

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only
received DEC 9 1979
date entered DEC 26 1979

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Judge Building

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 8 East 300 South _____ not for publication

city, town Salt Lake City _____ vicinity of congressional district 02

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 type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Surety Life Insurance Company

street & number c/o Judge Building Investment Company 200 North Main Street

city, town Salt Lake City _____ vicinity of state UT

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Recorder's Office

street & number SLC and County Building

city, town SLC _____ state UT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Place Historic District
title Utah Historic Sites Survey - Exchange has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes _____ no

date April 6, 1977 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town SLC _____ state UT

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

The Judge Building is a seven-story "fireproof" structure built in 1907. It was designed by the Judge family architect, David C. Dart, who also designed several other buildings for Mrs. Mary Judge, including the Miner's Home (now incorporated as part of Judge Memorial High School) and a residence on South Temple (demolished). It has 228 rooms and is brick faced. The building is U-shaped with a large lightwell at the rear. It is a good example of the commercial style and features a protected steel frame construction. It has a straight front, a flat roof, a projecting copper cornice and sparse ornamentation.

The masonry piers are stepped back once and almost meet the recessed spandrels, which are minimally ornamented with moulded sills and flat, cut stone lintels above. The building follows the then current pattern of base and capital. At the middle of the sixth floor, the piers are sheathed in ornamental terra cotta to support a moulded cornice which runs the full length of both facades. Above the cornice, the section of the piers changes and is flush with the surface. Both the piers and lintels of the seventh floor windows are surfaced with terra cotta in a simple floral ornament. The continuous brick band above the seventh floor windows is ornamented with a brick or terra cotta circle above each pier, with a contrasting triangle inside the circle. The significance of this design and the canine heads on the sixth-seventh floor moulded cornice is not known.

The building has undergone some superficial changes on the ground floor. The First Security Bank occupies an area four bays wide on both the 300 South and Main Street sides of the building. The remainder of the ground floor is occupied by retail shops which have covered the original front with various types of panelling. Above the display windows of the shop which occupies the last two bays on the 300 South side of the building are two large, intricate stained glass transoms which appear in a late nineteen-thirties photograph and may be original. The interior lobby remains intact--original ceramic inlaid tile and marble. The entrance to the lobby is outlined by a projecting cornice over a recessed doorway.

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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1907

Builder/Architect David C. Dart

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

One half block north of Exchange Place (now the Exchange Place National Register Historic District), the Judge Building is significant both architecturally and historically. The building was part of the creation of a gentile financial center in the area of the Federal Building, built to rival the Mormon Commercial center three blocks north, represented by ZCMI, Hotel Utah, Deseret News, and the L.D.S. Church Administration Building. Surrounded by one to three story structures, the Judge Building is a major visual landmark and an important Salt Lake City example of the Commercial style. In a comprehensive architectural and historical survey of Salt Lake City commercial buildings, completed in 1978, twelve buildings in the Commercial style were identified. The Judge Building with only minor first floor alterations and elaborately ornamented on the upper floors and cornice, is one of the two or three most architecturally most significant. The building is the major remaining work of the architect, David C. Dart, a native New Yorker who practiced in Salt Lake City from 1891 to the 1910s.

The Judge Building is also significant as the most significant building (the other is the Judge Miner's Home, now part of Judge Memorial High School) connected with the contribution of John and Mary Judge to the economic history of Utah. John Judge was a company foreman for the John J. Daly Mine in the Park City mining district. Judge also held a major interest in that mine, and acquired his wealth from the mine. From 1881 to 1892, when John Judge died, the Judge family fortune grew. Mary Judge then took over her husband's interest in the mine and proved herself to be a shrewd businesswoman. She used her expanding fortune to invest in many buildings in downtown Salt Lake. Mary Judge also supported many charitable institutions in and around Salt Lake City which could not have survived without her aid. Mrs. Judge's philanthropy made a significant impact upon Utah around the turn of the century.

HISTORY

Mary Judge invested in several business buildings in downtown Salt Lake, including the Judge Building, the R. K. Thomas Building, the Charlton Building and the Reybould Building. All were designed by David C. Dart. The Judge Building was the most important of these.

Mary Harney Judge was born in Alexandria, Canada on April 19, 1841. Her parents, James and Elizabeth Fay Harney moved to Northern New York state soon after she was born. Mary Harney spent most of her early life in New York, and it was there she met John Judge. They were married in Ft. Henry, New York, in 1867. The Judges moved to Salt Lake City in 1881 and they had five children. John Judge died prematurely in 1892 and his interest in the mine was turned

9. Major Bibliographical References

Deseret News, November 8, 1909, p.2.
 "Sketches of the Inter-Mountain States," SL Tribune, SLC, UT 1909.
 SLC Building Permit Book, 1915-1919. County Recorder's Office Abstract Records.

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name SLC North

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

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

B

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Commence at the Northwest corner Lot 5 Block 52 Plat A Salt Lake Survey
 East 138.5 feet South 100 feet West 138.5 feet North 100 feet to beginning.

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lois Harris and Karl T. Haglund/Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date

street & number 307 West 2nd South Suite 1000 telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town SLC state UT 84101

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 November 27, 1979

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
Keeper of the National Register <u>Sally G. Oldham</u>	date <u>10/26/79</u>
Attest: Chief of Registration <u>W. Ray Luce</u>	date <u>Dec 19, 1979</u>

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 3 1979
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

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over to his wife. John Judge died before the most productive period of his mine, a five-year span during which over three million dollars was produced from an area comprised of more than 100 patented claims. Mary Judge wisely managed her portion of the income which was valued at \$3,000,000 by 1909.

Although many claimed Mary Judge had a harsh exterior, she gave generously to various charitable institutions. In 1902, she commissioned architect David C. Dart to build a home for retired miners, since she owed her wealth to them. The Judge Miner's Home was built on the east bench of Salt Lake City at a cost of \$115,000.00. The home was a failure since the miners would have preferred Mrs. Judge to give them their own land to live on, rather than living in a large institution. The building was later converted to its present use as the Judge Memorial High School. Mary Judge was also the principal donor to the building fund for St. Mary's Cathedral. She also supported the establishment of the Salt Lake YMCA with a \$10,000 contribution.

Mary Judge died on November 8, 1909, after a series of heart attacks. At the time of her death, her stock in the Silver King Mine in Park City was valued at three quarters of a million dollars. Her entire estate was estimated at \$3,000,000.