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3 CLASSIFIC	ATION				
CATEGORY DISTRICT X_BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT	OWNERSHIP PUBLIC X_PRIVATE BOTH PUBLIC ACQUISITION IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED PROPERTY	STATUS .XOCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGE ACCESSIBLI .XYES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRIC NO	E D	PRES AGRICULTURE X_COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	ENT USE MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENC RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:
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7' DESCRIPTION

CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK	ONE
EXCELLENT GOOD X_FAIR	DETERIORATED RUINS UNEXPOSED	UNALTERED X_ ALTERED	¥_ORIGINAL MOVED	SITE DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Lollin Block is constructed of stone foundation and brick superstructure which is covered with gray plaster, scored to give the appearance of smooth, cut The building contains three floors with a one-story addition at the back. stone. The front facade is four bays wide and has a flat parapet wall. The roof is flat. The ground floor has been remodeled and consists of two doors and an irregular arrangement of metal-framed glass bays. The original first story cornice has been concealed by a flat sign panel. The second and third stories retain their original facade appearances. The facade at the second floor has four equally-sized square bays with 1/1 double-hung sash windows. Window trim features a surrounding of egg and dart bound with classical cartouches at the two upper corners of the bay opening. Above the square windows is the bas-relief incription, "1894", The third floor level is articulated by a dentiled belt course, above which are four Roman-arched window bays. The mullions separating the bays have engaged round pilasters and Ionic Columns which give the appearance of supporting the moulded arches. The cornice is bracketed, dentiled and moulded and contains cartouches and the name, "LOLLIN." The parapet wall has recessed panels and a slightly overhanging ledge. The front facade is perfectly symmetrical.

Only the first floor of the Lollin Block is presently being used. The upper floors will require rewiring and extensive repairs before reuse. The current owners have no **restoration** plans at present.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD PREHISTORIC 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699	AR ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC AGRICULTURE XARCHITECTURE	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH community planning conservation economics education	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE MILITARY	RELIGION SCIENCE SCULPTURE SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799 .X1800-1899 1900-	ART X_COMMERCE COMMUNICATIONS	ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRYINVENTION	MUSIC PHILOSOPHY [:] PoLifics/Government	THEATER TRANSPORTATION OTHER (SPECIFY)
SPECIFIC DAT	res 1894	BUILDER/ARC	HITECT Richard K.A. K	letting

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

John Lollin, for whom the Lollin Block was constructed in 1894, is an interesting figure in Utah's History. Converted along with his parents to the Mormon Church in his native Denmark, he made the difficult crossing (a crossing that had left his mother and two younger brothers dead) to Utah in 1857. Instead of joining his father and sisters in a settlement on the southern Utah frontier, he chose to stay in Salt Lake City where he became a successful business= man. The Lollin Block, the middle of three connected turn-of the-century business blocks in downtown Salt Lake City is a worthy reminder of a man who spent nearly six decades in business on Salt Lake City's Main Street. Architecturally, the block documents the Neo-Classical Revival styling of prominent Utah architect, Richard K.A. Kletting.

History

The Lollin Block was constructed in 1894 for John Lollin. The building, designed by Richard K. A. Kletting and costing \$13,000, was a fifteen-room business block. The main and second floors were rented for various business purposes while the third floor was occupied by the Lollin family as their private residence.

John Lollin was born on January 3, 1840, in Blanch, Denmark. In 1857 he and his two sisters left Denmark for Utah to rejoin their parents and two younger brothers who had left the previous year. Once Lollin reached Omaha he learned that his mother and one brother had died at St. Louis and the other brother while crossing the plains. Although saddened by this news, Lollin and his two sisters continued on to Utah arriving in Salt Lake City September 9, 1857. While his two sisters and father moved to Southern Utah, John Lollin remained in Salt Lake City where he was employed in the Salt Lake house by James Townsend. Later he was hired as a clerk by Feramonz Little. He became partners in a hotel business with Frank Devey, then operated the Arcade restaurant in partnership with James Glade. Finally he purchased the property at 129 Main Street and operated the Lollin Saloon. The Saloon and investments in mining proved successful, and in 1894 the Lollin Block was constructed on property purchased from William Jennings in 1871.

The street floor of the Lollin Block was leased to the Davis Shoe Company from 1901 until 1913; the Hudson Bay Fur Company from 1915 to 1965; Music City and the G.E.M. Music Store from 1965 to the present. From 1924 to 1929 Mrs. Ella Stickney Becker ran a millinery shop on the main floor along with the Hudson Bay Fur Company. The space was also shared with Shihadeh Gabriel who sold art goods from 1925 to 1927.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Manly & Litterzl, eds., Utah, Her Cities, Towns & Resources, 1892

Deseret Evening News, April 5, 1915, p.5.

Salt Lake City Directories, 1969 to 1970 Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1895, April 6,1915, p. 14. Salt Lake County Recorder's Office Records.

10GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

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GPO 892.453

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



CONTINUATION SHEET SIGNIFICANCE ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE TWO

The second floor was used primarily as business offices with several dentists renting space beginning with Dr. James B. Keysor shortley after the building was completed until 1931; Dr. Mark D. Bringhurst 1931 to 1951; Dr. Edward W. Ward 1938 to 1943 and Dr. Calvin E.Calwson from 1955 to 1957.

The third floor was the residence of John Lollin until his death on April 4, 1915. His wife, Diantha Mayers Lollin, occupied the residence until her death on May 8, 1934. Their son, Carl D.,lived in the building until 1960. Since 1960 only the main floor of the building has been used.

Architecural HIstory

The Lollin Block is situated between the Karrick Block (NR), built in 1887, and the Keith-O'Brien Building (NR NOM), built in 1904, considered together, the three buildings reflect architectural styling in Salt Lake City commercial building during three continuous decades. Both the Karrick Block and Lollin Block were designed by Richard K.A. Kletting considered Utah's most prominent architect from 1885 through 1915. Born and trained in Germany, Kletting migrated to Salt Lake City in 1883 and almost immediately rose to the top of his profession due to his excellent designing and engineering abilities. While the Karrick Block is essentially a Victorian work, the Lollin Block demonstrates Kletting's favored bent for classical revivalism. Architect of the Neo-Classical Revival Salt Palace and Utah State Capitol, Kletting also utilized traditional Roman arches, modified Ionic column-mullions, bracketed and dentiled cornice, egg and dart banded window trim and decorative cartouches in the Lollin Block. Although modified at the gound floor level, the upper facade of the Lollin Block is well preserved, including the original "1894" inscription.