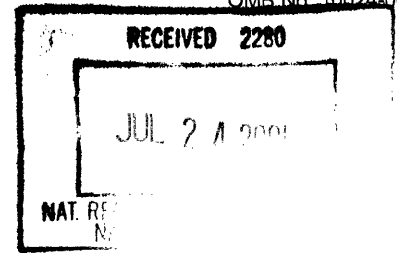


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Westminster College President's House

other name/site number Rev. Herbert W. & Louise M. Reherd House; Cushman Cottage

2. Location

street & town 1733 South 1300 East not for publication

city or town Salt Lake City vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84105

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Date 7/10/2001

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

**Entered in the
National Register**

9-7-01

Westminster College President's House
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	3	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use
Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single family

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single family

7. Description
Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS:
BUNGALOW-CRAFTSMAN

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK, CONCRETE
walls SHINGLE

roof ASPHALT
other CLINKER BRICK

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

westminster College President's House
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION _____

SOCIAL HISTORY _____

RELIGION _____

Period of Significance

1915-1951 _____

Significant Dates

1915, 1920, 1924, 1933, 1939 _____

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Ralph C. Holsclaw, builder _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

Westminster College Archives _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Westminster College President's House
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.33 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/2 4/2/8/0/1/0 4/5/0/9/2/5/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG 216 FT S FR NW COR LOT 11, BLK 10, FIVE AC PLAT C, BIG FIELD SUR; S 86 FT; E 168 FT; N 86 FT; W 168 FT TO BEG.

Property Tax No. 16-17-428-003

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundaries are those currently associated with the property. Historic boundaries differed slightly (see Section 8 for explanation).

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky, Architectural Historian & Preservation Consultant

organization Preservation Documentation Resource date June 22, 2001

street & number P.O. BOX 58766 telephone (801) 581-1497

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84108

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title John G. Moore

street & number 1733 South 1300 East telephone (801) 485-5331

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84105

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Westminster College President's House, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The *Westminster College President's House*, built in 1915, is a one and one-half story, Arts & Crafts bungalow constructed of wood shingles and clinker brick. The house is located at 1733 South 1300 East in Salt Lake City directly east of the Westminster College campus. The building is frame and sits on a brick and concrete foundation. Dark brown clinker brick is used on the exposed foundation, the porch piers, and chimneystack. An attached, one-car garage, built circa 1925, below grade on the north side of the house is constructed of clinker brick and concrete. The asphalt-shingled roof has a ridgeline that is perpendicular to the street with front and back dormers. Square-end shingles cover the wall surfaces. The shingles are currently painted blue, but originally were a darker color. The wood trim of the windows, porch balustrade, cornice, and exposed rafters is painted white, both originally and currently. The house is in excellent condition.

The west elevation (principal façade) features a full-width porch with offset entrance. The corners of the building are angled, a feature best viewed on the façade. The front door originally was slightly projected and featured leaded and colored-glass sidelights. The original front window was removed and a gently curving bay was built flush with the front door in 1974. Original shingles were reused on this bay. At this time, the sidelights were replaced with a pattern to match the new bay's transoms. Other alterations to this elevation include the replacement of the eight-light casement windows on the upper floor (1974), and the porch steps replaced (probably also 1974). The wood deck of the porch is still intact. On the south elevation, historic photographs indicate that the two sets of short casement windows were replaced by taller windows in the living room (between 1924 and 1933), and by a picture window in the box bay (before 1952). The upper floor windows are double-hung. In 1974, a large projecting addition was built at the east end with a curving bay similar to the one on the façade. Newer shingles used on this addition are nearly indistinguishable from the original.

The rear of the house (east elevation) features a small porch at the southeast corner, now enclosed and modified, and two rear doors. An aluminum awning spans the width of the rear elevation. Upper floor dormer windows were replaced (probably 1974). The north elevation includes a variety of windows on three levels, and the chimneystack, which had its corbelled cap removed in 1974. There is an original basement access door, and a second basement door from the attached garage.

On the interior, the house has approximately 4,138 sq. ft. of space (1,846 on the main floor, 1,151 on the upper floor, and 1,139 in the basement). Even before the 1974 expansion of the main floor, the house had over 3,000 sq. ft. of usable space. The main floor has a vestibule that leads to a full width living room. The wood trim is fir (stained dark) and the floors are hardwood. The mantelpiece has been modified (probably 1974), but the flanking built-in bookcases are intact. There is a dining room (extending by the box bay) to the south and a small study to the north. The stairs (open to the upper floor and closed leading to the basement) are east of the study with a hall leading to a bedroom and bathroom. The kitchen (altered in the 1970s and 1980s) is east of the dining room. The den/family room (1974 addition) is accessed from both the kitchen and the enclosed porch at the southeast corner of the house. The upper floor has four bedrooms, a bathroom and a central hall. With the exception of the rear bedroom, the rooms retain much of their historic integrity. The basement was originally at least $\frac{3}{4}$ excavated. Originally used for laundry and coal storage, the basement was converted into a potential separate apartment in the 1980s. It has two entrances, an exterior entrance and one from inside the garage. The space is divided into living room, kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, and laundry.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Westminster College President's House, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

The property is 0.33 acres. The original lot size in 1915 was 50 feet by 140 feet. When the property was acquired by Westminster College in 1920, it was combined with adjacent property, which was later sold in 1946, and the lot enlarged to its current size, 86 feet by 168 feet. The house faces west on 1300 East and the lot slopes upward from the street. Steps lead from the porch to the sidewalk. A second set of concrete steps lead to the driveway, which was cut below grade when the garage was built, circa 1925. Landscaping consists of lawn on three sides, and several mature trees, including two fifty-year old evergreens that shield the house from the busy street. The south yard is landscaped with lawn, flowerbeds, and trees. The backyard, separated by a chain link fence from the front yard and neighboring properties, is similarly landscaped and is terraced. Near the patio is a swimming pool (built in 1969). There are three outbuildings: a tool shed, a pump house for the pool (both wood and painted blue to match the house, circa 1980s), and an enclosed hot tub (1990s).

For many years, the president's house was the only building on 1300 East between 1700 South and to approximately 1900 South. The surrounding property used by the college for athletic fields and agriculture. In the 1910s and 1920s, a few bungalows were built on the south side of 1700 South and up on 1400 East, outside of the school's property. The college sold the 13.3 acres of undeveloped land around the president's house in 1946. The new owner platted the area as the Westminster Park subdivision, a neighborhood of post World War duplexes and 1950s ranch-style houses. The president's house is one of only a handful of Arts & Crafts bungalows in the neighborhood. Another clinker brick bungalow is west of the college campus, but is more modest and has few craftsman details. The *Westminster College President's House* is in excellent condition and is a contributing historic resource of Salt Lake City.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Westminster College President's House, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The *Westminster College President's House*, built in 1915, is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of Westminster College in the first half of the twentieth century. The construction and subsequent use of the house as a residence of four college presidents coincides with significant changes in the college's policies and its relationship to the greater Utah community. During the historic period of the house, Westminster College grew from a small, financially insecure Presbyterian academy to a fully functioning, independent four-year college. Much of the credit for the progress is due to Herbert W. Reherd, the home's first occupant, and his successor, Robert D. Steele. A clinker brick and shingle bungalow, the house was designed and built by local contractor, Ralph C. Holsclaw, probably using ideas from Craftsman pattern books of the period. The *Westminster College President's House* is in excellent condition. It has been modified over the years, most notably with the addition of two bays in 1974; however, it retains enough historic material and integrity to be a contributing historic resource of the neighborhood surrounding Westminster College and of Salt Lake City.

HISTORY OF THE WESTMINSTER COLLEGE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

The history of Westminster College and its president's house begins with the completion of the transcontinental railroad through Utah in 1869, which brought an end to the relative isolation of the early Mormon pioneers (members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or LDS Church). The Presbyterian Church established a congregation in Salt Lake City in 1871. For the next two decades, Presbyterians expanded their influence in the community, largely through the creation of mission schools. At the time Utah had no public school system, and many Protestant leaders felt that there was a need for a better quality of education than was being offered by the private Mormon schools. The Presbyterian Preparatory School located in a church at 200 East and 200 South in Salt Lake City originally offered instruction from kindergarten to high school. In 1875, the Salt Lake Collegiate Institute was founded in 1875 as a high school and preparatory school. After 1890, which marked the establishment of a public education system in Utah, the institute dropped the lower grades in favor of a high school and college preparatory curriculum only. Junior college level classes were first offered in 1897, under the name Sheldon Jackson College. Named after the Reverend Sheldon Jackson, the college's primary benefactor and the energetic superintendent of missions in the Intermountain West, the college operated for several years at the Collegiate Institute's downtown campus (building now demolished).

In 1902, the institute was renamed Westminster College and twenty-one acres of the present campus (between 1700 and 1900 South and 1100 East and 1300 East) were purchased. The first building on the new campus to be completed was Converse Hall, built in 1906, and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. However, due to a lack of funds, college classes were suspended in 1909 and high school courses were held at the downtown campus until January 1911, when the new location was sufficiently complete. The president during these financially troubled transition years was Reverend Robert M. Stevenson, who resigned in November of 1912. After nearly a year without a president, the college trustees eventually offered the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Westminster College President's House, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

position to Reverend Herbert W. Reherd, a pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Waterloo, Iowa. The Reherd family arrived in Utah on November 26, 1913.

Herbert Ware Reherd was born in Geneseo, Illinois on August 23, 1869. He was educated at Parsons College, Iowa, where he received a B.A. (1893), and an M. A. (1897). He attended the Princeton Theological Seminary and received his D.D. from the McCormick Theological Seminary in 1897. On June 15, 1898, he married Margaret Louise McClure, who was born in Mediapolis, Iowa on May 15, 1875. She also graduated from Parsons College. The couple had two children, Elizabeth Louise and Harold McClure. Prior to accepting the position at Westminster College, Rev. Reherd participated in a world tour of Presbyterian missions, and as a result was known as "an accomplished preacher, a zealous advocate of mission enterprises, and a proven fund raiser."¹

On July 4, 1914, Herbert Reherd purchased a lot on 1300 East just across the street from the campus. The previous owners of the property were Etha B. & Godfrey J. Badertscher, developers associated with the Doerner Realty & Securities Company, who owned large portions of the land east of 1300 East. Reherd obtained a building permit on October 15, 1914 for a one-story, eight-room frame dwelling to be built at a cost of \$5,000. No architect was listed, and the builder was R. C. Holsclaw, a Salt Lake City contractor. The house was completed the following year. In 1920, the same year the college acquired 13.3 acres of undeveloped land, surrounding the house, the Reherds sold the house to the college for \$8,500 with the stipulation that the family remain in the house during the tenure of his presidency. Sometime between 1920 and 1924, one of Reherd's boyhood friends, L. Arthur Cushman of New York City, reimbursed the college the cost of the home and it was known as Cushman Cottage in his honor for many years afterward.²

When Herbert Reherd first arrived in Salt Lake City, his intention was to stay five years. He stayed the rest of his life and spent the next thirty-nine years serving the college and the Presbyterian community in Utah. His accomplishments at the college were many. In 1914, he reinstated two-year college courses, and though enrollment was low (especially during times of war, epidemics, and depression), the college was able to sustain its junior college status. President Reherd was never able to fully attain his financial goals for Westminster, however, under his administration the college moved markedly closer to fiscal stability. In addition Reherd and his colleagues were able to raise enough funds to build additional campus facilities, including Foster Hall (completed in 1926), the renovation of Converse Hall (gutted by fire in 1926), and the Payne Gymnasium (1928-1929). The college trustees unveiled an ambitious master plan, utilizing property on both sides of 1300 East, in 1927, but the project fell victim to the depression and was never realized.

For many years, Westminster College struggled to find funds for operation. The Presbyterian community of Utah was too small to support the college. Reherd predecessors had used the college's unique place in the Mormon stronghold to solicit donations from devout members back east. Fund raising techniques often cited the need for higher Christian education to counteract the perceived evils of the Mormon polygamous system (sanctioned by the LDS Church until 1890), and the de facto control of state government by the LDS Church. As president, Herbert Reherd took steps to change the college's anti-Mormon stance, a strong feature of its

¹R. Douglas Brackenridge, *Westminster College of Salt Lake City: From Presbyterian Mission School to Independent College*, (Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1998), 125.

²This could possibly be Lorimer A. Cushman, who was living in the Bronx in 1920. Lorimer Cushman was born in Illinois in 1873.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Westminster College President's House, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

early history. When speaking to audiences outside of Utah, he would give what he termed a "descriptive approach" to Protestant-Mormon relations.³ Though heavily involved in fund raising outside the state, Reherd worked hard to strengthen ties within the state. He helped to make the college more interdenominational by establishing partnerships with other Protestant congregations in the area, including the Methodists, Congregationalists, and Episcopalians.

After undergoing emergency surgery in 1934, Herbert Reherd's health would not allow him to continue both his fund raising and administrative duties. The trustees selected Reherd's son-in-law, Robert Denham Steele to act as associate president and assume the responsibility to direct Westminster's academic programs. Robert D. Steele was a graduate of Princeton Seminary and an ordained Presbyterian minister. He was married to Elizabeth Louise Steele, and had a son, David. The Steele family shared the house at 1733 South 1300 East with their in-laws for five years. Rev. Herbert W. Reherd retired as president of Westminster College on August 31, 1939, though he continued to serve the college as president emeritus, fundraiser, advisor, and historian. The "retirement" of Louise Reherd was also a loss to the college. For many years, she served unofficially as acting president during her husband's absences from Salt Lake City. She hosted dignitaries, provided accommodations and meals to needy students, taught Bible classes, sat on the Women's board, assisted the president's secretary with paperwork, and essentially served as unpaid college staff for over thirty years. The Reherds purchased a home at 1474 Laird Avenue, giving the Steeles full use of the president's house. Louise McClure Reherd died on October 11, 1945. Rev. Herbert W. Reherd died on July 28, 1952. They are buried in Salt Lake's Mt. Olivet Cemetery.

One of President Steele's first administrative decisions was to transform Westminster into a four-year junior college. Though the school continued to offer high school classes until 1945, the college eliminated references to the preparatory department and dropped the name Collegiate Institute from class catalogs, promotional materials, and stationery. During Steele's tenure, the college began to move toward more financially and administrative independence from the Presbyterian Church. Steele strengthened academic programs while softening the religious mores, for example he lifted the bans on dancing and card playing at campus events. Unfortunately, the college continued to experience financial difficulties. In 1942, the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education withdrew Westminster's status as a mission school and reduced its annual allotment of funding, forcing the college to become more dependent on local and resources for operating expenses and endowment. During World War II, enrollment at the college dipped to below fifty students. Steele hoped that interdenominational support would enable the college to meet expenses and replenish its endowment; however, donations from other protestant denominations were always less than expected. Finally in 1946, the college was forced to sell the property east of 1300 East, but retained the president's house.

Enrollment fueled by the G.I. Bill began to climb again after the war, and Westminster expanded its offerings to include pre-professional and business courses in addition to its liberal arts core. Full accreditation for the four-year program was granted in 1951, making Westminster the first junior college in the intermountain region. Despite his many accomplishments, Robert Steele was frustrated by the financial instability of the college, and stating that a presidential change might stimulate growth; Steele submitted his resignation, effective June 30, 1952. He accepted an offer to become president of Carroll College, a Presbyterian Church-related institution in Waukesha, Wisconsin. The departure of the Robert and Elizabeth Steele, closely followed by the death of

³ Ibid, 134.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Westminster College President's House, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Herbert Reherd, marked the end of a family association with Westminster College and the president's house that lasted nearly four decades.

J. Richard Palmer, was president of Westminster College between 1952 and 1956, and lived in the president's house with his wife, Ruth S., during the same period. Palmer was the first non-Presbyterian to fill the presidency. As Pastor of the Emmanuel Methodist Church in Denver, Colorado, he brought an ecumenical perspective to the position. After only three years, Palmer resigned in a period of financial crisis and campus unrest. Looking for strong leadership, the trustees next selected Frank E. Duddy, Jr, Westminster's first nonministerial president. A graduate of Harvard with a PhD in modern European history, Duddy was a university professor with extensive teaching experience. He was also a Congregationalist with an ecumenical vision for the college's support system. Duddy was president of the college from 1956-1963, although he only lived in the president's house until 1961 when he moved to a home on 2266 Berkeley. Following the Frank Duddy's resignation in 1963, the trustees decided not to look for a new candidate through denominational ties. Their choice was W. Frederick Arbogast, a Westminster alumnus and former principal of East and Highland High schools with graduate degrees in education. Fred and Eleanor Arbogast never lived at 1733 South 1300 East during his presidency, which lasted until 1968.

According to Lewis Webster's history of Westminster College, the house was converted to a men's dormitory after Duddy's occupancy.⁴ The Salt Lake City directories do not list dormitory occupants, but do list the following individuals (chaperones?) living in the house between 1961 and 1965 when the college sold the property: Deloy W. and Velta R. Duff (1962, salesman for the Salvation Army Store) and Rev. Gaylord L. and M. Phyllis Hasselblad (director, Association of Baptist Conventions, 1963-1964); and Ronald E. and Sandra J. Coulter (draftsman, Hardy & Naylor, 1965). On November 3, 1965, the property was acquired by the Exchange Finance Company and sold to Ruth W. Block in December 1966. Ruth and her husband, Paul Block renovated and upgraded the house as a private residence (e.g. the swimming pool built in 1969 and the alterations and additions in 1974). In June 1978, the Block family sold the property to the John G. and Athena M. Moore. The Moore family has maintained the property and made only minor modifications in the past two decades. John G. Moore, a physician at the Veterans Administration Hospital, currently lives in the home with his daughter.

ARCHITECTURE

The *Westminster College President's House*, was built in 1915 by local contractor Ralph C. Holsclaw. Little is known of Mr. Holsclaw. He was born in Iowa between 1861 and 1866.⁵ Sometime before 1892, he moved to Utah and began working as a carpenter. He is listed in the Salt Lake City directories between 1893 and 1921 as both a carpenter and a contractor. He never married and lived with his sister Louise Holsclaw, a teacher, until his death on September 14, 1951. Ralph Holsclaw probably executed the design of the president's

⁴Lewis G. Webster, "A History of Westminster College of Salt Lake City, Utah, 1875-1969," (Master's Thesis, Utah State University, 1970), 130.

⁵ The 1920 census lists his age as 54, while his obituary in 1921 gives an age of 60.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Westminster College President's House, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

house, perhaps in consultation with Herbert and Louise Reherd. Features of the house are similar to craftsman bungalow designs and floor plans published in books by Gustave Stickley and other of the period. While similar to standard designs, the house includes such distinct features as the angled corners and an innovative use of clinker brick. For many years, the president's house was the only building on 1300 East between 1700 South and to approximately 1900 South, although a few contemporary houses exist along 1700 South and up on 1400 East. After 1946, a neighborhood of post World War duplexes and 1950s ranch-style houses were built around the president's house. The house is one of only a handful of Arts & Crafts bungalows in the neighborhood; most are modest, simple brick bungalows. Another clinker-brick bungalow is located west of the college campus, but is much smaller and has few Craftsman details.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Westminster College President's House, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 2

Westminster College President's House, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

United States Census, New York City, New York, 1920.

United States Census, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1920.

Webster, Lewis G. "A History of Westminster College of Salt Lake City, Utah, 1875-1969." Master's Thesis, Utah State University, 1970.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1 Westminster College President's House, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Westminster College President's House
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: April 2001
5. Negatives on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. West elevation of house and site. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 2:

6. West and south elevations of house, porch detail. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. South elevation of house. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 4:

6. East elevation of house. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 5:

6. North elevation of house. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 6:

6. West and north elevations of house and garage. Camera facing southeast.



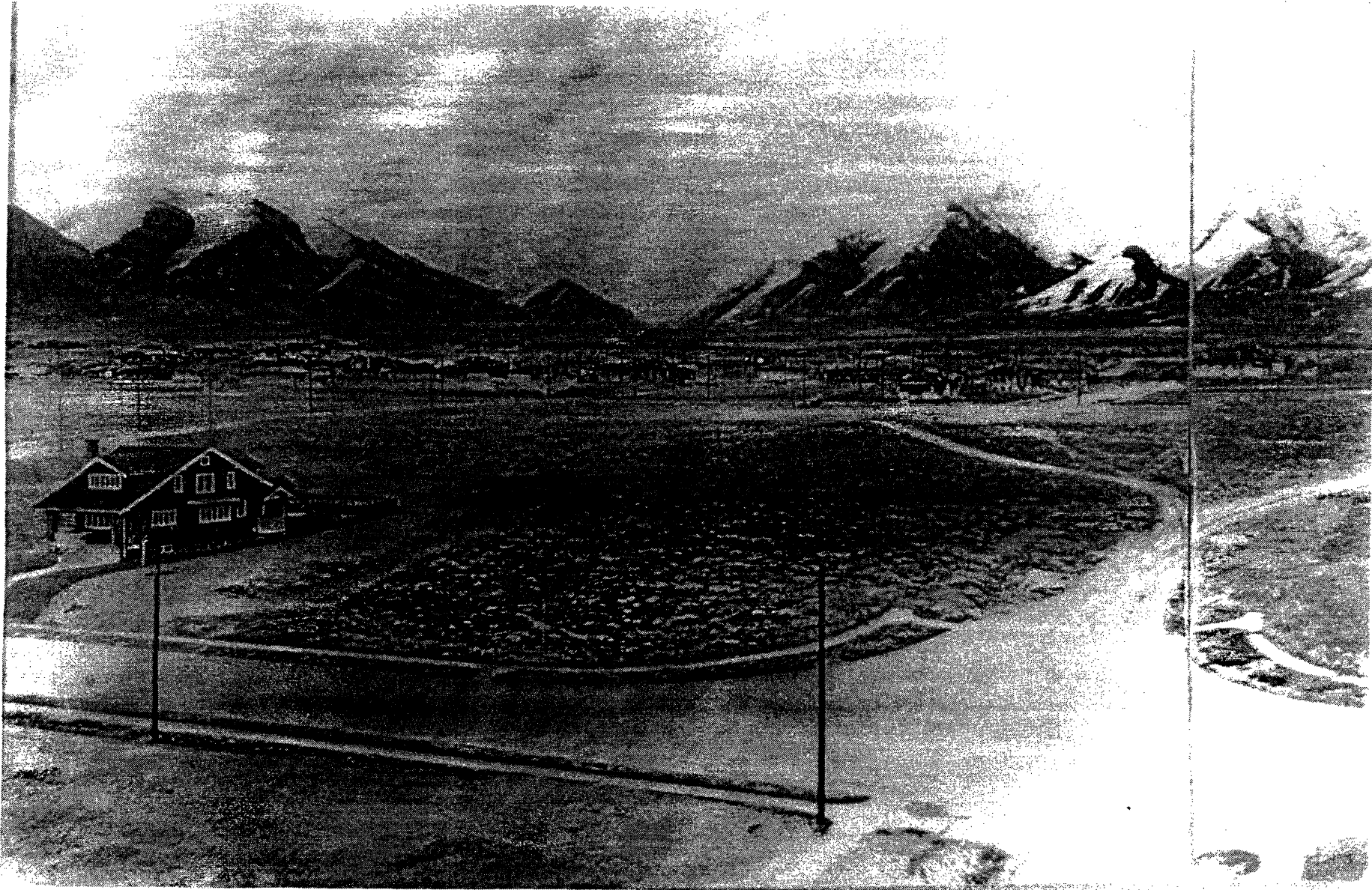
1910

Westminster College President's House
1733 S. 1300 E., SLC photograph circa 1915



Westminster College President's House
1733 S. 1300 E., SLC *photograph in Etosian 1920*

2. 456



Westminster College President's House
from the Utah State Hist. Society collection circa 1921



1733 South 1300 East, Salt Lake City, UT
tax assessor's photograph, circa 1958



1733 South 1300 East, Salt Lake City, UT
tax assessor's photograph, circa 1977