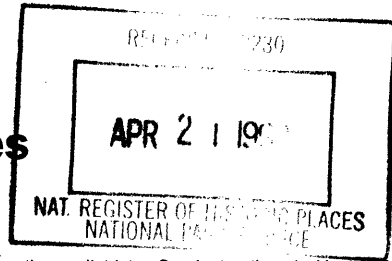


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



6019

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Clerico Commercial Building

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 4985 North Spring Glen Road N/A not for publication

city or town Spring Glen N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Carbon code 007 zip code 84526

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.)

William M. A. 4/16/99
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 this 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:)

John 5/20/99
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall

Clerico Commercial Building
Name of Property

Spring Glen, Carbon 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	Non-contributing	
<u>2</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, restaurant
DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
OTHER: one-part commercial block

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation STONE
walls STONE
roof SYNTHETIC
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Clerico Commercial Building, Spring Glenn, Carbon County, UT

Narrative Description

The Clerico Commercial Building, constructed c.1914, is a single-story, one-part commercial block structure. Constructed of skillfully fashioned rock-faced, sandstone masonry, the building sits on a sandstone foundation that encloses a full basement. The otherwise flat, rectangular front facade is interrupted by an asymmetrical fenestration pattern. Although the building has undergone many changes on the interior, the exterior remains relatively unaltered, except for receiving a coat of paint, and still retains its overall historical integrity. The lot is fairly open with trees fronting the yard. Behind the building is located a garage, the only remaining outbuilding on the property.

The east (front) facade is somewhat imposing for a small commercial building. Rather than the large, store-front windows commonly associated with this type, the fenestration on the Clerico Building consists of a five-bay pattern that reads, from left to right: window, door, door, window, window. The two doorways at the front enter into two separate rooms (historically, the building housed two different businesses on the main level). Crowning the fenestration is an approximately one-foot thick concrete lintel that spans the entire group of openings. Above the lintel is a large expanse of stone masonry wall, topped by a slightly projecting stone cap. A portion of this acts as a parapet wall that continues on the north and south elevations, stepping down toward the rear in three equal segments. Brick chimneys are located in the parapet walls on the north and south sides, although the one on the south has been removed down to the parapet level and capped. The parapet surrounds the flat-pitched roof which is covered with built-up roofing material.

The south facade features an entry and three window openings, all with concrete lintels and sills. The primary feature on this facade is a wood-frame, shed-roof structure (approx. 4' x 7') that shelters the basement stairwell. The structure, similar in appearance to a screen porch, probably dates from the original construction or soon after, although the lower wall has been stuccoed and a decorative rock veneer applied. The stairwell descends to the basement entry and is lined with stone walls. A small awning window located in the foundation wall of the stairwell provides light for the basement. A former coal chute in the foundation is located to the left side of the facade and has been filled in with concrete.

The west facade also has a basement stairwell, although the opening has been covered with plywood. The facade is symmetrical, with two central doorways, flanked by window openings on either side. The left doorway has been infilled with plywood to provide a wall for a closet in the interior. The right 3/4 of the rear facade is protected by a porch roof, a more-recent addition that extends approximately four feet out from the building.

The north facade has two windows on the main level, although the right-hand window has been partially infilled with plywood to create a smaller opening for the bathroom. Two basement window wells are also located on this facade. These are of concrete construction and the date "1914" has been inscribed in the concrete above the right-located well. The only extant chimney is located on this facade, of which the brick has been covered with stucco on the outside face.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Clerico Commercial Building, Spring Glen, Carbon County, UT

The stone work of the building was completed by Italian immigrants and is the primary architectural feature of the building. Comprised of rock-face-fashioned sandstone, the various-sized masonry blocks are laid in a coursed ashlar pattern on all four facades, although the size and craftsmanship of the stone is more consistent on the front facade. Stone window sills are used on the front windows, while concrete sills are found on the sides and rear. More recently, a multi-colored, flat stone veneer was applied to the left half of the east facade at the water-table level.

All of the main-level windows, except for one, are original, consisting of either one-over-one or two-over-one, double-hung wooden sashes. The two rightmost windows on the front facade are larger than the other windows, both in height and width, and have the two-over-one configuration. Basement windows are all wooden awnings that open into the building.

The interior has seen extensive alteration over the past eighty-five years, particularly in wall configuration. At one time it was divided in half for two separate rooms and a central hallway ran the length of the building from the right front doorway to the rear doorway. As noted above, the left rear doorway was closed in to create a rear wall for a closet. In the 1960s the owners of that time renovated the interior to a single-family residence from a duplex. The kitchen and dining room was altered, ceilings lowered, and several walls added to divide the building in to bedrooms, kitchen, bath, office, closet, and living area. These have in turn been altered over the years, so that the space no longer resembles the commercial interior it once was. Also, plumbing and wiring have been upgraded and storm windows added. The basement, however, has remained relatively untouched. The original wood floor is still extant, although it has deteriorated in areas. The original wood-frame coal room still exists, as does the wood stairway that once provided access to the upper level through a floor opening where the main-level bathroom is now located (the opening at the floor was covered so that the bathroom could be added). Other than these items, the room is a large, open space divided only by three posts supporting the central joist of the main-level floor.

The yard has been slightly altered from the historical period. Since 1910, an irrigation canal has run from north to south along the eastern end of the property so, consequently, a wooden bridge was built over it for inhabitants of the land to ingress and egress the premises. In 1996, the wooden bridge was taken out and a culvert and piping put in its place and covered with dirt. Fronting the property is a chain-link fence that encloses a front yard. A wood plank fence diagonally lines the south side of the property, separating it from the small, original orchard. Various smaller deciduous and coniferous trees are planted sporadically about the yard, and a lawn is planted in front of, and to the south of the building. A dirt driveway runs along the north side to the rear yard where the only outbuilding, a garage, is located. The garage (approx. 10' x 14'), built c.1920s, is constructed of railroad ties laid horizontally, and has two multi-light windows. The wood-frame, gable roof is covered with a variety of sheathing materials.

X See continuation sheet

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3

Clerico Commercial Building, Spring Glen, Carbon County, UT

The building is in good condition on the exterior, although the sandstone was recently painted a red/brown color. The current owner has made several improvements on both the interior and exterior. A new synthetic roof was also recently applied. Some mortar failure has occurred at various areas on the building, particularly behind the front parapet. The owner is currently repairing some of the most affected areas. Other than these items the building and site retain much of their historical appearance.

Clerico Commercial Building
Name of Property

Spring Glen, Carbon County, Utah
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all 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.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMERCE
- ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

c.1914-1940s

Significant Dates

c.1914

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Name of repository:

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Clerico Commercial Building, Spring Glenn, Carbon County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Clerico Commercial Building, constructed c.1914, is significant under criteria A and C. Under criterion A it is significant for its association with the commercial development of Spring Glen, Utah. The original owners of the building, Battista and Gabriella Clerico, were Italian immigrants who greatly contributed to the business and social life of the surrounding mining communities. The Clericos' (and particularly Gabriella's) entrepreneurship and hard work allowed them to succeed despite several setbacks. Because of their determination, the Clericos were able to construct this building, which housed various businesses, and succeed economically. The building is also architecturally significant, under criterion C, as one of the best preserved of only a few remaining historic commercial buildings in Spring Glen. The town did not turn into a commercial center like many had hoped. Buildings to house the few commercial ventures in town were scattered throughout the community, and of the few that were actually designed as commercial buildings, the Clerico Building is in the best state of preservation and retains the most historical integrity.

Spring Glen is a small town in central Utah located between Helper and Price, the two principal towns in the area. The city of Helper, located 120 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, in Carbon County, was first settled in the early 1880s by Teancum Pratt and his two wives, Annie and Sarah. However, it wasn't until the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway was introduced in 1881-82 that the population became established and started to increase. Possibly one of the most ethnically diverse communities in the state at the time, Helper attracted immigrants from several Mediterranean and Eastern European countries. Most of the settlers came to Helper to work for the railroad (which built several frame houses for employees), or to mine coal. Helper (so named for the "helper" locomotives that assisted freight trains up the steep grade northwest of town), received an influx of Italian immigrants in 1903-04, who were blacklisted from the nearby Castle Gate mines because of an unsuccessful strike. After settling in Helper, many of them planted fruit orchards, thus providing a much-needed commodity to the area. Several Italian-owned businesses were established up until the Depression. Since that time, the mining industry has seen fluctuations in the market that have affected the population of Helper and surrounding communities such as Spring Glen. Much of the Italian and Eastern European populations remain and continue to have a strong cultural influence in the area.

HISTORY

The property on which the Clerico Commercial Building was constructed in 1914 first belonged to Francis M. Ewell, who received a patent for it on September 2, 1890. Francis and his wife, Fanny M., were among the first settlers in Spring Glen. On February 3, 1906, Fanny deeded a portion of the land to Jennie Sonberg for \$200. Jennie and her husband, Charles, then conveyed another portion of the land by warranty deed to J.C.H. Sonberg on February 1, 1908. Two and one-half years later, on June

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Clerico Commercial Building, Spring Glen, Carbon County, UT

28, 1910, J.C.H. and Karen Sonberg deeded a large portion of the farmland to Clerice Battista¹ for \$3,500.

Battista and Gabriella Clerico, a young couple living in Italy, were seeking better economic conditions than what their country had to offer and in 1897, along with thousands of other Italians, immigrated to the United States. After immigration processing at Ellis Island, New York, they traveled by railroad boxcar to Diamondville, Wyoming, where Battista contracted to work in the coal mines. Things did not go well for them in Wyoming, so they moved on to a mine in Castle Gate, Utah. Here they lived in an earthen dugout at Gentile Wash in nearby Willow Creek.

Gabriella was distraught in the downturn of their standard of living and about having to give birth to their first-born daughter under these conditions, so she decided to return to her hometown of Turin, Italy, to be re-employed by her former patrona. Besides working for her patrona, she worked for three other households as well and saved a large amount of money. Battista, by this time, had also saved enough money to buy some land, but unfortunately he was injured, being crushed in a mine cave-in. Although he survived, he would no longer be able to perform heavy labor, and much of his savings was used to cover his medical bills. When Gabriella learned of her husband's accident, she and her daughter Mary returned to Castle Gate to care for him.

In 1904, Gabriella had her first son, Albert. In her frustrations in 1906, she began looking for a farm. She had to go by foot, and after hours of walking she collapsed from exhaustion and hunger. This occurred in the area of Spring Glen, a small agricultural area just south of Helper. After a difficult time trying to find a landowner who would sell some property to her (which was further frustrated by differences in language), Gabriella managed to purchase with cash, several acres of land that included a well. To be certain of the bargain she consulted her banker, lawyer, doctor, priest, and the marshal.²

The land they purchased began east of the current property, on the east side of Spring Glen Road (State Route 139) and the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, and extended from the west end of the property, across the Price River and continued on the west side of where Highway 6 & 50 is now. There they constructed a small log cabin with a wood plank floor, one door, two rooms, and one window. There was also an outhouse they called "the office." The log cabin was eventually destroyed by fire so the Clerico's built a brick bungalow.³ They also hired the builder "Diego Mike" Pesseto to build a large barn. Also on their property was a wash house which doubled as a bath house. Inside

¹Battista Clerico, also known as Clerice Battista; Baptist; Clerico Battista; and Clerico Battista. Gabriella was also known as Gabrilla Clerico Battista.

²Margaret Turcasso, 'Gabby the Go-Getter,' Carbon County Journal 3, (Fall 1983, 6-10).

³This house, though still standing, is now covered with aluminum siding, has had some windows replaced and window openings enlarged, and appears no longer National Register eligible.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6

Clerico Commercial Building, Spring Glen, Carbon County, UT

was a coal stove and a copper-tub washing machine. The wash house also served as an apartment for men who worked on the farm. They worked for \$1.00 a day and room and board during the Depression. The property Gabriella had purchased came with a horse and buggy, and the land had several fruit trees. They raised all their own cows, chickens, and pigs from which they made their own butter, cheese, sausage, salami, ham, and bacon. They also grew hay and grain, and with their hay baler they contracted out baling throughout the county.

Gabriella became one of the few women in the area who was heavily involved in peddling produce and home-baked bread at the coal camps, for this was one of the few acceptable economic activities in which immigrant women could engage. She traveled to the various coal camps around the Helper area, including Spring Glen, Kenilworth, Spring Canyon, Standardville, Latuda, Mutual, Rains, Helper, and Castle Gate. She would not return until she had sold everything in her wagon. Gabriella would also knit sweaters and socks for everyone. With her treadle Singer sewing machine, she would sew Portland Cement sacks into towels, Semolina flour sacks into petticoats and bloomers for the girls, or Utah & Idaho sugar sacks into sheets. She was a model of heroism in adversity and taught her progeny industriousness, honesty, cheerfulness, frugality, and abundance of appreciation for the bountiful blessings of life in America. Her motto was "Sempre Avante" (Always Forward) It carried her from poverty to prosperity. She was a real planner and a good record-keeper. With a ten cent notebook and pencil, she kept track of all receipts and expenditures, paying her bills ahead of time (for a discount) and was particularly prompt with property taxes. She was always ahead of time for appointments .⁴

The Clerico's fortunes would eventually expand from the farm to the development of two commercial buildings and five rental homes. They additionally financed several farms for their friends and helped establish their sons in businesses of their own. The Clerico's believed that Spring Glen Road, then known as the Public Highway, would someday be a busy commercial area, as Helper's Main Street was. So, along this road they decided to build their commercial buildings. In April 1914, they mortgaged their tract of land for \$2,000 and began to build this, their first commercial building.⁵ Battista Clerico hired Italian-immigrant rock masons as laborers to construct the building. They had no English language skills and were staying with the Clerico's at the time, so they built the structure in exchange for room and board.⁶

⁴Turcasso, op. cit., 6-10.

⁵The Clerico's second business venture, in 1931, was the building of a skating rink named "Radiant Roller Rink" located a short distance south of the Clerico Commercial Building on Spring Glen Road. The concrete block and stucco commercial building has subsequently housed a dance hall and a dance club. Currently, the building is a residence and has been only slightly altered on the exterior.

⁶Interview with Margaret Turcasso by Karen Torres-Flemett.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 7

Clerico Commercial Building, Spring Glen, Carbon County, UT

Around 1933, Maude Domico turned the basement of the Clerico's first commercial building into a dance hall with a bar, and dinners were served to their patrons. Afterwards, Tom Anast and his girlfriend, a Ms. Horning, ran the bar. Lastly, Paul Butler managed the bar and dance hall. During this period while the coal mining was at its most prosperous the building was known to house a brothel. But for a time during the Depression the Clerico's could not find a business tenant and the building sat vacant.

Battista and Gabriella had six children all together, Mary, the eldest, Albert (July 1904-June 1968),⁷ John (Oct. 1906-March 1974), Peter (Sept. 1911-July 1963), and Margaret (Paluso). One died of pneumonia at 6 months. Battista lived from 1878 to May 3, 1941. He was a well-known member of the community and was noted for his ambitious nature and progressive attitude. He was a member of the Stella Di America Italian Lodge of Helper. At age 63, he died from complications following amputation of a leg. Gabriella lived from January 1877, to August 1, 1959. She lived 18 more years after Battista's death and died after a series of strokes at age 82 leaving her 5 children, 11 grandchildren, and 14 great-grandchildren.

After Battista Clerico's death in 1941 there was a decree of distribution (April 1942) and title of property was given to his wife, Gabriella. On November 18, 1946, Gabriella Clerico passed title of a large parcel of land (2.4 acres), which includes this property, by warranty deed to her eldest daughter, Mary, and her son-in-law, Michel "Mike," reserving for herself a life estate. But following a property dispute, on September 12, 1950, the property was conveyed by corrected warranty deed to her widow daughter Mary Erramouspe. Michel "Mike" lived from 1895 to July 9, 1949 and Mary lived from 1903 to 1973. They had three children, Margaret Turcasso, Katherine and Gene Erramouspe.

On January 31, 1964, when Mary Erramouspe sold the property by Warranty Deed to Jose E. and Floy E. Torres for \$4,000. Jose Torres worked for the Denver & Rio Grand Western Railroad and Floy was a homemaker. Jose Torres passed away on February 26, 1982, soon after his retirement from the railroad, at age 60; consequently, the title went solely to Floy E. Torres who now resides in Salt Lake City, Utah. The Jose Torres family made many renovations to their new property and home (described in the narrative description). On April 27, 1987, Floy E. Torres sold the property the current owner, Karen Jean Torres-Flemett (no relation to the previous owner).

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

A majority of the commercial buildings in the region (including Helper and surrounding towns) are of brick construction. The Clerico Building, although lacking in extraneous architectural detail, relies on its

⁷ As a note of interest, the eldest Clerico son, Albert, married Screla Jane Jolley in 1924. They had three children, one of whom was named Richard Clerico. He had a daughter named Cindy. Cindy was a stand-in in the television series "Little House on the Prairie." She met Michael Landon, they fell in love and married. Cindy used to spend a lot of time with her grandmother Screla, so Screla also became familiar with Michael Landon. Before he died, Michael sent a car to pick up Screla and she was taken to Los Angeles, California, to spend time with Cindy when he was very ill with cancer. She consequently was present when Michael Landon died of cancer.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 8

Clerico Commercial Building, Spring Glen, Carbon County, UT

masonry work as its greatest visual asset. Because it was constructed of stone by Italian-American stonemasons⁸, the Clerico Building is a unique structure in the community. There is one other building similar to the Clerico Building in another part of town. However, the building has been abandoned for decades, is smaller, and does not have the rock-faced stonework of the Clerico Building. The asymmetrical five-bay facade of the Clerico Building does not ascribe to the tenets of typical store-front commercial architecture, but was probably adapted for the needs of the businesses which did not require large display windows. (The original businesses, according to Margaret Turcasso, the Clerico's granddaughter, were an ice cream factory on one side and cigar factory on the other). Despite the nontraditional storefront and the facade's skewed layout, the interior bilateral division is implied by the placement of the two front entrances next to each other. Although no longer completely divided by a wall inside, the doors still open into separate rooms.

Commercial buildings as an architectural type have only recently, within the past one and one-half decades, been the object of serious research and typological classification.⁹ Because of the endless variation of commercial floorplans, classification is mainly based upon the appearance of the front facade. The facade is most commonly the only area that is visible from the street, particularly when a row of buildings are constructed abutting one-another. Interior layout of commercial structures was purposely left open to allow for flexibility in partitioning based on individual requirements. For this reason any type of broad-based classification based on interior plans is not possible.

The Clerico Commercial Building most closely fits the typology of the one-part commercial block. This type of commercial building is usually a one or two-story structure that commonly has a row of large, plate-glass display windows and an open area above the fenestration for signage. The one-part commercial block is found throughout the state, from very small communities to larger cities. This type of building is commonly associated with the false-facade, wood-frame architecture of many frontier settlements, but is just as frequently found in examples constructed of more-permanent materials with full-height exterior walls on all facades.

⁸Although the building was constructed by Italian-immigrant stonemasons, there are no characteristics of Italian vernacular architecture. The building is purely an American commercial-block type.

⁹See: Richard Longstreth's, "Compositional Types in American Commercial Architecture 1800-1950," in Camille Wells, editor, Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture, II, (Columbia, MO: University of Missouri Press, 1986, 12-23).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 9

Clerico Commercial Building, Spring Glenn, Carbon County, UT

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Clerico Commercial Building
Name of Property

Spring Glen, Carbon County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .32 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 5/1/2/0/8/0 4/3/9/1/3/2/0 B 1 11111 111111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 111111 D 1 11111 111111

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at a point 988 feet East and 66 feet South of the North Quarter corner of Section 25, Township 13 South, Range 9 East, Salt Lake Meridian, thence South along the old State Road 120 feet; thence West 75 feet; thence North 38° West 100 feet; thence North 40 feet; thence Easterly 140 feet more or less to the point of beginning, which said point of beginning is on the West boundary line of the State Road right-of-way.

Property Tax No. 2-346-1

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karen J. Torres-Flemett/Utah SHPO Staff

organization _____ date March 26, 1999

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone 801-533-3559

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84101

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/or 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 Karen J. Torres-Flemett

street & number 4895 North Spring Glenn Road telephone 435-472-8341

city or town Spring Glenn state UT zip code 84526

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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 10

Clerico Commercial Building, Spring Glenn, Carbon County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Clerico Commercial Building
2. Spring Glenn, Carbon County, Utah
3. Photographer: J. Cory Jensen
4. Date: December 1998
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 2:

6. South & east elevations of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 3:

6. North & west elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 4: Garage

6. North & east elevations of building. Camera facing southwest.