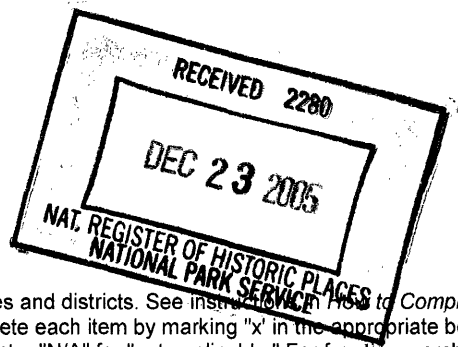


1628

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 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 Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building

other name/site number Johnson Building, Grantsville Bank, Grantsville Post Office, Grantsville Drugstore

2. Location

street & town 4 West Main Street not for publication

city or town Grantsville vicinity

state Utah code UT county Tooele code 045 zip code 84029

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] 12-21-05
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] 2/3/06
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic and Architectural Resources of Grantsville, Utah: 1850-1955

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: general store

SOCIAL: dancehall

GOVERNMENT: post office

COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

Commercial Style

foundation STONE

walls BRICK, STUCCO

roof Other: built-up

other

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

Narrative Description

The Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building is a complex of two buildings located at 4 West Main Street in Grantsville, Utah. Both buildings are two-part commercial-style blocks constructed of brick with Victorian Eclectic details. The older building is the Deseret Mercantile Building to the west (left), which was constructed around 1890. Johnson Hall, the larger building to the east (right), was built in 1898, with a design to adjoin and complement the older building. Together the two buildings form the best-preserved section of Grantsville's historic Main Street. The two buildings were remodeled jointly in 1953, and also partially restored in 1982. In the past, the Deseret Mercantile Building to the west has used a separate address: 6 West Main Street. Today the two buildings share an address and are known as the Grantsville Drugstore. However, historically, they were distinct entities though occasionally referred to jointly as the Johnson Hall or the Johnson Building.

The Deseret Mercantile Building, built circa 1890, is a two-story commercial block approximately 24 by 45 feet. It was constructed of brick on a stone foundation. The yellow face brick is laid in common bond with headers every seventh course. The building faces south and the built-up roof slopes to the rear behind a stepped parapet. The parapet is the main feature of the façade. The parapet has a three-course coping. Colossal brick pilasters are located at each corner. Each pilaster has a corbelled brick cap. Between the pilasters is a corbelled cornice. The upper floor has two windows. Historic photographs indicate the original windows were one-over-one, double-hung windows in a wood sash and sill. Each had a rowlock brick hood. A string course of dentilated brick tied the two windows visually. Beneath the windows was a dogtooth soldier course. Originally signage was painted in the blank spot below the windows. The lower portion of the façade has been remodeled several times. Historic photographs show a central entrance flanked by pairs of double-hung windows. All three openings had rowlock brick accents.

In the early 1950s, the storefront was remodeled with large plate glass windows and a recessed entrance. The lower portion had been covered with stucco by the mid-1970s (date unknown). During a 1982 rehabilitation, the central entrance was removed and replaced with a third storefront window. The bulkhead was rebuilt across the façade and there is currently no front entrance to the building. At the same time, the windows were replaced with one-over-one fixed framed. There is a full-width awning (circa 2000) across the storefronts. The secondary elevations are plainer. The east elevation was obliterated by the construction of Johnson Hall in 1898. The west elevation, like the façade, has stucco on the lower portion. There are two upper windows (also 1982 replacements), and a window and door (original, but not in use) on the main level. On the rear (north) elevation are two upper windows (one blocked) and a loading door at the northwest corner of the main level (also blocked). The interior has also been remodeled several times, but the essential spaces remain the same. The upper floor was originally divided into apartments (1930s) and offices. The lower floor remains fairly open as a retail space and a storeroom in the rear. Interior openings were added between the common wall of the two buildings in 1953 (south side) and 1982 (north side).

When Johnson Hall was built adjoining the Deseret Mercantile Building in 1898, the builder, James Jensen, took care to create a visual continuity between the two buildings, making them a cohesive unit.¹ The façade of

¹ It is not known who designed and built the Deseret Mercantile Building, but given the proximity in time and the unity of the design it is possible James Jensen built both.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

the two-story Johnson Hall is divided into three bays by three colossal pilasters. The east pilaster of the west building also doubles as the fourth (west) pilaster of Johnson Hall. The end pilasters are identical. The central pilasters extend above the main parapet to create a brick signboard where the painted words "Johnson Hall" and "A 1898 D" are lightly visible. A castellated parapet of brick flanks the signboard. The corbelled cornice of the Deseret building extends along the façade of Johnson Hall. There are three openings on the upper floor: a central door and transom (now a circa 1980 four-panel replacement), and a pair of double-hung windows in the flanking bays. All have segmental-arched rowlock hoods, similar to the west building. The upper door originally led out to a full-width wood balcony (removed in 1953). The doors and windows on the façade were boarded-up by the 1970s, but restored in 1982. Originally, the lower portion of the façade had pairs of double-hung windows similar to the upper floor. The main entrance was a double door. The storefront was remodeled in 1953 with plate glass windows and a recessed entrance. The lower portion was covered in stucco by the 1970s. The storefront has had only minor alterations since then. There are three blue awnings (circa 1995) in the three bays.

Johnson Hall measures approximately 32 feet by 71 feet. It was constructed of red brick laid in a running bond. The inner walls are adobe. The foundation is stone, but has been encapsulated in concrete except at the rear (north) elevation. The roof is a low-pitch simple gable visible only on the rear (north) elevation. The east elevation along Hale Street is divided into three wide bays by brick pilasters similar to the south elevation. The castellated parapet is not stepped. Other details of the façade are continued on the east elevation, including the corbelled cornice, dentilated stringcourse, and the rowlock window hoods. Each bay includes two windows with 1982 replacement windows. The lower portion of the elevation has been covered in stucco, now painted a rust color. In 1953, windows on the lower portion of the east elevation were removed and are not visible today. There is a door opening and a concrete stoop at the north end, which is currently blocked. The north (rear) elevation has three upper windows (all blocked). On the main level is a double-wide loading door, which is currently filled-in except for a couple of square replacement windows (circa 1982). The back door (not original) and a concrete stoop are located at the east end. At the northwest corner is a brick chimneystack. This elevation has several historic anchor ties. There is a portion of the west elevation visible where Johnson Hall extends beyond the adjoining building. This elevation is blank except for one upper window. On the interior, Johnson Hall is divided between the main floor retail space and the open upper floor (originally a ballroom). The retail space has a counter to the rear. There are two storage rooms and a restroom leading off a short hall. The interior of Johnson Hall has been remodeled (circa 1950s through 1980s), but retains its historic feel.

The two buildings share a .037-acre parcel. The setback on Main Street allows only for the sidewalk space. Benches, planters, and a trashcan are next the buildings. Along the east elevation (Hale Street) is a sidewalk and a parking strip of grass. The west elevation is almost at the property line with only a few shrubs and a wood fence near the building. There is a residence on the next parcel to the west. In the rear, the parking area is gravel. There are a few vines growing on the building and a birch tree nearby, but no other landscaping. There are no outbuildings, only a dumpster at the rear of the property. Johnson Hall and the Deseret Mercantile Building are among a handful of historic commercial buildings on Grantsville's Main Street. The city's historic commercial buildings are not grouped together, but distributed among the historic homes and newer buildings of the streetscape. Because of their size and historic upper-floor details, the two connected buildings are a landmark in the neighborhood. The buildings are in excellent condition and contribute to the historic resources of Grantsville.

Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building
Name of Property

Grantsville, Tooele 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 _____

COMMERCE/TRADE _____

ARCHITECTURE _____

Period of Significance

circa 1890s - 1955 _____

Significant Dates

circa 1890, 1898, 1910 & 1916 _____

1953 _____

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

James Jensen, 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: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building, constructed as separate buildings in 1898 and circa 1890 respectively, and joined into a single-use building in 1953, is significant under Criteria A and C for its association with the economic and social development of Grantsville, and a contribution to its architectural resources. The property is eligible within the Multiple Property Submission: *Historic and Architectural Resources of Grantsville, Utah, 1850-1955*. The historic evolution of the building spans all three of the MPS historic contexts: "Mormon Agricultural Village Period, 1867-1905," "Impact of Technology and Transportation Period, 1905-1930," and the "Economic Diversification Period, 1930-1955." The original owners were three Johnson brothers (Charles A., Alex, and Leo), who between them made significant contributions to the economic development of Grantsville. The buildings served a variety of purposes, including general store, dance and social hall, bank, post office, and drugstore. The building is architecturally significant for a unity of design (although the two buildings were constructed several years apart) and rich detail in the brickwork. The building is an excellent example of Victorian Eclectic ornamentation in a turn-of-the-century commercial block. Johnson Hall was built by James Jensen, a mason and contractor, living in Grantsville. The two joined buildings are the best-preserved historic commercial blocks on Grantsville's Main Street. The two buildings are being nominated together because of an associated history, which includes a combined design, ownership, and more recently, usage through most of the historic period. The Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building complex is a contributing historic resource in Grantsville, Utah.

HISTORY OF THE JOHNSON HALL/DESERET MERCANTILE BUILDING

The Johnson brothers were born in Grantsville, the sons of early settlers and Swedish immigrants, Charles Johnson (1835-1922) and Charlotte Erickson Johnson (1837-1933). Charles Albert was born in 1866, Alexander in 1870, and John Leonard in 1873. The three brothers were educated in Grantsville and became a triumvirate among its most prominent citizens. Around 1890 the Johnson & Sons general store was established in the building later known as the Deseret Mercantile. Charles A. Johnson was the manager of the store. Although Alex Johnson and Leo Johnson became part owners in the venture and worked in partnership with their brother, their time was taken up with the management of the family's extensive ranch holdings. Leo and Alex organized the prosperous Standard Horse and Mule Company. Both were involved in the organization of the Grantsville Deseret Bank, which was housed in 1898 Johnson Hall. Leo Johnson served on both the Grantsville City Council and the Tooele County Commission. He died in 1948. Alex Johnson built an elaborate Queen Anne-style house across the street in 1900. Family tradition states he would sit in his tower office and look over the comings and goings at the store and Johnson Hall.² Alex Johnson died in 1943.

Charles A. Johnson was the general manager of the store. In October 1897, he purchased the neighboring property from Joseph R. Olsen (1864-1937). Johnson Hall was completed the following year. The *Tooele Transcript* documented the construction of the building in a series of articles beginning with announcement that

² The Alex and Mary Alice Johnson House at 5 West Main Street was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

C. A. Johnson “of the firm of Johnson and sons, Merchants, [began] laying the foundation for a new Opera House on the corner of Hale and Main St.” in early August of 1898.³ James Jensen (1852-1922), the contractor must have worked quickly because the roof was completed in November and on the 25th the newspaper announced: “Johnson’s new dance hall will open to the public on the first of December.”⁴ Two weeks later the following report was published: “The opening ball of the Johnson Hall held on the First was a complete success. The only drawback was the absence of Miss Della Anderson the pianist, being indisposed. The Anderson Orchestra furnished the music with Jos. E. Millward, the expert floor manager. Some of the young people from Tooele were present.”⁵

According to Grantsville historian, Alma Gardiner, the upper floor was used for a variety of community gatherings: “grand balls, wedding balls, practice sessions for the brass band, various parties and special programs.”⁶ The dance floor had a capacity of 120 couples. After the completion of the Grantsville Opera House, the upper portion of Johnson Hall was used less frequently for social gatherings. An upstairs skating rink opened in 1906, but the venture only lasted about two years.

The main floor of Johnson Hall was also used for a variety of uses, though with fewer mentions in the local newspaper. There was a harness shop in the northeast corner from 1898 to 1905. The shop was run by Frank S. Halladay. The earliest known historic photograph (circa 1902) shows the Johnson & Sons general store operating in the west building and the T. H. Nott & Son store in Johnson Hall. The photograph also shows the words “Johnson Hall” lettered in the transom above the main entrance. Thomas Henry Nott (1846-1922) was involved in a variety of retail businesses (dry goods, groceries, shoes) in Salt Lake City. He was apparently involved in the Grantsville venture with his sons Thomas Henry Nott Jr. (1869-1906) and William Nott (1871-1961). There is no evidence that any of the three men lived in Grantsville for any length of time. The business probably did not survive Thomas Jr.’s death in 1906, especially since his wife Agnes had died in 1901, and their seven children were subsequently raised by Thomas Sr. and his wife Sarah Ann Brown (1845-1934).

During this time, the gazetteers list Charles A. Johnson as the manager of Johnson Hall. The Charles Johnson & Sons entry in the 1900 gazetteer includes the names of Charles [Sr.], Charles A., Alex and Leo. The description of the business was as follows: “Dealers in General Merchandise, Sheepmen’s and Miners’ Supplies a Specialty. Produce taken in Exchange for Merchandise.” On March 24, 1910, the Grantsville section of the *Deseret News* contained two related items. The first item was an announcement that the newly established Grantsville Bank, also known as the Grantsville Deseret Bank, would occupy the “Johnson’s two-story building.” The bank operated in the building until the Great Depression forced its closure in 1931. The second item was the death of Charles A. Johnson. The manager of the Johnson general store and Johnson Hall had died on March 15, 1910. After Charles’ death, his children and his brothers shared interest in the property. According to the gazetteers, the business was renamed the Deseret Mercantile Company. In the 1910s, the

³ *The Tooele Transcript*, August 5, 1898. The reference to an “Opera House” should not be confused with the Grantsville Opera House, which was completed in 1901. This building was located east of Hale Street and was demolished in the 1960s.

⁴ *The Tooele Transcript*, November 18, November 25, 1898

⁵ *The Tooele Transcript*, December 9, 1898.

⁶ Alma Gardiner, “The Founding and Development of Grantsville, Utah, 1850 –1950,” (M.S. thesis, Brigham Young University, 1959): 303.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

mercantile was managed by a man named John Jibson (1859-?). Between 1900 and 1910, John Jibson ran a hotel in Grantsville.⁷

Charles W. Johnson, the son of Charles A. Johnson, took over the management of the Deseret Mercantile and Johnson Hall in 1916, a year after his marriage to Phyllis Judd. Charles Wallace Johnson was born on July 18, 1894. In the 1920s and 1930s, Charles W. Johnson acquired his uncle's interests in the property.⁸ Between 1916 and 1953, the Grantsville Post Office was located on the main floor of Johnson Hall between the bank and the mercantile. In the 1930s, rental apartments were added to the upper floor of the mercantile building. Charles W. Johnson died at the age of 45 on Mary 26, 1939. Phyllis Johnson died tragically in a car accident near Saltair Resort on January 6, 1940. The couple was survived by their ten children, who each received a tenth of Charles W. Johnson's interest in the property. By this time, the oldest son was managing the store. Another son, Kenneth Johnson, started a butcher shop, and later managed the store after Marden moved to the state of Washington. Kenneth Johnson ran the store until August 1944.⁹ During the 1940s, a café called the "Delight" was located in the building. From the early 1930s until 1944, a Mr. Eberg operated a drugstore in part of Johnson Hall.¹⁰

In 1953 James Dougdale remodeled Johnson Hall and opened a drugstore in the building, which he ran for five years. During the remodeling the two separate buildings were linked by an interior passage. Around the same time, Wallace R. Johnson, another son of Charles W. and Phyllis, acquired most of his siblings' interests in the property. Between 1958 and 1961, Robert J. Halladay, the current owner, acquired an interest in the two buildings and established Grantsville United Drugs, which continues in operation today. Robert Halladay oversaw the restoration of the upper portions of the Deseret Mercantile Building and Johnson Hall in 1982.

Architecure

The Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building complex consists of two two-part commercial blocks linked by design, although they were built in 1898 and circa 1890 respectively. Individually, the buildings are both excellent examples of Victorian Eclectic ornamentation in a turn-of-the-century commercial blocks, but

⁷ The location of the hotel John Jibson ran is unknown, but the connection suggests the hotel may have been in the upper floor of the Deseret Mercantile Building.

⁸ Leo Johnson's family retained an interest in the property until 1953.

⁹ Kenneth Carlyle Johnson, *Personal History*, TMs [n.d.], 8.

¹⁰ This information was provided by the current owner in 1995. No one by the name of Eberg could be located in Grantsville or Utah during that time period. It is possible the name might have been Ebert or Egbert.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

together they remarkable for a continuity of design. Though Victorian Eclectic ornamentation was popular on commercial blocks in Utah between 1880 and 1905, most rural communities, like Grantsville, could boast of only one or two examples.¹¹ Johnson Hall was built by James Jensen, a mason and contractor, living in Grantsville. James Jensen was born in Denmark in 1852 and came to Utah as a small boy. He moved to Grantsville around 1877. He works as a stone and brick mason all his life. The detailed masonry of Johnson Hall (i.e. corbelling, dentil, segmental arches, etc.) is a testimonial to his skills at his trade. With the exception of the color and bond, the brickwork in the two buildings are so similar, it is likely that James Jensen was the contractor for both the Deseret Mercantile Building and Johnson Hall. Together the two buildings constitute the most well-preserved commercial block on Grantsville's historic Main Street.

¹¹ The Grantsville Opera House, completed in 1901 and demolished in the 1960s, was the most ornate commercial building in the city. It is interesting to note that, while it was more elaborate, the Opera House shared many of the same façade details found on Johnson Hall and the Deseret Mercantile Building.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 2

Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

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Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building
Name of Property

Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.37 acres

UTM References

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

1 1/2 3/7/6/1/6/0 4/4/9/5/1/8/0
Zone Easting Northing

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

COM AT THE SE COR OF BLOCK 8, PLAT A, GCS, W 62 FT, N 260 FT, E 62 FT, S 260 FT TO BEG.

Property Tax No. 1 - 51 - 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The current boundaries those that were associated with the property historically.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky
organization Grantsville CLG date December 1, 2005
street & number P. O. Box 58766 telephone (801) 913-5645
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84158

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 Robert J. Halladay
street & number 127 S. Hale Street telephone (435) 884-6307
city or town Grantsville state UT zip code 84029

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. PHOTOS Page 1

Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

Common Label Information

1. Johnson Hall/Deseret Mercantile Building
2. 4 W. Main Street, Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: 2005
5. Negatives on file at Utah SHPO.

Archival Photographs

Photograph No. 1:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph No. 2:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

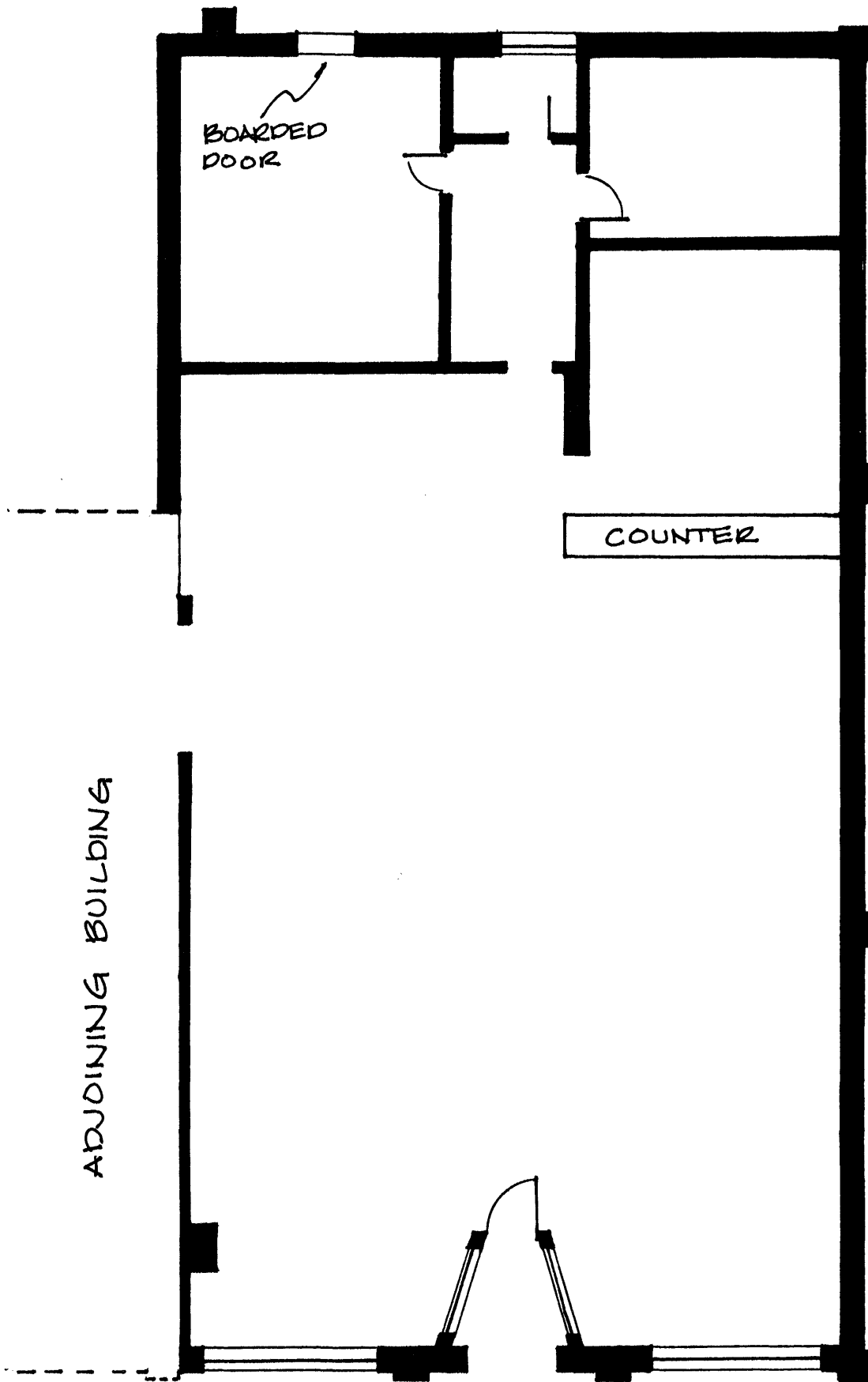
Supplemental Photographs

Photograph No. 3:

6. South & west elevations of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph No.4:

6. North elevation of building. Camera facing south.



JOHNSON'S HALL (1898)

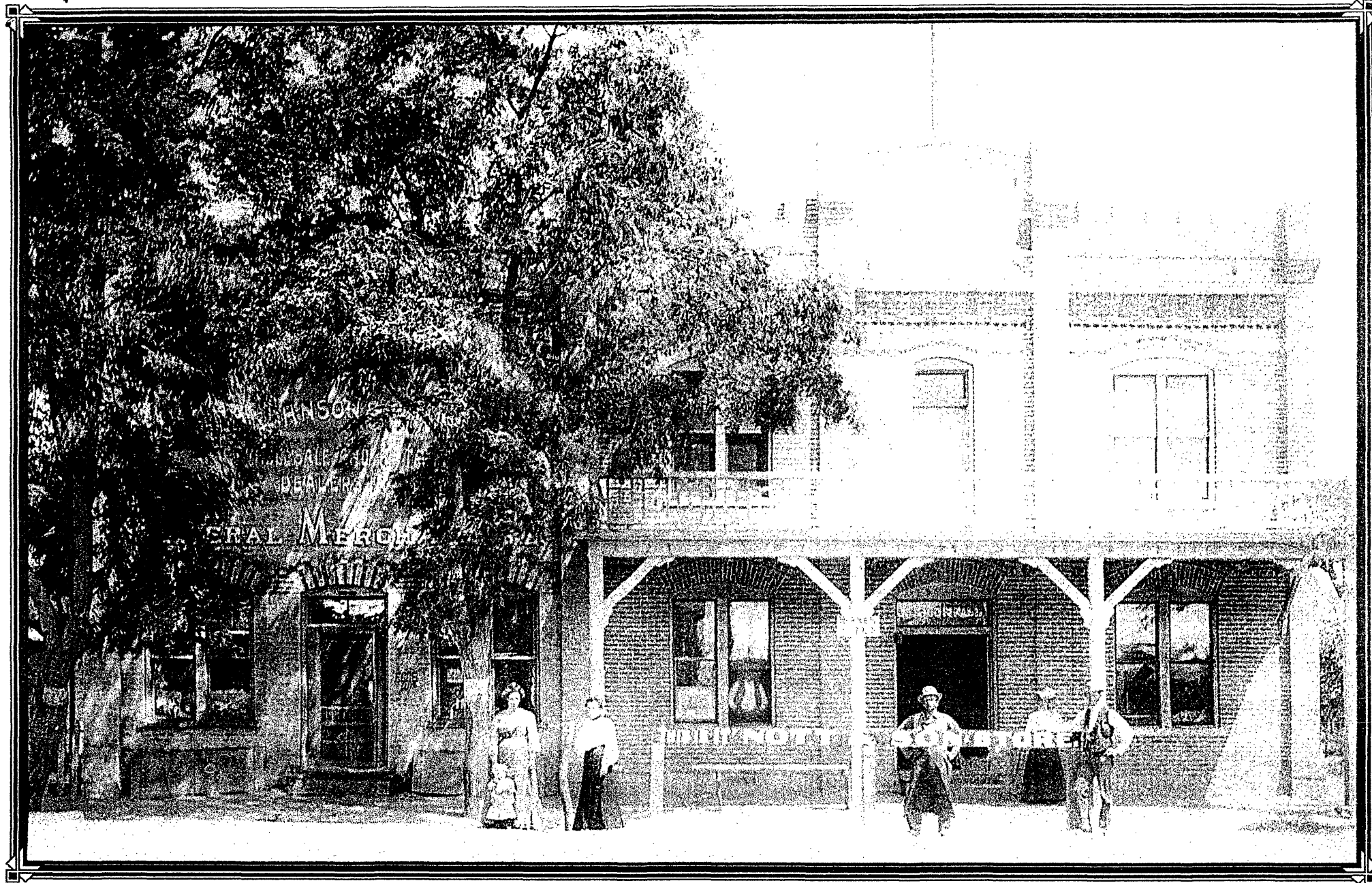
4 WEST MAIN - GRANTSVILLE, UTAH

APPROX. SCALE $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'$

(DRAWING BY J. W. B. 1898)



Johnson Hall
4 W. Main St., Grantsville, Tooele Co., Utah
Miscellaneous photographs



Grantsville Drug Store building
circa 1902-1905





c. 1910