

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

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

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

For HCRS use only

received JUN 8 1983

date entered

## 1. Name

historic Beattie, Jeremiah, House

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 655 East 200 South  not for publication

city, town Salt Lake City  vicinity of -congressional district

state Utah code 049 county Salt Lake code 035

## 3. Classification

| Category  | Ownership                                   | Status  | Present Use  |
|---|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district               | <input type="checkbox"/> public             | <input type="checkbox"/> occupied                   | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum                       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied      | <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site                   | <b>Public Acquisition</b>                   | <b>Accessible</b>                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object <u>N/A</u>      | <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 Sylvia B. and Robert C. Roswold

street & number 655 East 200 South

city, town Salt Lake City  vicinity of  state Utah

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Salt Lake City and County Building

street & number 400 South State Street

city, town Salt Lake City  vicinity of  state Utah

## 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Salt Lake City Central/Southern  
title Survey

has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1983  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City  vicinity of  state Utah

## 7. Description

|  |                                       |   |   |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Condition</b>                         |                                       | <b>Check one</b>                            | <b>Check one</b>                                  |
| <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

The Jeremiah Beattie House is a 1 1/2 story brick and adobe house, built in 1880. It has a gable roof, is situated with its gable end facing the street, and has its main entrance pushed to one side. This arrangement allowed there to be one large room, usually the parlor, in the front of the house, flanked by a small side passageway. To the side of the entrance is a projecting three part bay window, topped with a low tent roof. A pair of double hung sash windows on the second story is centered over the openings on the first floor. The small porch over the door, the bay, and the second story windows all have typical Italianate ornamentation. Distinctive round arch, hood molded heads top the paired windows; three dimensional paired brackets separate the windows of the bay; and a small projecting pediment with a decorative sunburst element highlights the porch. The door opening has been changed: the transom was filled in; a header similar to the one over the second story windows was removed, but its outline remains; and a modern door was added. The original porch piers have been replaced by metal piers, and the present shed roof of the porch may not be original (dates of alterations unknown).

The west wall is half brick and half adobe and reflects the historical changes which occurred in the house. There is a slightly indented stucco section in the shape of a gable roof house at the center of the wall, indicating that at one time the house had another wing. The red sandstone foundation is lower under that section suggesting that the wing was probably the original part of the house.

The house being nominated was probably the cross wing addition to a smaller, older house as is indicated by the outline of a smaller building on the west side. Records indicate that the original house may have been built in about 1864. It was common practice to take a smaller house and add a cross wing, thereby making the house conform to a larger, more prestigious type. The smaller house with the addition of a cross wing would have resembled a temple form-house type. The temple-form house originated in the Greek Revival period of American building,<sup>1</sup> and typically has its short end to the street and a pedimented gable facade in imitation of monumental classical buildings.<sup>2</sup> In its most common form the house had symmetrical fenestration with a door placed to the side of center, and an opening leading to a side passage containing a staircase.<sup>3</sup> That description fits the Beattie House as it appears today. As it was originally designed it would have resembled a temple-form house with a side wing.

By 1893 the house looked much as it does today. The older section was removed when the family decided to build a larger house on the adjacent lot. What remains is the section that was added in a second remodeling, a temple-form house in its own right which was updated in the early 1890s. A change in the brickwork of the south corner of the west wall indicates that there may have been a door into that section, off of a porch that fronted the original house, which was subsequently bricked in. Two small rectangular stained glass windows were inserted into the section of wall where the older house had been attached. There is a long two over two double hung sash window at the north end of the wall.

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A one story shed roof extension at the rear of the house, made of adobe covered with stucco, was probably built at the same time as the rest of the house.

Notes

<sup>1</sup>Talbot Hamlin, Greek Revival Architecture in American, (London: Oxford University Press, 1944), p. 268.

<sup>2</sup>Hamlin, p. 266.

<sup>3</sup>William H. Pierson, Jr., American Buildings and Their Architects: The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles, (Garden City, New York: Anchor Press, Doubleday, 1976), p. 450.

## 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/<br>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 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** 1880 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Jeremiah Beattie House, built in 1880, is significant as an example of the temple-form vernacular house type in Utah. This gable-facade, side passageway plan house is primarily associated with the Greek Revival architectural style and, as a vernacular form, is characteristic of the westward moving New England frontier.<sup>1</sup> The house migrated to Utah with the Mormons in 1847 and is found here as one of several common mid-nineteenth century domestic architectural types.<sup>2</sup> Its origins in the northeast, and its popularity in the northern midwest document the New England background of the early Mormon religion. The Beattie House, built for a prominent Salt Lake City physician, displays stylistic features of the Italianate style, including hood mold or eyebrow window heads, and a projecting, bracketed bay window. Conceived during the Greek Revival, the temple-form house soon acquired a popularity which insured its persistence through several nineteenth century stylistic periods.<sup>3</sup> The house type is found in Utah with Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, and Italianate decoration, and nicely illustrates the vernacular process by which individual examples display variation while the house type itself remains the same.<sup>4</sup> The Beattie House is one of only nine documented Utah examples of the Greek Revival inspired temple-form vernacular house type.<sup>5</sup>

Almira C. and Dr. Jeremiah Beattie had this house built in 1880 at 655 East 200 South as a major addition to the east side of a smaller one story house already on the site. The smaller house, probably built in the early 1860s, by Nicolas Rumell, was apparently removed in the early 1890s to make room for a new, larger house. The Beattie's had first come to Utah five years earlier, but had spent two years in Evanston, Wyoming before returning to Salt Lake City in 1880, when they purchased this property and built this house. Dr. Beattie was one of the early physicians in Utah, practicing in partnership with Dr. Isaiah White for many years.

Born in 1839 in London, Canada, Jeremiah graduated from McGill University in Toronto, then took courses in medicine at the Ann Arbor, Michigan College of Medicine and, later, similar courses at Cincinnati College of Physicians and Surgeons. He married Almira C. during the Civil War. They had a daughter, Joy, and a son, James H.

Around 1893 the Beatties built a large, two-story, brick and stone house next door at 653 East 200 South (demolished) and began renting out this house. Dr. Beattie retired from active practice about fifteen years before his death on May 7, 1913. Almira continued to live in the house at 653 East until 1930 when she went live with her daughter in Chicago, where she died in 1935.

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In 1930, Tracy Loan and Trust Company bought the property including both houses, renting them out until selling them to Nellie B. Johnson in 1935. She continued to rent out this house until 1937, when she sold just the house and property at 655 East to Ira A. and June Beal. Mr. Beal, who operated a gas station at the time, later worked at the Tooele Ordinance Depot, where he retired one year before his death in 1948. Irene Beal continued to live in this house after her husband's death until about 1961. She had transferred title to the property to her son, Wayne, and daughter, Sylva, in 1949. Sylva and her husband, Melvin J. Roswald, have lived in the house from the mid-1950s to the present.

Notes

<sup>1</sup>The temple-form house has been identified in Marcus Whiffen, American Architecture Since 1780 (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1969), p. 45, William H. Pierson, Jr., American Buildings and Their Architects: The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles (Garden City, New York: Anchor Books, 1976), pp. 444-451, and Talbot Hamlin, Greek Revival Architecture in America (1944, reprint New York: Dover, 1964), p. 293. The geographical dimension of the house form is discussed in Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 55:4 (December 1965), pp. 558-560.

<sup>2</sup>See Tom Carter, "Folk Design in Early Utah Architecture," in Utah Folk Art: A Catalog of Material Culture, ed. by Hal Cannon (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1980), pp. 44, 48.

<sup>3</sup>Henry Glassie treats the vernacular nature of the temple-form house in Patter in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968), p. 133. The best treatment, at least photographically, of the persistence of the basic house type through several distinctive architectural styles is in Wilbur D. Peat, Indiana Houses of the Nineteenth Century (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1962).

<sup>4</sup>Amos Rapoport, House Form and Culture (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1969), p. 4.

<sup>5</sup>Current research in the state has identified three major types of the temple-form house, each having several subtypes. These are: Type I identified by a gable facade, a side passage, and a door on the main gable, with or without one to two side wings; Type II identified by a gable facade, a two cell plan, a door centered on the main gable, with or without one or two side wings; Type III identified by a gable facade, a two cell plan, and one or two wings with the door on the wing. Some Type III houses were created by remodeling an existing structure. Fifty examples of these houses have been identified across the state: 9 of Type I; 13 of Type II; and 28 of Type III. The Beattie House is a Type I house. Following is a list of the nine

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documented Utah examples of the Greek Revival inspired temple-form vernacular house type:

1. Jacob Houtz House, 980 North Main Street, Springville, listed in the National Register 1978.
2. Millard F. Malin House, 233 South 400 East, Salt Lake City, to be nominated to the National Register, 1983.
3. Elizabeth Gray Rumel House, 358 South 500 East, Salt Lake City, to be nominated to the National Register, 1983.
4. Jeremiah Beattie House, 655 East 200 South, Salt Lake City, to be nominated to the National Register, 1983.
5. 71 West 200 North, Logan, eligible for nomination.
6. E. J. Brooks House, 56 South 600 East, Salt Lake City, eligible for nomination.
7. Corner 400 South 100 East, Springville, eligible for nomination.
8. McKean House, Bountiful, altered, not eligible for nomination.
9. House in Hoytsville, address unknown, altered, not eligible.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Hamlin, Talbot. Greek Revival Architecture in America. London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1944.  
 Pierson, William H., Jr. American Buildings and Their Architects: The Colonial and Neo-classical Styles. Garden City & NY: Anchor Press, 1976.  
 Carter, Tom. "Folk Design in Early Utah Architecture." Utah Folk Arts Catalog of Material Culture. Provo, Utah: BYU Press, 1980.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Fort Douglas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at the southeast corner of Lot 2 Block 53 Salt Lake City Survey: West 35.17 feet; North 10 rods; East 35.17 feet; South 10 rods to beginning.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deborah R. Temme/Architectural Historian & Roger V. Roper/Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date March 1983

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah

## 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 5-25-83

|  |   |
|--|---|
| For HCRS use only<br>I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register<br>Entered in the<br>National Register<br>date <u>7/7/83</u><br>Attest:<br>Chief of Registration | <u>Melores Bryan</u><br>Keeper of the National Register |
|--|---|