

**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 Kelly, Albert H., House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 418 South 200 West _____ not for publication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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name E. O. Muir and Company, Inc.

street & number 458 South 200 West

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 _____ state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Salt Lake City Westside Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979 _____ 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	date unknown	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Albert H. Kelly house is a two story brick house built about 1884. It is a side hall Italianate box with a low truncated hip roof. The main entrance, located to the right of center, flanked by two long, narrow windows, indicates the existence of the side hall plan. A side hall extends behind the front door beside which is a large front room. The side hall plan originated in Greek Revival temple-form houses¹, and was applied to later house types such as the Italianate.

Characteristic of the Italianate style and regional adaptations of it in Utah is the formal balance of the massing and its elements, the low pitch of the roof, the wide overhang of the eaves supported by three dimensional wooden brackets, the side hall plan, the attenuated verticality of the box shape, and the long narrow windows. Compared with other examples of the Italianate style in Utah, the Kelly house represents one extreme in that all those elements which characterize the style have been reduced to their simplest expression. Brackets under the eaves are the only applied decoration. A projecting bay was a common feature on the facades of Italianate houses, but in the Kelly house it appears on the south wall capped with a modified mansard roof.

The simple porch that spans the facade is not original. The Sanborn-Paris Insurance maps indicate that originally there was a small frame porch over the front door. The front door also has been changed. A modern door has been inserted into the opening which probably had double doors. A one room frame extension was added to the rear of the house by 1911. The changes that have been made, however, do not affect the original integrity of the house, and are reversible.

¹William 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/ 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 1884 **Builder/Architect** Not known

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Built about 1884, the Kelly House, home of Albert H. Kelly, president of Kelly Company, a printing and bookbinding company, is significant as one of few extant examples in Utah of a common house type, the Italianate box with a side passage plan. There are only eight documented, extant examples of this type in the state.¹ The Italianate style was made popular in the United States primarily by house pattern books, and became a common stylistic choice in Utah by the 1870s.² There was great variation in the local expression of the style, ranging from vernacular to high style forms. Utah's Italianate, following a national trend for such houses, is found in three distinct forms: the large cross-wing house; the two story box; and the one story cottage. A great majority of Utah's Italianate houses were the two story box type with a side passage, built as affordable middle class houses. The attenuated verticality of the box form and the low pitched hip roof with overhanging eaves provided the basic form to which additional elements of the style could be added if funds were available. The characteristic elements of the style which include rectangular massing and a side hall plan, a low hip roof with overhanging eaves, a wide cornice with decorative brackets, projecting bays, long, narrow windows, and other elements of classical ornamentation, in the Kelly House have been expressed in a simple direct statement of the Italianate aesthetic. The Kelly House is the best extant example in Utah of the vernacular form of the Italianate style which appeared in increasing numbers from the 1870s to the 1890s.³ Of the eight documented extant examples of the two story box Italianate house in Utah the William Morrow House, 390 Quince Street, and the Jonathan C. and Eliza K. Royle House, 635 East 100 South, both in Salt Lake City, are listed in the National Register. Three others are eligible for nomination to the National Register. Other examples of the Italianate style listed in the National Register include: the Charles R. Savage House, 80 D Street (cross-wing type), and the Howe C. Wallace House, 474 Second Avenue (cottage type), in the Avenues Historic District, Salt Lake City; the Lewis S. Hills House, 126 South 200 West, Salt Lake City (cross-wing type); and the David McDonald House, 4659 Highland Drive, Salt Lake City (cross-wing type).

The Albert H. Kelly House was built about 1884 for Albert H. Kelly on property adjacent to his father's home which he had purchased from his father in 1883. At that time Albert was president of Kelly Company, a printing and bookbinding company which he and his brother, George B., had founded in 1873. They had learned the trade as young men working for their father, John B. Kelly, who reportedly established the first printing and bookbinding business in Utah soon after his emigration to Utah from the Isle of Man in 1853.⁴ After several years John sold his business to the Deseret News, the LDS Church-owned newspaper, but continued to operate the business as an employee of the newspaper until his death in 1883.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Pierson, William H., Jr. American Buildings and Their Architects: The Colonial and Neo-classical Styles. Garden City, New York: Anchor Press, Doubleday, 1976.
 Warrum, Noble. Utah Since Statehood. 3 vols. Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1919.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Salt Lake City North

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2	4	2	4	3	0	0	4	5	1	2	3	0	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 Commencing 8 rods South from the Northeast corner of Lot 8 Block 42 Plat A Salt Lake City Survey; South 2 rods; West 10 rods; North 2 rods; East 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 HCPS use only

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

B.H. Grosvenor

date 1/20/83

Keeper of the National Register

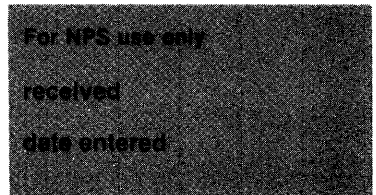
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

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Albert H. Kelly was born March 14, 1851 at Douglas, Isle of Man to John B. and Emma Sims Kelly. Converts to Mormonism, the Kellys emigrated to Utah in 1853 and settled in the Seventh Ward area of the city where John built the family home at 422 South 200 West. Albert, one of twelve children, apprenticed in the printing and bookbinding business under his father, then worked in various other shops as a journeyman for a year or two gaining more experience. Albert Kelly, like his father, also worked for the Deseret News as a printer before going into business for himself. He and his brother, George B. Kelly, first established the Salt Lake Lithographing Company, then Kelly Brothers in 1874. That company, whose name was later changed to Kelly & Stevens, and then to Kelly & Company in 1888, was incorporated in 1899. Albert served as president of the company for many years. Kelly & Company was a leader in the printing, bookbinding and stationary business, and in 1889 published the Salt Lake City directory. He also served on the city council in 1892-93. Continued ill health forced Albert to turn over the presidency of the company to his son, Albert H. Kelly, Jr., around 1905. The Kelly Company has continued in the same line of business up to the present.

On October 26, 1874, Albert Kelly married Josephine Evans, who had been born in Salt Lake City in 1855 to David and Mary Holding Evans. Albert and Josephine, who had seven children, both lived in this house until their deaths in 1924 and 1940, respectively.

The house, which was divided into two apartments soon after Albert's death in 1924, was sold by the Kellys in 1942 to Steve and Maria Pappas. In 1970 E.O. Muir, the current owner, bought the house and has continued to rent it up to the present.

Notes

Following is a list of the eight two story box type Italianate houses in Utah. Their present status with regards to the National Register is indicated.

1. William Morrow House, 390 Quince Street, Salt Lake City, part of the Capitol Hill Historic District, listed 1982.
2. Jonathan C. and Eliza K. Royle House, 635 East 100 South, Salt Lake City, listed in the National Register, 1983.
3. Frederick A. E. Meyer House, 929 East 200 South, Salt Lake City, to be nominated to the National Register, 1983.
4. Albert H. Kelly House, 418 South 200 West, Salt Lake City, to be nominated to the National Register, 1983.
5. Charles R. Snelgrove House, 744 South West Temple, Salt Lake City, to be nominated to the National Register, 1983.

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National Park Service**

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Continuation sheet 2

Item number 8

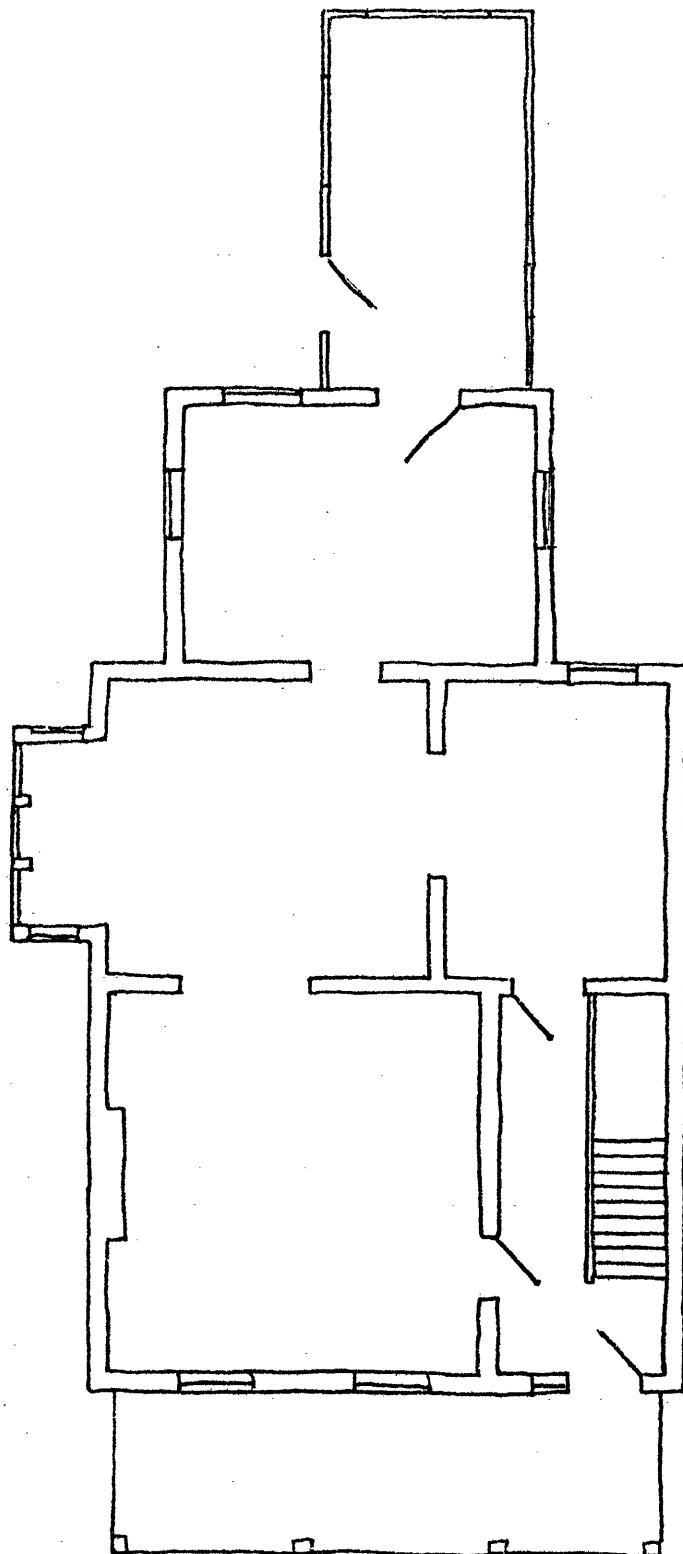
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6. George Q. Cannon House, 1400 South 1000 West, Salt Lake City, altered and not eligible for nomination to the National Register.
7. 1500 South 1000 West, Salt Lake City, altered and not eligible for nomination to the National Register.
8. 1134 West Indiana Street, Salt Lake City, altered and not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

²A/P Associates Planning and Research, Salt Lake City Architectural and Historical Survey Area, (Salt Lake City, 1983), p. 146.

³Utah State Historical Society Collections, Picture file.

⁴Noble Warrum, Utah Since Statehood, 3 vols., (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1919), 3:251-2.



Albert Kelly House
Ground Plan