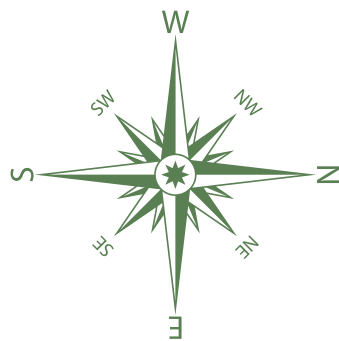
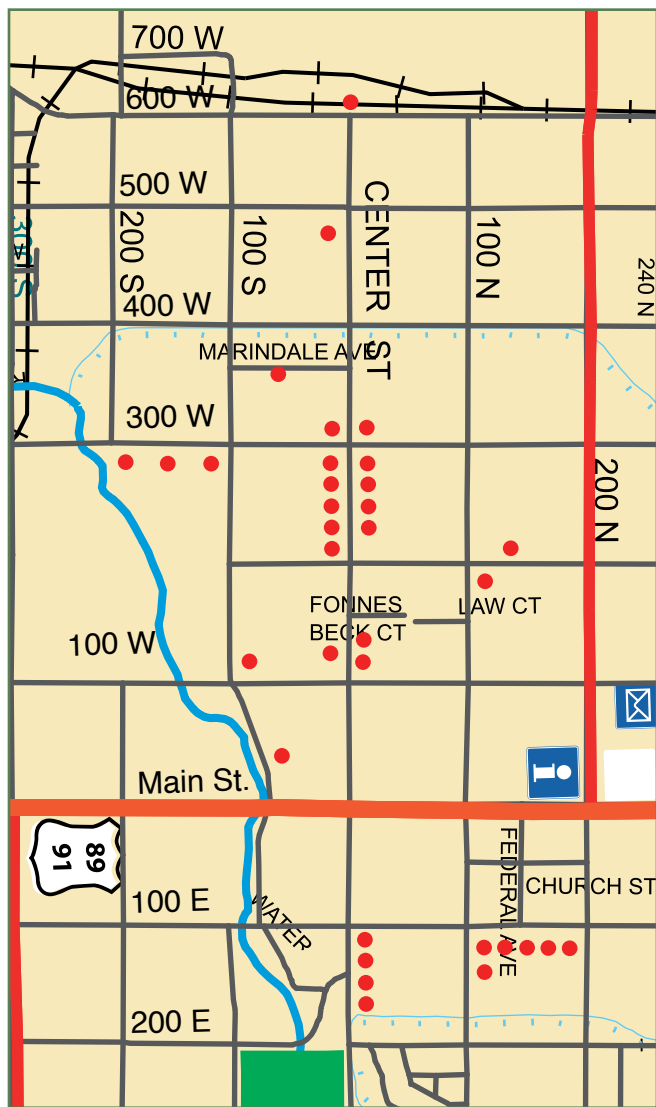


CACHE VALLEY VISITORS BUREAU

A sampling of

CACHE VALLEY'S
HISTORIC HOMES





Welcome

Cache Valley was the home of the Northwest Shoshone tribe long before white men set foot on its soil, yet many of the place names came from Cache Valley's next inhabitants, an adventurous group of mountain men who worked for British and American fur companies. Jim Bridger, Jedediah Smith, Ephraim Logan, and Peter Skene Ogden traveled through the valley.

Logan was settled in 1859 and named after an early trapper, Ephraim Logan. The settlers built log cabins in two rows facing each other extending west along Center Street. Most of the homes had dirt floors and a dirt roof. Later, native stone and rock were used, and then frame and brick. Many communities sprang up in Cache Valley, but the settlers came to Logan in greater numbers because of its central location and water supply. Some of their early homes are reminiscent of an era of craftsmanship, pride, and elegance.

Enjoy observing some of Cache Valley's beautiful historic homes from a respectful distance. Some homes are now businesses that you're welcome to visit, but the majority are private residences and therefore not open to the public. Please do not trespass on their private property.

**Please do not disturb homeowners
or intrude on private residences.**

1

G.W. Thatcher
169 East Center Street



The Thatchers' Victorian home was built in 1890 of brick and fronted by a large terrace and surrounded by a 2-foot brick wall. The home has all the characteristics of the Victorian style, such as an uneven roof and a variety of decorative works on the windows. The front portico is supported by two fluted columns with Doric capitals while the entablature is of Greek simplicity.

In 1877, at the request of townspeople, Oliver Ormsby came to Logan to be the first college-trained medical doctor in the city. After serving a mission for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and establishing his practice, he built this home in 1890. In 1920, George Thatcher, a grandson of church leader Brigham Young, bought the house. While Mrs. Thatcher, the head of the music department at Utah State Agricultural College, held teas and musical parties, George and his brother, Brahman Guy Thatcher, built a business empire in Cache Valley. They were involved in mining, flour mills, banking, electric power, a music store, the Capitol and Lyric Theatres, and the Thatcher Opera House. The house is now a delightful bed and breakfast that is beautifully maintained and features themed rooms.

2

Fred H. Thompson
159 East Center Street



This wood Victorian home is in good condition. Though simpler than most Victorian homes in its use of synthesis, it nevertheless has many Victorian elements. The gables are each crowned with a plaster design. The chimney is an equally important element in the structure because of its prominent place and size. The front of the building features a beautiful portico, supported by four unfluted columns with Doric capitals and a plain entablature. This home is also part of the bed and breakfast.

Alvin H. Thompson, the original owner and a prominent businessman in Cache Valley, founded Utah Mortgage Loan in 1892. In 1903, he also helped found the Cache Valley Banking Company, whose landmark building later became the First Interstate Bank.

3 | *John A. Henrickson*
135 East Center Street



The home was built in 1907 by John A. Henrickson, a prominent industrialist in northern Utah. Born in Norway, Henrickson came to Utah as a Mormon convert. He began the Cache Knitting Works and his company revolutionized the manufacture of underwear and hosiery in Utah. It was the first factory to manufacture “union suits,” one-piece long underwear with a trap door in the seat. The success of the Logan plant allowed him to build the Ogden Knitting Works.

4 | *Mary Ann Weston Maughan*
133 East Center Street



Built in the 1880s (est.), the house was originally owned by Mary Ann Weston Maughan, wife of early Cache Valley pioneer Peter Maughan. Their grandson, Russell, was a

pioneer pilot and fighting ace during World War I. On June 23, 1924, he made the first dawn to dusk flight across America. The media called it the “Maughanumental Achievement.”

5 | *Ezra Taft Benson*
139 East 100 North



Brigham Young, president of the LDS Church, sent Ezra Taft Benson to Cache Valley in 1860 to help plan the city and organize wards and stakes (congregations) for the church. Benson chose a plot of land now situated east of the Tabernacle. The foundation of the house is stone quarried at the time of the building of the Temple. Plans for the house followed the plans for the Benson home they left in the East when they followed the Saints to Utah. Mr. Benson worked hard on the design of the city and planned that each home would have enough land for a garden.

6 | *130 North 100 East*



7

138 North 100 East



The entire side of the street consists of homes following the Victorian style. Two of the homes are large, two-story structures; three are medium-sized but still exhibit the bay windows, bracketing, and a variety massings of the Victorian style. 146 North 100 East was the home of William Budge who was a prominent member of the community. Mr. Budge served as a president of the Logan Temple from 1906 until his death in 1918.

10

Benjamin F. Riter
168 North 100 East



The house was constructed by Benjamin F. Riter, a local druggist. The house has all the features of the Queen Anne style. It is very picturesque in design with an irregular floor plan and features a variety of wall surfaces. Riter owned a chain of pharmacies in northern Utah and southeastern Idaho and was the first vice president of the Utah Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Riter was also a member of the Logan City Council. This beautiful home now serves as a bed and breakfast as well as a facility for parties and weddings.

8

146 North 100 East



9

138 North 100 East



11

George W. Thatcher
35 West 100 South



This Victorian home was constructed by George W. Thatcher in 1878. His wife, Luna Angell Young, was a niece of the pioneer architect, Truman Angell, Jr. Materials were obtained from the Temple Sawmill in Logan Canyon. The foundation was built with Temple Quarry rock found at the mouth of Green Canyon in North Logan. It was constructed during the same period as the Logan Tabernacle.

For three years after its completion, the home was occupied by Apostle Brigham Young, Jr., while he supervised construction of Brigham Young College, now Logan High School. Following the 1912 fire that destroyed the nearby Opera House, the Thatchers built the Lyric Theatre, then in 1923 built the spectacular Capitol Theatre. The steam heating system of the Capitol Theatre was extended to the home.

In 1989, the Capitol Arts Alliance purchased the Thatcher home and the adjacent Spicker house. The Spicker home was moved in order to expand the newly renovated and renamed Ellen Eccles Theatre. In 1990, the LDS Foundation donated funds to renovate the Thatcher house. The restoration was completed in 2000. The 2½-story turret in the southeast corner exemplifies this component of the Victorian style. It is now an art gallery and offices.

12

Moses Thatcher, Jr.
95 South 100 West



This two-story home is classic Victorian style. The house was built by Moses Thatcher in 1892 as a belated wedding present for his son, Moses Thatcher, Jr. The architect and builder was William Aspen. The Thatcher families were leaders in the community as merchants, bankers, and church leaders. Moses Thatcher, Jr., helped his father in the Thatcher Coal Company.

Some additions have been made to the house, but have not significantly altered the integrity of the building. The great variety in the planes and massing is the quintessential feature of the structure. Beautiful detailing in the gables is another handsome feature.

13

Joseph W. Thatcher
164 South 300 West



This home was built in 1862 by contractor Robert Crookston for the prominent businessman Joseph W. Thatcher. It is one of the best examples of stone houses in northern Utah. Built within a few years of the original settlement of Cache Valley, the home represents the abilities and talents of the first settlers to use local resources. The stone construction indicates their determination to make the valley their permanent home.

14

John Thatcher
192 South 300 West



This is another excellent example of the vernacular architecture of the 1860s. The home is built of local rock. It is 1½ stories and now has a wood addition built on the back of the home. The T-form home is still in excellent condition considering it is over 140 years old.

15

Anthon Anderson
202 South 300 West



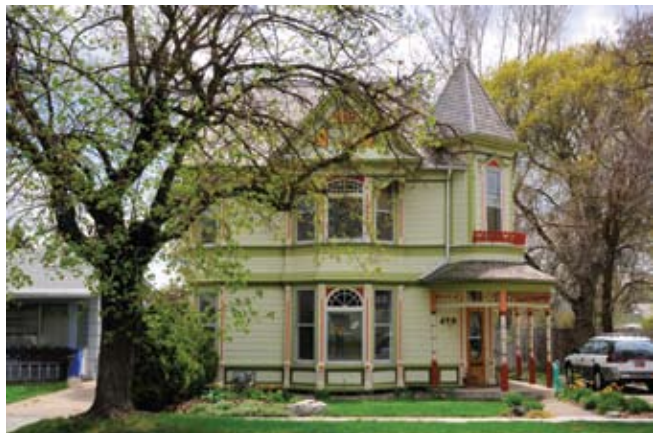
16

Marindale Avenue 100 South Between 300–400 West



This quaint, narrow street is unlike any other street in Logan. In 1888, the U.S. government deeded this property to Logan while William B. Preston was the mayor. After several owners, Marriner S. Eccles and Fred A. Dahle, two local businessmen, acquired the property in 1914. They divided it into plots, and created Logan's first subdivision. They named it Marindale Avenue, using a combination of their names. The homes face each other and residents can visit back and forth from their neighboring porches. Maple trees were part of the street since its beginning, but were causing buckling and splitting of the sidewalk and curbs so the city replaced them with Linden trees.

17 | *William Toombs*
470 West Center



This Victorian home, built in 1875, has stained glass windows, gingerbread detailing, and a turret. It has a variety of planes and decorations typical to Victorian design, as well as Eastlake design. The gable walls are covered with decorative “fish scale” shingles. The original owner, William Toombs, was a native of Northampton, England, a road master on a division of the Utah & Northern and Oregon Short Line railroads and a rancher later in life. The present owners have beautifully restored the home with the aid of old photographs.

18 | *Union Pacific Railroad Station*
600 West Center



The building is a well-maintained late nineteenth-century railroad depot that is now a restaurant. The architect and builder are unknown. The narrow gauge railroad reached

Logan from Brigham City in 1873. In 1877 the line was purchased by the Union Pacific Railroad and made broadgauge. This beautiful building signifies a truly historic event in the history of Logan. The railroad brought an end to isolation the community had felt by bringing Logan to the national scene economically, politically, and socially. The rectangular building is a long one-story building. At the time of its construction, there were baggage rooms on both ends. The telegraph operators’ bay projects into the center and the ticket windows connected the two waiting areas. A small apartment once existed over the center of the building for the station master.

19 | *Marriner S. Eccles*
308 West Center Street



Marriner S. Eccles, the eldest child of David and Ellen Eccles, built this 2½-story home in 1913. Carl Schaub designed the home. Architectural styles include Spanish Revival, Classical, Italianate, and Prairie. The arched front porch and the arbor to the south dominate the façade. Virginia creeper adorns the front porch, east chimney, and arbor. Large French doors and windows allow sunlight in every room. Unique features include a formal as well as off-kitchen stairway, Italian marble in the rotunda reception room, hardwood floors, brass and stencil tile, two fireplaces, original bathroom, and a sleeping porch.

Marriner S. Eccles was placed at the head of the Logan family businesses when his father died and within 20 years

had made the Eccles banking and sugar interests among the largest in the West. In 1934, he was appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to serve as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, a position he held until 1948. The Federal Reserve Building in Washington, D.C., was named after him.

20 | *Julie Budge Nibley*
301 West Center Street



This Prairie-style home is a hip roof villa in the Spanish motif. It was built in 1915 for Julia Budge Nibley, Charles W. Nibley's third wife. Nibley served as a station master at the depot and was an entrepreneur in early Logan.

The two-story home has stucco walls, strong horizontal symmetry, gently sloping hip roofs, low proportions, heavyset chimneys, sheltering overhangs, and low outreaching terraces that are typically Prairie-style, but the detailing makes it unique and more reminiscent of Classical and Spanish Revival styles. The fluted columns supporting the two front porticoes are Classical and have Doric capitals. A Spanish motif is portrayed by the red tile roof, an arched roof canopy above the front door, French doors used as windows, and openings outlined by brick arches. A garage was added in the 1960s but otherwise the exterior is largely unaltered. The interior was remodeled in the 1930s, again in the 1960s, and returned to its original period style in 1996.

The home was designed by Salt Lake architects Pope and Burton, who studied in Chicago and helped bring the Arts and Crafts style. They designed few residences,

and even fewer remain. This house led the break from elaborate Victorian homes and established the Arts and Crafts style, particularly bungalows with Prairie influence, as the preferred homes in Utah. This house is historically important because it represents one of the best and earliest examples of the Chicago school (Commercial style) in the state of Utah.

21 | *Ellen Ricks Nibley*
290 West Center Street



Charles W. Nibley built this home in 1905 for his second wife, Ellen Ricks Nibley. The home, described as Neoclassical, has a cluster of three 2-story Ionic columns on each side of the portico, reminiscent of Jefferson Classicism. The first-story veranda wraps around one side of the home and is supported by Ionic columns. A classic balustrade encircles the second-story veranda. The fan window in the front gable is typical of the style and is the crowning feature of the façade.

The home was used as a fraternity house until 1963, when Mr. and Mrs. Ray Somers purchased the home. Over a period of 20 years, they restored the grand structure and changed the interior to a fancy 1905-era style with some Georgian and Colonial Revival touches. They added the garage, woodwork, numerous stained glass windows, and a unique and beautiful French parlor. There is also a Grecian library, a classical pillar section at the head of the stairway, a fancy hutch over the radiators on the second floor, luxurious

Victorian carpeting, and hardwood parquet floors.

Cache Valley black walnut was used in the upstairs bathroom, front foyer, and other parts of the home. The woodwork in the hall and dining room is stained Italian cherry to match the mantle in the parlor. All woodwork, millwork, electrical, plumbing, plaster castings, painting, and design were done by the Somers.

22

William Bowen
287 West Center



Mr. Bowen built this two-story home in 1909. He was the manager of Logan-Idaho Oil and Gas Co. The house was converted to apartments for a short time, but present owners are restoring its Victorian style as a single family dwelling.

23

Emma Thatcher Jeppeson
271 West Center Street



This 2½-story home was built in 1910 by Severin Jeppeson for his wife Emma. He was a clerk, local musician, and leader of the Jeppeson Orchestra. The house has similar characteristics of others built during the same period. The bungalow has neoclassical details, evidenced by the colonnaded front porch. The square columns have Doric capitals with dentil molding. There are 15 leaded glass windows, 11 of which are beveled cut glass. Successive owners have made significant improvements. The screen porch was changed into a bay window breakfast nook, a plant conservatory has been added, and the empty attic was finished to create a large room. The front entrance and façade have been altered and wood balustrades were added around the veranda.

24

James Hammond
264 West Center Street



This Eastlake Victorian home was built in 1885 with rooms in the attic. The original owner of the home was county attorney James Hammond. In the late nineteenth century the home was owned by an accountant for ZCMI, William Thain. Mr. Thain also served as secretary of the Logan Board of Education.

25

David Eccles
West Center Street



David Eccles built this home in 1907 for his second wife, Ellen Stoddard. It has 24 rooms and 11,000 square feet of living space. Emigrating from Scotland with his family in 1863, David Eccles became successful with interests in sugar, lumber, coal, and banking. The architects for the house were J. Monson and Karl Schaub. The style includes late Victorian, Chateausque, and Neoclassical elements. Two large turrets and colonnades and a neoclassical porch dominate the façade of the beautiful structure. Of particular interest is the scrollwork on the front porch and the embossed abbreviation "D.E." for David Eccles.

Throughout the house, decorative oak woodwork is prominent. Other features include 19 cut glass windows, detailed plaster cornice work, a large archway entrance to the living room, and hardwood floors. The house has been a university dormitory and fraternity and sorority house. Christie and S. Eugene Needham purchased it in 1970 and their renovation included adding a carport, a children's play area, a formal garden, an art studio, and bedrooms.

26

Joseph Odell
230 West Center Street



This lovely Victorian home was built in 1907 by Joseph Odell and housed the Odell Photo Studio. Mr. Odell held the position of postmaster in Logan.

27

Seth H. Blair
220 West Center Street



This two-story home constructed in 1921 is an excellent example of the Prairie School style popular between 1901 and 1925. The early work of Frank Lloyd Wright gave rise to this style by creating forms that were precise and angular with an emphasis on the horizontal. Designed by architect Fred W. Hodgson, this home is an interpretation of Wright's 1907 "Fireproof House for \$5,000." The four-square design incorporates Prairie School characteristics: low-hipped roof, wide overhanging eaves, stucco-over-

masonry walls, windows framed in geometric patterns, and an open floor plan. The offset entrance and porte cochere (porch under which a carriage can pass) impart breadth and add horizontal lines to the otherwise upright structure.

Seth H. Blair (1885-1972) was the original owner of the home. He opened Blair Motor Company in 1911 and sold Ford, Buick, and Chrysler cars in Logan, Ogden, and Salt Lake City. Blair was recognized by the Utah Automobile Dealers Association as founder of the oldest continuous automobile dealership in the state. He also bred fine Holstein cattle.

28

Henry Hayball
209 West Center Street



Henry Hayball, a prominent banker and public official, had this home built for his family in 1907. He served on the city council and was mayor of Logan from 1912 to 1914. The home is a beautiful example of the Queen Anne style with irregular planes, bay windows, and overhanging gables covered with shingles. The wraparound colonnaded porch highlights the front façade and is enclosed by a white balustrade. The interior is as beautiful as the exterior with oak woodwork, oak columns, stained glass, and beveled, leaded-glass windows, plus an Italian marble fireplace.

29

John Blanchard
203 West Center Street



John R. Blanchard built this home in 1890. It was originally used as a residence and boarding house until 1903, when it became the first hospital in Cache Valley. In 1916 it was sold to the Presbyterian Church, which used it as a boarding house for the New Jersey Academy, one of the first non-Mormon schools in the valley. The home has been used as a dormitory, sorority house, and later sectioned into apartments. In 1977 it was converted back into a single family home. The house characterizes the Stick style, which is a Victorian sub-style with tall proportions and steep roofs. The eaves and roof gable ends are embellished by Eastlake detailed framing.

30

Ezra Hyde
152 West Center Street



This house was built in 1891 for Ezra T. Hyde, a proofreader for the *Desert News* newspaper. It is a Victorian T-frame structure, painted in typical Victorian style, with three colors. The porches were restored to the Victorian style in 1980. The roof above the bay window is covered with copper sheeting.

31

Jacob West
143 West Center Street



This two-story white frame wood home is very well preserved and is an I-form with three wall dormers. Built in the 1870s, it is fronted by a portico supported by four unfluted columns with Doric capitals and a plain entablature. The middle wall dormer encases a door that opens onto the portico while the outside two dormers frame the two large windows. The home is plain and simple and an excellent example of the architecture of the early settlement days.

32

David Thomas
139 West Center Street



David Thomas built this house in 1907. He was a prominent businessman who managed the Thatcher Milling and Elevator Company and later directed the Cache Knitting Works. He was married to Katherine Thatcher, daughter of George W. Thatcher. The 2½-story home has been restored from apartments to a single family residence. The home is characteristic of the Box style, found in the popular house pattern books of the day. Victorian bay windows and overhanging gable ends are distinguishable on the exterior. The interior is roomy and comfortable and features leaded and stained glass windows, an open staircase, and window seats.

33

Charles Goodwin
193 West 100 North



Charles I. Goodwin built this house of stone and brick in 1890. Mr. Goodwin was a probate judge, a member of the Episcopal Church, and listed as a “pillar of the community.” A large turret graces the southwest corner. Inside the turret on each floor are light and airy sitting areas. There is great attention to detail in the woodwork throughout the house. Huge doors and high ceilings are graced with plaster cornices that provide an excellent setting for the furnishings of the period. Other interesting features are the wood and cast iron fireplaces. The house was used as a summer house in the early 1900s because the heating system was inadequate for the Logan winters. A later owner excavated the base of the home for a modern heating system. The house has been continuously used as a residence and has been remarkably preserved.



Cache Valley Visitors Bureau 199 North Main Street, Logan

34 | *George L. Farrell*
109-111 North 200 West



This two-story rock structure built in the 1860s is often referred to as modified or broken saltbox. It is a fine example of the vernacular architecture of the early days of settlement in Cache Valley. The austerity of the structure expresses the struggles of the early pioneers who had to fight for survival. Simplicity, plainness, and utilitarianism are the qualities that make the building significant. The rock is Swan Peak quartzite, which is found locally. The rock was arranged in the wall with three different sides facing out, giving the house a variety of color and texture. The front façade has two doors for two separate entrances important during the long-past days of polygamy, and lending itself nicely as a rental duplex today.

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