

**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 Malin, Millard F., House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 233 South 400 East _____ not for publication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 Sam J. and Ethel F. Henteleff c/o Plato G. Christopoulos

street & number 7 West 400 South

city, town Salt Lake City _____ vicinity of state Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number 400 South State Street

city, town Salt Lake City _____ state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Salt Lake City Central/
title Southern Survey _____ has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1982 _____ federal _____ state _____ county local

depository for survey records Salt Lake City Planning Department

city, town Salt Lake City _____ state Utah

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

This house is two stories high and was constructed of brick covered with stucco in 1889. It is a temple-form vernacular house type with a side passageway plan. The house consists of a long rectangular block with a gable roof, and is oriented with the short or gable end to the street. A small frame extension at the rear of the house was part of the original construction.

In its most common form, the Greek Revival temple-form house was found with its gable end facing the street with the main entrance pushed to one side.¹ This arrangement allowed there to be one large room, usually the parlor, in the front of the house, flanked by a small side passageway containing a staircase. Common in New England and along the westward moving New England frontier of the upper midwest, the temple-form house appeared in Utah from the days of first settlement by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints. Because wood was not abundant in Utah, what was predominantly a frame house type in the East often appeared here as an adobe or brick house covered with stucco, giving it a smooth, light finish characteristic of Greek Revival design. In most cases, decorative classical elements were limited to occasional accents along the cornice or main entrance, but it was quite common to eliminate decorative elements altogether and to finish the roof edge with a smooth cornice.

The Malin House, a late rendering of the Greek Revival temple-form in Utah, is a good example of the archetypal, gable facade, side passageway house type. Its side passageway plan is easily read on the facade. There is a balanced arrangement of openings with the entrance to the right of center flanked by two windows. The three second story windows are centered over those on the first, and are identical to them. The stucco sheathing over the brick walls may have been original, or it may have been added at a later date to protect the brick. The only existing external decorative feature is a later Colonial Revival entrance, probably added in the 1950s. Sanborn-Paris Insurance maps indicate that there was a single story porch across the front of the house in 1889, but it no longer exists. The cornice has been reduced to a simple band.

Alterations to the exterior of the house have been minimal. As noted above, the front porch no longer exists, and some changes have been made to the frame rear extension. A garage was attached to that extension before 1958. These changes, however, do not affect the integrity of the original building. By 1958 the house was divided into two apartments which indicate that alterations have been made to the interior. They, however, are not evident on the exterior.

Notes

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 ca. 1889 **Builder/Architect** Millard F. Malin/

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Malin House, built as investment property in 1889 by Millard F. Malin, a carpenter/builder, is significant as one of only nine documented Utah examples of the Greek Revival inspired temple-form vernacular house type.¹ The temple-form house originated in the Greek Revival period of American building,² and typically has its short end to the street and a pedimented gable facade in imitation of monumental classical buildings.³ In its most common form, the house had symmetrical fenestration with a door placed to the side of center, and an opening leading to a side passage containing the staircase.⁴ Popularized by such books as Asher Benjamin's Builder's Companion and Minard Lafever's Modern Builder's Guide,⁵ it became one of the traditional house forms in New England and in the upper midwest.⁶ The temple-form house migrated to Utah with the members of The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints in the years after 1847.⁷ The temple-form house type is important because it is one of several early house types in the state, and because it is a type traceable to a New England cultural hearth; it documents the important New England heritage of the early Mormon movement.⁸ It is one of seven basic house types that were found in Utah during the early years of settlement. These types are all traditional and include: the square cabin; the rectangular cabin; the hall and parlor house; the central passageway house; the pair-house; and the double pen house.⁹ The temple-form house was popular in early Salt Lake City. This fact is supported by early Sanborn Paris Insurance maps, early photographs, and a surprisingly accurate "bird's eye view" rendering of the city in 1870.¹⁰ The temple-form is a rare Utah house type today because most were located in what is now the central business district of Salt Lake City. As the business center grew, most of the homes were razed to make way for development. The basic temple-form type, exemplified by the Malin House, was easily expanded by adding one or two wings to the sides of the house. The most commonly encountered variant is referred to as a "modified" temple-form house and is characterized by the placement of the principle entrance in the side wing.¹¹ Another variant of the house type has the door centered on the gable facade, does not have a side passage, and may or may not have side wings.¹² The Malin House is a good example of the basic form from which these other variants were generated.

The Millard F. Malin House was built ca. 1889 as investment property by Millard Fillmore Malin on property he had purchased from his father, Samuel, in 1889. His father's home, the Malin family home, was adjacent at 225 South 400 East (demolished), and on the other side was the home of his brother, Council B., 237 South 400 East, which Millard had built for him. Millard or "Phil", and his wife, Annie, lived at 458 South 600 East for many years and rented out this house until 1933 when he turned the property over to his daughter, Laura Malin Everett, who also rented it out until selling it in 1937. Subsequent owners up to the present have continued to use the house as income property.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Interviews with Harold Malin, January 12, 1983.
 Sanborn Paris Insurance Maps. Plat Records-Salt Lake City County Bldg.
 Hamlin, Talbot. Greek Revival Architecture in America. London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1944.
 Pierson, William H. American Buildings and Their Architects: Vol. 1. NY: Doubleday, 1976.

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 5 8 4 0	4 5 1 2 7 3 0	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification Commencing 43.25 feet North from the Southwest corner of Lot 4 Block 48 Plat B Salt Lake City Survey; West 28.75 feet; East 20 rods; South 28.75 feet; West 20 rods to beginning.

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deborah R. Temme/Architectural Historian & Roger V. Roper/Historian
 organization Utah State Historical Society date March 1983
 street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone 801-533-6017
 city or town Salt Lake City state Utah

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:
 national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date 5-25-83

For HCRS use only
 I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
 Entered in the National Register date 7/7/83
 Keeper of the National Register
 Attest: _____ date _____
 Chief of Registration

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Millard Fillmore Malin was born in 1852 to Samuel and Mary Ann Bosely Malin and worked as a carpenter/builder his entire life. He performed all the construction tasks himself, including the shaping and laying of the foundation stones, the brickwork, and the rough and finish carpentry.¹³ His father was a stonecutter and mason and no doubt taught Millard much about the construction business.

"Phil" constructed many other houses in the city, most of which were modest, single-family residences which generally conformed to local building types and styles. This house is an excellent, but later, example of the temple-form, side hall plan house, which was a popular house style in the early decades of settlement in Utah.

Notes

¹Following is a list of the nine documented Utah examples of the Greek Revival inspired temple-form vernacular house type:

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

²Talbot Hamlin, Greek Revival Architecture in America, (London: Oxford University Press, 1944), p. 268.

³Hamlin, p. 266.

⁴William H. Pierson, Jr., American Buildings and Their Architects: The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles, (Garden City, New York: Anchor Press, Doubleday, 1976), p. 450.

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⁵Pierson, p. 448.

⁶Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture in the Eastern United States, (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968), p. 133; Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 55:4 (December 1965), pp. 549-577.

⁷Tom Carter, "Folk Design in Utah Architecture: 1849-90," in Utah Folk Art: A Catalog of Material Culture, ed. Hal Cannon, (Provo: BYU Press, 1980), p. 44.

⁸Tom Carter, "Folk Design in Utah Architecture: 1849-90," p. 44; Henry Glassie, Pattern, pp. 129-133; Leon S. Pitman, "A Survey of Nineteenth Century Folk Housing in the Mormon Cultural Region," dissertation, Louisiana State University, 1973, pp. 169-184.

⁹These types, except for the pair-house, are identified in Henry Glassie, Pattern, and Leon S. Pitman, "A Survey of Nineteenth Century Folk Housing in the Mormon Cultural Region." A Scandinavian form, the parstuga, or pair house, is the subject of a National Register nomination, "The Scandinavian-American Pair House in Utah," listed in 1982.

¹⁰USHS Collections; Bird's Eye View of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, 1870, (Chicago: Augustus Koch, Chicago Lithography Company, 1870).

¹¹Glassie, p. 132.

¹²Current research in the state has identified three major types of the temple-form house, each having several subtypes. These are: Type I identified by a gable facade, a side passage, and a door on the main gable, with or without one to two side wings; Type II identified by a gable facade, a two cell plan, a door centered on the main gable, with or without one or two side wings; Type III identified by a gable facade, a two cell plan, and one or two wings with the door on the wing. Some Type III houses were created by remodeling an existing structure. Fifty examples of these houses have been identified across the state: 9 of Type I; 13 of Type II; and 28 of Type III. The Malin House is a Type I house.

¹³Interview with Harold Malin, nephew of Millard F. Malin, January 12, 1983.