

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

DATA SHEET

 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
 INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED FEB 5 1976

DATE ENTERED

MAY 28 1976

 SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
 TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS
1 NAME

HISTORIC

The Daft Block

AND/OR COMMON

Daynes Jewelry Building

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

128 South Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

VICINITY OF

CODE
049

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

COUNTY

Salt Lake

CODE

035

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER
4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Standard Buildings, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 951

CITY, TOWN

Ogden,

VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

County Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Salt Lake City and County Building

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah Historic Sites Survey

DATE

August 20, 1975

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

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

- A. General appearance: The Daft Block is four stories in height and includes a basement. The superstructure is brick and is trimmed with stone. The street frontage is very narrow with respect to the building's height. The front facade is symmetrical and features a dramatic, ornate two-story bay window between the third and fourth floors. An extant copy of the architect's original front elevation rendering shows that the present building is almost totally intact, with the exception of some alterations on the ground floor story.
- B. Building materials: red brick, sandstone and wood are the main building components. The bay window, window and door trim and floors are wood. Sills and lintels are stone, as is the rusticated pediment over the bay window. A series of pinnacles, pilaster copings and stones carved in flower patterns also add decorative accents to the structure. Brickwork is plain with the exception of some modest panels above and below the upper story windows. The front facade is divided vertically into three sections by wide pilasters which are brick with stone trim.
- C. Bays: Original door bays on the ground floor have been altered. Window bays are all square, with the exception of round-arched lower oriel windows. All windows are 1/1 double-hung sash type.
- D. Decorative features: Rusticated stone reminiscent of Richardsonian Romanesque styling, together with smooth faced and flower stones are most decorative masonry elements. The wooden oriel window is quite ornamental with various medallions, columns in corner mullions and other classical design motifs carved in wood.
- E. Interior: An adaptive use restoration has taken away most of the original partitions to provide larger areas for professional offices. Mouldings have been retained whenever possible.
- F. Condition: The Daft Block is structurally sound. Architectural fabric has experienced some deterioration, especially at the cornice. Once painted with a monochrome color scheme, the masonry has been cleaned of paint and the wooden trim repainted in an attempt to restore the facade to its original appearance.

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 checked="" 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 1889-90 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Elias L.T. Harrison & H.W. Nichols

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The picturesque Daft Block was built in 1889-90 for the widowed Mrs. Sarah A. Daft, described as "a Utah pioneer of 1856... a woman of much business ability... one of the wealthiest and best known women of the city." In addition to commemorating the prolific commercial enterprises of an independent pioneer woman, the Daft Block is significant for housing Daynes Jewelry, the pioneer jewelry business of John Daynes, who also established Daynes Music Company and Daynes Optical Company, both pioneer businesses. All three companies are still in business today and are managed by direct descendants of John Daynes.

Architecturally, the Daft Block is representative of the typically decorative designs of Elias L.T. Harrison, early territorial architect of the Salt Lake Theatre (1861, with William H. Folsom) and the Grand Opera House. One of Utah's most controversial historical figures, Harrison was co-founder, with William S. Godbe, of the Utah Magazine (which became the present Salt Lake Tribune), and leader of the Godbeite Movement, an alleged apostate rebellion against the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons).

History: The Daft Block, one of Salt Lake City's most impressive 19th Century commercial structures, was built in 1889-90 as a "business block" for Mrs. Sarah A. Daft, the owner. Mrs. Daft came to Utah from England in 1856 with her husband, E.J. Daft. Mr. Daft died in 1881 but Mrs. Daft, exercising her considerable business acumen, continued to develop the family's financial interests. She owned large amounts of stock in the Independent Telephone Company and owned the Realty Building on West Temple Street. Mrs. Daft also developed mining interests and eventually gained a wide reputation for having one of the keenest business minds in the territory.

The Daft Block was one of Sarah Daft's many enterprises. The 4-story brick and stone structure was completed in 1890 at an estimated cost of \$17,500. The building was occupied initially by a real estate company and provided office rooms for other small professional concerns. Mrs. Daft died in 1906.

In July, 1908, The John Daynes Sons jewelry company took over the building and remain there to this day. Daynes Jewelry was founded by John Daynes, an expert craftsman in jewelry who learned his trade in England. Born in 1831, Daynes converted to Mormonism in 1848, moved to Salt Lake City in 1862 and became Brigham Young's watchmaker. Also a gifted musician, Daynes was able to perform on nearly every instrument. He was a choir director for 40 years and was the organist for the famous Mormon Tabernacle Organ. He founded Daynes Music Company and Daynes Optical Company. John Daynes died March 30, 1905. His sons, earlier taken on as partners, continued to run the jewelry and musical instrument store after his death.

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One of his sons, John Frederick (J. Fred), took over active management of Daynes Jewelry Company in July, 1900, after returning from a Mormon mission. He stayed with the company for over 30 years. Robert F. Daynes, another descendant, still owns and manages the pioneer jewelry store.

Elias L.T. Harrison was, along with Truman O. Angell, Sr. and William H. Folsom, one of Utah's three most important pioneer architects. Harrison was converted to Mormonism in England in the late 1840's and became one of the church's most prominent leaders there before gathering to the Utah Zion in 1861. His architectural abilities were recognized immediately and he was put to work designing the interior of the Salt Lake Theatre in late 1861. The theatre interior was considered a masterwork and was lauded nationwide. Later commissions included the unbelievably detailed William S. Godbe house, a Gothic Revival residence of the most flamboyant kind. Harrison designed the Grand Opera House and numerous other residential and commercial buildings constructed through 1900. Utah's first classes in architecture were taught by Harrison beginning in 1862. Throughout his career, Harrison was a master of the picturesque qualities of design. The Daft Block is considered the best surviving example of Harrison's work.

Excommunicated from the Mormon Church in 1869 for preaching apostate doctrine, Harrison was as well known for his literary and religious activities as he was for his architectural accomplishments. Disenchanted with the strong leadership of Brigham Young, Harrison joined with Edward Tullidge, a gifted writer, to produce in 1864 the "Peep O'Day", apparently the first magazine to be published in the Intermountain West. This magazine was the precursor of the "Utah Magazine" which in turn became the "Salt Lake Tribune", one of Salt Lake City's two extant pioneer newspapers. Harrison's friendship with William S. Godbe, another malcontent, resulted in the Godbeite Movement, a new "grand system of theology" which intended to radically alter fundamental Mormonism.

H.W. Nichols, Harrison's partner, was a well-known building superintendent in Salt Lake City before the turn of the Century.