

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received MAR 26 1980

date entered MAY 29 1980

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic David McDonald House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 4659 Highland Drive _____ not for publication

city, town Salt Lake City _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 02

state UT code 049 county Salt Lake code 035

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Kent S. Topham and Janet W. Topham

street & number 2645 Kentucky Ave

city, town Salt Lake City _____ vicinity of _____ state UT 84117

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder's Office, Salt Lake County

street & number 450 South State Street

city, town SLC _____ state UT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes no

date August 1978 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town SLC _____ state UT

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The McDonald House is a two-story structure, constructed of brick and adobe manufactured on the property at a site just south of the house. The house originally consisted of eight rooms - a kitchen, dining room, living room, library, and four bedrooms. Although disguised by the projecting section on the right of the facade, the plan of the house is basically symmetrical. The only decorative details are the raised segmental arches over the front windows, which are continued on the sides in an austere imitation of stone drip moldings. A privy was located behind the house to the east. The brick is of a rich oatmeal color.

The following changes have been made in the interior. Complete electrification, forced air heating, relocation of a stairway, certain interior walls removed to facilitate use as office space. A previously covered fireplace was returned to use, with new firebrick and damper added. Casings of fir, which had deteriorated beyond repair were replaced with casings of matching scale.

On the exterior a porch was added sometime between 1894 and 1912. Badly deteriorated by 1977, it was then partially rebuilt. An already existing enclosed back porch was reconstructed and finished with wood planking. An enclosed entrance to the basement on the north side was added to open up that space for commercial use. The hand-made adobe and surface brick were chemically cleaned in the fall of 1977 and the appearance of the house documents the advantages of this process over sandblasting. All exterior window frames were maintained intact, and repairs were made to soffit and fascia. The roof was covered in cedar shingles. A flat section of roof was replaced because of leakage with a low gable sometime after 1912. An iron fence, originally made for the Troy Laundry in Salt Lake City but part of the McDonald home since 1912, was carefully rebuilt, reinstalled, and painted. All doors are original to this structure. The house stands on an important suburban traffic route and demonstrates the beneficial effects of careful adaptive restoration.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect David McDonald

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The significance of the McDonald House lies in typifying the values of a middle-class newly emerged from the struggles to establish themselves in pioneer society. The simple dignity of the McDonald House suggests

the residence of a hard working, upwardly mobile, skilled tradesman. The very plain house has few stylistically distinguishing details, and the central hall plan is a vestige of earlier vernacular house types. Located away from the center of Salt Lake City, it documents the scattered pattern of settlement in the outlying areas of the Salt Lake Valley. Although the Mormon Church dominated settlement patterns in Utah, the opening of a federal land office in 1869 brought the scattered homestead pattern to the state. The McDonald House exists today in the midst of later twentieth century development, an important remnant of early domestic architecture outside the immediate Salt Lake City area. The house has been carefully restored.

The architect-builders were the owners, David and Arabella McDonald, who lived in the building until their death in 1924. Both were immigrants to Utah in 1869, he from Scotland and she from Northern Ireland, and both were 41 when the home that was the measure of their success in America was constructed.

David McDonald had been educated in Scotland, and served five years of apprenticeship as a blacksmith and millwright. It was not until he was settled in Utah that he met his wife Arabella Anderson, whom he married in the Salt Lake Endowment House in 1874. David and Arabella remained supportive of the Mormon Church and its various programs, although his ambivalence about the Church was cause for comment. His membership in the largely Gentile Liberal party, and the broad and catholic selection of titles in his much-loved library suggest his distance from the mainstream of Mormon thought and practice. The McDonald blacksmithing business, located eventually only 50 feet from the McDonald home, prospered over the years. His increasing stature in the business community led to McDonald's increasing involvement in politics. With the introduction of national political parties into Utah, he quickly became established as an active Republican.

At the death of both parents in 1924, the home passed into the hands of other members of the family and eventually was converted into a rental property in 1966. The home is now the headquarters of a professional design firm.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Interview, Arthur Wagstaff, Salt Lake City
McDoanld-Wagstaff Geneological Book (Arthur J. Wagstaff, 1894 East 4625 South, SLC)

10. Geographical Data

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreege of nominated property less than 1

Quadrangle name Sugar House, UT

UTM ^{Universal Transverse Mercator} scale 1:24000
UTM NOT VERIFIED

UMT References

A

1	2	4	2	9	0	9	0	4	5	0	2	1	9	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John S.H. Smith/Preservation Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society

date July 1978

street & number 307 West 200 South

telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town SLC

state UT 84101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer

date 3-6-80

For HCERS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

W. Ray Luce
Keeper of the National Register

date 5/29/80

Attest: William H. Brasham
Chief of Registration

date 5.20.80

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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

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Beginning at a point which is West 165 feet and North 14°05' West 522.7 feet and North 89° East 41.07 feet from the Southwest Corner of the Southeast Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 4, Township 2 South, Range 1 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian, said point of beginning also being North 89° East 7.19 feet from the Northwest Corner of Lot 2, Holladay Acres; thence North 14°05' West 110 feet along that certain strip of land deeded to Salt Lake County for road widening purposes by Warranty Deed recorded May 13, 1976 as Entry No. 2813974 in Book 4197 at page 454; thence North 89° East 86.5 feet to the center of an existing ditch; thence South 29°32'42" East along the center of said ditch 122.0 feet to the North line of said Lot 2, Holladay Acres; thence South 89° West 120.0 feet along said North line to the point of beginning.

FHR-8-300A
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David McDonald House, Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, Ut

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Although a preliminary survey of Salt Lake County has not been completed, the Holladay area of Salt Lake County, shown on the attached USGS map, has been reviewed for the preparation of this nomination.

Only four other houses of the approximate period 1850-1900 remain in the Holladay area: the David Brinton house (National Register); the Templeman house at 45th South and Highland Drive; and two small houses on Wander Lane.