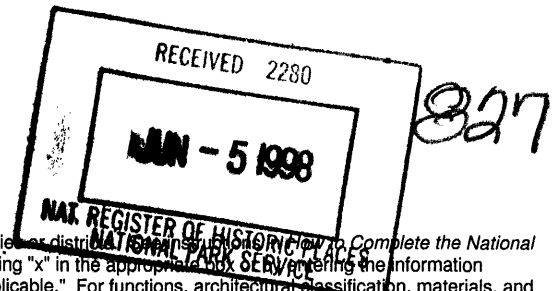


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box. Enter 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 Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage

other names/site number Stark Automotive

2. Location

street & number 1075 E. Hollywood Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Salt Lake City N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84105

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 not nationally not statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Wilson B. MA 5/26/98
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:)

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
M. J. M. W. 11/24/98

Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake 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	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</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: warehouse
TRANSPORTATION: garage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: office building

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Vernacular

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT & GRAVEL
other TERRA COTTA (coping)

Narrative Description

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

Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake 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)

COMMUNICATIONS

Period of Significance

1947-1948

Significant Dates

1947

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. plans
Jensen, William H., and Steffensen, Delbert C.,
builders

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

Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property 0.13 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/7/3/8/0 4/5/0/8/6/5/0 B 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1 D 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning 148.5 feet S & 74 feet W from the NE corner of Lot 19, Block 1, 5-Acre Plat A, Big Field Survey; W 50.96 feet, N 3-55'51" W 101.24 feet E 57.91 feet to NW corner of W. H. Jensen Tract, S 101 feet to beginning.

Property Tax No.: 16-17-453-006-0000

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were and continue to be associated with the building.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Roger Roper
organization LDI Group date October 1997
street & number 1075 Hollywood Ave. telephone (801) 474-2570
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84105

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 LDI Group
street & number 1075 Hollywood Avenue telephone (801) 474-2570
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84105

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.

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National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

Built in 1947, the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage is a one-story rectangular (50' x 80') brick building with a concrete foundation and a bow-string truss roof concealed by a brick parapet wall. It is a utilitarian "auto garage-type" building with little overt architectural styling. It is sited on a corner location at the edge of the Sugar House business district, approximately 5 miles southeast of Salt Lake City's downtown business district. Except for recent interior modifications, the building has changed very little since its construction and therefore retains its original integrity.

The building's south-facing facade, which fronts Hollywood Avenue, is largely symmetrical with a centered garage door flanked by two square metal sash windows. The original paneled overhead garage door was replaced in the 1970s by an aluminum door, which in turn was replaced in 1997 by the current metal and glass storefront that replicates the 5x6 panel of the original garage door. This storefront includes double doors, which serve as the primary entrance to the building. Breaking the symmetry of the south facade is a pedestrian doorway (sealed shut in 1997) between the garage door and the west window. The front of the building also features a stepped-up center section of the parapet wall, which visually reinforces its role as the primary facade.

The side and rear elevations also have evenly spaced metal sash windows, though three of the four windows on the east side, where adjacent buildings almost abut this building, have been filled in with brickwork matching the original (probably in the early 1950s). The parapet walls along the sides step down toward the rear. Glazed terra cotta coping tops the parapet walls. A concrete bond beam, upon which the trusses sit, girds the building at the height of the garage door openings. Belt courses of soldier brick extend across the east and west elevations at lintel height, adding a modest decorative touch.

The west facade, which fronts McClelland Street, also features a garage door toward the rear of the building. A pedestrian door adjacent to the garage door was inserted c. 1995 when the interior was divided into front and rear sections (approximately three-fifths front, two-fifths rear). This remodeling included the removal of the original offices and restrooms in the southwest corner and the filling in of the front-end alignment pit, which was centered along the rear wall.

In the spring and summer of 1997, the interior was changed again, converting the building from warehouse to office space. A number of interior walls were constructed, though most do not extend the full twelve feet to the bottom of the trusses. Still exposed are the bow-string trusses, brick walls and, in many areas, the concrete floor.

The building occupies almost the entire lot, except for a 25-foot "front yard." A c.1960's photograph shows the front to have been landscaped with shrubs and grass with a concrete driveway extending from the street to the front garage door. In the 1960s or '70s this landscaping was removed and replaced with asphalt. The 1997 remodeling of the building included removing this pavement and restoring landscaping to the front. There are no other buildings on the property.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company Garage, constructed in 1947, is locally significant for its role in the explosive growth of the telephone industry after World War II. Telephone service became more of a necessity than a luxury after the war. Existing homes and businesses signed up for service in record numbers, plus thousands of new post-war houses in the Salt Lake Valley needed to be equipped with telephone service. Meeting this demand severely challenged the telephone company. It expanded existing facilities and constructed new ones as quickly as possible. On occasion it also leased facilities, such as this garage, apparently to reduce capital costs. Installation backlogs plagued the company throughout the post-war period. This garage was built specifically to alleviate that problem. From 1947 until 1956 it was used as a home base for telephone installation and repair crews and their vehicles. This garage is unique as the only extant facility designed specifically to accommodate telephone service and installation crews. Its location in Sugar House, five miles southeast of the city center, was convenient for servicing the rapid residential growth in the southeast suburbs after the war. This garage is the only known building that represents the post-war suburban boom of the telephone industry in Salt Lake City. The handful of other suburban facilities, primarily buildings housing switching equipment, have been either demolished or dramatically altered over the years.

The Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company Garage was built in 1947 by William H. (Will) Jensen following plans provided by the telephone company. Jensen was contracted to build at least two other buildings for MST&T, which he owned but leased to the company.¹ Jensen was a prominent local contractor and businessman in the Sugar House area.² Though he was the owner and general contractor for the building, he subcontracted the actual construction to his son-in-law, Delbert C. Steffensen, who is listed on the building permit as the builder.³ The building permit listed the estimated cost of the 4,000 square-foot brick and concrete garage at \$9,000.

Jensen also owned two houses and a commercial building directly east of this property, all of which he operated as investment property. (He and his family had lived previously in the larger of the

¹Telephone interview with Joy Jensen Robison by Roger Roper, Salt Lake City, August 5, 1997. Mrs. Jensen is a daughter of Will Jensen and remembers the buildings being constructed. The other two buildings were located in Murray (location unknown) and at 2700 South Highland Drive (demolished).

²"William H. Jensen, 79, Early Contractor, Dies," *Deseret News*, May 17, 1960, p. B-8. Also "Living Memorial Honoring the Old Pioneers of Sugar House," (Salt Lake City: Flora Culture Garden Club, 1966), pp. 69-74. Available at Utah State Historical Society Library.

³Salt Lake City Building Permit #8064, August 13, 1947, Salt Lake County Recorder's Office records, and Joy Jensen Robison interview. Mr. Steffensen continued in the contracting business, developing Steffensen Heights subdivision among other building projects.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

two houses for a number of years.) Jensen leased the building to Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company until about 1956. At that time, the telephone company moved the operations housed in this building to one or both of the facilities located nearby at 781 E. 2100 South or the one at 2700 S. Highland Drive.⁴

The new lessee in 1956 was Verl Stark, who operated an automobile repair shop. Stark leased the building from Jensen and his heirs until purchasing it in 1972. He continued operating his business in the building until he retired in 1990. His son carried on the business until 1994, when they sold the building after almost 40 years of Stark family occupancy. The new owners modified the building slightly to accommodate multiple uses: an antique store, moving business, and light industrial/warehouse. The building changed hands again in April 1997. During the spring and summer of 1997 the garage was thoroughly rehabilitated and converted to office use.

Growth of the Telephone Industry in Utah and Salt Lake City

Telephones have been one of the most important inventions of modern life. Its peers include the telegraph (its predecessor), automobiles, radio, television, and, much more recently, the computer. Development of the telephone industry in Utah paralleled its growth in other parts of the U.S. Telephone service first came to the state in 1880, but it remained a novelty for the well-to-do for a number of years. By the turn of the century, telephones were becoming more common in urban areas but were still not standard equipment in most homes. Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone was the telephone company in Utah prior to 1910; for several decades thereafter it was known as Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Growth of the telephone industry was incremental in the early twentieth century, though there were a number of watershed events that produced spurts of growth. One of those was the completion in 1914 of the first transcontinental telephone line. This made available nationwide long-distance calling, an improvement over the "closed circuit" regional long-distance service.⁵

A significant technological advance was the introduction of direct dialing (as opposed to operator assisted calling) in Salt Lake City in 1940. Two years of work were required to ready the new system, which mechanized over 325,000 calls per day. New buildings were constructed to house the automated switching equipment and expanded services of the telephone company, which continued to grow rapidly (see list of buildings below).

⁴Telephone interviews with Verl L. Stark by Roger Roper, February 21 and April 20, 1997, Salt Lake City; also Robison interview.

⁵Wain Sutton, editor, Utah: A Centennial History, Vol. II, pp. 991-992.

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Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

The growth of public telephone service slowed during World War II as resources were directed to the war effort, but pent-up demand after the war and an expanding economy pushed the industry to new heights in the late 1940s and 1950s. A 1952 newspaper article noted that telephone use had increased 85 percent since the war ended in 1945.⁶

Keeping up with requests for telephone service proved impossible during the post-war period. MST&T officials noted in September 1947 that there were still 5,000 unfilled requests in the Salt Lake area. This was better than the 12,559 unfilled orders two years previously, but was still not up to the company's "all orders filled" goal. Reasons given for the shortcoming were increased population, tremendous growth of new businesses, the local housing boom, lingering war-related material shortages, and labor strikes within the company.⁷

Construction of Telephone Company Buildings

In order to accommodate the demand for telephone service, MST&T had to greatly expand its facilities. By 1952, the company had "invested more dollars in plant facilities since the war than was invested in the entire history of the state prior to 1946."⁸ Between 1947 and 1957 MST&T constructed ten new buildings or major additions in the greater Salt Lake area.⁹ At least three large buildings were erected in downtown Salt Lake City, including a multi-story main office (with subsequent additions) and switching and accounting facilities. Buildings were also constructed outside the city center, particularly in the southeast section, which was the gateway to many of the post-war housing developments in the Salt Lake Valley. By the mid-1950s, growth in other parts of the county prompted the addition of exchange buildings in outlying areas, such as Murray City and Holladay.

World War II-era telephone buildings were more specialized than those built in the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, at least those located in urban areas.¹⁰ The older urban facilities usually accommodated most, if not all, company functions at one site: offices, equipment, operator stations, installation crews, equipment, etc.¹¹ Newer buildings were designed for more

⁶*Deseret News*, December 17, 1952, p. 21.

⁷*Salt Lake Tribune*, "Phone Demand Still Ahead of S.L. Supply," July 6, 1947; "Phone Concern Plagued by Soaring Census," September 28, 1947.

⁸*Deseret News*, December 17, 1952, p. 21.

⁹*Salt Lake Tribune*, June 2, 1957.

¹⁰Most small-town telephone buildings were multi-use facilities housing offices, dial equipment, and long-distance switchboards and often included on-site equipment and vehicle storage as well. Many of these facilities, constructed in the mid-1950s, are still in use today.

¹¹The 1911 Sanborn fire insurance map for the building at 847 S. 800 East shows such a facility.

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Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

specific functions. For example, the new multi-story main building (1939/1947) in downtown Salt Lake City housed only offices and switching equipment. The 1953 accounting building appears to have been used solely for that purpose, and the 1947 garage on Hollywood Avenue was built exclusively as a home base for installation and service crews. Only a few blocks away (781 E. 2100 South) was a separate facility (1939/1946) for housing switching equipment, and, in 1956, a new construction warehouse and material yard was completed at 440 S. Main.¹²

During the 1940s and '50s, MST&T Co. also leased a number of facilities (such as this garage), apparently to reduce its capital expenditures. Keeping up with new technology (such as dial telephone systems) and unprecedented demand for services challenged the company's financial resources. The solution was to arrange with local contractors for custom-built facilities. Lease payments for these facilities required much less up-front money than company-built facilities would have required. Examples of leased facilities include this dispatch center/garage built by Will Jensen, an accounting building constructed by Jacobsen Construction Co. in downtown Salt Lake City (255 E. 100 South)¹³, and a \$50,000 "telephone plant" in Minersville (southwestern Utah) built by Ambrose Dalton of nearby Beaver.¹⁴ Another attraction of leased buildings may have been that they could be completed and put into use without delays caused by striking construction workers.

Telephone buildings known to have been constructed in Salt Lake City proper during the historic period include the following¹⁵:

1. Rocky Mtn. Bell Telephone Co. Building, 56 S. State
Constructed: 1894
Current Status: demolished
2. Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Highland Exchange, 847 S. 800 East
Constructed: 1911
Current Status: eligible for National Register
3. MST&T Co. Building, 98 S. State
Const.: 1939 (2 story), 1947 (4-story addn.) and 1957 (2-story side addn.);
Current Status: eligible for National Register
4. MST&T Co. Exchange Building, 781 E. 2100 South
Const.: 1939, 1946 addn., 1957 addn., c.1970s addn./remodel or replacement
Current Status: ineligible for National Register
5. **MST&T Co. Garage, 1075 E. Hollywood Avenue**

¹²*Deseret News*, January 13, 1956.

¹³*Salt Lake Tribune*, December 27, 1959, p. C-3.

¹⁴*Deseret News*, February, 23, 1953.

¹⁵This list was compiled from a variety of sources, including the "telephone" newspaper clipping file at the Utah State Historical Society Library and the Polk directories from the 1940s and 1950s.

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Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

- Constructed: 1947**
Current Status: eligible for National Register
6. MST&T Co. Accounting Building, 255 E. 100 South
Constructed: 1953, 1960 addn.
Current Status: demolished
7. MST&T Co. Warehouse and Material Yard, 440 S. Main
Constructed: 1956
Current Status: demolished

As the list indicates, only this garage (#5), the 1911 building (#2), and the downtown high-rise (#3) remain standing and retain their historic integrity. The Art Deco-style, six-story building (#3) in downtown Salt Lake City is the most visible and best known of the historic telephone company buildings. Its downtown location and multi-story height reflect the urban growth of MST&T. Located on a prominent corner, it gave the company a commanding presence in the city center. It reached its current six-story height in 1947, the same year the less well-known garage was completed in Sugar House.

The 1911 Highland Exchange Building (#2) represents an earlier growth period of the local telephone industry. It was located at the southern edge of the original plat of the city (900 South), approximately 2 miles from the city center. The largely undeveloped Big Field farm plat immediately to the south of the Highland Exchange filled with subdivisions during the 1900-1930's period. By the end of World War II, the southeastern edge of the city had been pushed a few miles further south, leaving the Highland Exchange in what is now central city. Need for a facility at this location declined, and in 1948 this building was offered "for sale or lease."¹⁶

By the 1940s the new "jumping off point" from Salt Lake City proper was the Sugar House area, a commercial node located approximately 5 miles from downtown. Sugar House was established as an industrial area in the 1850s with the construction of a water-powered sugar factory. It grew as an almost separate community, with a commercial center, churches, schools, and surrounding farms and residential areas. In fact, for a short time in the early twentieth century (1902-1910) the area was incorporated as the town of Forest Dale.¹⁷

Sugar House was a logical location for a telephone facility, especially a home base for service crews dispatched to the growing southeast suburbs. Major roads to the east and south passed through the heart of Sugar House, including Highland Drive and 2100 South, the intersection of which was just a block away from this garage. The MST&T Co. Garage housed as many as 20 telephone

¹⁶ *Salt Lake Tribune*, April 25, 1948, p. 10-B.

¹⁷ A/P Associates Planning & Research, "Salt Lake City Architectural/Historical Survey: Central/Southern Survey Area," (unpublished report prepared for Salt Lake City, 1983), pp. 79-80. Available at Utah State Historical Society Library.

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Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

service trucks,¹⁸ which were parked there overnight and on weekends. Though the building was later used as an automobile repair shop, it apparently was not used as a service and repair facility for telephone company vehicles.¹⁹

Despite its modest architectural styling and low-profile history, the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company Garage is a locally significant building. As a leased facility used by the telephone company over 40 years ago, it is not well-remembered in the history of the area. Yet its quiet role was essential to the expansion of telephone service in the Salt Lake Valley during the booming post-war years. It was the only facility of its kind (identified to date) dedicated to the sole purpose of dispatching telephone installation crews. The post-war demand for telephone service created a substantial backlog that this building was constructed to alleviate. While the stylish downtown high-rise served as the telephone company's urban anchor, this garage functioned as a working satellite facility during the peak post-war years. No other building remains to represent the suburban growth of the telephone industry in Salt Lake City.

¹⁸The 1951 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map indicates the capacity of the garage to be 20 vehicles. Verl Stark, who occupied the building after MST&T, remembers 17 vehicles being housed in the building (Stark interviews, 1997).

¹⁹Stark and Robison interviews.

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Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Bibliography

"Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company" newspaper clipping file, Utah State Historical Society Library. Articles from the Deseret News and the Salt Lake Tribune, primarily from the 1930s through the 1950s.

Robison, Joy Jensen. Telephone interview by Roger Roper, August 5, 1997, Salt Lake City, Utah. Mrs. Robison is the daughter of the original owner/builder, William H. Jensen.

Salt Lake City Building Permit Records (post 1927). Available on microfilm, Utah State Archives.

Stark, Verl L. Telephone interviews by Roger Roper, February 21 and April 20, 1997, Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Stark operated his automobile repair business from the garage for almost 40 years.

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 9

Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 1:

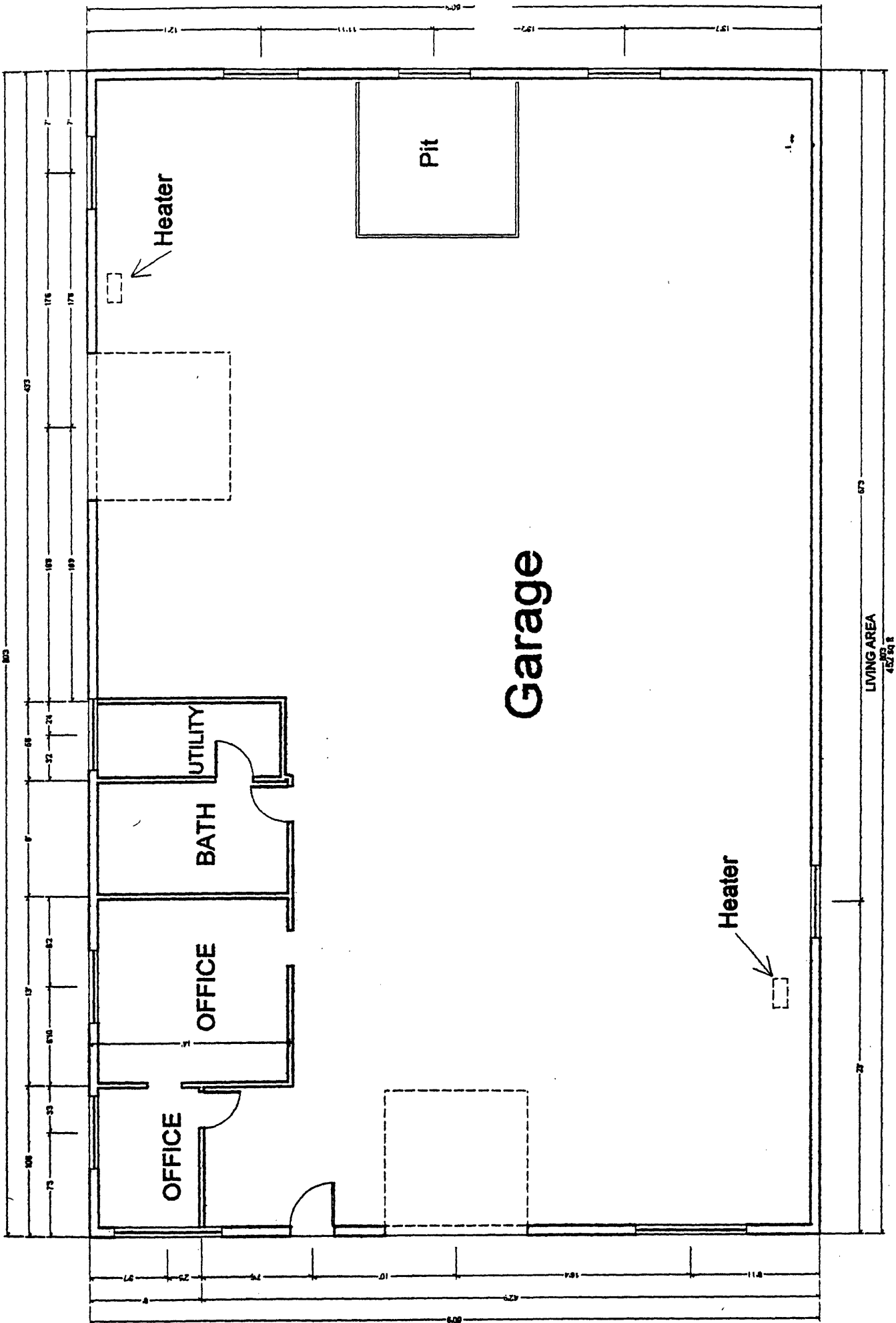
1. Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Roger Roper
4. Date: December 1997
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.
6. South elevation of building. Camera facing NE.

Photo No. 2:

1. Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Roger Roper
4. Date: December 1997
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.
6. North elevation of building. Camera facing SE.

Photo No. 3:

1. Mtn. States Telephone & Telegraph Co. Garage
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: unknown
4. Date: c.1960
5. Negative (duplicate) on file at Utah SHPO.
6. South elevation of building. Camera facing NE.



1075 Hollywood: floor plan during Stark Automotive period, 1956-94