

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Crockett House

other name/site number Crockett, Alvin & Annie, House; Crockett, John & Anna, House

**2. Location**

street & town 82 Crockett Avenue  not for publication

city or town Logan  vicinity

state Utah code UT county Cache code 005 zip code 84321

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that the property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Crockett House  
Name of Property

Logan, Cache County, Utah  
City, County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(check as many boxes as apply)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(check only one box)

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**  
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2	1	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_  
LATE VICTORIAN: Stick/Eastlake  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN  
\_\_\_\_\_  
MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**foundation** STONE, CONCRETE  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**walls** BRICK  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**roof** \_\_\_\_\_  
**other** ASPHALT SHINGLE  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

**8. Description**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations**

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Areas of Significance**

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

1887-1915

**Significant Dates**

1887, 1915

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Alvin D. Crockett, builder

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Crockett House  
Name of Property

Logan, Cache County, Utah  
City, County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.67 acres

### UTM References

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

1 1/2 4/3/2/5/0/0 4/6/2/0/6/6/0  
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the Southwest Corner of Lot 2, NIELS MIKKELSEN ENTRY, and running thence South 2°50' East 31 feet; thence East 200 feet; thence North 2°50' West 130 feet; thence West 200 feet; thence South 2°50' East 6 rods to the point of beginning and further described as being situate in the West Half of Section 35, Township 12 North, Range 1 East of the Salt Lake Base and Meridian.

Property Tax No. 06 - 091 - 0023

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The current boundaries are those associated with the property historically.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky, Preservation Documentation Resource

organization Preservation Documentation Resource date November 20, 2008

street & number P.O. Box 58766 telephone (801) 913-5645

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84158

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

### Continuation Sheets

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

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

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

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

## Property Owner

name/title Bruce G. Bugbee

street & number 82 Crockett Avenue telephone (435) 753-1238

city or town Logan state UT zip code 84321

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

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

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Crockett House, Logan, Cache County, UT

## Narrative Description

The Crockett House, built in two phases between circa 1887 and 1915, is a combination Gothic Revival/Eastlake/Craftsman bungalow brick house, located at 82 Crockett Avenue in Logan, Utah. The house has two main sections. The oldest is the 1½-story hall-parlor house built in a mix of the Gothic Revival and Eastlake styles sometime before 1887. In 1915, the house was remodeled and extended to the rear with a two-story brick addition that displays the early twentieth-century Craftsman bungalow style. There is also a two-story frame sleeping porch (circa 1920) and a concrete root cellar (circa 1925) connected to the rear of the house.<sup>1</sup> Around 1930, two upstairs rooms in the rear of the house were converted to a separate apartment. In the mid 1950s, a second rear apartment was added. The bungalow-style front porch added in 1915 was replaced by a smaller porch circa 1955. Between 1982 and 1992, the house underwent several phases of a major rehabilitation. The rehabilitation included new paint and a new roof, the restoration of removed woodwork, a new front porch, removing one of the circa 1930s interior apartments, and a deck on the rear. The property includes two outbuildings: a circa 1915 craftsman-style garage built of cobblestones (contributing) and a 1997 frame garage/workshop (non-contributing).

The Crockett House faces west toward Crockett Avenue. The original footprint is rectangular with angled corners and the ridgeline of the simple gable roof running parallel to the street. The foundation and window sills are stone (painted red). The masonry is yellow brick laid in a running bond. Rock-faced red brick (soldiers and headers) accentuate the segmental arches above the windows and in three courses at the water table. The main floor of the façade was originally symmetrical with a central entrance and flanking windows. The entrance was enlarged with a full-glass door, sidelights and a transom during the 1915 remodel. The north window is the original one-over-one, double-hung vertical window with a segmental arched hood. The south window was enlarged possibly in 1915, but definitely by the 1950s when it was replaced with a picture window. The north and south elevations feature wider fixed-framed windows a round transom and round-arch hood molding. On the north elevation, the angled walls have narrow vertical windows. On the south elevation, the angled walls have no openings. The east elevation is completely obscured by the later 1915 addition.

The full-width bungalow-style porch built in 1915 was removed and replaced by a smaller porch and concrete stoop (circa 1955).<sup>2</sup> The later porch had simple gable roof supported on wrought-iron rails. During the recent rehabilitation, the wrought-iron supports were replaced with battered columns of wood similar to those that appear in historic photographs of the house. In 2008, the picture window was replaced with a tri-partite wood sash window more compatible with the 1915 appearance of the house. The upper level of the house retains many of the Gothic Revival and Eastlake elements of the original 1887 construction. There are three dormers located in the center of the façade. The upper level windows are smaller versions of the double-hung windows on the main level. In each of the gabled dormers and at the gable ends of the house, there are semi-circular barge boards with pendants. Each of the four angled corners features decorative scrolled brackets with sunbursts patterns, pendants and drop ornaments. The decorative wood work is rust and dark brown. The plain cornice is light tan.

<sup>1</sup> The current footprint of the house appears complete by the 1930 Sanborn fire insurance map of Logan, the first year the neighborhood was included on the maps. The location of the root cellar may have been the location of a summer kitchen (not extant).

<sup>2</sup> It is not known whether the 1887 house had a porch prior to 1915.

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Crockett House, Logan, Cache County, UT

In 1915, the house was extended by 29 feet to the east with a 1½-story hipped roof addition. The addition was built on a concrete foundation and also has concrete sills (painted red). The masonry was matched to the original house with yellow brick in a running bond. Three courses of rock-faced red brick are used at the water table and above the flat lintels. The roof of the addition is hipped with projections. It sits slightly lower than the original roof. The house has recently been completely re-roofed with architectural grade dark brown shingles. There is a brick chimney at the southeast corner of the circa 1887 section. The south elevation of the 1915 addition features one-over-one double-hung windows with coupled windows on the main level. There is a projecting square bay with a tripartite window, with a fixed-frame center and leaded-glass transom. On the north elevation, the windows are horizontal and were replaced by compatible slider windows during the 1990s rehabilitation. A secondary door faces north where a driveway was placed in 1915. The half-glass door and wood stoop are sheltered by a simple gable roof supported by brackets.<sup>3</sup>

Around 1920, a two-story frame sleeping porch addition was built on the south three-quarters of the east elevation.<sup>4</sup> Two 1915 windows are visible at the north end, but the remaining east elevation has been obscured. The upper portion was enclosed with glass by the 1930s. The lower portion was enclosed in the 1940s. The addition is currently sheathed in drop-novelty siding with narrow siding at the apex of the simple gable. During the recent rehabilitation, the upper-level wood deck with access to the rear apartment was replaced, as were some of the windows. There is a door on the north side of the addition. The frame addition was connected to a concrete block root cellar/summer kitchen (circa 1925). An extant frame structure was probably the original entrance to the root cellar. The concrete block portion has a slightly-bowed roof of concrete and is currently used as an extension of the main floor living space. Windows have been added and a brick chimney in the space was removed.

On the interior, the house has 1,612 square feet of space on the main floor and 1,588 square feet on the upper level. The original circa 1887 section is divided into two rooms and probably had a hall-parlor plan. The larger south room was extensively remodeled in 1915, but the north room (a guest bedroom) still has its Victorian-era window casings with paterae. The living room features a large fireplace in the southeast angled corner. The marble fireplace was cut to order and shipped from Italy. Much of the east wall of the house was removed during the 1915 remodeling and a bungalow-style opening with battered columns was built onto the dining room. There is a pass-through to the kitchen, which is east of the dining room. The kitchen was remodeled during the recent rehabilitation. The stairs are located northeast corner of the brick addition. Only the east and north portions of the upper floor are accessible from the main house. The remaining space is part of the rear apartment added in the 1930s. The apartment was also rehabilitated with new finishes and fixtures in the 1980s.

The Crockett House is located at the southwest corner of its 0.67-acre parcel. The driveway is at the rear where the two outbuildings are located. The Craftsman-style single-car garage was probably built in 1915, close to the construction of the addition and north entrance. It is located northeast of the house and is a contributing building. The garage is built of cobblestones with the walls slightly splayed. It has a simple gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The opening faces south and there are windows on the west and east elevations. The 1915 garage has not been used for vehicles since the 1990s and the opening has been filled with a pedestrian door, windows, and shingled covered wall. The second outbuilding is a two-car frame garage/workshop built in 1997.

<sup>3</sup> The driveway was moved to the back of the house in the 1990s. The door is functional, but no longer in common use.

<sup>4</sup> A mortgagage was taken out in 1920 and the frame addition appears on the 1930 Sanborn map.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Crockett House, Logan, Cache County, UT

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This non-contributing outbuilding is located just east of the house near the street (River Park Drive). The building is sheathed in light-yellow aluminum siding. The simple gable roof is parallel to the street with small dormers. The main garage door is on the south elevation with a secondary entrance on the north elevation. The driveway is concrete.

The property has been extensively landscaped. There are planter boxes on either side of the front porch. There are mature coniferous trees along the south property line, deciduous trees in the rear, and fruit trees to the north. There are flowerbeds in various intervals along the property line and a cobblestone planter in the rear (circa 1990). The sidewalk of brick pavers leads to the front porch and along both sides of the house. A rear patio area (north of the roof cellar) has also been paved with brick. The property is mostly lawn on the west and north sides.

The Crockett House is located in an area of Logan commonly known as the "Island" and located between a split in the Logan River. The area has a scattering of late-nineteenth century houses with newer subdivisions in-between. The Crockett House is one of the earliest brick houses built in the neighborhood. It is in excellent condition and a contributing historic resource in Logan, Utah.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Crockett House, Logan, Cache County, UT

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

The Crockett House, in Logan, Utah, originally a two-story brick Gothic Revival-style house with Eastlake and Craftsman influences, was built in two phases between circa 1887 and 1915. It is significant under Criteria C for the development of its architecture over time, exhibiting characteristics of the more popular trends in Utah during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Crockett House, at the time of its construction, was one of the first brick dwellings and one of the most elaborate homes in the Island neighborhood of east Logan. Alvin Crockett was a mason and built the original house. The current appearance of the house is a unique hybrid of the Gothic Revival with Eastlake influence combined with an early 20<sup>th</sup> century Craftsman bungalow-style addition, built in 1915. The updated look following the addition reflected both the popularity of the bungalow at the time and the Crockett family's prosperity. The residence was home to two mayors of Logan: Alvin D. Crockett and his son, John A. Crockett. Alvin Crockett, the first mayor of Logan, built the original section of the home for his second polygamous wife, Annie Peel Crockett. His son John Crockett later inherited the house. He and his wife, Anna H. Crockett, were responsible for the 1915 addition. The street where the home is located was named Crockett Avenue during the time the Crockett family lived in the area. The period of significance covers the era of the architectural stylistic progression between the original construction date, circa 1887, and when the house was updated in the then current trends of the Craftsman style in 1915. The Crockett House is in excellent condition and is a contributing historic resource in Logan, Utah.

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## Architectural Significance

The Crockett House is architecturally significant as a unique example of the transition from the picturesque Victorian-era styles to the early twentieth-century bungalow style. The original portion of the house, built circa 1887 exhibits an uncommon blend of Gothic Revivalism and Eastlake styles, both were common in Utah but rarely combined. The Gothic Revival style is a form of picturesque expression in architecture which was popular in Utah from approximately 1865-85. The style was developed on the premise that the classical styles (which had been the styles of choice since settlement in 1847), were artificial and in contrast to natural forms. Romanticism was making inroads to the American's way of life, and Gothic Revival architecture, with its more asymmetrical and vertical massing, sometimes complicated decorative schemes, and use of rich colors and various materials, was the architectural rendition of this natural ideal. Gothic Revival houses in Utah range from the very simple vernacular (a classical house type with a single gabled dormer), to the more elaborate such as the Crockett House. The house exhibits the characteristics of this style in the steeply pitched roofs, gable dormers, scroll-cut woodwork at the gable ends, and ornamental pendants. As a later example, the house exhibits some characteristics of the Eastlake style—popular in the late nineteenth century in Utah—which focuses particularly on ornamental wood trim work. The Crockett House features circular bargeboards, sunbursts, and drop ornaments, along with diagonal corners on the front of the house, which are also a typical feature of the style. As the nineteenth century transitioned to the twentieth, elaborate architectural ornamentation as associated with Victorianism slowly began to lose popular favor in building design. The Arts and Crafts and Prairie School movements were being ushered in as an influence on domestic architecture. Though some textbook examples of these styles were being constructed in Utah, the larger influence was in urban tract housing where the bungalow was becoming the residence of choice. The bungalow also influenced

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Crockett House, Logan, Cache County, UT

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remodeling of early residences such as the Crockett House. The 1915 addition and interior remodel of the Crockett House is subdued and reflects the simpler lines of the Arts and Crafts and bungalow styles. However, even with the later architectural influence, the house is one of the best examples of a Gothic Revival residence built of brick in Logan. The original house is also an excellent example of the expertise of the builder and first owner, Alvin Crockett.

## History of Logan

On July 24, 1847, a small contingent of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) entered the Salt Lake Valley under the direction of Brigham Young. Within a few years, the entire Salt Lake Valley had been settled by thousands of Mormon pioneers, and incoming Mormon converts were directed to settle outside of the Salt Lake Valley. Pioneers move north from Salt Lake City and by 1859 six towns in Cache Valley (Logan, Mendon, Providence, Richmond, Smithfield, and Wellsville) were settled. Logan quickly became the economic nucleus of the valley due to its central location and abundant water for milling and irrigation. The city was incorporated on January 17, 1866, and became the county seat. The citizens worked on two important building projects, the LDS Church tabernacle, completed in 1878, and the LDS temple completed in 1884. In 1888 a land-grant institution, the Agricultural College of Utah (now Utah State University) was founded and the campus eventually built on the hill above the temple. By the early 1900s a thriving commercial district had been built along Main Street near the tabernacle at Center Street. Between 1890 and 1920, the population of Logan doubled from 4,565 to 9,439. Residential construction was located on all sides of the commercial core. The area south and east of business district, located between a split in the Logan River, was known as the Island. The Island was one of the earliest residential neighborhoods, but also one of the slowest to develop. Until the last half of the twentieth century, the eastern portion of the Island was still semi-agricultural. The family of Alvin Crockett was one of the earliest to settle permanently in the Island neighborhood along Canyon Road.

## History of the Crockett House

Alvin David Crockett was born on October 19, 1831, on the Fox Islands, off the coast of Maine. His parents, David and Lydia Young Crockett joined the Mormon Church in 1840. The family moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, in October 1841, where they stayed until the exodus of LDS Church members in 1846. The Crockett family farmed and saved money for the trip to Utah and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in 1849, on Alvin's eighteenth birthday. After an unsuccessful attempt to mine gold in California, Alvin Crockett returned to Payson, Utah County, Utah, where he met and married his first wife, Mary Sophia Reed, in 1852.<sup>5</sup> Mary Sophia Reed was born in New Hampshire on September 6, 1833. Mary Reed Crockett was Payson's first school teacher and later became an expert weaver. Alvin Crockett was a mason by trade and built many early adobe homes in Payson. During the winter months, he did cooper work, making tubs, barrels, kegs, buckets, and churns. He served as a colonel in the local militia unit organized to protect the settlers from perceived threats from the native Ute population. In the early spring of 1860, Alvin and Mary Crockett moved with four children to Logan, in northern Utah. They had eight more children born in Logan. Alvin Crockett and his father David helped haul

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<sup>5</sup> She appears as both Mary and Sophia in historical records.

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Crockett House, Logan, Cache County, UT

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stone from Logan Canyon to build the Logan LDS temple. As a mason and contractor, Alvin worked on the temple, built many early homes in the area, and was the contractor for the first road between Logan and Bear Lake, Idaho.

Alvin Crockett was chosen to be the first mayor of Logan on March 5, 1866, just a couple months after the town was incorporated. He served as mayor for four years. His civic service also included serving as the first county sheriff, city marshal, chief of police, and as a school trustee. Like many prominent LDS Church members of the time, Alvin Crockett believed in the doctrine of polygamy and married a second wife in August 1866. In 1888, he willingly served a four-month term in the federal penitentiary for having two wives. His second wife was Annie Naomi Peel. Sometime between 1866 and 1868, Alvin Crockett moved his two families to southeast section of Logan, known as the "Island." The Crockett families were among the first settlers of the eastern portion of the Island, on Canyon Road near present-day 900 East. The lane leading south from Canyon Road was commonly known as Crockett Avenue by the early twentieth century. The census enumerations indicate that Mary Sophia Crockett and Annie Crockett maintained separate households throughout their marriages.<sup>6</sup> Family histories indicate that the Crockett lived in a log cabin during their first years in Logan. Alvin Crockett officially received the deed to the land from the first homesteader, Niels Mikkelsen, in 1883. The two substantial homes built for Crockett's wives were probably built soon after this date if not before. Mary Sophia Crockett's home was a 1½-story cross wing built just off Canyon Road on Crockett Avenue.<sup>7</sup> Oral tradition suggests that Annie's brick house, built a half a block to the south, was built in 1887. It may have been built earlier, for example, before Alvin Crockett deeded the property to Annie Crockett in 1885. It is also possible the sturdy brick house was built after a devastating fire that destroyed Alvin Crockett's barn and several sheds in September 1886.<sup>8</sup>

Annie Naomi Peel Crockett was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, on November 22, 1847, the daughter of John Peel and Hannah Rhoades Peel. Her family crossed the plains to Utah in a handcart company. Her father died just before reaching the Salt Lake Valley. Annie Peel moved to Logan in 1864 and married Alvin Crockett on November 28, 1866. Alvin and Annie had six children, two sons and four daughters, born between 1867 and 1877. In November 1894, Annie Peel Crockett deeded her property to her oldest son, John A. Crockett. A few months later he married Anna Hansen on May 1, 1895. His mother had become an invalid by this time and the couple may have lived in the house to take care of her. Annie Peel Crockett died on March 28, 1898. Her obituary stated she "bore a spotless reputation as an exemplary wife and fond mother."<sup>9</sup> She was buried in the Logan Cemetery. Mary Sophia Reed Crockett died on June 1, 1899. The 1900 census enumeration shows Alvin Crockett and John Crockett as heads of household and neighbors on Crockett Avenue. Alvin Crockett was living with two of Annie's daughters, Althea and Sabra, probably living in Mary Sophia's former home. He died suddenly on July 9, 1902. His obituary praised him as "a quiet, unassuming citizen, loyal to his country and to his convictions. He was honored and admired as a man of worth and character by all who knew him."<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Alvin Crockett is listed with Mary in 1870 and Annie in 1880. The households are listed side-by-side on the 1870 enumeration, but three pages apart on the 1880 enumeration.

<sup>7</sup> Mary Crockett's house is still standing, but has been altered by a covering of aluminum siding. The house has two porches with one facing Canyon Road, which may indicate the wings were built in separate phases.

<sup>8</sup> *Utah Journal (Logan)*, September 9, 1886: 3. Another fire did \$50 damage to Alvin Crockett's house in 1894, but it is not known which house. *Utah Journal (Logan)*, April 25, 1895: 8.

<sup>9</sup> *Utah Journal (Logan)*, March 31, 1898.

<sup>10</sup> *Utah Journal (Logan)*, July 10, 1900.

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Crockett House, Logan, Cache County, UT

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John Alvin Crockett was born on April 18, 1874. Anna Dorothea Elizabeth Hansen was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, on April 21, 1878. She came to Utah in 1889. The couple had six sons and two daughters. In 1896, John A. Crockett was a member of the first graduating class at the Utah State Agricultural College, in the school of commerce. He served as head of the college's dairy department for several years. After leaving that position, he established the Crockett Loan and Abstract Company. Following in his father's footsteps, John A. Crockett served as the mayor of Logan between 1921 and 1926. The hallmark of his tenure as mayor was the establishment of the Logan City Light Municipality with an accompanying electric meter system and new power plant. For many years, he maintained a large orchard as a hobby, growing apples and prize-winning peaches. Anna Hansen Crockett was active in music circles in her early years and sang with the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. The current owner was told that the Crocketts hosted many large parties in their home where the living room rug would be rolled up for dances. John and Anna Crockett sold the Crockett Avenue property to the Crockett Loan and Abstract Company in 1928 around the time they moved 178 E. 100 North, closer to the town's center. John Alvin Crockett died on June 6, 1948. Anna died in Twin Falls, Idaho, on January 15, 1962.

The Crockett Loan and Abstract Company maintained the house as a rental for several years. Two of the upstairs rooms were converted to a rear apartment during that time. The only known renters were the Lovhong family who appear at the address on the 1930 census. Joachim and Tenie Lovhong were Norwegian immigrants who came to the United States in 1899. Joachim Lovhong worked in the Logan Knitting Factory. Their daughter, Arhlang, was a public school teacher. They also had two sons born in Utah. They rented the house for \$15 a month in 1930. They lived there until after Joachim Lovhong died on February 27, 1934. In the summer of 1935, the Crockett Company sold the house and property to Earl and Florence Peterson. Earl Romayn Sorenson (1892-1961) and Florence Tuft Sorenson (1892-1982) owned the home for three years. Earl R. Sorenson was a stock raiser and wool grower. Florence Sorenson was a school teacher before her marriage and raising three sons. In her later years, she later worked at Roskelley's in Logan.

The Sorensons sold the property to Veldron Matheson in May 1938. Veldron Clarissa Robinson Matheson (1907-2001) was born in Utah, but spent most of her life as a piano instructor and church organist in Chicago, Illinois. She was chosen to accompany the Chicago World's Fair Choir in 1932. Veldron Matheson did not live in the house, but was probably acting as facilitator for her brother, George Robison, to whom she sold the house in June 1938. George Lewis Robison (1900-1962) and his wife Esther Eliza Hairup (1896-1989) were married in 1922. They had four children. Their oldest daughter, Fern Robison Ashcraft, had many fond memories of living in the house and remembers showing off the marble fireplace from Italy and claw-foot bathtub from Mexico. Her art instructor at Logan High School told her that he had rented the upstairs rooms for a time and enjoyed painting in the glass-enclosed sleeping porch. George Robison enclosed the lower level of the porch. Neighbors recommended that the Robison family rent the upstairs rooms "to boys rather than girls as they bathed less and washed their hair less. They also didn't iron their clothes as much as girls thereby saving both water and electricity."<sup>11</sup> As a consequence the rooms were always rented to male university students. A neighbor once mentioned that she lived once in the house of Alvin Crockett's first wife and that "second wives always had the nicer residence."<sup>12</sup> George L. Robison was a real estate broker. In 1944, they sold their house in Logan and moved to Salt Lake City.

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<sup>11</sup> Letter from Florence Robison Ashcraft to Bruce Bugbee and Cindy Hall dated June 8, 1989. Photocopy in possession of author.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

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Crockett House, Logan, Cache County, UT

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The Robisons sold the property to Vern and Dorothy Eppich. Verne Eppich (1898-1970) was a farmer and later was a boiler engineer for Utah State University for twenty years. He married Dorothy Larsen (1903-1976) in 1924 and the couple had three sons and one daughter. Verne Eppich drowned in Bear Lake while on a fishing trip in 1970. Dorothy Eppich lived in the house six more years until her death. The Eppich family continued renting the rear apartment. The city directories indicate they rented mostly to students, but also to young couples. Their daughter Donna and her husband, Sylvan Forsberg, lived in the house for a time. Renters may have included members of an unofficial dairy fraternity or the AG Honor Society from Utah State. The heirs of Verne and Dorothy Eppich sold the property to the current owner, Bruce Bugbee, in 1982. Bruce Bugbee is a professor at Utah State who has spent several years rehabilitating the house in phases.

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Section No. 9 Page 1

Crockett House, Logan, Cache County, UT

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Crockett House, Logan, Cache County, UT

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## Common Label Information

1. Crockett House
2. 82 Crockett Avenue, Logan, Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: September 25, 2008
5. Digital images on file at Utah SHPO.

Archival (Printed using archival paper and ink at the Utah SHPO)

### Photo No. 1

6. West and north elevations of house. Camera facing east.

### Photo No. 2

6. South elevation of house. Camera facing northwest.

### Photo No. 9

6. West and north elevations of house showing landscape. Camera facing southeast.

## Supplemental

### Photo No. 3

6. West and south elevation of house. Camera facing northeast.

### Photo No. 4

6. North elevation of house. Camera facing southwest.

### Photo No. 5

6. East elevation of house. Camera facing west.

### Photo No. 6

6. Interior, main floor, living room entrance. Camera facing west.

### Photo No. 7

6. Interior, main floor, living room. Camera facing southwest.

### Photo No. 8

6. South and west elevations of garage. Camera facing northeast.