

OMB No. 1024-0018
MAY 22 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
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 in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Salt Lake County Club & Golf Course

Other names/site number: Forest Dale Golf Course

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2375 South 900 East

City or town: Salt Lake City State: Utah County: Salt Lake County

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

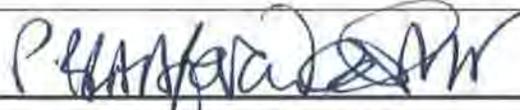
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

		<u>May 12, 2015</u>	
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date	
<u>Utah Division of State History/Office of Historic Preservation</u>			
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government			

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	
Date	
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

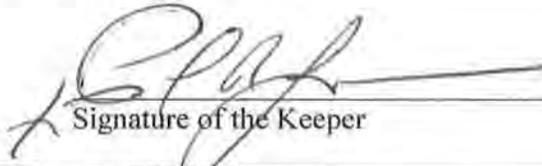
Salt Lake Country Club & Golf Course
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain:) _____


Signature of the Keeper

7/7/15
Date of Action

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _____

Foundation: CONCRETE

Walls: STUCCO and WOOD (Novelty siding)

Roof: ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Salt Lake Country Club & Golf Course—now known as the Forest Dale Golf Course—consists of a roughly 59-acre, 9-hole course and clubhouse. The course is situated in the south-central portion of Salt Lake City, in an area dominated by historical residential properties. Both the course and the clubhouse have been renovated several times since their completion ca. 1906, but both retain their historical character and key elements of their original design; the resources retain integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. By golf standards, the course was, and still is, considered relatively low in difficulty, though the modern addition of water hazards and sand traps has increased the sporting challenge. Historically, the course was noted for its small, table-top greens and panoramic views of the nearby Wasatch Mountains, features that are retained today. Mature trees line the course and reflect the long history and original vision of the property. The historical clubhouse, located in the northwest corner of the property, is a large, Mission style building characterized by arched window openings and arcades flanking large verandas facing the golf course and the Wasatch Mountains. The building, designed by noted local architect Frederic Albert Hale, reflects both the architectural aesthetic of the period of construction and the conscious attention to fitting the structure into its surrounding landscape. A small stone bridge located on the property is also included in this nomination as a contributing feature. One building—a maintenance shed—and two small, stone culverts are located within the property boundary but are considered non-contributing to this nomination.

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Narrative Description

The Salt Lake Country Club & Golf Course comprises a ca. 1906 9-hole course and Mission Revival style clubhouse located in south-central Salt Lake City. The property encompassing the clubhouse and course is bounded on the north by Interstate 80—constructed through the northern portion of the course during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Residential properties surround the course on the east, west, and south. The 900 East roadway forms the western boundary of the course and provides access to the historical Mission style clubhouse and parking lot located in the northwest corner of the property. To the north, east, and south, rise the Wasatch Mountains, while to the west extends the broad urban landscape of the Salt Lake Valley.

Salt Lake Country Club Clubhouse

The Salt Lake Country Club clubhouse is the most notable structural feature on the property (Photographs 6-15). It is currently listed on the Salt Lake City Historic Landmarks register (the golf course is not included in that listing). The building is a one-and-a-half-story structure with a finished basement. The bulk of the structure follows a simple rectangular footprint, though a small ell extends off the eastern half of the north elevation. As designed, the primary structure measured 64 feet wide by 94 feet long, while the ell measured 38 feet wide by 40 feet long.¹



Figure 1. Salt Lake Country Club clubhouse, ca. 1909.
Looking northeast; courtesy Utah State Historical Society

Designed by noted Utah architect Frederic Albert Hale, who also designed several of Salt Lake City's most celebrated buildings including the Alta Club and the former Salt Lake City Public Library, the building exhibits a classical Mission Revival style with curvilinear parapets flanked by squared piers, arched window openings, and arcades surrounding deep verandas. The curvilinear nature of the parapets is accented by raking molding that follows the lines of the parapet. Consistent with the Mission Revival style, the majority of the exterior is clad in stucco; the historical stucco was removed and replaced with modern stucco during a 1994 renovation of the building. The lower third of the elevations and the piers of the arcades were clad in wood novelty (drop) siding. The basement foundation is composed of concrete, while the moderately pitched roof of the building is clad in asphalt shingles. Hipped dormers with exposed rafter tails are present on the side slopes of the roof. Matching projecting box/bay windows (Photograph 16) are present in the gable walls of parapeted elevations.

¹ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1905. "Country Club Builds A Home", November 25, 1905, Salt Lake City.

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The primary public elevation of the clubhouse (Photograph 9) faces west toward 900 East the facility's parking lot. This elevation is characterized by the Mission style parapet and a series of six arched window openings holding wood framed Craftsman style, 3-over-1 divided light windows. A seventh arched opening to the right of the windows marks the entrance to one of the building's large verandas and leads to the clubhouse's primary entrance. At present, and in the original design, the verandas extend the full length of the south elevation and approximately half the length of the east elevation (Photographs 17-19). They were intended to provide shaded seating areas and look out onto views of the golf course and the Wasatch Mountains. Ribbons of wood framed 3-over-1 divided light windows extend along the body of the building in the areas of the verandas, which are flanked on their outer edges by Mission Revival style arcades. Although the design called for these full length verandas, it appears that there appears to have been some deviation from this plan shortly after construction. Photographs from 1913, 8 years after the clubhouse was completed, indicate that the eastern portion of the southern veranda and nearly the entire eastern veranda were, in fact, enclosed with windows and doors to create sheltered indoor space. This may have been part of the dining room, which was referred to in a 1905 newspaper article as an "outdoor dining room, which is screened and roofed..."², though photographs from 1909 do not depict any screening of this section of the verandas. Over time it is believed that the screen windows and doors were replaced with glass, and the area became a semi-permanent indoor space.

The interior of the ground floor was originally designed to contain eight rooms, including a lounging room, a men's locker room and buffet, a women's locker room and cloak room, a kitchen, a card room, and a dining room. Staff quarters were located in the upper half-story of the building, and the basement served for supply storage. Although uses of the rooms have changed over time, the original configuration of the space and many of the historical finishes remain intact (Photograph 20).

Alterations of note include the replacement of the historical stucco with modern synthetic stucco during the 1990s and a one-story garage addition on the north elevation of the ell. The garage addition was constructed during the 1990s renovation of the clubhouse. Its massing and style are sensitive to the rest of the building and do not unduly alter the integrity of the historical clubhouse. Additionally, the enclosed portions of the verandas were opened again, restoring the verandas to their original design.

Golf Course

The golf course still reflects the golf architecture of its day. That is, instead of the late 20th century "target golf" style, the approaches to the "tabletop" greens at Forest Dale were an open pitching process. This historic character remains today where a golfer is rewarded for being able to pitch her/his ball to the smaller greens as opposed to taking an elevated chip shot that lands and stays near the hole. Modern golfers from Scotland, the origin of the game of golf in the late

² Ibid.

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16th century, would feel more at home at Forest Dale than some of the more “modern” American courses.

The golf course is, and has always been, a 9-hole course, though the exact configuration of the holes and placement of tees has changed somewhat over time. The original design of the course was reportedly prepared by noted Utah golfer and course designer Mick Riley.³ The course has always been noted for having small, perched (or table-top) greens and a picturesque setting of mature trees and sweeping views of the nearby Wasatch Mountains (Photographs 1-3). Notable renovations of the course occurred in the 1930s and late 1980s.

At present, the course provides 3,122 yards of golf from the longest tees for a par 36⁴. This total yardage is little different than the original course design, which was said to offer approximately 3,000 yards over the nine holes. The course consists of three par 3 holes, three par 4 holes, and three par 5 holes. Six of the holes are oriented roughly north-south, while the remaining three are oriented roughly east-west. Mature trees and landscaped berms physically and visually separate the holes from one another, and narrow asphalt paths allow golf cart access between the tees. Near the center of the course is a practice area that is used for golf practice and beginning golf education. During the time the golf course is closed to golfing use it is used by the residents of the adjacent neighborhood as a walking and recreational space.

The terrain of the course is flat to gently undulating with a gentle overall slope to the west toward the center of the Salt Lake Valley. The site of the course was chosen in the early 1900s in part because its location was largely sheltered from the brisk winds that frequently emanate from the canyons of the mountain range to the east.⁵ Historically the course was known for a general dearth of natural hazards and stubbly rather than pliant grass—conditions not well regarded among golf enthusiasts. Because there were several natural freshwater springs located on the east side of the course, the original design included several water features that crisscrossed the course and were very reminiscent of golf courses found in Scotland; among the historical water features was an irrigation canal that ran diagonally across the course from northeast to southwest. During the renovation of the golf course in 1986 and 1987, the water features were expanded to include a lake (Photograph 4), which also serves as a flood reserve area on the west side of the course. The historical canal no longer exists as a distinguishable feature. Also during the renovations, an irrigation system and sand traps near the cups on most of the holes were added.⁶ Berms were also added during the renovation to give the course more definition between holes. Collectively these changes to the course increased the sporting challenge for golfers, but a comparison of historical and modern air photos indicates they had little effect on the overall layout and historical character of the course.

³ SLC-Golf.com. 2014. “Forest Dale Golf Course” retrieved December 29, 2014, at <http://www.slc-golf.com/forest-dale.html>.

⁴ Golfink.com. 2014. “Forest Dale Golf Course” retrieved December 29, 2014 at <http://www.golfink.com/golf-courses/course.aspx?course=1119356>

⁵ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1905. “Country Club after New Home”, published May 9, 1905, Salt Lake City.

⁶ SLC-Golf.com. 2014. “

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A notable historical feature of the course is a small stone bridge over a man-made waterway (Photograph 5). The bridge is located near the tees of the 7th hole and spans a remnant of a historical canal that once passed through the golf course but was converted to a stream-like water feature at some time after 1924. The bridge, which appears to date to the earliest days of the course, once included a concrete placard exhibiting a pair of crossed golf clubs on one of the balustrades. The clubs were composed of small stones inlaid into the concrete. During the modern era, the balustrades of the bridge were removed down to the deck to allow larger course maintenance equipment to pass over it; the bridge substructure remains intact is clearly represents the materials, design, and workmanship of its historical plan. This bridge is a contributing feature of the property.

Non-contributing Buildings and Structures

One ancillary building, two stone culverts, and remnants of a historical canal are located on the parcel encompassing the clubhouse and golf course. The building is a modern maintenance shed (Building 1; Photograph 21) located in the northeast corner of the property. The stone culverts (Photograph 22) appear to be modern features constructed during the renovation of the golf course during the 1980s to allow passage of golf carts along a new cart path. The remnants of the historical canal are visible only in occasional berms incorporated into the golf course, likely during the 1980s renovation of the course. The full channel itself and the original path of the canal are no longer distinct or identifiable as a canal. The building and structures are considered non-contributing to the site.

8. Statement of Significance

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.

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Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1905-1924

Significant Dates

1905
1920
1924

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

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Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hale, Frederic Albert
Riley, Mick

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Salt Lake Country Club & Golf Course site is significant under Criteria A and C. The period of significance for the site begins in 1905 with the opening of the course and clubhouse and ends in 1924, when the property changed from private to municipal ownership and its uses and role in the local community were fundamentally altered; the site still reflects the clubhouse and course as they were during the period of significance. Under Criterion A, the primary criterion of significance, the clubhouse and golf course have statewide significance in the area of Social History for their direct association with the development of a leisure class and social clubs in Utah and the area of Recreation and Entertainment for the introduction of golf to the state as a new form of recreation (i.e., the theme of recreation and entertainment). Completed in 1905, the golf course and clubhouse served as a key gathering place for Salt Lake City’s business, political, and social leaders and venue for a majority of the community’s “high society” events. The Salt Lake Country Club, with its clubhouse and golf course in Forest Dale, appears to be the first recreation-specific social organization in the state as well as being among the first social clubs in Utah to allow equal access to women and men. The golf course stands today as the oldest course in Utah and the first formal course in the state. The course clubhouse represents the first golf-specific clubhouse constructed in Utah.

The clubhouse is also significant under Criterion C as a rare example of historical Mission Revival style architecture in Salt Lake City. While smaller and less stylized examples of the style can be found in the residential architecture of the Salt Lake Valley, the clubhouse is one of a very few large, non-residential buildings to exhibit the full range of features associated with Mission Revival style architecture. Finally, the clubhouse is significant under Criterion C for its association with vaunted local architect Frederic Albert Hale, who designed the clubhouse and is noted for his work on many of Salt Lake City’s most iconic buildings. Hale fundamentally changed the architectural landscape of Salt Lake City with his work on public buildings, and his work on the Salt Lake Country Club clubhouse is no exception.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A

The primary significance of the clubhouse and Forest Dale Golf Course is inexorably tied to that of the Salt Lake Country Club and the rise of a leisure class in Salt Lake City. More specifically, these resources stand as historical landmarks in the history of the Salt Lake City's social and recreational development, representing the epicenter of the area's high society at the turn-of-the-1900s and the birthplace of golf in Utah.

When the Country Club was established in 1899, Salt Lake City was on the cusp of transitioning from a rough and tumble frontier town to a metropolitan center. Fifty years after its settlement in 1847, the city boasted a population of just over 50,000 residents. Flush with wealth from the mining, smelting, and railroad industries, the city had begun the inevitable shift from a predominantly agricultural settlement to an increasingly urban one. While Salt Lake City was established as a largely insular community overwhelmingly populated by members of the LDS Church (the "Mormons"), it had become a far more diversified city by the late 1800s with a large gentile (i.e., non-Mormon) population largely drawn in by investment and employment opportunities in the industrial sectors. As the population of the city grew and the number of recently arrived residents from well-established cities elsewhere in the country increased, Salt Lake City began to take on the trappings of a "modern" American city. This was reflected in advancements in such things as architectural trends, urban infrastructure (e.g., paved streets and electric streetlights), trolley and streetcar service, and a dramatic increase in opportunities to partake of arts and entertainment.

By the late 1800s, pleasure resorts and amusement parks—facilities seldom seen in frontier agricultural communities—had started to appear on the Utah landscape. Their arrival reflected the development of a leisure class with both the time and disposable income that came from a vibrant and diversified local economy and the introduction of out-of-state wealth. Many of resorts and parks were seen as places of iniquity by the Mormon community and LDS Church leaders railed against the attendance of their membership at any such place where consumption of alcohol, smoking, gambling, and immodesty were the inherent activities. As such, patrons of these establishments came largely from the gentile population.

Social clubs were soon to follow on the heels of pleasure resorts and amusement parks. In March 1883, the Alta Club was formed in downtown Salt Lake City to establish a place for non-Mormon business leaders to meet and socialize.⁷ The club was reportedly based on the prestigious Union Club of San Francisco, reflecting the transference of national social "norms" to Salt Lake City. Over the next 20 years, numerous other social clubs would be established. By 1905, social club membership had grown to nearly 1,800 members in Salt Lake City's five most prominent clubs (Alta, Press, University, Commercial, and Elks),⁸ creating locations where many

⁷ Alta Club. 2014. "Our Role in History" retrieved December 29, 2014 at www.altaclub.org

⁸ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1905. "Social Clubs", February 19, 1905, Salt Lake City.

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business and political deals often affecting the entire Salt Lake Valley citizenry were made. Most of the social clubs of the time were restricted to either men or women only, with the men's clubs often focused on conversations of business and politics and the women's clubs focused more squarely on arts and literature; however, it should be noted women-specific political clubs also existed at this time. Very few of these early organizations afforded mixed gender membership.

It was amidst the rise of social clubs that the Salt Lake Country Club came to be. Articles of incorporation were filed on October 1, 1899 by newly appointed officers: W.G. Sharp, president; J.A. Pollock, vice-president; E.B. Wicks, treasurer; J. Wolcott Thompson, secretary; and W.C. Shoup and G.J. Gibson as directors.⁹ Sharp and Pollock were both magnates in the mining industry, while Thompson, Gibson, and Shoup were all attorneys; Shoup also served as the Salt Lake City Police clerk and prosecutor. Wicks was a realtor whose realty company, E.B. Wicks Co., was touted in local newspaper advertisements as "Salt Lake's Oldest Realtor." All had received their higher education in large metropolitan cities, many attending Ivy League institutions, where social clubs had been part of social circles for many decades.

Upon its founding the club was said to have "no capital stock", to require dues of its members, and to have been formed for "the purposes of golf, tennis and other games for amusement."¹⁰ The club was open to both men and women. This was a relatively unique situation among social clubs of the time and a particularly unique arrangement in the highly patriarchal culture of early Mormon settlers. The equal gender access of the Country Club marked a key milestone in the social evolution of Salt Lake City.

The newspaper article announcing the club's formation stated the idea was an outgrowth of the "Salt Lake Golf club"¹¹, though later article noted the Country Club grew out of the "Voluntary Association Golf club."¹² By the time of the club's first business meeting in February 1900, membership had risen to 62, and dues had given the organization a cash balance of \$1,110.¹³ Initiation fees were set at \$25 for men and \$10 for women with annual dues for both genders set at \$15.¹⁴

In the early days of its existence, the club's members met in places like the Hotel Utah as they lacked a building—or any facilities—of their own. In February 1900, the club obtained a two-year lease for the land of the Gilmer farm property at 1300 East and 900 South (then 900 East and 900 South). An apparent earlier attempt to purchase land for a course at the Calder's Park amusement park to the south and west of the Gilmer farm had failed.¹⁵

⁹ *Salt Lake Tribune*. 1899. "Country Club", October 2, 1899, Salt Lake City.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² *Salt Lake Herald*. 1900a. "Salt Lake Country Club. Description of the Advantages and Purposes of the Organization", April 1, 1900, Salt Lake City.

¹³ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1900b. "Meeting of Country Club", February 7, 1900, Salt Lake City.

¹⁴ Salt Lake Country Club. 2014. "Club History" retrieved December 9, 2014 at <http://www.saltlakecountryclub.com/Default.aspx?p=DynamicModule&pageid=276326&ssid=149213&vnf=1>

¹⁵ *Salt Lake Tribune*. 1899. "Country Club." October 2, 1899, Salt Lake City.

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The Gilmer property included 80 acres of land and the farm house located on it. Work on the golf course and tennis courts was to begin as early as March of that year. By April 1900, the club boasted 104 members (with 20 applications pending) and work on the property to refurbish the farm house for use as a clubhouse and to develop the golf course was “so near completion that preliminary arrangements [were] being made for a reception and house warming.”¹⁶ A local Episcopal priest from the Salt Lake Diocese, the Reverend Ellis Bishop, “who is an enthusiast over the sport, having learned the game at the famous golf links of Morristown, N.J.” laid out the 9-hole course.¹⁷



Figure 2. Gilmer property course, ca. 1900; courtesy Utah State Historical Society

As the activities of the Country Club grew, newspapers of the day were replete with a plethora of stories recounting the many festivities enjoyed by members of the club at their new facilities and hailing the burgeoning golf skills of the local populace; however, club members soon viewed both the golf course and the renovated farm house as inadequate to their purposes and desires. The golf course “was rocky and dusty in dry weather and ankle deep in mud in wet weather” and offered only 2,200 yards of golf around the nine holes.¹⁸ The club house was also seen as too small and inelegant. Over the next several years the club made a number of attempts to improve the golf course, including rearranging the course to provide close to 3,000 yards of golf with an increase in the longest available drive from roughly 320 yards to over 500 yards.¹⁹ By 1905, with the most recent two-year lease on the Gilmer property about to expire and the property owners desiring to subdivide the property into residential lots, the officers of the Country Club relented to finding a new location for their facilities.

In May 1905, the *Salt Lake Herald* newspaper reported:

The Country club (sic) is to have a new home, one of its own. The fact has been definitely settled and all that remains to bring the matter to successful fruition is to grade the lands just acquired and build thereon a house worthy of the high standing of the members.²⁰

The land identified for the new facilities was located in the recently incorporated town of Forest Dale, a short distance south and west of the club’s original facilities. Forest Dale had been

¹⁶ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1900a.

¹⁷ *Ibid*.

¹⁸ Salt Lake Country Club. 2014.

¹⁹ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1904.

²⁰ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1905a. “Country Club After New Home.” May 9, 1905. Salt Lake City.

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incorporated in 1901 by George M. Cannon, a prominent member of the LDS Church. The townsite encompassed much of the property known as the Forest Farm, which had been owned by Brigham Young, president and prophet of the LDS Church at the time the Mormon pioneers first arrived in the Salt Lake Valley. The parcel desired by the Country Club encompassed roughly 60 acres located east of 900 East between present-day 2200 South and 2700 South. The virtues of this particular parcel of land reportedly included easy access from the streetcar line that ran along 900 East, the high, rolling terrain located below the bench lands and better protected from unfavorable winds than the existing course location, a lack of rocks in the soil, and readily available water for irrigation.²¹ The land also offered sufficient room to erect a new clubhouse and expand the yardage of the golf course, though the course was still planned to remain at nine holes.

The deal to purchase the land for the Country Club apparently took some creative thinking. Residential development, largely in the form of speculative housing, was booming in the early 1900s in the Central City area of Salt Lake City, which included lands in and surrounding Forest Dale. New subdivisions were being platted daily, and competition among developers for available land was fierce. The Country Club lacked the cash assets to pay the \$18,000 purchase price for the property. Fortunately for the club, however, realtor E.B. Wicks, who was one of the founding members of the club and who represented the owner of the property, arranged for a local security company to purchase the property and hold it “for a reasonable period of time” to allow the Country Club to compile the necessary funds and purchase the land from the security company at the original purchase price and with no interest.²² The deal was successfully brokered despite multiple competing offers of higher purchase prices from several land developers. In August 1905 the Country Club, under the new leadership of directors R.B. Harkness, F.A. Hale, E.W. Packard, C.R. Pearsall, R.L. Tracy, and H.D. Niles,²³ finalized a plan to fund the purchase of the property from the security company. Club officers estimated that a total of \$35,000 would be needed to cover the cost of the \$18,000 purchase price and the construction of the golf course and clubhouse. The financing plan called for the execution of a mortgage (the mortgage backer is unclear) at 6-percent interest for \$18,000 and issuance of “second mortgage 5 percent bonds for \$35,000...Seventeen thousand dollars of [which] will be used for the [clubhouse and golf course], the remaining \$18,000 to be applied to the payment of the first mortgage as bonds are sold.”²⁴

Members envisioned a much improved golf course and clubhouse at the new Forest Dale location. The *Salt Lake Herald* newspaper reported:

It is intended to make a golf course entirely of turf, and when that is accomplished it is believed that women players will enter with more enthusiasm into the spirit of the invigorating sport ... On the other hand, the new course can be made

²¹ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1905a.

²² *Ibid.*

²³ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1905b. “Society.” February 9, 1905. Salt Lake City.

²⁴ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1905c. “New Home for Country Club.” August 11, 1905. Salt Lake City.

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considerably longer than the present one, thus giving men players an opportunity for brassy work.²⁵

Contracts for the construction of the new clubhouse and development of the golf course were issued in late 1905. Salt Lake City based builders J.F. and J.E. Schraven were awarded the construction contract.²⁶ Mick Riley, who later became famous in Utah as a professional golfer and course designer, is believed to have designed the new 9-hole course at Forest Dale, although neither specific plans for the course nor formal documentation of Riley's role could be located.

Architect Frederic Albert Hale, who had moved to Salt Lake City in 1890, was selected to provide the clubhouse design. The interior space of the clubhouse reflected the social aspects of club membership in its lounging areas, card room, and dining room, as well as the gender equity of the club with its equally sized and equally well-adorned men's and women's locker rooms. With its completion, the clubhouse became the first such structure built in Utah for the express purpose of serving as a golf clubhouse.²⁷

In addition to the clubhouse and golf course, three tennis courts were also constructed on the property. Located south of the clubhouse, the courts were demolished during the 1980s as part of the renovation of the clubhouse parking lot. The new clubhouse and golf course opened for use in June 1906 with golf play limited to six temporary holes. The full 9-hole course was opened July 4, 1906, with a gala grand opening and christening of the course and clubhouse.²⁸

Over the next several years, the course established itself as the true birthplace of golf in Utah and was host to the annual Utah State Amateur golf tournament as well as many other local tournaments. It also played host to the first Utah Women's State Amateur tournament in 1906.²⁹ Today the Forest Dale's Women League still stands as one of the strongest in the Utah golfing world. Newspaper articles also note golf teams from other states coming to the course for one-on-one competitions with local teams, and frequent approaching and putting contests being held there. The facilities played host to near-weekly social events throughout the summer and became the most common place for Salt Lake City's social elite to convene throughout most of the year. A 1907 article in the *Salt Lake Herald* newspaper described the important local role of the club as follows:



Figure 3. Forest Dale (Salt Lake Country Club) golf course, 1909; courtesy Utah State Historical Society

²⁵ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1905a.

²⁶ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1905d. "Country Club Builds Home." November 25, 1905. Salt Lake City.

²⁷ Salt Lake Country Club. 2014.

²⁸ *Ibid*.

²⁹ Sorensen, Mike. 2006. "100 Strong: The Utah Women's State Am Hits Milestone Next Week at Salt Lake Country Club." July 27, 2006. *Deseret News*. Salt Lake City. Retrieved December 17, 2014 from <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/640197814/100-strong-The-Utah-Womens-State-Am-hits-milestone-next-week-at-Salt-Lake-Country-Club.html?pg=all>.

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The Country club (sic) is the largest factor in the summer life of Salt Lake. The weekly functions of the club, which extend throughout the summer, gather together the smart set of Salt Lake and the club is the scene of most of the smart entertainments throughout the summer.³⁰

The Country Club's reputation as the pre-eminent social club in Salt Lake City rapidly extended beyond the borders of Utah, drawing many noted golfers, politicians, and celebrities to the course during its early years. In 1909, U.S. President William Howard Taft, accompanied by Utah Senators Reed Smoot and George Sutherland, Utah Governor William Spry, and other local elected officials, visited the Country Club at its Forest Dale home.³¹ The President reportedly would not partake in a game of golf while he visited the course at Forest Dale, but he did show off an impressive drive that reached the 210 yard mark on his first and only attempt.³²

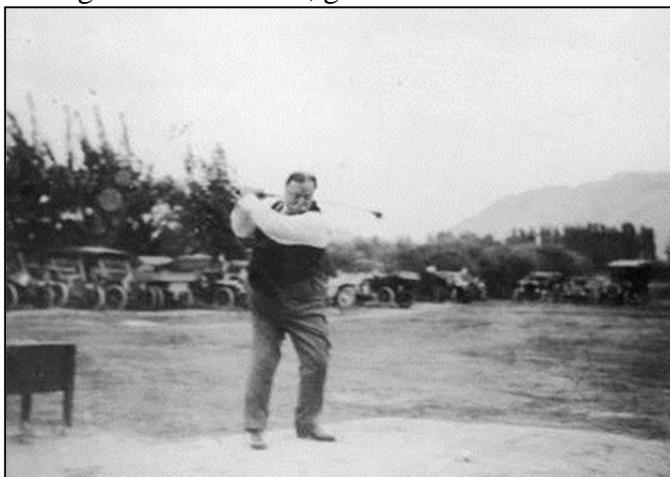


Figure 4. President Taft at Forest Dale (Salt Lake Country Club) golf course, 1909; courtesy Utah State Historical Society

Despite the substantial improvement the new accommodations provided over the original Country Club site on the Gilmer property, club leaders and members continued to entertain plans for a grander and more extensive facility. From the perspective of professional golfers and amateur enthusiasts, the 9-hole course, sometimes referred to as an executive course, compared unfavorably to the traditional 18-hole full course. It also was limited in “natural hazards”, considered a positive attribute to increase the challenge of a course, to one or a few small ditches and canals that ran through the property; the most prominent of the canals ran diagonally from northeast to southwest through the western half of the golf course property and may have been associated with the Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal that passed north of the golf course property at the time. As the popularity of golf grew in Salt Lake City, so too did the desire of the Country Club to offer a more challenging 18-hole course; more expansive grounds were also desired to add a polo field to the clubs offerings. Additionally, although it was originally thought the soils of the Forest Dale site were much more suitable to the development of a golf course, it only took a few years after establishing the new course for it to become clear that the soils there were little better than those of the original site. The soil was described as a “heavy sour loam that grows a thick-bladed grass [that when] cut leaves a stiff stubble, over which it is difficult to play”.³³ Club leaders and members had reportedly been seeking an opportunity to relocate their operations further east to the foothill terraces of the Wasatch Mountains and to acquire a larger tract of land

³⁰ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1908. “The Country Club”. December 27, 1909. Salt Lake City.

³¹ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1909. “Taft Enjoys Long Rest at Exclusive Country Club”. September 26, 1909. Retrieved December 18, 2014 from <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85058140/1909-09-26/ed-1/seq-1/>.

³² *Ibid.*

³³ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1910. “Offers \$75,000 for Country Club”. May 10, 1910.

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that could accommodate more extensive facilities.³⁴

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The interest in relocating the Country Club increased in 1910 when Cannon & Cannon, a locally owned land development company, offered the club \$75,000 for its property, exclusive of the clubhouse building and 2 acres of land.³⁵ The offer was not immediately accepted but prompted an earnest movement within at least a portion of the membership of the club to find a new location for their facilities. Talk of relocation continued over the next several years as the club continued its

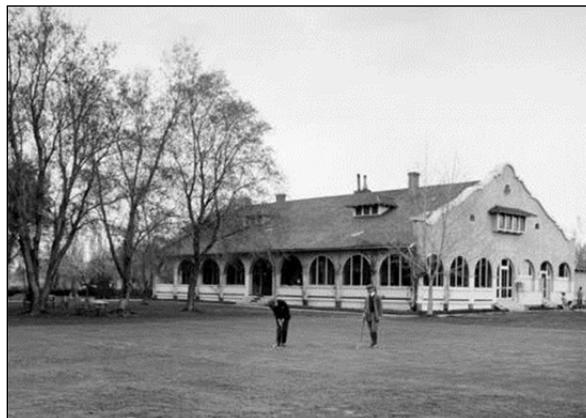


Figure 5. Forest Dale (Salt Lake Country Club) golf course, 1913; courtesy Utah State Historical Society

operations of summer recreational activities and winter socials. In December 1912 a vote among the membership was finally held in regard to the question of relocation. The first vote was held December 5th. The meeting was seemingly called in haste, and many members were absent and unable to send proxies to vote in their stead. As a result, an insufficient number of votes were cast to constitute a valid finding according to the club's bylaws. A second vote was held two weeks later and elicited a sufficient response to settle the matter. Relocation was approved by a vote of 362 in favor to 17 against.³⁶ A new site containing 266 acres had been identified further east, near the mouth of Parley's Canyon. For a brief period of time, a small group of club members continued to oppose the relocation and pushed to retain the old facility in addition to developing a new one. However, when confronted with the increase in annual member dues required to maintain two facilities, the opposition soon disappeared.

The vote in favor of relocation in late 1912 was but the first step in what would be a multi-year effort to move to new facilities. The golf course and clubhouse at Forest Dale would continue to serve as the home of the Country Club and the social circle of Salt Lake City's business and political leaders for several more years, though not without its challenges. From the time the club opened its facilities in Forest Dale, it catered largely though not exclusively to a non-Mormon membership and had held a license allowing alcoholic beverages to be sold and consumed on the property. At the time, the sale of alcohol in Salt Lake was only allowed in specially designated saloon districts. Outside of those districts such sales were prohibited. Being located in the incorporated town of Forest Dale, the Country Club operated under the municipal rules of that town, which allowed the sale of alcohol at the club. This is in part evidenced by the inclusion of \$359 worth of "wine stock" among an accounting of the club's assets in 1907.³⁷ However, in late 1912, in the face of the financial responsibilities for the maintenance of town infrastructure, Forest Dale disincorporated and was subsumed back into the boundaries of Salt Lake City.³⁸ The

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1912. "Country Club Will Move Quarters East From Present Site". December 17, 1912.

³⁷ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1907. "Country Club Meeting". February 6, 1907.

³⁸ Wharton, Tom. 2012. "Wharton: Forest Dale Pro Savors History of Place, People." May 10, 2012. *The Salt Lake Tribune*. Retrieved December 15, 2014 from <http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/news/54071797-78/course-dale-forest-lake.html.csp>.

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re-annexation of Forest Dale into Salt Lake City required property owners and business to obtain new licenses and applicable permits from Salt Lake City. Unfortunately for the Country Club, their facilities were now located in a portion of Salt Lake City that did not include a designated saloon district, and their 1913 application for a license to sell alcohol was denied by the city.³⁹ It would take the formal designation of a new saloon district before the license could be reconsidered. The denial of the liquor license hastened the pace at which the club moved forward on constructing the new facilities on its land near Parley's Canyon. In early 1919 studies started on the site of the new golf course, and a few months later the Country Club petitioned the Salt Lake City municipal government to trade its land in Forest Dale for land the city owned near the club's new property.⁴⁰ It appears the petition was ultimately successful, and construction of the new golf course began in 1920. The course officially opened in May 1921, and for a time, the club owned and operated both the new course and the Forest Dale course.⁴¹ Construction of the new clubhouse began in September 1922 and was marked complete by the grand opening in July 1923.⁴² With the opening of the new clubhouse, the Forest Dale site became obsolete as far as the Country Club was concerned. The property was reportedly deeded to Salt Lake City in 1924, bringing to an end the course's significant role as a place of recreation, culture, social activity for Salt Lake City.⁴³

It appears the Forest Dale course property may have sat idle for several years, as information sources suggest the City began operating Forest Dale as a municipal golf course in 1935, more than 10 years after the property was reportedly deeded to the City.⁴⁴ In 1943, under municipal ownership, the Forest Dale course began hosting the City Parks Open, which would be called the "world's largest golf tournament" in 1956 by those involved.⁴⁵ With its transition to municipal ownership, the course also became the third public golf course in Salt Lake City, and one of two in the Central City neighborhood.

In 1958, the city sold the course property to the LDS Church.⁴⁶ It was rumored at the time that the Church intended tear down the course to build a junior college campus.⁴⁷ However, those plans never materialized. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, Interstate 80 was constructed through property, skirting along edge of the northernmost tees, holes, and fairways; most of the land acquired for the interstate was taken from properties north of the golf course, including Fairmont Park. The City repurchased the property in 1970.⁴⁸ After more than a decade of contemplating myriad ideas for the property, including acquiring additional land and expanding the course to 18 holes, the City decided to renovate it. In 1986, the course was enhanced with new irrigation features, berms and mounds to better define holes and differentiate fairways, and new sand traps

³⁹ *Salt Lake Tribune*. 1913. "Country Club Refused License." September 14, 1913. Salt Lake City.

⁴⁰ *Salt Lake Herald*. 1919. "Country Club Asks City to Trade Land". June 5, 1919.

⁴¹ Salt Lake Country Club, 2014.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ Sorensen, Mike. 1991. "Forest Dale Golf Course is Steeped in History." July 23, 1991. *Deseret News*. Retrieved December 15, 2014 from <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/173957/FOREST-DALE-GOLF-COURSE-IS-STEEPED-IN-HISTORY.html?pg=all>.

⁴⁴ Wharton, 2012.

⁴⁵ Sorensen, 1991

⁴⁶ Wharton, 2012.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ Sorensen, 1991.

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and water features; the course reopened in the summer of 1987.⁴⁹ Those renovations included a new irrigation system, the installation of a large lake between holes 7 and 9 to help with flooding, and some additional changes to improve the course's aesthetics.⁵⁰ The clubhouse, a celebrated work of Frederic Albert Hale, was renovated in 1994 with updated stucco on the exterior and the addition of modern improvements to the interior.⁵¹

Although the Salt Lake Country Club & Golf Course no longer fill the same important role they did in the Salt Lake City social and golf scenes, they stand as well preserved and ardent reminders of the city's transition from a frontier town to a modern urban metropolis in the early 1900s. The property represents the site where community leaders and affluent businessmen created and strengthened their networks, developing relationships that no doubt had a major influence of the lives of the average Salt Lake City resident to the time. It also represents a place where, in the early 1900s milieu of gender segregation, women (even without their husbands) were not just allowed access to the club's membership and afforded its privileges but actively encouraged to participate in sports and recreational opportunities so long regarded as the exclusive purview of men. Modern changes to the course and clubhouse have allowed the property to remain relevant to a contemporary golfing public while maintain the core structure and key aesthetic characteristics of its period of significance and of its standing as Utah's oldest golf course.

Criterion C

In addition to being significant as a key landmark in Salt Lake City's turn-of-the-last-century social development, the Salt Lake Country Club clubhouse is also significant for its architectural character. The clubhouse stands as one of only a handful of true Mission Revival buildings in Salt Lake City and represents a rare expression of the nationally popular trend in northern Utah. The clubhouse was listed on the Salt Lake City landmarks registry in 1982 for its architectural significance.

With its hallmark features of broad plaster surfaces, exterior arcades, and 'Baroque' gables, Mission Revival architecture reflected nostalgia for the faded era of Spanish missions in the western U.S. As part of the movement of revival architecture in the early 1900s, it represented a simpler time of open spaces, frontier settlement, and country living. Its application to the Salt Lake Country Club clubhouse at the Forest Dale site by architect Frederic Albert Hale was well-suited to the intention of the club's leisure activities and a fitting harkening back by residents of an increasingly urban and industrial city. At the time the design was publicly announced, local reporters described the clubhouse as "a very picturesque addition to the architectural beauty of the city" and noted that "simplicity and comfort [were] the objects in view".⁵²

As described above (see Section 7), the clubhouse retains the vast majority of its original exterior design elements and its key characteristics as a Mission Revival building. The curvilinear parapet

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Wharton, 2012.

⁵² *Salt Lake Herald*. 1905c.

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of the primary public façade is the most prominent of the Mission Revival style features in the public view. Less obvious from the public view but truly an important element for visitors experiencing the architecture of the building are the long arcades along the southern and eastern elevations of the clubhouse. From here, visitors can look upon the park-like nature of the golf course as well as the picturesque Wasatch Range.

The clubhouse is among the oldest of the few remaining Mission Revival style public buildings in Salt Lake City. Built in 1905, it is second in age only to the Mission style Horticulture Building at the Utah State Fair Park (built in 1902). The carbarns at Trolley Square followed in 1908, and the elaborate Mission style Municipal Baths building (a.k.a., The Wasatch Springs Plunge building, and later the home of the Children's Museum of Utah) was not constructed until 1921.

The Salt Lake Country Club clubhouse is also qualified for the listing on the National Register under Criterion C for its association with architect Frederic Albert Hale. Through his works in the Salt Lake City area, Hale became a celebrated designer of the city's built environment and left an indelible mark on the city's character through his iconic architecture.

Hale, who was a member of the Country Club at the time he was selected to design the new clubhouse, began his career in Salt Lake City in 1890 when he was commissioned to design the Commercial National Bank Building. Between 1891 and 1916 Hale received permits for the construction of 107 buildings in Salt Lake City.⁵³ Prominent among his clientele were members of the city's non-Mormon population, many of whom had come to the area along with the mining and railroading industries and who had branched out into other aspects of the local business landscape. Hale was noted for introducing nationally popular architectural trends to Utah in their pure forms.⁵⁴ Prior to this, much of Utah's architecture was the result of architect-builders and not professionally trained architects.⁵⁵ While most noted for his work in Classical architectural styles, Hale readily designed in other styles as suited the project at hand. In the case of the Country Club, Hale chose the aesthetic of Mission Revival style, lending the clubhouse an open, country appeal and taking advantage of the style's characteristic verandas and arcades to afford users a grand panoramic view of the golf course and nearby mountain range. The clubhouse is believed to be the only remaining example of Hale's Mission style work in a structure of this size.

During his career in Salt Lake City, which spanned the period from 1890 until at least the 1910s, Hale designed many of the city's most iconic buildings, including the David Keith Mansion, the Salisbury Mansion, the Eagle Block, and the Salt Lake City Public Library (later the Hansen Planetarium building). Of particular relevance to the Salt Lake Country Club clubhouse, however, is Hale's rise to the status of Salt Lake City's most prominent social club clubhouse architect.⁵⁶ In addition to designing the clubhouse in Forest Dale, Hale designed the clubhouses

⁵³ Money, Jana, Julie Osborne, and Elizabeth Egleston. 1994. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Salt Lake City. National Register Information System #94001582.

⁵⁴ Ibid

⁵⁵ Brunvand. Judith. 1986. "Frederic Albert Hale, Architect. *Utah Historical Quarterly*. Volume 54, Number 1. Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

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for the Alta Club, the Eagle's Club, and the Elks Club. Those few buildings of Hale's design that remain in Salt Lake City rise as landmarks to Hale's influence on the city's built environment.

Although Hale became one of Utah's most noted local architects, he was not a native of the state. Hale was born in Rochester, New York in December 1855. At the age of five he moved with his family to Colorado, where his father operated a gold mine. Hale returned to Rochester 4 years later and remained there through his graduation from Cornell University with a degree in architecture in 1877.⁵⁷ Hale would later return to Colorado to begin his own practice, spending 10 years there before relocating to Salt Lake City. Hale died in Salt Lake City on September 6, 1934, at age 78.⁵⁸

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Sorensen, Mike. 1991. "Forest Dale Golf Course is Steeped in History." *Deseret News*. July 23, 1991. Retrieved December 15, 2014 from <http://www.deseretnews.com/article/173957/FORREST-DALE-GOLF-COURSE-IS-STEEPED-IN-HISTORY.html?pg=all>.

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⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government (SALT LAKE CITY)
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 59.4 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Zone: 12 | Easting: 426920.82 | Northing: 4507931.93 |
| 2. Zone: 12 | Easting: 427380.34 | Northing: 4507943.04 |
| 3. Zone: 12 | Easting: 427375.58 | Northing: 4507403.36 |
| 4. Zone: 12 | Easting: 426912.88 | Northing: 4507407.33 |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for this nomination roughly matches the legal parcel boundary for Salt Lake County parcel No. 16-20-328-001. This area is bounded on the west by the east side of the 900 East roadway and on the north side by the right-of-way for Interstate 80. On the east the land is bounded by the rear property lines of numerous residential properties; these property lines are aligned along the coordinates of what is the 1100 East roadway north and south of the golf course. On the south the land is bounded by the property lines of residential properties located along Malvern Avenue, Jasper Circle, McClelland Street, and Forest Dale Circle. A portion of the parcel along 900 East and south of the clubhouse is excluded from the boundary; this area includes the demolished tennis courts and two modern buildings unassociated with the golf course function and history. See attached maps for the exact boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary represents the approximate historical boundary of the original golf course. Prior to the construction of Interstate 80 through the course, the northern parcel boundary extended several hundred feet further north than the current northern parcel boundary. The east, west, and south parcel boundaries appear to represent the original boundaries of the golf course parcel.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nate Crippes and Sheri Murray Ellis
organization: Patrick A. Shea, P.C. and Certus Environmental Solutions, LLC
street & number: 655 7th Avenue (Certus)
city or town: Salt Lake City state: Utah zip code: 84103
e-mail Sheri@certussolutionsllc.com
telephone: (801) 230-7260
date: April 16, 2015

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Figures (embedded in document)

- Figure 1. Forest Dale clubhouse, ca. 1909. Looking northeast; courtesy Utah State Historical Society
- Figure 2. Gilmer property course, ca. 1900; courtesy Utah State Historical Society
- Figure 3. Forest Dale golf course, 1909; courtesy Utah State Historical Society
- Figure 4. President Taft at Forest Dale golf course, 1909; courtesy Utah State Historical Society
- Figure 5. Forest Dale golf course, 1913; courtesy Utah State Historical Society

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Forest Dale Golf Course & Clubhouse

Salt Lake Country Club & Golf Course
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State

City or Vicinity: Salt Lake City

County: Salt Lake County State: Utah

Photographer: Various (Dave Sansom, ProShots, and Nate Crippes)

Date Photographed: 2007 (ProShots), 2012 (Dave Sansom), January 2015 (Nate Crippes & Sheri Ellis)

NOTE: Course overview images from 2007 and 2012 remain accurate representations of the course as of January 2015; that is, the course has not been altered since the acquisition of these photos.

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 22. Overview of golf course (2007); looking north-northeast
- 2 of 22. Overview of golf course (2007); looking south
- 3 of 22. Overview of golf course (2012); looking southeast
- 4 of 22. Overview of 1980s water feature (2015); looking north
- 5 of 22. Stone bridge (2015); looking northeast
- 6 of 22. General overview of clubhouse (2015); looking east-northeast
- 7 of 22. Overview of clubhouse (2015); looking northwest
- 8 of 22. Overview of clubhouse (2015); looking southwest
- 9 of 22. West elevation of clubhouse primary volume (2015); looking east
- 10 of 22. West elevation of clubhouse northern ell and garage addition (2015); looking east
- 11 of 22. South elevation of clubhouse (2015); looking north
- 12 of 22. East elevation of clubhouse (2015); looking west
- 13 of 22. East elevation of clubhouse primary volume (2015); looking west
- 14 of 22. East elevation of clubhouse northern ell and garage addition (2015); looking west

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- 15 of 22. North elevation of clubhouse with garage addition in foreground (2015); looking south
- 16 of 22. Example of window detail on east elevation of clubhouse (2015); looking west
- 17 of 22. West elevation of clubhouse with southern veranda at right (2015); looking northeast
- 18 of 22. South elevation of clubhouse showing veranda (2015); looking northwest
- 19 of 22. Interior of southern veranda (2015); looking west
- 20 of 22. Example of historical interior finishes and detail (2015); close-up
- 21 of 22. Non-contributing building—Building 1 (2015); looking northeast
- 22 of 22. Example of non-contributing stone culvert (2015); looking northeast

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Photograph 1. Overview of golf course (2007); looking north-northeast



Photograph 2. Overview of golf course (2007); looking south



Photograph 3. Overview of golf course (2012); looking southeast



Photograph 4. Overview of 1980s water feature (2015); looking north



Photograph 5. Stone bridge (2015); looking northeast



Photograph 6. General overview of clubhouse (2015); looking east-northeast



Photograph 7. Overview of clubhouse (2015); looking northwest



Photograph 8. Overview of clubhouse (2015); looking southwest



Photograph 9. West elevation of clubhouse primary volume (2015); looking east



**Photograph 10. West elevation of clubhouse northern ell and garage addition (2015);
looking east**



Photograph 11. South elevation of clubhouse (2015); looking north



Photograph 12. East elevation of clubhouse (2015); looking west



Photograph 13. East elevation of clubhouse primary volume (2015); looking west



Photograph 14. East elevation of clubhouse northern ell and garage addition (2015); looking west



Photograph 15. North elevation of clubhouse with garage addition in foreground (2015); looking south



Photograph 16. Example of window detail on east elevation of clubhouse (2015); looking west



Photograph 17. West and south elevations of clubhouse (2015); note veranda along south elevation; looking northeast



Photograph 18. South elevation of clubhouse showing veranda (2015); looking northwest



**Photograph 19. Interior of southern veranda (2015); looking west
clubhouse (2015); looking west**



Photograph 20. Example of historical interior finishes and detail (2015); close-up



Photograph 21. Non-contributing maintenance shed—Building 1 (2015); looking northeast



Photograph 22. Example of non-contributing stone culvert (2015); looking northeast





80

20.82 mE, 4507931.93 mN

427380.34 mE, 45...

A

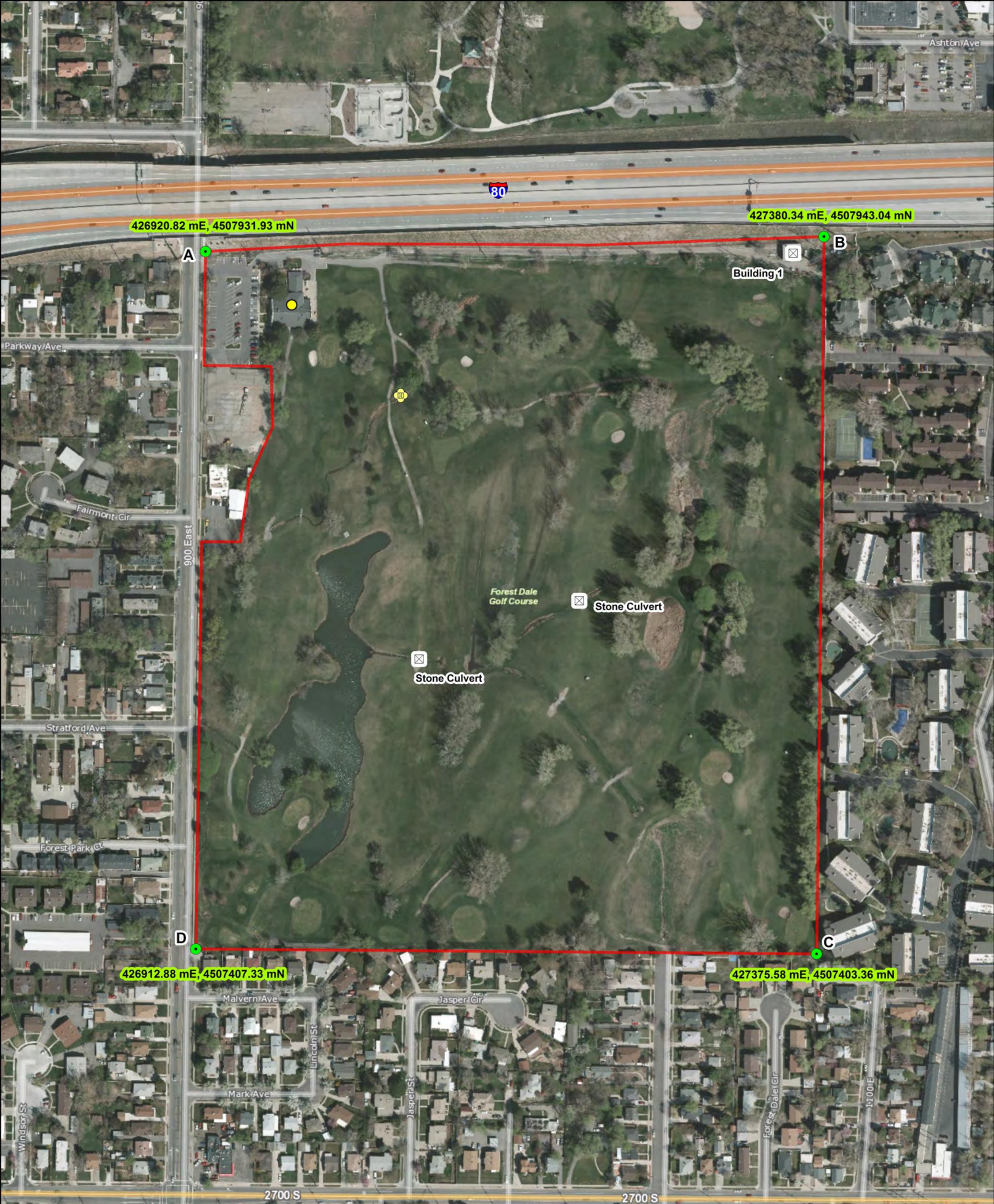
Building 1

Forest Dale
Golf Course

Stone Culvert

Stone Culvert

900 East

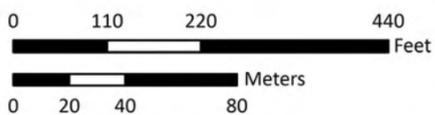


Salt Lake Country Club & Golf Course

- Coordinate
- Clubhouse
- Stone Bridge
- Nomination Boundary
- X Non-Contributing Feature



NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N

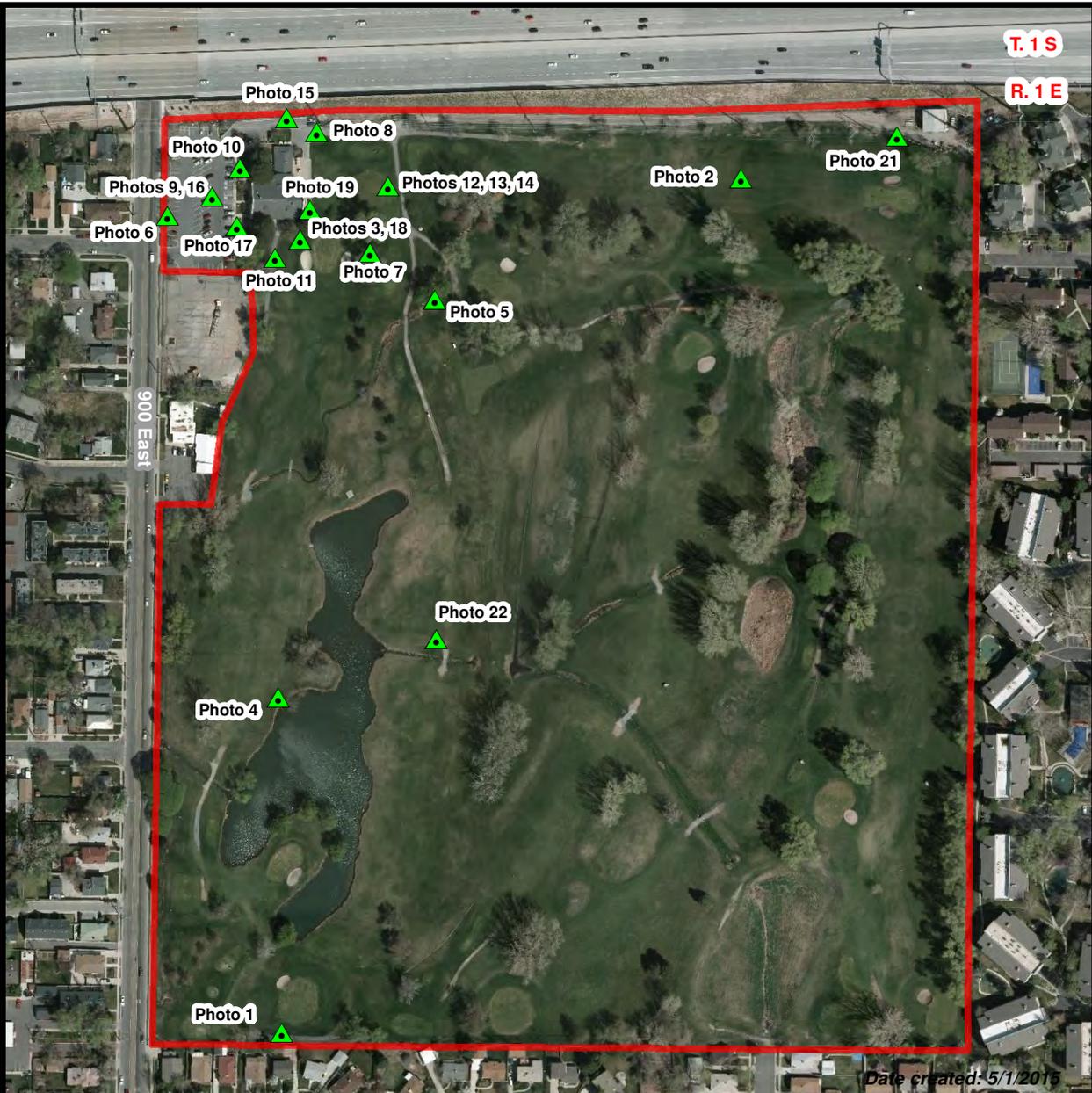


Basemap taken from Utah AGRC
 Hybrid Imagery (NAIP, 2011)



T.1 S

R.1 E

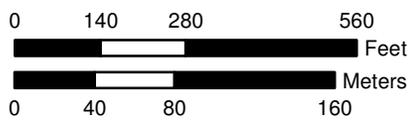


900 East

Date created: 5/1/2015

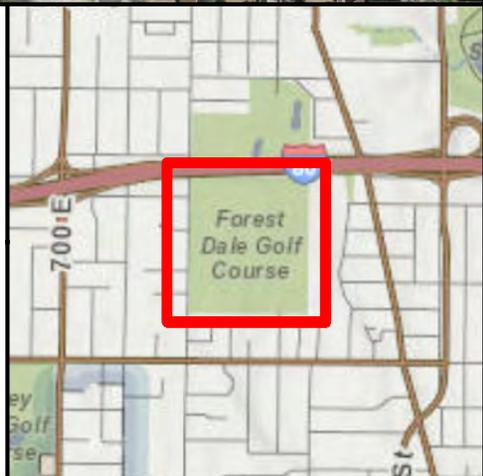
Salt Lake Country Club & Golf Course, Salt Lake City, Utah

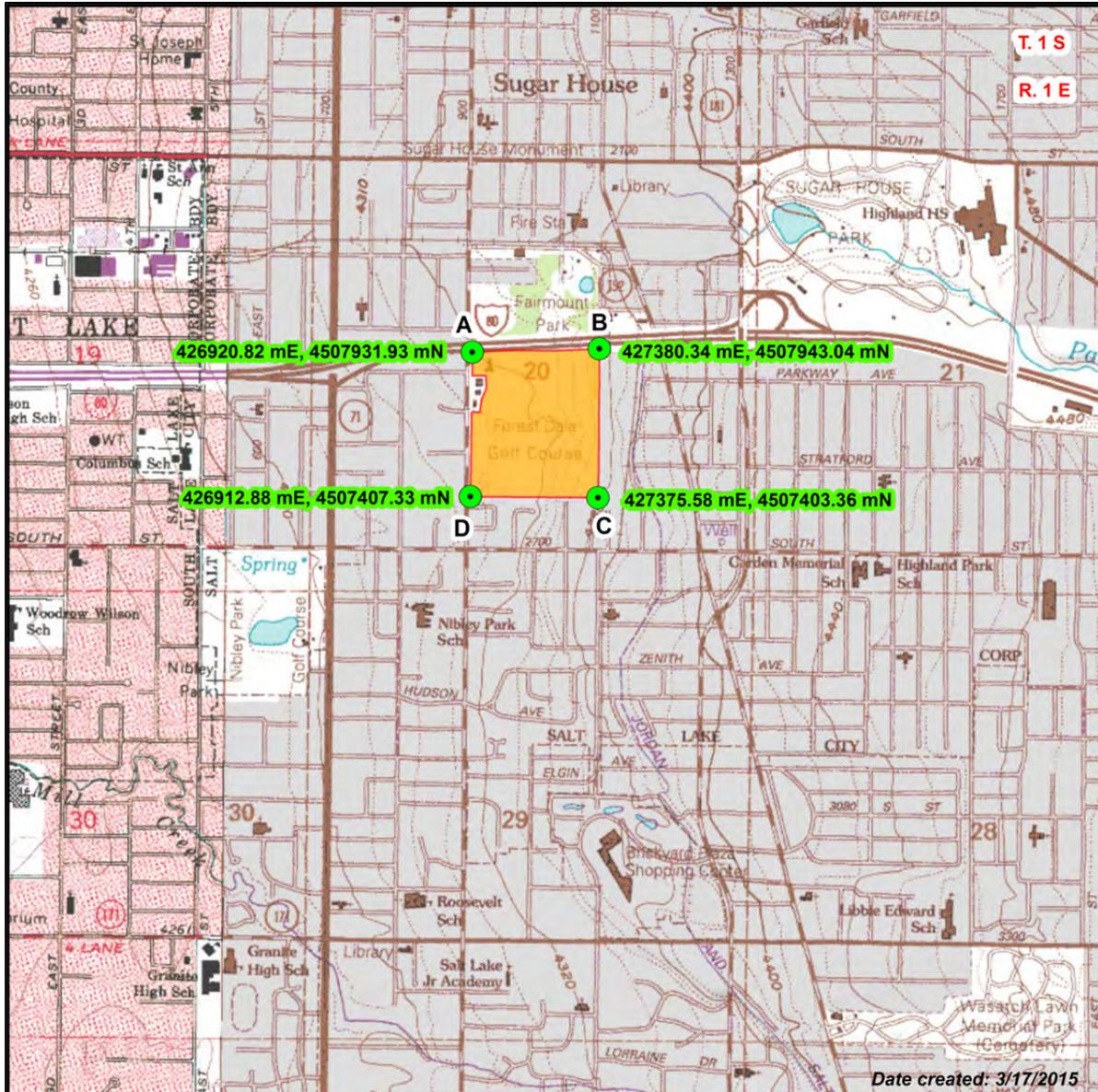
 Nomination Boundary  Photo Location



NAD 1983
UTM Zone 12N

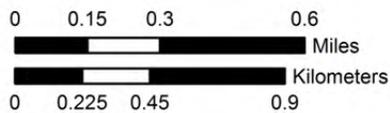
Basemap taken from
HRO Imagery, 2012





Salt Lake Country Club & Golf Course, Salt Lake City, Utah

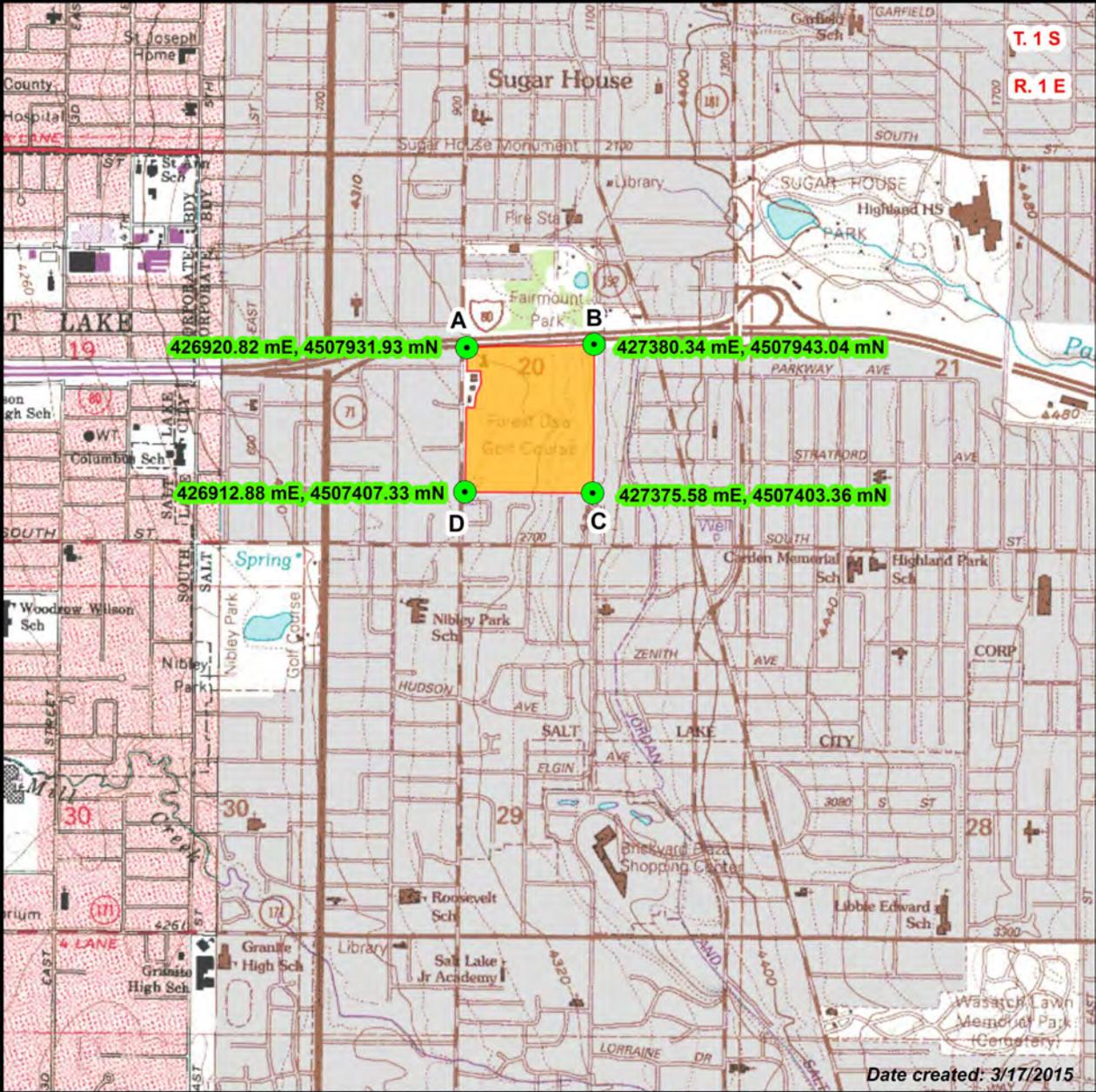
 Nomination Boundary  Coordinate



NAD 1983
 UTM Zone 12N

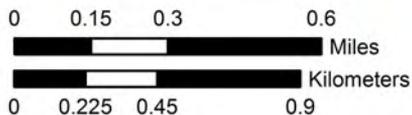
Basemap taken from USGS 7.5'
 Utah topographic quadrangles:
 Salt Lake City North | Sugar House





Salt Lake Country Club & Golf Course, Salt Lake City, Utah

 Nomination Boundary  Coordinate



NAD 1983
UTM Zone 12N

Basemap taken from USGS 7.5'
Utah topographic quadrangles:
Salt Lake City North | Sugar House





















♿
ACCESSIBLE
PARKING ONLY

♿
ACCESSIBLE
PARKING ONLY

♿

♿



PRO SHOP
GOLF OFFICES
SNACK BAR
MEETING ROOM
→















NO PARKING
IN THIS ZONE
EXCEPT FOR
EMERGENCY
VEHICLES
OR VEHICLES
WITH A
DISABLED
PLATE









NO PARKING
FIRE DEPT. USE ONLY



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Salt Lake Country Club and Golf Course

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Salt Lake

DATE RECEIVED: 5/22/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 6/12/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/27/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/07/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000400

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Salt Lake Country Club and Golf Course is of state and local significance under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation, Social History, and Architecture. The state's first formal golf course, the 1905 property is a significant illustration of the rise of the leisure class at the turn of the century. As Salt Lake City transformed from frontier town into a metropolitan community at the turn of the century various social and recreational amenities emerged to serve the city's growing social elite. The Country Club and its dramatic clubhouse served as an important gathering spot for the city's business, political and social (non-Mormon) leaders. The course itself, as designed by local golfer and course designer Mick Riley, retains overall integrity of layout and design. The relatively modest, 59-acre, nine-hole course (not a particularly distinctive example of course landscape design) has been modified slightly but retains sufficient integrity to convey significance in recreation and social history. The clubhouse is a beautiful example of Mission Revival style design by noted local architect Frederic Albert Hale. The stucco-clad building also represents the first such structure built in Utah for the express purpose of serving as a golf clubhouse.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criteria A+C

REVIEWER PAUL R. LUSIGNEAU DISCIPLINE HISTORIC

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 7/7/15

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



P. Bradford Westwood
State Historic Preservation Officer
Utah State Historical Society
300 S. Rio Grande Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84101

Dear Mr. Westwood,

In accordance with the requirements of the Certified Local Government Program, we have reviewed the proposed National Register nomination for the Salt Lake Country Club & Golf Course in Salt Lake City. By majority approval of the Salt Lake City Historic Landmark Commission, we recommend that the Salt Lake Country Club & Golf Course nomination be submitted for inclusion in the National Register.

Chair of Historic Landmark Commission

Mayor of Salt Lake City

Date MARCH 9, 2015

Date 3-17-15

March 30, 2015



Utah Board of State History
P. Bradford Westwood, Utah SHPO
300 S Rio Grande Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84101

Dear Members:

It is my pleasure to represent the Sugar House Community Council when I ask you to please support the nomination of the Forest Dale Club House and Golf Course to the National Historical Register.

This property is right in the middle of Sugar House, and the Sugar House Community Council (SHCC) played a very active role in gathering support for, and raising funds, for the restoration of the Club House in the 1990's. The SHCC has recently gone on record with the Salt Lake Planning Commission, and city staff, to ensure that should the proposed new Salt Lake City Fire Station #3 be built next to this Club House, the design be sympathetic to this beautiful building and not overpower the unique Mission Revival building. We support including only the Forest Dale Club House and Golf Course, and not the other ancillary buildings that do not contribute to the historic character. This Club House was the original home of the Salt Lake Country Club, and the course is the first formal course in Utah.

The Forest Dale Club House and Golf Course is significant because it was the beginning of the Salt Lake Country Club, and the rise of a leisure class of people at the turn of the 1900's. It is also one of just a handful of buildings remaining that are examples of the Mission Revival style of architecture. It is significant for its association with architect Frederic Albert Hale.

Please forward a positive recommendation to the National Park Service on behalf of this wonderful property.

Sincerely,

Judith P Short
First Vice Chair, and Land Use Chair
Sugar House Community Council



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Licutenant Governor

Julie Fisher
Executive Director
Department of
Heritage & Arts



Brad Westwood
Director

RECEIVED 2280

MAY 22 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

May 15, 2015

J. PAUL LOETHER, DEPUTY KEEPER AND CHIEF
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
1201 EYE ST. NW, 8TH FL.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

I am pleased to submit the enclosed National Register nominations, multiple property documentation form, and additional documentation that have been approved by the Utah State Historic Preservation Review Board and the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer to be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

Furgis, George & Ellen, House	Salt Lake County
Salt Lake Country Club & Golf Course	Salt Lake County
Carhart Pueblo	San Juan County
Historic Resources of Murray, Utah MPDF	Salt Lake County
Marsac Elementary School (additional doc.)	Summit County

Thank you for your assistance with these nominations. Please contact me at (801) 245-7242, or coryjensen@utah.gov if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

J. Cory Jensen
National Register Coordinator
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures