UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS	USE ONLY		
		1975	
RECEIVED	2 JUN 2	141	
		1	
DATE EN	rered		1575

### SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

## 1 NAME

HISTORIC

Salt Lake Union Pacific Railroad Station

AND/OR COMMON

				·
2 LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER				
South Temple a	at 400 West		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN	*****	<u></u>	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRI	СТ
Salt Lake City		VICINITY OF	2	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Utah		49	Salt Lake	035
3 CLASSIFIC	ATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESI	
DISTRICT	PUBLIC		AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
_X_BUILDING(S)	X PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	ВОТН		EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	* TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
STREET & NUMBER	Railroad Company		t.	
1416 Dodge				
CITY, TOWN		VICINITY OF	state Nebra	cka
Omaha			TACIDI O	,577Q
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS, E	TC. County Recorder, (	City and County Bui	lding	
STREET & NUMBER			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Salt Lake Cit			state Utah	
Name and Address of the Owner, where the Party of the Owner, where the Party of the Owner, where the Owner,	ويستحد فلبط فتحت فكالان المكارك فالمتحد والمبوغ والمتكار			
6 REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE			5 /1 1! <b>6</b>	
	r of Historic Sites /	Historic American	Buildings Surve	Y
DATE	972 / Summer 1974	FEDERAL	TATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR	JIL / DALLINGL LJIT			
	Utah State Historica	l Society		
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
Salt Lake Cit	У		Utah	

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK C	DNE
X —EXCELLENT —GOOD —FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	X UNALTERED ALTERED	X ORIGINAL MOVED	SITE DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Salt Lake Union Pacific Station is a large detached building, basically rectangular in shape with wings on both sides of the central waiting room complex. The central area is 100 x 136 feet while the wings measure 71 x 126 feet each. The central complex is the tallest but contains only two stories, the added height taken up by a dome ceiling over the waiting room. The wings contain three stories each and are arranged symmetrically with respect to the central complex. There is a basement under both wings but not under the central complex. Basement walls are constructed of reinforced concrete with some brick work. Exterior walls on the first level are made of cut gray sandstone which has a smooth dressed finish and is laid in even courses. The sandstone is a veneer for the structural walls of reinforced concrete. Walls above the first level are made of brick, laid in stretcher bond.

The mammoth roof is mansard and features small circular French Second Empire dormers which seem overwhelmed by the massive arc of the roof and the large windows on the lower level. Perhaps the most distinctive architectural feature, the roof is covered with black slate shingles and is terminated by fancy metal entablatures and crestwork, all in French Renaissance style.

The cornice is heavily molded, boxed, bracketed and has a molded frieze.

Window bays in the station are of three types--square, segmented and Roman. The flat bays contain several window types, most of which feature decorative brick framing in the form of radiating voussoir headers or corbeled, square brick "frames," In each bay are combination of double-hung sash windows and larger fixed sash center and transom windows. The segmented bays are on the ground level only and constitute the openings for several triple door entries. The three Roman or half-round bays are found on the second level of the central complex of the station. These bays are recessed from the main plane of the building and have corbeled arches. The windows themselves are either fixed or éasement.

Other exterior decorative elements include the twin front towers, carved stone gargoyles, faint quoins at the building's corners, classical fascia on the entry canopy, stained glass windows (on the west side) and original gas lamps.

The station's interior consists of a typical grouping of railroad-related rooms, including waiting rooms; baggage rooms; ticket office, employees and administrative offices; railway agent and express offices; telegraph, engineering and equipment offices; club rooms and many other specialized rooms and areas. Most impressive architecturally is the large waiting room with its round, vaulted ceiling and lighting fixtures recessed in the arches of the vault.

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DATE ENTERE	D	JUL	9	1975	

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE one

French Renaissance decoration is again apparent in the classical wall pilasters, cartouche-motifs at the capitals, round-arched hallways and balcony bays and overall classical treatment of moldings and other decorative elements. The French Renaissance design theme is carried consistently throughout the building. Because of its formalism, grand scale and thoughtful detailing, the station is an imposing landmark in Salt Lake City.

# **8 SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD	AF	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	X_TRANSPORTATION
X.1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	- INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
		INVENTION		
SPECIFIC DATES 1908-09 BUILDER/ARCHITECT D, J, Patterson				

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The completion of the Union Passenger Station which provided joint services for the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad and the Oregon Short Line was the culmination of a series of events, the most important of which was the establishment of a more direct rail route to Southern California. In the early 1900s there existed a rivalry between Senator William A. Clark of Montana and the E. H. Harriman railroad interests over a proposed rail link between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles, California. A settlement was reached in June of 1903 and in September of that year maps were published indicating the proposed improvements for the Oregon Short Line in Salt Lake City, including a new depot to be shared with the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad. The new direct route was completed and opened for business in the spring of 1905. By eliminating the need to travel to Southern Calif<sup>Orn</sup>ia via Sacramento (on Harriman-controlled systems), passengers and freight traveled more quickly and inexpensively due to a savings of over 400 miles between the two cities.

On September 12, 1903, an announcement was carried in the Deseret Evening News, noting plans for a proposed depot on the present site. Two years later the Oregon Short Line was given permission to go ahead with the proposed depot; however, work did not commence until February 1908. D. J. Patterson, architect for the Southern Pacific Company, prepared the plans for the building in cooperation with John D. Isaacs, consulting engineer for the Harriman System.

The depot was completed in July 1909 and has served as Salt Lake City's railroad transportation center since that time. Its greatest significance, however, is its place as one of the outstanding architectural structures in Utah.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Deseret Evening News, September 12, 1903 and July 31, 1909.

<b>10 GEOGRAPHICAL</b>	DATA				
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UTM REFERENCES					
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LIST ALL STATES AND	COUNTIES FOR PROPERT	IES OVERLAPPING	STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES		
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE		
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE		
NAME/TITLE Allen Roberts/Archited	ctural Historian a	nd Peter Goss,	Architectural Historian		
Utah State Historical	Society		May 2, 1975		
STREET & NUMBER	bootecy		TELEPHONE		
603 E. South Temple			8013285755		
CITY OR TOWN			STATE		
Salt Lake City		·····	Utah		
<b>12 STATE HISTORIC</b>	PRESERVATIO	N OFFICER (	CERTIFICATION		
THE EVAL	UATED SIGNIFICANCE OF	THIS PROPERTY WI	THIN THE STATE IS:		
NATIONAL	STAT	E <u>X</u>	LOCAL		
_	r inclusion in the National F		ervation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I nat it has been evaluated according to the		
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNA	TURE	VS	inth		
TITLE Melvin T. Smith	, State Historic P	reservation O	fficer DATE May 29, 1975		
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS CHART	PROPERTY IS INCLUDED	IN THE NATIONAL R	DATE 1973		
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHI ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL R	EGISTER	ESERVATION	DATE 7-8-75		
<u> </u>					