NPS Form 10-900-a

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number

Page

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100001440

Date Listed: 8/7/2017

Property Name: Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House

County: Salt Lake

State: UT

This Property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation

Signature of the Keeper

Amended Items in Nomination:

Certification:

The documentation was submitted as a nomination, as verified by the SHPO. [The nomination did not fully complete the SHPO certification box.]

Classification:

The Number of Previously Listed Resources should read: 0

Significance:

The appropriate NR Criterion is B.

[The nomination form did not check off a specific Criterion. Criterion B was sufficiently justified in the narrative.]

The UTAH SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment) OMB No. 1024-0018

OMB No. 10240018



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 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.

| 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| Street & number: 2195 Walker Lane City or town: Holladay State: Utah County: Salt Lake Not For Publication: Vicinity: |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 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. |
| meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property \underline{X} meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: |
| In my opinion, the property \underline{X} meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following |
| In my opinion, the property <u>X</u> meets <u>does not meet the National Register Criteria.</u> I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: <u>national</u> <u>statewide</u> <u>X</u> local |
| 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:nationalstatewide X_local |
| 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:nationalstatewide X_local |

National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10900 OMB No. 10240018

| Burton, Harold | W. | and | Evelyn, | House |
|------------------|----|-----|---------|-------|
| Name of Property | | | | |

Salt Lake County, Utah County and State

In my opinion, the property _____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- rentered 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

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

| (Check as many boxes Private: | s as apply.) |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Public – Local | |
| Public - State | |
| Public – Federal | |

Category of Property

| (Check only | one | box.) | () |
|-------------|-----|-------|----|
|-------------|-----|-------|----|

| Building(s) | x |
|-------------|---|
| District | |
| Site | |

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House

Name of Property

| Structure | |
|-----------|--|
| Object | |

Salt Lake County, Utah County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

| Contributing2 | Noncontributing | buildings |
|---------------|-----------------|------------|
| | | sites |
| | | structures |
| | | objects |
| 2 | 2 | Total |

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or UseHistoric Functions(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.) LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

French Eclectic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete, brick, slate, copper

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and non-contributing 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 Harold W. and Evelyn Burton House was constructed in 1923, designed by Mr. Burton, who was a prominent architect in the Twentieth Century. It is a two-and-one-half-story brick house with concrete foundation and slate roof. Period Cottage in type, it has an asymmetrical cross-wing floorplan in and is designed in a French Eclectic style. There is a single contributing outbuilding on the property, a 1.5 story garage with a studio apartment above built in 1923. There are two non-contributing buildings, a clapboard stable existing by 1934 and a large clapboard chicken coop from that same time. They are outside the period of significance so are non-contributing. Two-thirds of the original landscaping remains in woods of native trees and shrubs, one of the few such woods still existing in the neighborhood. There are two flowing irrigation ditches at either end of the property. Near the house are vegetable and flower gardens, fruit trees, and grapevines. A lawn is surrounded by a low stone wall made of fieldstone culled from a 1996 basement excavation. The town of Holladay, which is 10 miles south of downtown Salt Lake City, was originally a Mormon farming community. It is now populated with single-family houses. Big Cottonwood Creek, and an intricate system of irrigation ditches contribute to the lush greenery and cool temperatures of this small town.

Narrative Description

Exterior

The Harold W. and Evelyn Burton House is a period cottage type residence with a cross-wing floor plan built in 1923 in the French Eclectic style. The smaller wing is one story, with a clipped gable roof. The larger wing is 2.5 stories with a hip roof. The roof was originally shingle then replaced

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah

County and State

with copper in about 1940.^{1 2} The current owners replaced the failing copper roof with slate in 2009. A finished basement encompasses the entire footprint. The foundation is concrete; the walls are oversized terra cotta-colored brick, laid in a Flemish bond pattern. Originally the brick was painted in lime paint, ^{3 4} which had worn away when the house was purchased by the current owners in 1988. It is currently painted in cream-colored latex.

The house retains the original windows, which are multi-paned wooden casement with original glass and hardware. The exceptions are two vinyl/wood sliding windows installed when the basement was excavated in 1996, as well as two vinyl casement windows in the attic. The five sets of French doors are all original to the house.

The primary façade faces south. The recessed entrance is located at the junction of the two wings, with the original thick Tudor arch oak door and matching screen door. A row of three French doors extends west of the entrance, and open onto a terrace. The original terrazzo tile terrace began crumbling so was replaced with concrete, in the same footprint, in 2011. The two-story portion to the east has two casement windows on the ground floor, and on the second story a French door which opens onto a small, original, wrought iron balcony.

The west façade shows the blank wall of the single-story wing and, at the subterranean level, a concrete staircase leads down to a basement entrance which was created during a basement excavation. There had been a utilitarian basement beneath the east half of the house with a boiler room, coal room, and laundry room. In 1996 the ground was excavated beneath the west wing and the southeast corner, doubling the square footage of the basement. The only exterior changes were the addition of the stairway to the basement, French door entrance, and two windows in the foundation. On either side of the end wall the two-story wing is visible, with two casement windows at ground level and two on the second story.

On the north façade, a curved concrete stair with original wrought iron railing leads to a small Roman arch entrance. Two sets of horizontal casement windows, separated by a chimney, run west of the entrance. A single-story screened porch, thought to have been added by a subsequent owner to Burton, once covered this half of the north façade.⁵ It was collapsing, so was removed in 1989. The concrete pad that supported the porch now serves as a courtyard with an added wrought iron grille. To the east of the entrance is the 2.5 story wing with two large wooden casement windows on the ground level and two smaller windows above. In 1989 the dormer window which extends through the roof from the attic was replaced with a vinyl casement window.

The only other change to the exterior of the building is on the east facade, where there had been a small concrete porch with a shed aluminum roof. A slightly larger concrete porch with a copper gable roof was built it its place in 2005, with the original wrought iron railings incorporated into the new porch. There are two small fixed windows on either side of the original four-paned windowed door. A chimney rises to the right of the porch. There are two large casement windows on the main floor. The second story has two windows and another French door with a small

¹ Salt Lake County tax archives.

² See Figure 2. *The Salt Lake Tribune,* real estate advertisement, February 24, 1939.

³ Judy Jones (daughter of previous owner Alexander Anderson). Interview by author July 2016.

⁴ See Figure 6.

⁵ See Figure 5.

Name of Property County and State wrought iron balcony. Another attic dormer is on the top story above, the window replaced with vinyl casement in 1989.

Interior

The interior plan of the house remains essentially as Burton designed it. The original kitchen was renovated in the 1970s by the time the current owners purchased it. In 1989, they eliminated a short wall between the kitchen and small dining room in order to expand the kitchen. They installed simple maple 1930s-style cabinets, and marble counters.

A great room with a 12-foot Tudor arched ceiling occupies the entire west wing. The walls are raked plaster, a signature design of builder Paul Paulsen.⁶ Three French doors open onto the terrace of the principal facade. On the opposite wall is a fireplace with a paneled wooden mantle, and on the east wall is a 10-foot tall mirror behind a decorative wood Juliet balcony. The mirror, the archways, and the front door all mimic the Tudor arch of the ceiling. The original oak hardwood floors exist throughout, as well as the original doors and most of the original hardware. Walls throughout are lathe and plaster, except for the renovated kitchen area described above. The original radiators for the heating system are all operational.

A library with a small brick-lined kiva fireplace, wooden paneling, built-in bookshelves, and a cedar closet occupies the northeast corner. Adjacent to this room is a bathroom with original tile, and what appear to be the original sink and bathtub.

Upstairs are three small bedrooms which are original, except for enlargements of the closet openings. Exposed fir flooring remains in all the rooms. The second story bathroom was completely renovated in 2000 in white tile and period-style fixtures.

A steep, ladder-like "Norwegian staircase", another of Paul Paulsen's signature designs⁷ leads to the attic which is finished in knotty pine paneling and fir flooring. There is a built-in desk enclosure with pine tongue-and-groove wainscoting, handcrafted shelves, and drawers. There are several other sets of cabinets, shelves, and drawers behind knotty pine doors. A system with a hidden chain releases an adjacent door, which is thought to have been a gun cabinet. This room also remains unchanged. It appears that this extensive attic buildout was handcrafted around 1940 by the third owner, Folke Alarik Myrin. His obituary said that he was an outdoorsman, a hunter, a craftsman, and a boat builder. An interview with his son confirmed that the cabinetry was indeed his father's work. ⁸

When comparing the 1934 tax records of the second owner, Taylor Chamberlain, to the 1934 tax records of Myrin (plus a real estate advertisement Myrin placed when he sold the home), it appears that Myrin was responsible for several changes in the Burton House. Myrin's ad states that the owner has left the city for business reasons and "...after having spent many thousands of dollars in extras on the home, has now decided to sell. His loss; your gain! \$14,000." ⁹ His asking price was nearly double what he paid for it. His upgrades are: in 1934 the house and garage had shingle roofs; in 1939 they had copper roofs. The advertisement mentions a "Knotty-pine Gun and Tackle

⁶ Craig Paulsen (grandson of Paul Paulsen). Interview by author, 1992.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Alarik Myrin (son of previous owner Folke Alarik Myrin). Interview by author, October 2016.

⁹ See figure 2. *The Salt Lake Tribune* real estate advertisement, February 24, 1939.

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah County and State

room" described above.¹⁰ He touts a large mirror in the advertisement, so he may have been the one to install a 10-foot tall mirror in what had been an archway to the staircase. The advertisement also mentions "servants' quarters" over the garage which hadn't been referred to in the previous tax documents. So the finished interiors of a bedroom, kitchen, and bathroom above the garage may have been his contribution as well.

Outbuildings

There are three outbuildings on the property associated with the house. A two-car garage, built in 1923, is a contributing outbuilding original to the house. It is a detached, 1.5 story building, with a studio apartment above. There are two entry doors and a small casement window on the south side, and on the story above two replacement wood casement windows with a tiny original multi-paned window between. On the north side are two wooden garage doors which replaced the previous aluminum doors. On the story above are two sets of replacement wood casement windows and a tiny original multi-paned window. There is a fixed multi-paned window on the west side. There were initially bars on the ground-floor windows which were removed in 2000. This building has a copper roof, which is thought to have been installed in about 1940, and is very similar in appearance to the replacement slate roof of the house. The studio apartment above the garage was upgraded in 2000 to replace the Celotex wall covering with sheet rock. The original kitchen cabinets, bathroom sink, and built-in shower remain. The windows have been replaced with single-paned wooden casement.

Behind the irrigation ditch that runs through the northeast corner of the property is a noncontributing 6' x 10' chicken coop dating from at least 1934 ¹¹ with a shed roof and arched cutouts for the birds. A non-contributing 10' x 10' horse stable has also been on the property since at least 1934. This was doubled in square footage in 1996, retaining the old barn wood to clad the front facade. Though these buildings are early, they are outside the period of significance so are listed as non-contributing.

Setting

The property is 1.61 acres. It is long and narrow, roughly rectangular in shape, stretching back from its frontage on Walker Lane. The property holds 1.61 water shares. There are flowing irrigation ditches at the Walker Lane end and at the opposite, north end of the property. These ditches are thought to be a part of the original system of ditches dug by the Mormon pioneers when they arrived in the valley in the mid-1840s.¹² ¹³ The front two-thirds of the property is largely kept in original native trees and shrubs -- elm, boxelder, cottonwood, black willow, viburnum, chokecherry, and wood's rose¹⁴. A winding gravel lane leads to the back half of the property, where the house is surrounded by lawn and rose gardens which have existed since the 1940s. The changes made to the landscaping by the current owners include a low wall built of fieldstone culled from the 1996 basement excavation, which now surrounds the rose garden and lawn. There is a pergola made of reclaimed redwood columns, fish ponds, flower gardens, fruit trees, and grapevines adjacent to the driveway leading to the garage. In 2012 a new woodland of spruce, pine,

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Salt Lake County tax archives

¹² Leonard J. Arrington, *Great Basin Kingdom*, (Harvard University Press, 2005) p 53.

¹³ Abstract of Title, March 24, 1936.

¹⁴ Richard Hildreth, Founder of Red Butte Arboretum, interview with author, 1988.

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah County and State

and sequoia was planted on the northwest corner of the property to screen a 25,000 square foot mansion that was built in the pasture where the original homesteader log cabin stood for roughly 130 years.¹⁵

Mansion-building escalated in Holladay in the 1990s. Previous to that, Holladay's significance had been as the first community the Mormon pioneers established outside of Salt Lake City proper in 1847. ¹⁶ It remained a farming community for decades. At the turn of the twentieth century the wooded acres and cool temperatures made it a popular place for small summer cottages. Several prominent Salt Lake families who had a hand in shaping the Salt Lake area in the twentieth century, like the Walkers, Wallaces, and Bambergers built mansions around Walker Lane. Many of these have been razed, and the estates subdivided. The remaining estate mansions have been heavily renovated. The small summer cottages have expanded into mansions. The Burton house is one of a half dozen recognizable historic homes on Walker Lane.¹⁷

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.

¹⁵ Joan Clive (descendant of homesteader Emma Smyth) interview by author, 1990.

¹⁶ Linda Sillitoe, *A History of Salt Lake County*, Utah State Historical Society, p 35.

¹⁷ Eyewitness by the author, from 1988 through 2016.

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah County and State

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.) <u>ARCHITECTURE</u>

Period of Significance 1923 - 1930

Significant Dates ______1923

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) Harold W. Burton

Cultural Affiliation <u>N/A</u>

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property Salt Lake County, Utah County and State

Architect/Builder <u>Harold W. Burton, architect</u> Paul Paulsen, builder

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 Harold W. and Evelyn Burton House, constructed in 1923 in Holladay, Utah, is locally significant under Criterion B in the area of Architecture. The period of significance reflects the time that the Burtons occupied the house, 1923 through 1930. The house was designed by and was the primary residence for Harold W. Burton, his wife Evelyn, and their four children. Harold Burton was a prominent architect in Utah at the time. His wife, Evelyn, was active in developing Gilmer Park Subdivision, now listed as a part of the Gilmer Park Historic District. She was also one of the principal owners of that project.¹⁸ Burton's firm, Pope & Burton, designed several significant and iconic buildings in Utah and the region during the time he lived in the house. Because of health reasons he moved to California in 1930 where he continued to design many temples and meetinghouses for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) in the U.S. and Canada during his prolific career. He ultimately moved back to Utah and became the Chief Supervising Architect for the LDS Church, so his influence is felt worldwide in the buildings he designed and projects he supervised. Although much of his work of importance continued after he moved from here, this house is the best preserved of his residences in Utah., the others having been impacted by a loss of historical integrity. .

For this reason, the Harold Burton House is significant and eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Criterion B Significance: Harold W. Burton

This house is significant under Criterion B for architecture, as it was designed and commissioned by Harold W. Burton as his family home. During the time he lived in the home (1923-1930) he and his firm, Pope & Burton, designed several iconic public buildings in Salt Lake City, many of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Architectural historian Paul L. Anderson ¹⁹ has written extensively on Burton. In the following interview he explains Burton's significance:

¹⁸ Gilmer Park Historic District, National Register of Historic Places.

¹⁹ Paul L. Anderson holds a Master of Architecture degree from Princeton, and completed a fellowship with the LDS Church's Historical Department for study of Mormon architecture. He was involved in the planning of the Museum of Church History and Art, and helped launch Brigham Young University's Museum of Art. He served there for years as head of design and curator; most notably, in the exhibit Mormon Moderne: Later-Day Saint Architecture 1890-1955. He has written extensively about LDS Church architecture.

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah County and State

"Harold William Burton (1887-1969) was one of twentieth-century Utah's most prominent, talented, and influential architects. Together with his partner, Hyrum Pope, he established Pope and Burton Architects in 1910, producing significant building designs for nearly thirty years. Modernists by inclination, in the first decade of their partnership Pope and Burton designed some of western America's first buildings influenced by the Prairie Style of Frank Lloyd Wright, including the magnificent Mormon temples in Cardston, Alberta, Canada, and Laie, Hawaii; many Mormon meetinghouses in Utah and elsewhere; and a series of fine private homes. In the 1920s their modernism was tempered somewhat by the conservative historicist tastes of the time, but they continued to create buildings of quality and originality including several of Salt Lake City's landmark churches: Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox, St. Paul's Episcopal, and the LDS University and Highland Park Wards. In 1927, Burton went to Los Angeles for health reasons where he opened a California branch of Pope and Burton. Among his first designs there was the Hollywood Stake Tabernacle/Wilshire Ward, a handsome reinforced concrete structure with some Art Deco decorations, now a listed city landmark.

The depression years of the 1930s brought fewer commissions, but the firm continued as Burton sought additional work in the movie industry. Burton designed the beautiful Oahu Stake Tabernacle in Honolulu in 1939, one of the LDS Church's finest meetinghouses of the period. In the decade following World War II, he produced dozens of designs for Southern California LDS church buildings.

In 1955, Burton began the final influential chapter of his career, returning to Salt Lake City to serve as LDS Church Architect, continuing until 1965. During this period he supervised architectural services for an ambitious building program that constructed thousands of meetinghouses around the world. His personal designs included the Mormon Pavilion at the New York World's Fair and the Oakland Temple, now a major Bay-Area landmark.

Throughout his career, Burton's work exemplified sensitivity to site conditions, creative connection with progressive styles of the time, skillful massing of forms, original ornament, and use of modern materials—all qualities of architectural excellence."²⁰

The years that Harold W. Burton lived in the house were prosperous years for Pope & Burton.

"By 1927 both of the partners were living in fine homes in two of the best neighborhoods of Salt Lake City. Burton enjoyed his success. An immaculate dresser, he looked the part of a successful architect. He was an active member of one of the first ski clubs in Utah ... The partnership was a nearly perfect arrangement. Burton was a brilliant designer and a very skillful draftsman, made beautiful drawings. Pope made no pretensions of great artistic talent. He was extremely capable as a businessman and engineer and specifications writer. In temperament the two men complemented each other. Burton was the artist who was enthusiastic, exacting, and impatient. Pope was the diplomat who was persuasive, patient, and tactful ... Pope handled all the clients so Burton didn't have to."²¹

They were also productive years. During the time Burton lived in the house Pope and Burton designed several iconic buildings in Salt Lake City. The Holy Trinity Cathedral (1923, NRIS

²⁰ Paul L. Anderson, interview by author, December 28, 2016.

²¹ Ibid.

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah County and State

#75001816) situated at the heart of Salt Lake's Greek Town; The Highland Park Ward Meetinghouse (1924, NRHP, Highland Park Historic District); the Ezra Thompson Building (also known as the former Salt Lake Tribune Building); the Memorial House Façade (1926, NRHP, City Creek Canyon Historic District) which bears resemblance to his house²²; and the University Ward Chapel (1929, NRHP, University Neighborhood Historic District). Twenty miles north Pope and Burton designed the renovation of the Davis County Courthouse (1929, NRHP, Farmington Main Street Historic District). In Arizona they designed the Phoenix Second Ward Meetinghouse (1929, NRHP, Roosevelt Historic District,); and In Los Angeles they received a major commission for the Wilshire Ward Chapel (1929, LAHCM).

But Utah's winters did not agree with Burton. He was frequently ill and his physician encouraged him to move to a warmer climate, so Burton opened a branch office of Pope and Burton in Southern California. In the late 1920s he moved his family to Los Angeles."²³

Burton spent the next two dozen years based in the Los Angeles area, designing meetinghouses for the LDS Church across the Intermountain West, the West Coast, and Hawaii. In 1955 he returned to Utah to take a post as the supervising architect for the LDS Church. He and Evelyn designed their final house at 726 17th Avenue in Salt Lake City, where they lived from 1959 until his death in 1969. Burtons designed this house to feature their interest in Chinese and Japanese art, landscaping, and furniture. A "Chinese moon gate" stood at the front of the house, and they planted a Zen stone garden in the back yard.²⁴ The exterior of the house has been completely remodeled.

Before designing the Burton House, from the family lived at 1226 East 900 South from 1918 until 1920. The exterior of this house has also been remodeled, making the Burton House on Walker Lane the only of their Utah residences which still reflects the original design and retains its historic integrity.

Historical background of Burton Residence

In May, 1920, Burton purchased 1.61 acres from the original homestead family, Arthur Mann Meadows, in what was then called the Cottonwoods.²⁵ This area, now a part of the town of Holladay, began as an early settlement farming community in 1847. After the turn of the century wealthy families discovered the privacy and charm of the wooded acres, along with the cooler temperatures resulting from the streams and the irrigation. They began building elaborate estates along what was called Walker's Lane. Burton's architectural career was off to a roaring start and he situated his discreet French style house on the western end of Walker's Lane. In 1921 he took a mortgage for \$3000.²⁶

The property had irrigation running across the north and south ends, as well as a natural spring through the center. Burton designed the house for his wife, Evelyn, and their growing family -- Douglas (1908), Dorothy (1911), Harold (1914), and David (1920). He and Evelyn were both involved in the creation of Gilmer Park, a subdivision closer to downtown, which is now listed as part of the Gilmer Park Historic District.

²² See Figure 4.

²³ Paul L. Anderson, Ibid.

²⁴ *The Salt Lake Tribune,* August 27, 1961.

²⁵ Abstract of Title, April 23, 1934.

²⁶ Abstract of Title, September 1921.

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property Salt Lake County, Utah County and State

Burtons hired Paul Paulsen to build the house. ²⁷ ²⁸ Paulsen was also an up-and-coming businessman who had recently formed Paulsen Construction, a Utah business now in its fourth generation.

The home was completed in 1923.²⁹ They lived there until about 1930 ³⁰when health and work considerations took them to Los Angeles. It is the only one of Burton's Utah residences that still exists in its original state and retains historical integrity. Burton's previous house at 1227 East 900 South, in the Gilmer Park area, still exists but was significantly altered in 1944.³¹

Burton designed their one-and-a-half story, 3,500 square-foot house set towards the back of the property, situated behind thick woods of native trees. The house is intimate, human scaled. The only expansive portion is the great room, which has a 12-foot high Tudor arch ceiling and a row of three French doors leading out to a terrace. In the winter the French doors capture all of the winter sunlight; in the summer the house is protected from the sun by a bank of native black willow trees that circle around the house to the west.

According to historian Paul L Anderson:

"It was a one-of-a-kind house built at the height of his career at that point. Built on a oneand-a-half acre site, it was an unusually elegant house in French style with a high ceiling in the great room. But it's interesting – he could have made it look more strongly like one of those traditional Tudor or Colonial styles that were popular in the nice American neighborhoods in the post-WWI era. He could have designed a half-timber or a colonial – he was perfectly competent. But he chose not to. It's purely speculation why. I think he was still a modernist at heart -- maybe didn't want to live in an antique-looking house. He chose to build a very simple house."³²

Subsequent Owners

The house has seen six owners in the ensuing 88 years. Taylor and Vera Chamberlain and their daughter, Louise, lived in the house from 1931 until 1934. Taylor Chamberlain operated a bond firm in Salt Lake, and took a mortgage for the house for \$6564 in 1934. He moved soon after that to Washington D.C. when he was appointed a financial examiner for the Public Works Administration.

Chamberlain sold the house to Folke Alarik Myrin in 1936 for \$7650. Myrin married Margaret Ross that same year and, after a four-month European honeymoon, planned to make their home in the Cottonwoods.³³ They lived there briefly; he had cattle ranches in Argentina, New Mexico, and Eastern Utah. They had one child during that period, Inga-Lisa. It is thought that Myrin made several upgrades to the home at that time which he listed in a real estate advertisement -- the copper roofs, the attic "Knotty-pine Gun and Tackle Room," the "servants' quarters" build-out

²⁷ See Figure 3. Brick with "Paulson" written on it.

²⁸ Martha Weijland Paulsen (wife of Paul Paulsen). Interview by author, 1990.

²⁹ Salt Lake County Tax Archives

³⁰ Salt Lake City Directories

³¹ NRHP listing, Gilmer Park Historic District.

³² Paul L. Anderson, Ibid.

³³ The Salt Lake Tribune, September 25, 1936.

Name of Property

above the garage, and the 10-foot mirror in the great room. He put the house on the market for \$14,000 in 1939. ^{34 35}

Myrin sold the house to Mary Lynch Murphy for an unknown amount in 1941. Murphy was a recent widow with three young daughters -- Marian Courtney, Genevieve, and Muriel; and a nanny, Norma Wolf. A side note: in 2005, Wolf, who was then 89-years-old, came down the lane to ask the current owners to see the house. She said she had very dark memories of her time there as a nanny. Mary Murphy was depressed at the loss of her husband and of her life in Chicago. She essentially left the rearing of the children to the young nanny. Even at her age, Wolf insisted on climbing the steep Norwegian staircase so she could revisit the attic that had been her quarters for a few years (the previous owner, Myrin, referred to it as the gun and tackle room). She gazed out the north window and recalled watching the girls from there, dressed up in their little riding habits, riding their horses through the empty fields as far as she could see.

Murphy sold the house to Alexander and Helen Anderson in 1945 for \$6000. Alexander was a manager at Daynes Jewelry and sang in the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. Helen was raised by her grandmother who was the wife of Wilford Woodruff, the 4th President of the LDS Church. Then she lived with her aunt and uncle, Heber J. Grant, the 7th President of the LDS Church. Their children Bonnie, Judith, Lynda, Barbara and Alexander Woodruff lived there. For decades the property was known in the neighborhood as "Woody Acres," named for their son who was called Woody.

In 1988 a widowed Helen Anderson sold the property for \$255,000 to Hank and Kim Duffy, the current owners. (After selling prices had toggled between \$3000 and \$7650 for 65 years, this was an enormous increase for the Burton House.) Hank is an emergency physician at Intermountain Medical Center and Kim is a journalist. Their children, Liam and Claire, grew up at "Wit's End," as they named the place after moving there. From the moment the Duffys saw the house in 1988 they valued the design, the quality, and the setting of the Burton House. For nearly three decades they have worked to protect the integrity and the layers of history of the place.

9. Major Bibliographical References

³⁴ *The Salt Lake Tribune,* February 24, 1939.
³⁵ See figure 2.

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property Salt Lake County, Utah County and State

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Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property Salt Lake County, Utah County and State

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Walter Scott Weiler House, http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm/ref/collection/coa/id/3116

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 #_____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property <u>1.61 acres</u>

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

| (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places) | - |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 40.652905° | Longitude: -111.829336° |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or UTM References Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927

or

NAD 1983

1. Zone:

Easting:

Northing:

| Burton, Harold W. and | Evelyn, House | | Salt Lake County, Utah County and State |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------|--|
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: | |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: | |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: | |

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

Legal description

Beginning at a point 19.34 chains East of the south-west corner of Section 10, Township 2 South, Range 1 East, Salt Lake Meridian, running thence North 45 degrees 30' East 2.50 chains, thence East 1.54 chains, thence South 34 degrees West 2.20 chains, thence South 5 degrees 37 ½ ' West 5.74 chains, thence West 2.50 chains, thence North 11 degrees 15' East 5.72 chains to place of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries are the original (and current) parcel boundary for the property.

11. Form Prepared By

| name/title: Kim Hancey Duffy/own | er | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| organization: | _ | |
| street & number: 2195 Walker Lane | | |
| city or town: Holladay | state: Utah | _ zip code: <u>84117</u> |
| e-mail_kimhancey@me.com | | - |
| telephone:_801/209-3566 | | |
| date: <u>April 20, 2017</u> | | |

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.

Burton House is the center parcel

Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah County and State



0 Feet

250 Feet



Harold & Evelyn Burton House Holladay, Salt Lake County, Utah Latitude 40.652905° Longitude -111.829336°



0 Feet

250 Feet



Harold & Evelyn Burton House

Holladay, Salt Lake County, Utah

Latitude 40.652905° Longitude -111.829336°

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah County and State



0 Feet

60 Feet

Harold & Evelyn Burton House Holladay, Salt Lake County, Utah Latitude 40.652905° Longitude -111.829336°



0 Feet

60 Feet



Harold & Evelyn Burton House

Holladay, Salt Lake County, Utah

Latitude 40.652905° Longitude -111.829336°

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property Salt Lake County, Utah County and State

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: Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House

City or Vicinity: Holladay

County: Salt Lake

State: Utah

Photographer: Kim Hancey Duffy

Date Photographed: February/May, 2017.

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

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property



Photograph 1 of 19. West and south elevations. Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 2 of 19. South and east elevations. Camera facing northwest.

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property



Photograph 3 of 19. East and north elevations. Camera facing southwest.



Photograph 4 of 19. North elevation. Camera facing south.

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property



Photograph 5 of 19. North and west elevation. Camera facing southeast.



Photograph 6 of 19. West and south elevation. Camera facing northeast.

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property



Photograph 7 of 19. North and west elevation. Camera facing southeast.



Photograph 8 of 19. Setting, camera facing southeast.

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property



Photograph 9 of 19. Stable, camera facing northwest.



Photograph 10 of 19. Coop, camera facing northeast.

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property



Photograph 11 of 19. Woods, camera facing south.

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property



Photograph 12 of 19. Woods, camera facing north.



Photograph 13 of 19. Great room, camera facing west.

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property



Photograph 14 of 19. Great room, camera facing east.



Photograph 15 of 19. Kitchen, camera facing southeast.

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property



Photograph 16 of 19. Library, camera facing southeast.

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House



Photograph 17 of 19. "Norwegian Staircase." Camera facing west.

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property



Photograph 18 of 19. Attic "gun and tackle room." Camera facing south.



Photograph 19 of 19. Servants Quarters kitchen above garage. Camera facing south.

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property



Figure 1 of 6. Drawing from the original Harold W. Burton Abstract of Title, 1921.
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10900 OMB No. 10240018

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah County and State



Figure 2 of 6. The Salt Lake Tribune, real estate advertisement, February 24, 1939.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10900 OMB No. 10240018

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House Name of Property

Property Owner information:

Salt Lake County, Utah County and State



Figure 3 of 6. Photo taken 2011 of a brick with "Paulsen" written in pencil, found beneath the terrace during renovation.



Figure 4 of 6. Interior of Burton House great room left, Memorial House right.

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form NPS Form 10900 OMB No. 10240018

Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah County and State



Figure 5 of 6. Photo taken in 1988 of the north facade showing the former screened porch and the former copper roof.



Figure 6 of 6. Photo taken in 1988, after sanding, showing the underlying lime paint.



















































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

| Requested Action: | Nomination | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Property Name: | Burton, Harold W. and Evelyn, House | | |
| Multiple Name: | | | |
| State & County: | UTAH, Salt Lake | | |
| Date Rece 6/23/20 | | st: Date of 16th Day: 8/2/2017 | Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List: 8/7/2017 |
| Reference number: | SG100001440 | | |
| Nominator: | State | | |
| Reason For Review | | | |
| Appeal | | PDIL | Text/Data Issue |
| SHPO Request | | Landscape | Photo |
| Waiver | | National | Map/Boundary |
| Resubmission | | Mobile Resource | Period |
| X Other | | TCP | Less than 50 years |
| | - | CLG | |
| X Accept | Return | _Reject8/7/ | /2017 Date |
| Abstract/Summary Comments: | Criterion B in the area of Arc 1923, was designed by prom The French Eclectic-style ho of the architect's period reviv remaining in the community with the LDS Church, both d upon his return to Utah as C significant contributions to the Church through his exempla | hitecture. The two-and hinent Utah architect Har ome, surrounded by dens val design vocabulary an of Holladay. Burton was uring his early career wh hief Supervising Archite- te built environment of U ry designs and progress | ignificant under National Register one-half-story, brick residence, built in rold W. Burton as his primary residence. se mature landscaping, is representative ad one of the few extant historic houses is best known for his work in association hile he was living in the house, and later ct for the LDS Church. Burton made tah and the broad reach of the Mormon sive architectural vocabulary. This ect and retains the strongest integrity. |
| Recommendation/ Criteria | Accept National Register Cr | terion B. | |
| Reviewer Paul Lu | usignan | Discipline | Historian |
| Telephone (202)3 | 54-2229 | Date | 8/7/2017 |
| DOCUMENTATION | : see attached comments | : No see attached S | LR : Yes |



GARY R. HERBERT Governor

SPENCER J. COX Lieutenant Governor

Julie Fisher Executive Director Department of Heritage & Arts

TO:



Brad Westwood Director



June 15, 2017

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief National Register of Historic Places Mail Stop 7228 1849 C St, NW Washington, D.C. 20240

- FROM: J. Cory Jensen, National Register Coordinator Utah State Historic Preservation Office
- Harold & Evelyn Burton House, Salt Lake County, National Register of Historic RE: Places nomination

JUN

2 3 2017

Nati, Reg. of Toutone Places

National Park Service

Mr. Loether,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination form for the Harold & Evelyn Burton House to the National Register of Historic Places. The other disk contains the photograph image files of the property in TIF format. Should you have any questions, please contact-me at coryjensen@utah.gov or 801/245-7242.

Thank you J. Cory Jensen

Enclosures:

- CD with PDF of the NRHP nomination form and correspondence/additional info 1 1 CD with electronic images (tif format)
 - 1 Physical Transmission Letter
 - 1 Physical Signature Page, with original signature
- Other:

Comments:

Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review The enclosed owner(s) objection(s) do do not constitute a majority of property owners. Other:

