

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED APR 27 1976

DATE ENTERED JUL 30 1976

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

*pk*  
The Herald Building

AND/OR COMMON

The Little Hotel

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

165-169 South Main

\_\_NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Salt

\_\_ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

STATE

Utah

CODE

049

COUNTY

Salt Lake

CODE

035

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

**PRESENT USE**

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Ted Speros

STREET & NUMBER

972 Military Drive

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

\_\_ VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Salt Lake City and County Building

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

Utah Historic Sites Survey

DATE

March 1976

\_\_FEDERAL  STATE \_\_COUNTY \_\_LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED      DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

### I. Present Appearance:

The former Salt Lake Herald Building is a brick commercial structure, five stories in height. The building is U-shaped in plan after the first story and features two vertical wings, or shafts, identical in size and symmetrically arranged around a narrow light well, an open space directly over the main entry, intended to permit light to enter windows of rooms in the interior of the U. At an early date, architectural critics complained that the light well was too narrow to permit adequate lighting, a criticism which is consistent with the fact that the sun's rays penetrate only a small portion of the well. An unusual feature of the well is that it opens on the street or front side of the building. Nearly every other commercial building of this type in the city had concealed light wells.

The Herald Building is essentially vertical in its facade design but has major horizontal divisions at all but the third story, a result of decorative entablatures and stone belt courses. Horizontality is also emphasized by banding in the masonry portions of the second story; this banding was a continuation of horizontal banding in the stone piers now concealed on the first story.

The window and door bays of the Herald Building are square. The windows are simple 1/1 double-hung sash type. Awnings were originally placed over each window but are no longer extant.

Perhaps the last of Salt Lake City's finest turn-of-the-century tin cornices adorns the top of the Herald Building. Divided into two identical portions, one for each tower, the richly decorative cornices feature broken pediments, volutes, lion's heads, cove mouldings, brackets, dentils, and flagpoles. The inscription, "The Herald," "Erected 1905," is divided, half in each of the two cornices. Other decorative elements of the building include the keystones over the windows, the classical cartouches in the frieze across the top of the second story and the suggestively Prairie Style capitals at each end of the frieze above the first story over what were originally stone pilasters.

The exterior of the Herald Building is presently covered with dark gray paint. The interior has experienced some modification, particularly on the north side of the ground floor. The original cabinetry, mouldings, doors, etc., in the cafe on the ground floor and in many rooms on upper floors are mostly intact.

### II. Original Appearance:

Aside from interior alterations made in the process of converting the newspaper building to a hotel, the major intrusion is the remodeling of the exterior facade of the ground story. The original design featured a prominent arched entry bay crowned with a large broken scroll pediment. The pediment was supported by stone piers similar to those at each end of the building where upon smooth and rusticated stones alternated for a banding effect. Between the sets of stone piers were large windows within wooden mullions. A large stone eagle perched on a sphere was situated between the break in the broken scroll. A Classical frieze served as a visual entablature for the upper floors and is still intact. A small porch with iron railing is now located where the pediment originally was.

The effect of the Herald Building as initially designed was one of the formalities of classical revivalism blended with the austerities of then currently progressive trends of commercial architecture.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1905

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Architect-John C. Craig

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Herald Building stands as an historical reminder to the Salt Lake Herald. During its fifty year history the newspaper played a crucial role in the Mormon-Gentile conflict. After 1891, as spokesman for the Democratic party, it was instrumental in the establishment of the American political party system in Utah. Constructed with money from Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, the building also represents the importance of Salt Lake City to the economy of the Intermountain West.

### History

The Herald Building was constructed in 1905, thirty-five years after the founding of the Salt Lake Herald in 1870. Architect for the building was John C. Craig of Chicago. Mr. Craig was the architect for several other prominent Salt Lake City buildings including the Salt Lake Stock Exchange, Eagle Gate Apartments also known as the Bransford Apartments, and the Louise Grace Emery Apartments, presently known as the Canyon Road Apartments.

The development of Utah's newspapers began with the founding of the Deseret News in Salt Lake City, June 15, 1850. The News was owned and controlled by the Mormon Church. While focusing on church related subjects, the editors tried to keep the Mormon-Gentile conflict to a minimum. With the completion of the trans-continental railroad in 1869, a tremendous change took place in Utah. The Mormon-Gentile conflict intensified and in Utah journalism, this change was reflected in the birth of two new daily newspapers, The Salt Lake Tribune and The Salt Lake Herald. Founded in 1871, a year after the Herald, the Salt Lake Tribune was first published by Mormon intellectuals who had been excommunicated from the Church primarily for their opposition to temporal church policies. Advocating accomodation with the Gentiles, the Tribune, was initially founded to generate Mormon support for a change in economic philosophies from the cooperative insolation advocated by Brigham Young to one more in keeping with the laissez faire ideas of the post-civil war period. In 1873, when the Tribune changed hands, the newspaper became an unrelenting and at times malicious critic of the Church and Church leaders. This policy continued well into the twentieth century.

While the Deseret News tried to keep aloof from the journalistic mud-slinging which characterized much of nineteenth century American journalism, The Salt Lake Herald became the sparing opponent of the Salt Lake Tribune in the Mormon-Gentile fight.

Growing out of the ashes of an earlier pro-Mormon newspaper, The Salt Lake City-Ogden Telegraph, the Salt Lake Herald publishers purchased the type and press of the the Telegraph, hired the newspaper's former business manager, William C. Dunbar and editor, E. L. Sloan, and began publication of the Salt Lake Herald on Sunday, June 5,



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1870. In explaining the paper's philosophy, Editor Sloan reflected the need for a militant defender of the Church and its members.

"Deeming it better to represent ourselves, than to be misrepresented by others, when the people of Utah, their faith and institutions are aspersed, maligned and unjustly attached, we shall esteem it a solemn duty to present the truth in reply, when the source is worthy of a rejoinder... We have lived in this community for years, and hope to live in it for many years to come...

(Quoted in J. Cecil Alter, Early Utah Journalism, pp. 307-8.)

Throughout the polygamy crusade of the 1870's and 1880's, the Deseret News remained the spokesman for the Mormon leadership while the Herald, although not owned by the Church, was its lay supporter. Its opponents, described it as the "Mormon Herald," and "The Organ of the Lesser Priesthood," implying that the Deseret News, as the official Church mouthpiece, was "The Organ of the Higher Priesthood."

Following the official announcement by Church leaders of the end to the practice polygamy the Salt Lake Herald took a greater interest in politics. On May 24, 1891, the Herald announced that it was a Democratic newspaper. As spokesman for the Democratic Party, the Herald continued to reflect its pro-Mormon sentiments. The Republican party, founded in 1856 on a platform dedicated to the abolishment of the "twin relics of barbarism"--slavery and polygamy, was despised as much by Utah Mormons as by any Southern sympathizer. Southern Democrats had viewed the Mormon belief in polygamy similar to their own support of slavery based on states rights and had opposed the anti-polygamy measures of the Republican Party. While the Herald became the state's Democratic newspaper, the Tribune was clearly Republican and the two newspapers turned their attention to support and attack of the respective parties.

As a reflection of their involvement in private business, Church leaders turned more to the Republican party after 1896 and as a defender of the Church the Herald became less important. In 1898, the Herald was acquired by Alfred W. McCune to aid his unsuccessful campaign for the U.S. House of Representatives. It was then sold to Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, also a Democrat, but whose chief interest in Utah was the promotion of the Salt Lake, San Pedro, and Los Angeles Railroad. It was during the ownership of Clark that the Herald Building was constructed in 1905. Clark sold the Herald to a group of prominent Utah Republicans in August 1909. Renamed the Herald-Republican following a merger with the Inter-Mountain Republican, the paper quickly began to decline as its Democratic supporters withdrew their subscriptions and the editorial philosophy reflected the views of only one part of the Republican Party--the Reed Smoot faction. The newspaper suffered from ownership changes and diffused ownership until July 1920 when it ceased publication.

Since 1918 the Herald had been leased by the Salt Lake Telegram, a newspaper founded in 1902. The Herald Building housed the newspaper from 1905 until 1913 when offices were moved to 50 South Main. Afterwards the building was used as the Little Hotel with Lambs Grill occupying the ground floor.