and educator who came to Ogden in 1872. He served as a teacher and superintendent of schools until 1883 and after was a teacher and principal at Weber State Academy. The main part of the building was constructed in 1892 in a Corinthian classical style of rock and brick with pillared entry and Romanesque arched doorways. The building was divided into 13 rooms including a reading room, library, recitation rooms, principal's office, laboratory, physical culture rooms and bookkeeping and shorthand classrooms are on the first floor. A second floor had a study hall, recitation and art room. In 1907 a wing was added to the building and later an auditorium was added which would seat 700 people. The building was razed in 1970 after 99 years of use.

12. Going east on 25th Street from Jefferson Avenue the tour comes to Lester Park on the north side of the street. The park is named after Lester Herrick, Mayor of Ogden 1871-1876 and 1872-1882. (See 24th Street tour for other details about Lester Park.)

On the south side of the street at 625 25th Street is located the Smyth House (12A) or the "Irish Castle" as it was sometimes called. The house was built in the late 1880's by Ephraim Nye. The house represents the eclectic Victorian style and was designed by S.T. Whitaker, an Ogden architect. The design has been described non-classical and asymmetrical. The house is constructed without corners and the turrets, circular staircase and curved windows of graduated elevation add to the castle-like appearance of the structure. The original owner was Ephraim Nye but around 1900 he sold to D.A. Smyth who was an Ogden businessman. He owned the New European Hotel and Tavern on lower 25th Street and invested in the J.P. O'Neill Construction Company, the International Land and Livestock Company, the Commercial National Bank and the Union Portland Cement. Smyth, of Irish descent, named it the Irish Castle and entertained prominent Irish guests and others when they came to Ogden including President William Howard Taft, Eamon De Valera, the President of Ireland, and Chauncey Allcot, famous Irish singer and actor. Smyth was also noted for the Christmas lighting that he put up to decorate the house during the holiday times.

The house was later owned by the Catholic Church as housing for the Sister of the Sacred Heart Academy and by Fred Hunger as a picture framing business.

Farther along 25th Street at 726 is the Andrew J. Warner House. The structure now serves as the business office of Ronald Hales; Ogden architect, who is restoring the building back to its original beauty.

The home is in a Queen Anne style which is highlighted with an onion-domed tower, curved porches, ball fringe and ginger-bread trimming and originally had a stained-glass window with a pink cut-glass jewel in the center. The house had a sun porch and back porch.

The house was originally owned by Andrew J. Warner, a local real estate agent and hotel clerk at Ogden's Reed Hotel. There have been eleven owners of the building since it was built in 1890's. There is an identical house in Salt Lake City at 1037 First Avenue.

13. At 25th and Monroe the tour turns south past Central Junior High School to 2561 Monroe Avenue. It is the location presently of the Seminary building of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, but in former times it was the site of the duplex home of Bernard De Voto. De Voto is Ogden's claim to literacy fame. He was born in Ogden in 1897 to Florian De Voto, a local real estate contractor and vagrant Catholic intellectual, who died early in his life. He was educated in Ogden Schools and graduated from Ogden High School, but he always felt "imprisoned" in Ogden because his Anti-Mormon bitterness and his somewhat eccentric character. He escaped to the University of Utah, Harvard University, and the East where he developed as a noted author producing such books as The Chariot of Fire, The Year of Decision, The House of Sam Goes-Down, and Beyond the Wide Missouri. He was editor of the Saturday Review of Literature for a period of time and for many years he wrote the "Easy Chair" editorial for Harper's Magazine. He was one of America's important literary figures, and Ogden has a part of the claim for him even though he was extremely critical of his Ogden beginnings.

14. The tour continues by returning to 25th Street and moving to the corner of Quincy and 25th where today stands a Medical Center. Formerly it was the location of the Sacred Heart Academy (14A). The building was completed in 189 as a school for young ladies. It was situated on a five-acre plot. The building was for stories high with 80 by 250-foot dimensions in a Romanesque style. It was built at a cost of \$129,133. It was able to accommodate 500-600 boarding students and had a staff of teachers and administration of 21 sisters of the Holy Cross. The curriculum included a wide range of academic subjects and also art, music, shorthand and stenography. The building was torn down in the 1950's.

15. At 25th Street and Jackson Avenue commences a group of houses which in former times were identified as the David Eccles Subdivision. Today it has been declared as the Eccles Avenue Historic District. The boundaries of the historic district are the area between 25th and 26th Street and the East side of Jackson Avenue to Van Buren Avenue. This area represents the new part of Ogden City after 1910 and was a place of residence of some of the prominent citizens of Ogden during that time period.

The area was developed by David Eccles, prominent Ogden business man for members of his family and some of the relatives and friends of the Eccles family. The Eccles subdivision was developed

in a “Prairie Style” theme after the principles of Frank Lloyd Wright and carried out in the architectural designs of Leslie Hodgson and Eber Piers, two Ogden architects. The Wrightian themes are seen in the two story, brick structures with hipped roofs, deep coves, Wrightian windows, portes cochere, porches and 2/3 to 1/3 height relationships of the first to second floors. Some of the houses demonstrate a continuity of decorative motif in the color coordination of brick stucco, paint and shingles. The houses are set back 40 feet from the street on Eccles Avenue and the street itself is one-half the width (66 feet) of the regular streets (132 feet – two chains). This adds to the prevailing unity of the street.

Leslie Hodgson was an Ogden architect who had been exposed to the Wrightian style through his earlier training and work in San Diego under the architect Irving Gill – a student of Louis Sullivan. Hodgson’s other works in Ogden included Bigelow (Ben Lomond), Peery’s Egyptian Theatre, Union Stock Yards, Elk’s Lodge, Washington School, Lorin Farr School, Ogden City and County Building, Ogden High School, the Regional Forest Service Administration Building, LDS Deaf Branch Building and the Nye Building.

Eber Piers was just beginning his architectural career when he designed houses in the Eccles subdivision, but was later known for his design of the Berthana Building, First Security Building and the North Ogden Junior High School.

In 1910 David Eccles bought the property where the thirteen homes of the tour are located. Seven of the homes were built for his family and the other six were homes of the friends of the Eccles family. Even though there is a theme throughout the area each home has unique features.

The tour of the homes in this historic district starts at 2508 Jackson Avenue which was originally the home of Royal Eccles, prominent lawyer and business executive and a son of David Eccles. This home was built in 1920 and was designed by Eber Piers. The building is in the “Prairie Style” and features of large eaves, an extended roof line and large bay windows. The low gabled roof, creating a dominant plain for the roof, and the main piers out front out in front supporting the roof over the portico add to the Wrightian effect. This style has been compared to Wright’s Robie house built in Chicago in 1907. Mr. Eccles was also known for the landscaping he did with evergreens and flowers - especially irises and peonies. The next house at 2509 Eccles Avenue was originally the home of Leroy Eccles. Leroy was the son of David and Bertha Eccles. He worked in the Eccles owned Sugar manufacturing business, the Amalgamated Sugar Company as superintendent, Vice President and General Manager of various plants, and in the 1930s worked in the oil industry in Texas where he died in 1936. He was involved in other Eccles properties and investments. The building was built in 1917 from the design of Leslie Hodgson. The building is an eclectic style with classic Greek and Wrightian themes.

The heavy Doric columns supporting porticos on the two main street sides and the dentil below the soffits emphasize the classic Greek revival theme. The combination brown stucco over the brick pattern is Wrightian in concept. There is a stained-glass window on the south side of the building. To the south of the house there was formerly a sunken garden surrounded by a brick wall which was removed to make a parking lot. The house was originally the Eccles home, but in 1928 was sold to E.G. Harness who came from South Carolina and after the home was owned by William C. Hedges, a former slave on the Harness Plantation in South Carolina. In recent years the home became the Weber Club.

The house at 2529 Eccles was built in 1914, it is believed by J.M. Canse, but it was owned for the most of its existence by the Otis Weeks family from 1919 to 1956. It is another house designed by Leslie Hodgson. Mr. Weeks was a Division Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The building is a combination of siding, shingles and brick, and is it is the low line of the roof over the second-story and porch that gives the structure its "Prairie Style". The arrangement of the windows two over to relates to the Colonial style of architecture.

The next home of interest is at 2533 Eccles. It is a large two-story house of yellow brick with a wooden front porch. The home is symmetrical in design except for a door on the right. It has a variety of wood columns in Doric Square and tapered design. The house was built in 1911 with the plans by Leslie Hodgson. The original owners were William and Bertha Eccles (daughter of David Eccles) Wright. The house was acquired by Dr. Joseph Morrell in 1918 who kept it until 1973. Roland Larkin and Brent Teeple have been owners also.

The home at 2545 Eccles Avenue was built in 1911 by Le Roy Eccles who lived there until his new home was finished at 2509 Eccles in 1917. This house was designed by Leslie Hodgson. It is Greek Revival style. It is a large house with prominent columns with Ionic caps under large pediments. The full porch is supported by large Doric columns and smaller Doric columns as main features. The corners of the house are squares made of sandstone which are capped with the Ionic design. The fascia or soffit of the main roof is long and free of dentils which gives it Wrightian flavor.

While Leroy Eccles lived in the home, an incident took place which caused damage to the structure. In the early morning of November 2, 1913, a bomb exploded on the porch of the home which put a hole in the front wall of the building, damaging the pillars and breaking windows in the home and the neighboring houses and knocking some of the Eccles family out of their beds. The bomb was placed by an extortion game trying to get money from the Eccles family. This was a plot that had been used against several of the wealthy Ogden families to get money in this time period.

The home was sold in 1917 to Fred Talar and Charlotte who was a friend and business partner to the Eccles family. In 1925 the home was sold to Elijah and Rosella Larkin, member of the Larkin Mortuary business. The home in recent years has been referred to as the Larkin home.

At 2555 Eccles is another home designed by Leslie Hodgson. It was built in 1911 by David Eccles as a gift to his married daughter Veda Eccles Savage who lived in it for only a short time before moving to Salt Lake City. After that the John Spargo family, prominent in the community, lived there briefly until Grace Spargo died at the home giving birth to a child. In the 1940s a “ghost” story developed about the house in which the ghost of a young woman was reported to have been seen – believed to be the ghost of Grace Spargo. In 1912 Hugh M. Rowe became the owner of the home.

Rowe was a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, and also a business promoter in Ogden. He organized the Western Livestock Company, was President of the Ogden Chamber of Commerce, builder of the first golf course in Ogden in 1901, Director of the Ogden Golf and Country Club, Director of Ogden State Bank, President of Blackman and Griffin Co., and several other business undertakings. In 1942 Rowe sold the home to Lawrence P. Wright, of the W.H. Wright Co., on 24th Street. In 1956 Wright sold the home to Lee Rothey.

The home at 2565 Eccles Avenue was originally owned by Marriner A. Browning (15A). It was designed by Eber Piers and finished in 1914. The Wrightian influence is demonstrated in the structure with dark red brick on the lower part and a stucco upper part. The long soffits are notable. The red sandstone columns are also a Wrightian aspect of the building.

Marriner A. Browning was a prominent business figure in Ogden. He was a son of Matthew S. Browning (brother of John M. Browning). He took over the financial operation of the J.M. and M.S. Browning Company when his father died, and he was one of the organizers of the Browning Arms Company. He was also one of the founders of the First Security Bank Corporation in 1928 and served on the Board of Directors of several companies including Utah Power and Light, Utah Construction, Amalgamated Sugar Company and First Security Investment Company. Mr. Browning was always a generous person to community functions.

Marriner Browning married Dorthea Bigelow, a daughter of Archie P. Bigelow of the Ogden State Bank and the Bigelow Hotel. She was known as an avid hunter and involved in many community activities.

The home has passed through several owners since 1957 when the Brownings sold it. It was later owned by Leo J. Sullivan.

On the east side of the street at 2580 Eccles Avenue is the home which was originally built by Patrick Healy Jr. It now belongs to Real Estate Exchange Offices. Leslie Hodgson was the architect of this building which was constructed in 1920. The structure does not follow the Wrightian theme of the Eccles circle houses but is the English country manor style. The stucco exterior, the massive chimney, the high-pitched roof and the cedar shingles are characteristic for that style.

The Healy's owned the home until 1960 when it sold to H.Q. Holley and then later acquired by Albert and Orloff Opheikens who own the Real Estate Exchange Business.

At 2540 Eccles Avenue is a home designed by Eber Piers and built in 1914 for Edmund Orson Wattis. The home is another in the Wrightian theme with lower red brick façade and upper stucco part. Also significant are the ribbons of brick intervals with a motif of green glazed tiles interspersed. The "Prairie Style" of roof, the extended soffit and leaded glass windows are typical of Wrightian design. The three-car garage built later detracts from the house.

This house was built for E.O. Wattis, who with his brother William H. and Warren L. organized and ran the Utah Construction Company. That company constructed the track for the Western Pacific from Salt Lake City to Oroville, California, the San Pedro Railroad from Salt Lake to the California line, and built many dams including the O'Shaughnessy Dam which provides water for San Francisco, the American Falls Dam in Idaho; the Deadwood Dam in Montana, the Guernsey Dam in Wyoming, and the Ogden River Project and the building of Pine View Dam.

In 1944, after the death of Mrs. Wattis, the home was sold to Henry A. Benning a prominent sugar industrialist, who was President of the Amalgamated Sugar Company.

The house at 2532 Eccles Avenue is a modest house compared to the others on the street. It was designed by Eber Piers for Dr. and Mrs. G.W. Green in 1914. The Greens lived there just a short time and it was rented for a long time to William Henry Shearman and his wife Wilhelmina Kiesel, daughter of Fred J. Kiesel, prominent Ogden businessman and Mayor. The Shearman's finally purchased the home in 1949. The Shearman's were prominent in Ogden business and community affairs, "Harry" Shearman was the Vice President of Pingree's Bank and was manager of the Fred J. Kiesel estate and the Kiesel building on Kiesel Avenue. Mr. Shearman was noted outdoorsman. Mrs. Kiesel was a world traveler and art collector. Both were supporters of the local Boy Scout program. They donated the site on the headwaters of the Ogden River to the Ogden Boy Scout Council that was developed as Camp Kiesel. They also gave a piece of land to Taylor and Cahoon for a Training Center for Scouters.

The home was in the Wrightian theme with the stucco over brick combination, but the flat roof over the top of the dormer was a daring innovation and relief from Wright's regular format, according to

an assessment of Ron Hales, architect. The porch columns with decorative brick are Wrightian in character also.

The last house of significance on this circle is at 2522 Eccles. This house was built in 1910 by John Shannon Houtz from the design of architect Leslie Hodgson. Mr. Houtz was a pioneer Utah businessman. He had come to Utah in 1848 and remained in Salt Lake until 1870. At that time, he became engaged in the cattle and horse business in Curlew Valley in Box Elder County and later expanded into the sheep business. He had also participated in the early freighting business to Salt Lake and the railroad construction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific. He came into Ogden in 1883 where he was a Vice President of the Commercial National Bank which later became Commercial Security Bank of Utah.

The building was eclectic with emphasis on the Greek Revival seen in the columns and capitals with some dentil work. There is also a Wrightian influence in the materials of red brick with medium mortar and a freeze of lighter brick in a two-bar motif characteristic of the period. The low roof line with shingled roof are also Wrightian school.

At 2504 Eccles Avenue is the house where Robert Walker, movie star of the 1940's, lived with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Horace Walker. Robert was known for his role in pictures such as "Winter Carnival", "See Here Private Hargrove," "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo", "Blue Skies, One Touch of Venue", and other movies in the 1940's. Walker died and was buried in Ogden in 1951.

The last sites on the tour are the two homes on Van Buren Avenue. The houses are at 2527 and at 2541 Van Buren were built as matching house with the plans reversed. At a later time, an addition was made on the house at 2541. E.O. Wattis hired Eber Piers to plan the matching houses on adjoining properties, and they were built in 1917. The house at 2527 was originally owned by Ezekiel Dumke who was a practicing physician in Ogden for many years.

The house at 2541 was given by E.O. Wattis to his daughter Ruth Wattis Gwilliam who lived there only for a short time. The property was sold to her sister Ethel Wattis Kimball in 1920, and then sold to Marriner S. Eccles in 1923. The house was sold by the Eccles family in 1943. The current owner is Thomas Moore (15B).

The Eccles and Dumke homes demonstrate the Frank Lloyd Wright style. The homes are brick with a change of color and design of the brick two-thirds up the wall. The banded brick designs around the house at the window sill line and a recorded course of brick every fifth row plays up the horizontal plane, as does the low long roof with deep soffits. The symmetrical window patterns, and the columns supporting the porches are characteristics of Wright's style.

The main historical significance of the site is that Marriner S. Eccles was the owner and occupant. Eccles was one of the great financial and business minds in America. In Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, he had done much to formulate the program which financial experts have stated saved the American enterprise system. In Roosevelt's Administration Eccles served as Chairman of the Federal Reserve and Under Secretary of Treasury. As son of David Eccles, Marriner also continued to direct and expand the Eccles empire in Utah where he served as President of the First Security Corporation, Vice President and Treasurer of the Amalgamated Sugar Company, President of the Sego Milk Products, President of the Utah Construction Company, President of Stoddard Lumber Company, Director of Anderson Lumber Company, Director of the Mountain States Implement Company and Chairman of the Utah Construction and Mining Company. An impressive list of financial accomplishments. It again demonstrates what has been evident throughout this tour that the Eccles family has had tremendous impact on the development and growth of the Ogden City and Weber County community.

This ends the walking tour of 25th Street in Ogden. It is hoped that the tour has been enjoyable and helpful in bringing a better understanding and appreciation of the visions, dreams and accomplishments in a setting of creative change of some of the citizens of Ogden City and Weber County.