

P #0671371

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 19 1977
DATE ENTERED JUL 21 1977

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

**

Emanuel Kahn Home

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

678 East South Temple

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

02

STATE

Utah

VICINITY OF

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

Steven T. Baird

STREET & NUMBER

678 East South Temple

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Salt Lake County Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Salt Lake City and County Building, 450 South State Street

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah Historic Sites Survey

DATE

March, 1972

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

The Kahn Home is a 2½ story building constructed in 1889 of red, pressed brick and Kyune sandstone. Designed by Salt Lake City architect Henry Monheim, the Kahn Home is a significant example of Queen Anne architecture and is an important landmark with the East South Temple Historic District (National Register nominee).

The basically rectangular plan of the Kahn Home is broken up by several gabled extensions, bay window, polygonal tower, porches and fireplaces, giving the exterior a varied, busy appearance. Also characteristic of Queen Anne is the Kahn Home's multiple roof which consists of gables, hips and a spire. The multiple roof, together with the irregular, assymmetrical massing and rich detailing combine to form an active, picturesque architectural statement.

Unlike many nearby Queen Anne houses, the Kahn Home carries its masonry construction fully to the square. Shingles are utilized only on the gables and dormers. All window and door bays in the residence are square with sandstone lintels and sills. Rusticated sandstone is also used for the foundation wall, trim on the tower and a belt course at the second story floor level. Ornamental wood trim is a prominent feature of the Kahn Home, particularly the tower and porches. Lathe-turned posts and spindles, decorative wooden brackets, moulded cornice, sunburst and fan patterns in the porches, all contribute to the textural richness of the home. Chimneys are paneled and corbeled and windows featuring small panes in the upper sashes continue the Queen Anne theme.

Alterations to the exterior of the Emanuel Kahn Home are minimal. Most noticeable, though hidden by trees, is the single frame addition on the southwest corner of the building. The original polychrome color scheme has been covered by white paint. Both the addition and the white paint will be removed as part of an overall restoration program proposed by the owner, architect Steven Baird.

Although subdivided for apartment use, many of the original architectural features of the interior of the Kahn Home remain. Staircases, several fireplaces, ornamental plaster and wood trim and most original walls are largely intact.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" 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 1889

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Henry Monheim

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Emanuel Kahn was one of the first Jewish merchants to take up permanent residence in Utah. An emigrant from Germany, he arrived in Utah in 1867 and entered into partnership with his older brother, Samuel, in a grocery business. Dedicated to religious and fraternal affairs, Emanuel was one of the leaders in the founding of the B'nai Israel Congregation in 1881 and the Congregation Montefiore in 1899. He was also active in the Masons and was a founder of the Masonic Library in 1874.

The Emanuel Kahn Home represents the story of the Jewish Immigrant Merchant in Salt Lake City. The Kahn Brothers Store was one of the largest and most important in Utah. Through his dedication to his business, Emanuel Kahn played an important role in the economic development of the intermountain area. Through his interest in religion, he sought to perpetuate the Jewish faith, especially in its conservative and orthodox spirit. Through his work with the Masonic Library, he encouraged the literary development of Salt Lake City.

Kahn's home is also significant architecturally as an outstanding example of Queen Anne Victorian architecture, and as a landmark structure within the South Temple Street Historic District (N.R. Nominee). Moreover, the architect, Henry Monheim, one of the first "Gentile" architects to come to Utah with the railroad after 1869, was a major force in Utah architecture from 1872 until his death in 1893. Monheim designed the Emanuel Kahn residence in 1889 and also was a partner in the firm of Monheim, Bird and Proudfoot, designers of the mammoth Richardsonian Romanesque Salt Lake City and County Building (National Register). Monheim was also the first elected president of the "Salt Lake City Institute of Architects," Utah's first professional architectural association.

HISTORY

Although there were a few Jewish converts to Mormonism, the first Jews to take up permanent residence in Utah arrived by way of the mining camps in California and Nevada and the freighting outposts along the Missouri River. As the mining boom declined and the opportunity for commerce in the Salt Lake Valley increased, the Jews began to settle in Utah; and by 1867 there were thirty-nine Jews listed in the Salt Lake City Directory.

Most of the early merchants and clerks were not married. They slept in cramped quarters partitioned off in the rear of their stores, took their meals at the several restaurants in the city where they found it almost impossible to observe the traditional Jewish dietary laws. They did, however, have the assistance of Mormon women to perform housecleaning chores. Later hotels were established by other Jewish businessmen and as the Jewish community matured, many returned to the Eastern cities and even Europe to secure brides.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Juanita Brooks, THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN UTAH AND IDAHO, Salt Lake City, Western Epics, 1973.
 Leon L. Watters, "The Pioneer Jews of Utah," STUDIES IN AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY, New York: American Jewish Historical Society, 1952, p. 130.
 THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, February 1, 1905, p. 12.
 THE WESTERN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, August, 1889.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one.

UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 2	4, 2, 6, 5, 1, 0	4, 5, 1, 3, 2, 8, 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

Allen D. Roberts, Architectural Historian/A. Kent Powell, Preservation Historian

ORGANIZATION

Utah State Historical Society

DATE

December 7, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

603 East South Temple

TELEPHONE

(801) 533-5755

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 National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Michael T. Miller

TITLE Michael T. Miller, State Historic Preservation Officer DATE January 11, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION ATTEST <i>Charles A. Berry</i> KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	DATE <i>7/21/77</i> KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER DATE <i>6.7.77</i>
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Among the first Jewish merchants to establish a permanent business in Utah were Samuel and Emanuel Kahn. Natives of Germany, Samuel was born in 1836 and Emanuel eight years later in 1844. Samuel Kahn came to America in 1851 at the age of fifteen. He lived in Philadelphia for about seven years before moving west to Danville, Illinois, where he spent two years. Apparently while Samuel was still in Illinois, Emanuel arrived in the United States from Germany. In 1859 Samuel became involved in the freighting business and this led to the establishment of a store in Salt Lake City. Samuel accompanied a wagon train to Utah where he sold a wagon load of merchandise, then returned to the east to prepare for a second trip in 1860. By 1863 Samuel had joined in partnership with George Bodenberg, and their firm became one of the leading distributors of groceries throughout Utah, Idaho and Montana. The partnership lasted until 1867 when it was dissolved and Samuel joined with Emanuel, who came west to Utah in 1867, to form the Kahn Brothers Store. Continuing in the grocery business, their store became one of the largest in Salt Lake City. A branch was established at Corrinne following the establishment of Utah's "first gentile city," with the coming of the railroad in 1869.

The closeness as brothers and business partners extended to marital affairs as they married two sisters. In 1866 Samuel married Sarah Cohen and later Emanuel married Fanny Cohen. Both were daughters of Briner Cohen.

In public affairs the younger Kahn seemed greatly overshadowed by his older brother. While Samuel took an interest in political and social affairs, Emanuel was content to devote his time and efforts toward the business and his religion. The obituary which appeared in the SALT LAKE TRIBUNE February 1, 1905, suggests a life of over dedication to work: ". . . (His) greatest fault seems to have been a too close application to business affairs. Mr. Kahn usually devoting about eighteen hours a day to work."

Another account in THE PIONEER JEWS OF UTAH described Emanuel Kahn as ". . . a quiet and reserved man, interested himself in the religious affairs of the community and was a trustee and officer of Congregation B'nai Israel."

B'nai Israel, founded in 1881, was the first Jewish Congregation in Utah. Emanuel Kahn was one of the founding members and served as treasurer for the congregation during the time the synagogue was constructed in 1891.

Later Emanuel became displeased with the liberal course of the congregation as it adopted the practices of Reform Judaism and participated in the founding of the Orthodox Congregation Montefiore in 1899.

In addition to his church activity, Emanuel Kahn was an active member of the Masons. The fraternal organizations were especially popular among the Jewish merchants because of the amount of traveling which they did and the help which they were assured in case of trouble or illness. In addition, the fraternal orders offered an excellent means to make social and business contacts in a community. Emanuel Kahn served as Secretary of Wasatch Logde No. 1. He was one of the leaders in the establishment of a Masonic Library in Salt Lake City in 1874. He personally raised \$2,500 for the library which was the first non-Mormon library in Utah. The collection, which was open to the public, emphasized mining in the west and literature.

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Emanuel Kahn died on January 31, 1905, in San Francisco where he had moved two years earlier for health reasons. In reviewing his life, the SALT LAKE TRIBUNE of February 1, 1905, noted: "In the death of Emanuel Kahn, Salt Lake and the West lost one of the best of businessmen, a man entirely devoted to his career. For a generation he was closely identified with the foremost interests contributing to the upbuilding of this section. Those who have known him for so many years, and especially old-time businessmen, are deeply shocked by the sad word."

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

The Emanuel Kahn Home is a notable example of Queen Anne Victorian architecture. The residence is two and one half stories tall and is constructed of red brick with sandstone trim. The building features irregularity of plan and massing, variety of textures and materials, a high multiple roof, a polygonal turret, a bay window, fancy corbeled chimneys, intricate woodworking, decorative porches, and small glass panes around the upper sash windows, all of which are typical Queen Anne characteristics.

The original polychrome exterior color scheme has disappeared beneath coats of white paint. The exterior is otherwise unaltered, excepting a small frame addition made to the rear (south) side of the home. The Kahn residence was recently purchased by Steven T. Baird, restoration architect, who plans to fully restore the exterior and partially restore the interior for use as his office. The owner also plans to remove non-original interior partitions which were added when the home was divided into apartments. Fortunately, the original walls, mouldings, fireplaces, doors, etc., are largely intact.

Located on the corner of a major intersection in the South Temple Street Historic District, the Kahn home is considered an important district landmark. The decorative polygonal turret faces the intersection and is well known as a streetscape focal point.

Henry Monheim was one of Utah's first non-Mormon architects to settle in territorial Utah and make a significant impact on local architects. Monheim's pre-Utah background is unknown, having been omitted from even his obituary, but Monheim is known to have come to Corinne, Utah, a railroad boomtown of 1870, later settling in Salt Lake City in 1871. By 1872 Monheim had been commissioned to design major buildings including the Methodist Episcopal Church, Church of St. Mary Magdalene, and the R. N. Baskin Mansion. Monheim advertised as an architect and builder and also appeared in early directories as a carpenter. Most of his major commissions were for buildings for the non-Mormon community. By the late 1880's, Monheim was particularly fond of the Richardsonian Romanesque style which was quite popular in America at the time. As co-architect of the B'nai Israel Temple (1889) and designer of Fremont School (1890), Monheim proved his adeptness in the rugged masonry style. The gargantuan Salt Lake City and County Building, completed after Monheim's death in 1893, was the crowning achievement in Monheim's distinguished career, although much of the design credit for this particular structure must go to his partners, Bird and Proudfoot, from Wichita, Kansas.

That Monheim was highly regarded by his peers is apparent from his election in 1891 as president of the "Salt Lake Institute of Architects," an association which adopted the by-laws of the "American Institute of Architects" and thus became the first known association of architects in Utah. Under Monheim's direction, local requirements

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for licensing professional architects were effected, bringing to an end the era of unlicensed jack-of-all-trades builder/architects.

Documentation of Monheim's involvement with the Kahn residence is found in The Western Architect and Building News (August, 1889): "Mr. H. Monheim reports: Residence of Emanuel Kahn, pressed brick and Kyune stone, 2 stories, attic and basement, \$10,000." The same source indicated that Monheim also designed the adjacent home of Aleck Cohn (sic), razed in early 1976.