

# HISTORIC JEFFERSON WALKING TOUR

## 1. 595 25<sup>th</sup> Street – The First Baptist Church



When Rev. Dwight Spencer came to Ogden in 1881 and organized the First Baptist Church, the first chapel was at the corner of Grant & 24<sup>th</sup> Street. The current site was already occupied by a large 1-1/2 story cross wing home built in 1877 by Myron & Amanda Butler. The property was sold to the First Baptist Church in 1920. Architects – Slack Winburn & Walter Ware, designed in the

Colonial & English Paladin style. The Church was built in 1926, while the home to the west was built in 1890. A classroom wing was added to the west of the Sanctuary, enclosing an open courtyard. A transverse wing was also added to the rear (south) of the sanctuary;

## 2. 607 25<sup>th</sup> Street – The David C. Eccles Home

Built in 1904 for David C. Eccles, oldest son of prominent Ogden businessman and banking official, David Eccles. David C. Eccles succeeded his father as President of Oregon Lumber Co. He was also the President of Utah National Bank of Ogden, now Wells Fargo Bank. He lived in the home until 1919 when he moved to Portland. Architects – Hodgson & Smith, designed in the Extended Four-Square style. A two-story rear extension and a one story Prairie Style wing was added to the east-side wall. The Prairie Style influence suggests these alterations date c. 1910-1915. A one-story brick bay was added to the rear portion of the eastside wall.



## 3. 2520 Jefferson – The Thomas H. Carr Home



Built in 1910 for Thomas Carr, one of the founders of Rexall Drug Stores. Mr. Carr served as a member of the City Council and was a prominent Mason and member of the Weber Club. Architect – Unknown, designed in the California Bungalow style. The roof has a rectangular plan

and wood shingled gable peaks. The façade composition is symmetrical. The long pitched roof, with eaves parallel to the street, covers the porch. The porch rests on four massive brick supports with wide, ogee-shaped wood arches between them. All of the woodwork in the home is mahogany imported from England.

## 4. 2523 Jefferson – The Edmund T. Hulaniski Home



Built in 1891 for Edmund Hulaniski who was a descendent of Polish royalty. In 1864 at the age of 18, he was commissioned as Captain of the 312<sup>th</sup> U.S. Negro Artillery Battery, by Abraham Lincoln, during the American Civil War. After the Civil War, he studied law in Mississippi and worked for the railroad for 21 years. In Ogden, Mr. Hulaniski

was involved in politics and government. He served as city, county and district attorney. From 1907-1909 was a member of the Utah State Senate. Architect – William W. Fife, designed in the Victorian Eclectic style. The style is represented by the two-story vertical emphasis of windows and gables. The structure is brick, built on sandstone foundation with gables faced with shingles. Although the structure has been slightly altered on the back and front porches, it still represents the style.

## 5. 2540 Jefferson – The Hill/Hoxer Home

Built in 1889 for Thomas A. Whalen who was active in real estate and business ventures, involved with Commercial National Bank, served on the Ogden City Council, and was a tax appraiser. The house is a mirror image of 2532 Jefferson. Whalen sold the house in December of that same year to Oscar E. and Lola Hill. Oscar Hill was a cashier at the Commercial National Bank. In 1917 John Hoxer, A prominent manufacturer and supplier of canvas products, bought the house. He was a resident from 1918 until his death in 1944.

Architect – Unknown, designed in the Victorian Eclectic/Queens Anne style. The house still retains much of the original exterior ornamentation and still has fine woodwork and detailing on the interior.



## 6. 2546 Jefferson – The Fred M. Nye Home



Thomas B. Heller built his home on this site in 1890, but it was later torn down. Fred Nye purchased the land in 1904 and built his house in 1910. Fred Nye was prominent in commercial and financial circles in Ogden and President of the Fred M. Nye Company, a clothing store. Mr. Nye served on the Board of Education for 20 years, holding office of President for four terms. He also served on the trustee of

Utah State Agricultural College (Utah State University). In 1949, he was elected to the Ogden City Charter Commission. Architects – Unknown, designed in the Craftsman/Bungalow style. This house contains many stylistic elements from the California Bungalow, including the gable-roofed portico, exposed projecting rafter and square column supports. The house is basically unaltered.

## 7. 2554 Jefferson – The Hurlbut/Boreman Home

Built by Frank B. Hurlbut in 1889. Mr. Hurlbut was one of Ogden's leading druggists, operating the F.B. Hurlbut Pharmacy. Jacob Smith Boreman purchased the house in 1900. Mr. Boreman was a prominent and influential federal Judge during Utah's territorial period and was commissioned by President Grant to judgeship of the Second District Court.



Architect – Unknown, designed in the Victorian Eclectic/Queens Anne style. Architectural features include a truncated hip roof, side passage entry with Queen Anne gable shingling, turned porch posts, tall narrow windows, polygonal bay window, and a one-story gabled wing off the rear.

## 8. 2555 Jefferson – The H. H. Spencer/W. H. Eccles Home



Built in 1895 by Hiram Spencer. Mr. Spencer was not only a businessman but was involved with City government. He served two terms on the City Council and was elected Mayor of Ogden serving from 1896-1898. William H. Eccles acquired the property in 1903; he was the brother of David C. Eccles and Son of David Eccles. W.H. Eccles owned

his own company, the W.H. Eccles Lumber Company, and was a stockholder of the Utah-Idaho Central Railroad. Architect – Francis C. Woods, designed in the Victorian Eclectic/Queen Anne style. It is a 2-1/2-story brick, frame and concrete structure. The mass of the building is asymmetrical. From the gabled roof, five gabled bays project out. Later in time, during the ownership of William Eccles, the Southern Colonial Greek Revival style portical was added. The portico was apparently added as a result of a visit to the Southern States by Mrs. Eccles, it has Ionic columns and with a coffered ceiling.

## 9. 2560 Jefferson – The J. G. Tyler/R. H. Hinckley Home

Built around 1898 for John Tyler, who managed a hotel enterprise. Later he was appointed as Ogden City Postmaster, then elected to the office of Weber County Recorder, and served for one term.



Robert H. Hinckley purchased the property in 1928 and lived there until 1960. Mr. Hinckley established Hinckley Dodge on Washington Blvd. Later he became interested in community affairs. He was the director of the Chamber of Commerce, President of the Rotary Club, and then Vice-President of the Utah Pacific Airway and helped develop the Ogden Airport. Architects – Unknown, designed in the Victorian Eclectic/Queen Anne style. It's a 2-1/2-story frame structure, on a sandstone foundation; steep pitched cross-gable roof and pediments. It has a variety of surface treatments and textures through the use of fishscale shingles on the main front and side gables, typical of the Queen Anne Style.

## 10. 2580 Jefferson – The Bertha Eccles Community Arts Center



Built in 1893 by James C. Armstrong, David & Bertha Eccles purchased the home in 1896. David Eccles was a prominent businessman in Ogden. He got his start in the lumber industry providing logs for a local sawmill. Two years later he and a partner purchased a retail lumberyard in Ogden. By 1881 he had purchased his own

sawmill and lumberyard. Eventually he ventured into banking, agriculture and railroads. Around 1882, he and a few others invested in the Ogden First National Bank. In 1894, he became the President of that bank until his death. Mr. Eccles's widespread financial interests included his involvement in nine banks, serving as President of six of them. Mr. Eccles also found time to serve as City Councilman and as Mayor of Ogden. After David's death in 1912, his wife Bertha traveled and brought back some of the culture and art that marked her trips. In her later years after her 12 children were all grown, she worried that her home would be swallowed up by progress. She informed her children that she would like the building kept intact and used for education and culture. Upon her death, her children gave the home to Weber Stake Academy, where it became a woman's dormitory. When the Academy moved to its new campus on Harrison Blvd, ownership reverted back to the LDS Church. In 1953, The Ogden Arts Council approached the LDS Church requesting to use the home for purposes compatible to the wishes of Bertha Eccles. The deed was given to the Council in 1959 with the stipulation that if it ceased to be used for other than cultural & Educational purposes, possession would revert to the LDS Church.

Architect – Samuel T. Whitaker, designed in the Victorian Style. It's a 2-1/2 story, 16 bedroom, building of red brick, sitting on a red sandstone foundation. The steep roofs and turrets are topped with finials, and are covered with metal shingles. A large porch extends from the west front entrance around to the north side.

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**11. 2604 Jefferson – The First United Methodist Church**  
James Pingree built the house in 1908, and was a prominent member of the community and founder of the Pingree National bank. The First United Methodist Church purchased the home in 1925, where services were held until 1928 when the chapel was constructed.



Architect – Unknown, designed in the Prairie/Craftsman style. The front and side porch enclosures have brick rails capped in sandstone with roofs supported on concrete columns and brick piers. The foundation is concrete, which has been scoured to resemble block. The walls are set in a stretcher bond with simulated quoins at the corners, achieved with grouped extruding brick.

**12. 2627 Jefferson – The Richard Leek Home**  
Built in 1905 by Richard Leek. He was a contractor and worked for the firm of Calvert and Leek. He also managed the Leek Brick Company. Architect – Unknown, designed in the American four-square style. The walls are set in a stretcher bond and are on a plastered concrete and sandstone foundation. The sandstone blocks are rock-faced and capped by an extruded four-course brick water table at the level of the basement segmental relieving arches. The front porch is classically stylized with three round Tuscan columns and a pair of square pilasters. The porch railing consists of a wood cap rail with turned spindles.



**13. 2631 Jefferson – The L. F. Moench/F. W. Baker Home**  
Built in 1896, the home of Louis Moench, a highly sought after professor. In 1864 he came to Utah and began teaching at the University of Deseret. In 1870, he moved to Brigham City and established the “Select School” In 1872, he accepted a position to teach in Ogden, at the Ogden Seminary. In 1875, as he continued to teach, he accepted the position of Superintendent of Schools for Weber County, retiring in 1883. In 1889, he was appointed as the First Principal of the Weber Stake Academy. In six years, it became a recognized high school, then in 1916 was raised to the rank of a junior college. Prof. Moench served as Principal until 1892 and again from 1894 to 1902. In 1898, Frank Baker purchased the home; Mr. Baker was a dentist and one of the first to set up a permanent practice in Ogden. Architect – Unknown, designed in the Victorian Eclectic Cottage style. It is a 2-story brick with a shiplap frame. It is evident that many changes have been made to the structure to accommodate apartments.



**14. 2660 Jefferson – The Alfred Meek Home**  
Built in 1891 by Alfred W. Meek who was the owner of A. W. Meek Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating Company. In 1929 William Abplanalp, who was a high school teacher for the Ogden Board of Education, purchased it. Architect – Unknown, designed in the Victorian Eclectic style, it is a 1-1/2-story home. The side hall plan and massing illustrate the asymmetrical nature of the house design. A one-story pediment porch and gabled dormer project from the main box of the house. The roofline includes a collection of many gables and gablettes.



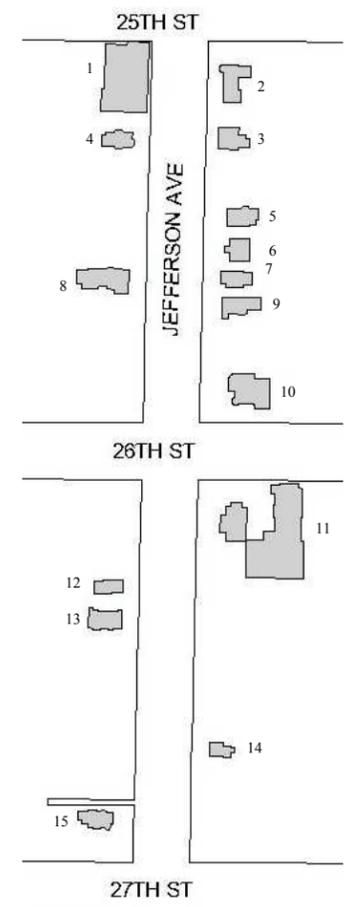
**15. 2683 Jefferson – The John Corlew Home**  
Built in 1903 for John Corlew who worked as a travel agent and as a salesman for Fred Kiesel & Company, and as a bookkeeper for Ogden State Bank. He and his wife (Amy) were made Supreme Representatives of the Knights of Pythias, Utah Domain. Donald Rhivers purchased the home in 1913. Architect – Unknown, designed in the Free Classic Queen Anne style. The walls are set in a stretcher bond, with rock-faced brick simulating quoins at the wall interceptions of the semi-hexagonal entry bay and at the wall interceptions of the semi-octagonal corner tower. The foundations are set in rock-faced sandstone with tuck-pointed mortar joints. The wall piercings use sandstone lug sills with segmental relieving arches at the ground floor and flat relieving arches at the second floor. The continuous arched bay at the south wall contains standard sashes. The corner tower has a bell cast roof with blunt finial.



**Other Notable homes in the Area.**  
**2529 Jefferson – The William V. Helfrich home**, built in 1892, in the Victorian Eclectic/Queen Anne Style.  
**2547 Jefferson – The Isadore Marks home**, built in 1889, in the Victorian Eclectic Style.  
**2563 Jefferson – The A. Patterson/R. Moyes home**, built in 1887, in the Victorian Eclectic Style, with a Second Empire roof.  
**2575 Jefferson – The T. J. Stevens home**, built in 1891, in the Victorian Style, with William W. Fife as Architect.  
**583 26<sup>th</sup> Street – The Amos Corey home**, built in 1884, in the Picturesque/Victorian style, with Mr. Corey as Architect.  
**2632 Jefferson – The J. Rackman home**, built in 1875, in the Pre-Victorian Picturesque Cottage “T” style. (Demolished)  
**2639 Jefferson – The W. W. Corey home**, built in 1891, in the Victorian Eclectic style. (Demolished)  
**2640 Jefferson – The Emil Bratz home**, built in 1903, in the transitional Victorian/Four-Square style, with Smith and Hodgson designers. (House fire a few years ago, illustration of house on front cover)

## THE JEFFERSON AVENUE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Jefferson Avenue Historic District is a residential neighborhood reflecting a transition of architectural styles and changing use. The core of the district, attests to the rapid growth and prospering economy during the decades ca. 1880-1900 in its abundance of Victorian period homes. The truly imposing structures date from this period and hint at “well-to-do” first owners, but the mixture of upper class, upper middle class and middle class families are also illustrated well in the combination of architectural types. Yet some smaller, more modest dwellings survived in the midst of the Victorian presumptuousness, indicating the area was not exclusively upper class. Since the Jefferson District is so close to downtown Ogden, the commercial district has been encroaching and period buildings are being lost. Some of these larger homes have been converted into modern office complexes or apartments. However, many older homes remain and are well kept, and some seem to have been changed back into single family dwellings after being subdivided for many years. The unifying elements of the Jefferson District are its use as a primarily residential community. The style, materials, scale, and massing of the buildings mark it as a late nineteenth – early twentieth century neighborhood whose use and vital character still continue.



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