

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 03000638

Date Listed: 7/11/2003

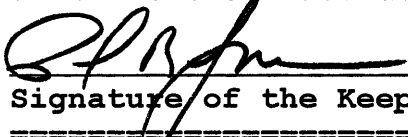
Sugar House Monument
Property Name

Salt Lake
County

UT
State

Sugar House Business District MRA
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

7/11/03
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

Architecture is deleted as an area of significance.
[The design is more appropriately evaluated in the context of local works of Art.]

Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties should be checked.
[The object meets the criteria consideration as a property primarily commemorative in intent that is significant for its artistic design qualities.]

The period of significance should be revised to read: *1930*.
[This date corresponds to the completion of the monument project and its significance as a work of art and an expression of the social activities of local sponsors.]

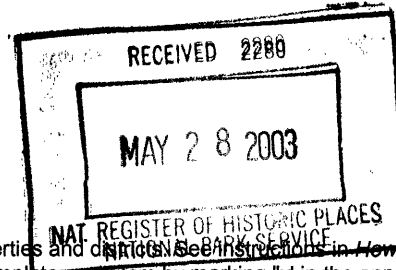
These revisions were confirmed with the UT SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



638

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 Sugar House Monument

other name/site number Sugar House Pioneer Monument, Sugar House Plaza Monument

2. Location

street & town 1100 East and 2100 South not for publication

city or town Salt Lake City vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84106

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] SHPO 4/11/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

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 [Signature] Date of Action 7/11/03

Sugar House Monument
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)

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

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| _____ | _____ | buildings |
| _____ | _____ | sites |
| _____ | _____ | structures |
| 1 | _____ | objects |
| 1 | 0 | Total |

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

Sugar House Business District Multiple Resource Area

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/monument

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

RRECREATION AND CULTURE/monument

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT/ Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: granite
walls STONE: limestone, granite (pillar)

roof _____
other METAL: bronze (sculptures)

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

Sugar House Monument
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)

SOCIAL HISTORY

ART

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1930-53

Significant Dates

1930

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Millard F. Malin, sculptor, with Edward Oliver Anderson and

Lorenzo Bing Young, architects

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:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Sugar House Monument
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acres

UTM References

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

1 1/2 4/2/7/4/2/0 4/5/0/8/4/4/0
Zone Easting Northing

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary follows the footprint of the base of the monument only.

Property Tax No. N/A

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were historically and continue to be associated with the object.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beatrice Lufkin, Historic Preservation Consultant
organization _____ date March 28, 2003
street & number 1460 Harrison Avenue telephone 801-583-8249
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84105

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 Salt Lake City Corporation, Community and Economic Development, Engineering Division
street & number 324 South State Street, Suite 310 telephone 801-535-7973
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84111

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

Sugar House Monument, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The Sugar House Monument, built in 1930, is located on a plaza/traffic island in the center of the Sugar House commercial district, at the southeast intersection of 1100 East and 2100 South, surrounded by two-story commercial buildings. The monument consists of a fifty-foot high shaft of carved Indiana limestone with a core of Portland cement.

The monument is in a simplified version of the Art Deco style that influenced architecture in Utah primarily from 1930-1940. It has angular decorative geometric patterns on the sides of the vertical shaft and the vertical molded ornamentation typical of the style. The carved Limestone bands that run horizontally along the north and south sides of the pool beds as well as two bands on the bottom section of the shaft, above the seated statues, have stylized plant and natural motifs. The carved Limestone band on the bottom of the shaft has a sego lily (the state flower) at the center and is surrounded by the sun with its corona, stars, planets and a crescent moon.

There are human representations in the bronze figures and the bas-relief carvings. Two bronze eight-foot-tall seated figures flank the shaft at the base at the top of three curving steps on the east and west sides of the shaft. There are two eight-foot-tall Native American relief figures at the top of the shaft, also facing east and west, which, according to Malin, represent "the passing of the Red Man."¹ The Native American facing east holds war implements (a shield and tomahawk) and the one facing to the west holds a peace pipe "in defeat."²

A brass bas-relief plaque of the old sugar mill is found on the north side of the monument. It was part of Malin's original design but not added to the monument until 1948. Initially there were two long narrow pools extending to the east and west at the base of the monument. The pool beds were filled with flowers by 1949³ and as of 2002 contain decorative plantings.

The shape of the plaza itself was originally long and narrow with semicircular ends. At one time in the early 1940s it had large pine trees on the plaza. By 1949 it was planted with grass and held several directional signs.⁴ It is currently paved with brick and the south section has been widened, narrowing the street to the south. The monument and plaza were originally and continue to "serve as a focal point of the Sugar House community."⁵

¹ Malin manuscripts, p. 36.

² Ibid.

³ Shipler photograph #27399.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Sugar House Master Plan Update. November 16, 2001, p. 16.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Sugar House Monument, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Sugar House Monument, built in 1930, is significant under Criterion A as a local landmark and the center of the Sugar House business district. The work reflects the cohesiveness of the merchants of the Sugar House business district as it was initially commissioned by the Sugar House Business Men's League and renovations to it were spearheaded by the Sugar House Business and Professional Women's Club. The monument was constructed in 1930 during the "A City Within A City, 1910-1954" context to commemorate the founders of the sugar beet industry in Utah. It is also significant under Criterion C as the outstanding work of a local sculptor, Millard Malin, combined with the design of the architectural firm of Anderson and Young. The fifty-foot high shaft retains its historic and architectural integrity and is being nominated as part of the multiple property submission, *Sugar House Business District Multiple Resource Area*.

History of the Sugar House District

The settlement of the area later known as Sugar House began in 1848; the year after the Mormon pioneers entered the Salt Lake valley in 1847. Sugar House is four and a half miles southeast of the downtown area of Salt Lake City and located on land that was initially set apart for agricultural use in what was known as the Big Field Survey. Unlike most other early Utah Mormon communities, Sugar House was not a planned town but a settlement that grew in response to industrial and later transportation needs and opportunities. It was initially known as Canyon (or Kanyon) Creek from the stream that came through the area from the canyon directly to the east.⁶ The creek was important in the development of Sugar House as it provided water for early settlement and agriculture and later powered the machinery for the early mill-related industries. The first mill for sugar beets was historically located across the street to the north from the monument at the intersection of the streets that are now known as 1100 East and 2100 South.

During the historic period, Sugar House changed from its beginnings as an early industrial center based on the waterpower of Parley's Creek to a commercial center for the population living in the southeast section of Salt Lake City. The Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal, begun in 1864 to use as a method of getting granite blocks from Little Cottonwood Canyon to the Salt Lake Temple, passes through Sugar House and crosses Parley's Creek at the end of the Plaza at 1100 East and 2100 South. Transportation connections were important in the growth and development of Sugar House. Streetcar access on 1100 East and 900 East made it possible to live in the outlying areas and get rapidly to and from work in downtown Salt Lake City. Railroad connections helped the commercial center expand by directing passengers and freight through Sugar House. The main street in Sugar House, 2100 South, was part of the nation-spanning Lincoln Highway in the 1920s and later interstate U.S. 40. It was a major east-west road across the United States and routed traffic through the Sugar House business district. By the end of World War II Sugar House was modernizing its business center, removing the last of its streetcar tracks and planning for new shopping centers.

⁶ Now known as Parley's Canyon and Parley's Creek after Parley C. Pratt, an early LDS leader.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Sugar House Monument, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

History of the Sugar House Monument

The plaza on which the monument stands was built in 1914 as 2100 South was realigned and Parley's Creek was buried in conduit. It was reconstructed in 1927 by the city at a cost of \$5,219.⁷ The plan for a monument to be located on the plaza grew out of a suggestion made by Millard Malin, a sculptor, in 1928 to the Sugar House Business Men's League that they erect a monument to "early Utah industry"⁸ on the plaza in Sugar House. He also presented a proposed two-foot high model for the statue to the group. The Sugar House Business League and the City of Salt Lake built the monument in 1930, following a competition to choose the winning design. The city share of the cost was \$2,000.⁹ The plaza was dedicated on November 11, 1934.

The Sugar House Business and Professional Women's Club, the Sugar House Chamber of Commerce and the Salt Lake City Commission joined together to clean up and maintain the monument and plaza in 1947. The clean up effort was part of Sugar House merchants' efforts at beautification for the centennial of the original Mormon settlers entering Salt Lake City in 1847. The Salt Lake City Engineering Department cleaned the monument itself and replaced the wooden light poles at the ends of the plaza with ornamental steel ones as well as replacing curbs and gutters as needed.

The brass bas-relief plaque at the base of the monument on the north picturing the old sugar mill was added in 1948, using funds raised by the Sugar House Business and Professional Women's Club. Malin's original design had the sugar mill plaque on the north and one of fur trading at the Smoot trading post that was located on the site of the monument on the south. The south plaque was never finished.

The Artists

The sculptor of the monument, Millard Fillmore Malin, was born in Salt Lake City in 1891. He studied art at the University of Utah under Edwin Evans from 1914-1915 and later enrolled at the National Academy of Design in New York. He worked under Norman A. MacNeil from 1917-1918 on a sculpture of Ezra Cornell, which is located at Cornell University. He also assisted Gutzon Borglum on the Stone Mountain Memorial in Georgia. After his move back to Salt Lake City in 1923 he concentrated his work on monumental and architectural sculptures. His sculpture is realistic and he is considered one of Utah's most outstanding sculptors.

His most famous work is the Sugar House Monument but he also completed other public sculptures in Utah. The Utah State Capitol building houses busts of two Native Americans of the Ute tribe, Unca Sam and Chief John Duncan, and a commemorative bronze plaque for the battleship Utah honoring the victims of the Pearl Harbor bombing. From 1950-1960 he completed baptismal fonts and other works for LDS¹⁰ temples designed by Edward O. Anderson as LDS Church architect in Los Angeles; Bern, Switzerland; London, England, and New Zealand. The Dinosaur Monument located at the Utah Field House of Natural History in Vernal, Utah,

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ *Deseret News*, 8/16/28.

⁹ Salt Lake Department of Parks and Public Property. "History of City Parks in Salt Lake City." 1976.

¹⁰ Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or Mormon.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Sugar House Monument, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

was completed in 1964. Research astronomy was Malin's avocation and he published three titles on gravity and the solar arrangement.

After winning the competition for the monument, Millard Fillmore Malin called in Edward Oliver Anderson and his partner, Lorenzo (Bing) Young, to collaborate on the design.¹¹ Malin and Anderson met while they were both at the University of Utah in 1914-15 and they became lifelong friends. Edward Oliver Anderson was also born in 1891. He was involved in many building projects for the LDS Church such as the Waycross Branch in Waycross, Georgia, the North Afton Ward in Afton, Wyoming, and the Bryan Ward in Salt Lake City. Anderson was the LDS Church Architect and also served on the board of temple architects. He designed the Idaho Falls Temple in 1945 with a team of four others. This temple design began the LDS Church post-war temple-building program that increasingly utilized standard plans. He also did the three-story London Temple in 1958.

Lorenzo Snow (Bing) Young was born in 1894 in Salt Lake City, a grandson of Brigham Young, the second president of the LDS Church. He was a graduate of Pratt Institute in New York and spent forty years practicing architecture in Salt Lake City. During his career he helped to design over 300 buildings including the new Marriott Library at the University of Utah; Olympus and Highland High Schools in Salt Lake City, and the Special Events Center at Brigham Young University. He was also a member of the LDS Church Board of Architects during the construction of the Los Angeles and Idaho Falls LDS temples. Before his death in 1968 he was a partner at Young and Fowler Associates.

Anderson and Young were partners for eight years from 1928 to 1936. During this time the firm of Anderson and Young designed and constructed buildings for the LDS Church in St. George and Richfield, Utah. Other examples of their work include the Granite Stake Tabernacle and Lincoln Ward on 2005 South 900 East in 1929¹²; the Tudor Revival Milwaukee Ward in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and the Vernal First Ward in Vernal, Utah. A notable non-ecclesiastical public building of their design is Kingsbury Hall, the University of Utah Auditorium in Salt Lake City, built in 1928 (NR, 1978).

The monument is in a simplified Art Deco style that occurred in Utah primarily from 1930-1940. The ornamentation of the Art Deco style was influenced by the 1925 Paris Exposition des Arts Decoratifs. The monument displays many Art Deco ornamental patterns, like the angular decorative geometric designs on the sides of the vertical shaft and the vertical molded patterns typical of the style. The carved Limestone bands that run horizontally along the north and south sides of the pool beds as well as two bands on the bottom section of the shaft, above the seated statues, have stylized plant and natural motifs. Malin describes the pattern used as "Double Sun." It has a sego lily at the center and is surrounded by the sun with its corona, stars, planets and a crescent moon.

¹¹ A *Deseret News* editorial (10/22/47) mentions that the monument and plaza were designed by Lorenzo Young.

¹² It is being nominated to the National Register as part of this multiple property submission.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Sugar House Monument, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

There are two massive bronze figures seated at the base facing east and west. The female figure to the east represents the fertility of the Salt Lake Valley and is modeled on Marjorie Lewis, a friend of the sculptor.¹³ The male figure is modeled on Max Croft, a stone worker who was found by the sculptor as he was heaving rocks to create the monument. He represents a mill builder and is pouring water from an urn over a wheel.

¹³ Explanations of the significance of the figures are from the Malin manuscripts at the Utah History Information Center.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Sugar House Monument, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Bibliography

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Sugar House Monument, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Sugar House Monument
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: B. Lufkin
4. Date: August 2002
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. East and north elevation of object. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 2:

6. South and east elevations of object. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 3:

6. North and west elevations of object. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 4:

6. East elevation of object (detail of Indian). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 5:

6. West elevation of object (detail of Indian). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 6:

6. East elevation (female figure detail). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 7:

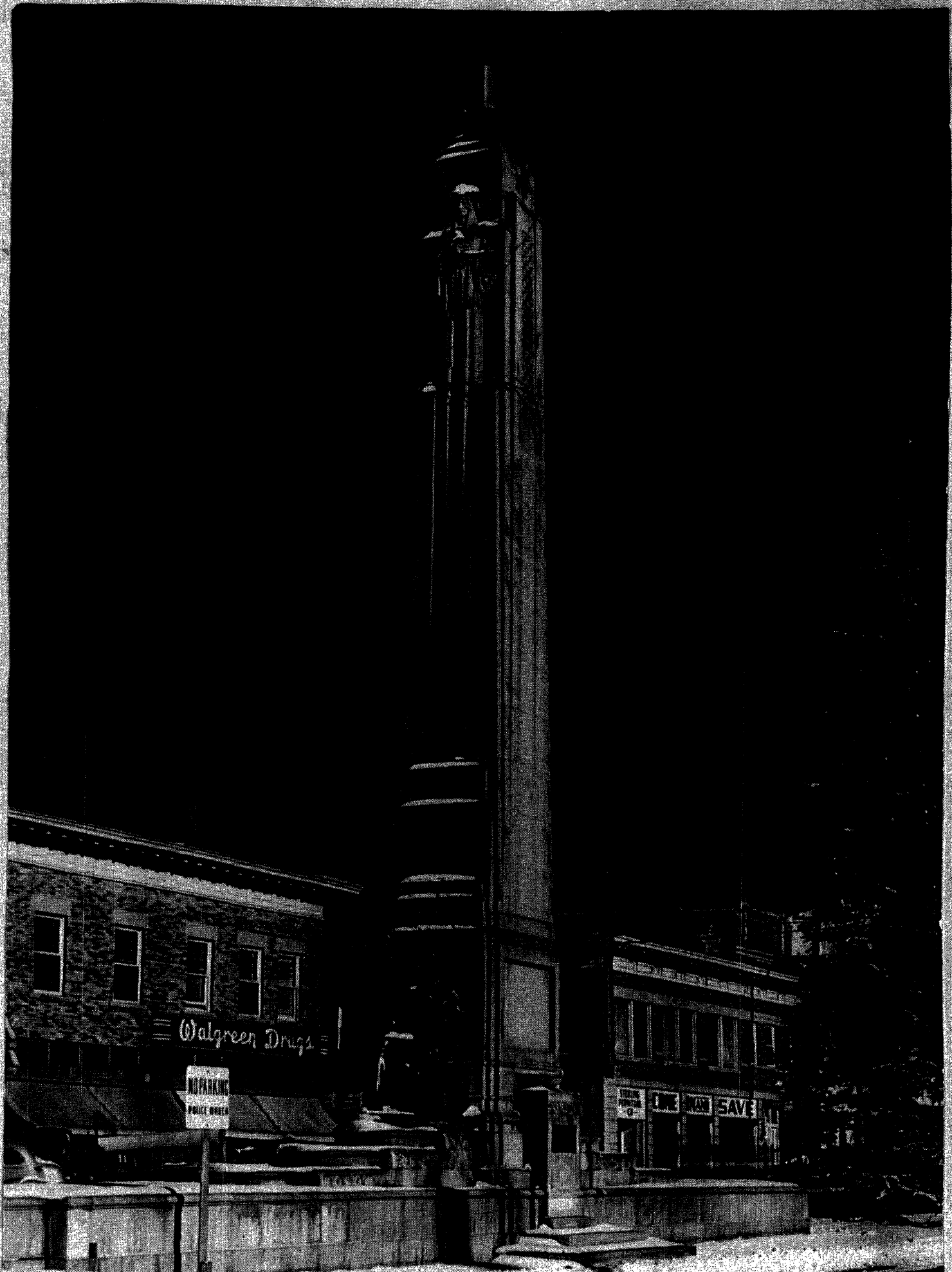
6. West elevation of object (male figure detail). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 8:

6. North elevation of object (plaque detail). Camera facing south.

Photo No. 9:

6. North elevation of object (plaque detail). Camera facing south.





Sugar House Monument

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Sugar House Monument

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