

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCERS use only

received **JAN 23 1980**
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic South Temple Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number South Temple Street 100 East-1350 East ___ not for publication

city, town Salt Lake City ___ vicinity of congressional district 02

state Utah code 049 county Salt Lake code 035

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Various owners - see attached sheets

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Records Office

street & number City and County Building

city, town Salt Lake City state UT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1976 federal state county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state UT

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The East South Temple Historic District consists of that part of South Temple Street from State Street (100 East) to Virginia Street (1350 East) containing 10 1/2 large blocks on the south and 20 small blocks on the north. The street slopes gradually from east to west, and marks the boundary between the flatter areas of the original settlement and the steeper "dry bench" of the Avenues to the north. South Temple was the first stately residential boulevard in Utah. The district consists of that part of the street which continues to display many fine old homes of both architectural and historical significance. A variety of buildings exists in the district, including large mansions, carriage houses, churches, commercial and office buildings, a school, hospital, medical clinics, clubhouses, apartment buildings and gas stations. The density of buildings per blockscape ranges from 1 to 12 with an average of 4.7 buildings per block elevation. Natural and geographic features are not prominent in the district.

Types, styles and periods of architecture: The district consists primarily of large, high-style residences built from the late 1880s through 1915. There are also a few small vernacular residences which survive, though moderately altered, as remnants of the street's pioneer period. Larger buildings before 1930 include major religious architecture (cathedral of the Madeleine, First Presbyterian Church, Masonic Temple), as well as large, significant apartment projects (Eagle Gate, Maryland). A number of buildings have been erected along South Temple Street since the historic period. Some of these, particularly the earlier structures, are architecturally compatible with the period buildings. Many of the most recent larger structures are inconsistent with the residential character of the street.

A large number of architectural styles are represented on South Temple. Many of the buildings are the best examples of their styles in Utah, as well as the best residential work of the architects who designed them. Examples include:

Chatequesque: Kearns Mansion, Carl M. Neuhausen
Victorian Romanesque: Cathedral of the Madeleine, C.M. Neuhausen
Gothic Revival: First Presbyterian Church, Walter E. Ware
Queen Anne: Emmanuel Kahn House
Classical Revival: Enos Wall Mansion, Richard K.A. Kletting;
Keith-Brown Mansion, Frederick A. Hale
Shingle Style: Markland House, Frederick A. Hale
Renaissance Revival: Alta Club, Fred A. Hale

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Prairie Style: Ladies Literary Club, Ware and Treganza

Egyptian Revival: Masonic Temple, Scott and Welch

Colonial Revival: Terry House, Henry Ives Cobb

Scale: The period residences range from one to three stories in height. The few early vernacular structures are small in scale while some of the mansions contain four tall levels, 30 rooms, over 20,000 square feet of floor area and are massively scaled. The two churches and the Masonic Temple are also large in scale. The clubhouses are of residential scale. The early stores are two to three stories in height while the apartment buildings have an average of three stories. Some of the later intrusions, especially the Bonneville Apartment and some of the office buildings, are overscaled and are visually obtrusive.

Proportions: Due to the heterogeneous nature of the district's architecture, proportions vary widely. Generally, the majority of significant buildings are more vertical than horizontal in character, though there are exceptions.

Materials: A great variety of building materials is apparent in the district. Exterior materials include red sandstone (First Presbyterian Church), oolite and Indiana limestone, (Kearns Mansion)), granite (quartzite), numerous kinds and colors of brick, terra cotta (Elks Club), stucco and half-timbering, wood siding, shingles, cast stone, structural and ornamental concrete, pressed metal, cobblestone and many others. Roofing materials include wood shingles, slate, tile, asphalt and other coverings such as sheet copper. Ornamentation is represented in many materials including stone, wood, glass, tin, iron, plaster, terra cotta, brick and cast stone.

Interior materials are even more varied than those on the exteriors. Rare stones, tile, woods, fabrics, glass and other more exotic materials were imported from throughout the world and are fairly common in the historic South Temple buildings.

Decoration: The buildings in the East South Temple District are replete with decoration. Each of the more than twenty styles represented in the district has its own ornamental detailing and decoration (see style examples given above). Columned porches, classically bracketed and dentiled cornices, corbeled brickwork, rusticated and carved stonework, leaded glass windows, finials of many types, towers, cupolas, bay windows, dormers, classically pedimented gables, and applied ornamentation in the form of

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cartouches, swags, inscription plaques, foliated scrolls, carved faces and full figurines are extant. Fancy wood decoration produced by scrollsaws, lathes and moulding planes is common throughout the district. For many of the simply-massed buildings, ornamentation relieves the hard forms. Photographers and painters frequent South Temple because of its reputation for fine detailing.

Workmanship: Because the buildings in the district were constructed by the city's most affluent people, the price of skilled labor and rich materials was not a limiting factor for many. Consequently, the workmanship in the district is the finest that could be obtained at the time. Utah's best craftsmen built their masterpieces on South Temple.

Design quality: Most of the buildings on South Temple were designed by architects. In fact, South Temple is not only the showplace of Utah's most prominent architects, but features designs of well-known out-of-state architects as well. Many buildings are examples of pure styles and some instances are the best examples of certain styles in the state. Some may feel the designs found on South Temple are excessive, opulent, and overly flamboyant. Though this may be the case, the architecture there is a direct reflection of late 19th century times--its largesse, arrogance and Victorian grandeur. During its historic period, the area's best designers were employed on the street.

GENERAL PHYSICAL RELATIONSHIPS OF BUILDINGS TO EACH OTHER AND TO THE ENVIRONMENT

Facade lines: The front facade of the typical South Temple building is set back 25 to 30 feet from the street. While some, particularly the oldest structures and the mansions, are set further back on their lots, it appears that setback requirements were established early in the street's history. The regularity of the facade line is paralleled by uniform rows of trees, light posts and sidewalks along some sections of the street. As commercial buildings were erected on South Temple, some were permitted to violate the old setback law and located close to the sidewalk. For the most part, however, the facades of the churches, clubs, commercial structures, apartments and homes on South Temple are set well back from the street.

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Street plans: South Temple is now 72 feet wide (from curb to curb) completely straight, and inclines gradually from west to east. The only other street in the district is Haxton Place, and one-half block long residential street cul-de-sac which runs south from South Temple. Haxton Place was purchased in 1909 by James T. Keith, a dentist and laid out by an Englishman, Thomas G. Griffin, who is said to have modeled the shed after Haxton Place in London. The street is a simple cul-de-sac with two pairs of stone pillars at the entrance, and is distinguished by the variants of Colonial Revival styles built there. South Temple was historically Salt Lake City's major east-west axis street and forms the boundary between two neighborhoods where two different street grids meet.

Parks: Two parks are located on South Temple, both on the south side of the street. Reservoir Park is found between 1300 East and Virginia streets and is situated on the easternmost block in the district. The other park is actually a grass field used as a playground for Wasatch School, and is probably the result of demolition of historic homes. It is located between two groups of houses on the block between 1100 East and 1200 East streets.

Open spaces: In addition to the parks, several mansion properties in the western part of the district feature large open spaces. This is due to the originally low density of two to four buildings per block, which has been maintained on some blocks. Other open spaces have been created by removing historic buildings for parking lots to serve new office buildings. The extreme width of the street creates a large corridor of open space which extends the entire length of the district. This space, framed along most of the way by tall, deciduous trees, helps to give the street a stately, boulevard quality.

Structural density: As shown on the attached sketch map, the density on South Temple varies from one to fourteen buildings per block. While the numerical density is least in the west part of the district, the buildings are generally much larger there. East of 900 East Street, the homes are smaller, more closely grouped and have smaller sideyards. The original density of South Temple (when it was known as Brigham Street) was low, usually one or two buildings per block. The present higher density reflects the change in street character from suburban to urban.

Planting: East South Temple is distinguished by sections of mature landscaping planted during the historic period. The street

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is lined with 60-80' broadleafed trees, primarily maple and plane trees. These occupy the planting strip between the street and sidewalks. Some of the private lots retain their original site plan. Large trees, shrubs, and flower gardens are arranged in both formal and informal patterns, since South Temple has historically been the city's most landscaped street. With recent construction, some large gaps in the street canopy have occurred.

Other features: Natural and geographical features have little impact on the street, except that the buildings on the north side of the street are elevated above those on the south side due to the gradual incline of the Avenues bench to the north. Other features which add to the street's scenes of historicity are the several fancy, two-story carriage houses which are generally set off to the side and rear of the more prominent mansions, the stone curbs and hitching posts, iron hitching rings, and carriage steps made of stone and featuring the names of the original owners. Wide, walled walkways and stairs of stone, wrought iron fences and gates, old lampposts, flagpoles, yard urns and masonry walls are among the other period elements which add to the historic quality of the district.

BUILDING TYPES FOUND IN DISTRICT

South Temple Street, east of 300 East Street, has historically been an area of large, single-family residences. Collectively, remaining residences continue to be the most significant historical element in the district.

As the street developed into a highly desirable residential boulevard, supporting public and commercial structures were erected along the street. A neighborhood was created. An elementary school, hospital, three churches, several commercial and office buildings, clubhouses, apartment houses and gas stations appeared, mostly after 1900. The above variety of uses still exists on the street, although residential structures, whether or not still used as residences, continue to dominate the streetscape.

**GENERAL CONDITION FOR BUILDINGS: RESTORATION OR REHABILITATION
ACTIVITIES, ALTERATIONS**

At the time they were built, the mansions of South Temple employed the state's finest architects and builders. In many cases,

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the best building materials available were used. Despite these conditions, even the most costly and carefully constructed buildings have experienced deterioration. Due to the unfortunate selection of Utah's soft limestones and sandstones, the local freeze-thaw cycle, sulphur dioxide pollution and other deteriorating forces have caused spalling and exfoliation of many exterior masonry surfaces. Intending to provide a measure of protection, many exterior facades have been painted, particularly on homes with brick and wood surfaces.

South Temple has maintained its position as Utah's most stately residential street and is distinguished from its surrounding by its large mansions, carriage houses and mature landscaping. The street marks the north boundary of an old, residential area of SLC known as Central City. While this area contains a few scattered mansions, it largely consists of smaller, unpretentious middle-class homes. The large blocks and wide streets from this neighborhood run into and terminate at South Temple.

The area to the north, which consists of blocks only one-fourth this size of those found in Central City, is known as the Avenues. An old upper-middle class neighborhood which is built on a steeply inclining bench, the Avenues is characterized by fine, medium and large-sized residences from the Victorian Era, as well as a few small vernacular houses from the Mormon pioneer settlement period, and modest bungalows and pattern book homes dating after 1915. The Avenues' narrow north-to-south streets terminate at the north side of South Temple.

The east boundary of the district is Virginia Street. It is here that South Temple, in its role as a major boulevard, ends. East of Virginia Street, it is interrupted by an oval planting strip and, then continues through the Federal Heights neighborhood before ending up at the northwest corner of the campus of the University of Utah.

To the west, South Temple terminates at the Union Pacific Depot. The street between State Street and the Depot is a commercially developed area and is therefore of a different character than the residential part of the street continued in the East South Temple District. The western part of South Temple includes Temple Square (National Historic Landmark), the Devereaux Mansion (National Register), but consists mainly of large apartment houses, office buildings, hotels and retail stores and several intruding newer structures.

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The district concentrates on the portion of the street associated with the development of aristocratic residences during the mining boom years.

ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Archeological potential is low in the district due to the fact that the properties along South Temple and the street itself have undergone many grade changes over the past 130 years. The likelihood of finding undisturbed ground that would yield significant archeological material is minimal. There may be a few lots which have been relatively undisturbed since the construction of homes after the 1880s. These lots may have potential for historical archeologists interested in recapturing information from the Victorian period and later.

LIST OF ALL BUILDINGS CONTRIBUTING TO THE CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT

All buildings contributing to the character of the district are shown by location on the accompanying sketch map. The enclosed black and white photographs show the quality and type of many of the representative contributing buildings. Below is a quantitative analysis of the contributing buildings.

Total buildings of all types and ages in the district, 178.
Total contributing buildings of all types and ages, 136.
Total non-confirming intrusions of all types and ages, 42.

LIST OF NONCONFORMING INTRUSIONS WHICH DETRACT FROM THE INTEGRITY OF THE DISTRICT

Like many historic districts, East South Temple Street is marred by numerous intrusions of various qualities. The intrusions are qualitatively and quantitatively analyzed in the summary shown below.

There are two major types of intrusions in the district:

- (1) Historic buildings, which have been altered, and
 - (2) Newer buildings which have been constructed since the period the district achieved its greatest historic significance.
- Within both of these general types, there are examples of conforming and non-conforming intrusions. Almost all of the alterations of the period buildings, however, have been sensitively done inasmuch as

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public and owner consciousness of the significance of the street has existed for several decades.

Of greatest visual impact are the non-conforming newer buildings in the district. These take on a variety of forms and uses and include gas stations, small retail shops, moderate to large sized office buildings and a few large apartment buildings. Although some of the newer buildings are contextually compatible in terms of setback, size, scale, proportions, form, materials, and colors, several seem to have been designed with apparently no consideration of the existing environment. Recent efforts including a local landmarks ordinance in 1976, to gradually replace these structures with better, more sympathetic buildings, has begun to show signs of success.

Due to the large, closely spaced trees and heavy shrubbery along the street, some of the impact of the least desirable intrusions has been softened. The landmarks ordinance for South Temple has prevented some alterations to the historic fabric but has not prevented the demolition of several significant sites.

The nonconforming intrusions which detract from the integrity of the district are shown in the accompanying sketch map.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/humanitarian		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention				

Specific dates 1880s-1920s Builder/Architect N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

South Temple is significant as the first stately residential boulevard in Utah and remains today, much of it still residential, as a reminder of a lifestyle that is gone. It served as the only primary east-west route in early settlement days between the city and Red Butte Canyon, and Fort Douglas (established in 1862). The buildings which line this street from Third East to Virginia Street are unique reflections of some of the people who have greatly influenced the history and development of the state of Utah. Included in this group of people are: senators, governors, mayors and other political figures; mining men, who made their fortunes in the small mining towns surrounding the Salt Lake Valley and then used their new wealth to build impressive, ostentacious mansions for their families; and immigrant merchants who became financially successful. Along the street are many fine structures of both architectural and historical significance. The excellence of design and craftsmanship, the landscaping, and the diversity of periods and styles represented, sets the street apart from any other area of Salt Lake City.

South Temple includes some of the best work by Utah's major architects. Richard Kletting's all-concrete Classical Revival mansion for Enos Wall is one of the largest of Kletting's residential designs. Several of Frederick Hale's finest residences (including the Downey House, the Keith-Brown Mansion and the Markland house) and his Renaissance Revival Alta Club are on South Temple. Henry Ives Cobb, the New York architect who designed the Boston and Newhouse buildings on Exchange Place, did the Terry House, one of the most elaborate and academic Colonial-Georgian Revival houses in Utah. A number of other buildings on South Temple are among the very finest examples of their styles built in Utah and these include the Cathedral of the Madeleine, (C.M. Neuhausen) the First Presbyterian Church (Walter E. Ware), the Kearns Mansion (C.M. Neuhausen) and the Ladies Literary Club (Ware and Treganza). Two of the most architecturally significant apartment blocks are on South Temple, the Eagle Gate and the Maryland (Bernard O. Mecklenburg). The loss of significant buildings on South Temple, attributable in large part to the zoning changes of 1935 and 1959, shows the continuing prestige of South Temple addresses -- even though the newer architecture does not reach the standards of the old.

The appeal of South Temple is reflected in the decision of two religious groups to locate their most significant buildings there. Begun in 1889 and dedicated in 1909, the Cathedral of the Madeleine documents four aspects of Utah and western history. First, the

9. Major Bibliographical References

Lester, Margaret. Brigham Street, Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1979.
Salt Lake City Directories, 1890-1910.
South Temple Historic District, State Register Files, Utah State Historical Society.

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acree of nominated property ca. 119

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Salt Lake City North and Fort Douglas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2	4	2	5	0	7	0	4	5	1	3	3	9	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	2	4	2	5	0	8	0	4	5	1	3	2	4	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	2	4	2	8	1	2	0	4	5	1	3	2	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	2	4	2	8	1	2	0	5	4	1	3	3	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Both sides of East South Temple Street from State Street to Virginia Street. This boundary includes the highest concentration of remaining high style residential buildings on Salt Lake City's most important residential Street.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lois Harris, Preservation Historian/ Allen Roberts, Architectural Historian

organization Utah Heritage Foundation

date 4-14-78

street & number 355 Quince Street

telephone 533-0858

city or town Salt Lake City

state Utah

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer

date January 4, 1980

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: *Emma Jane Saye*
Chief of Registration

date

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Cathedral represents the missionary efforts of Catholicism in settling the American West. Second, much of the money used to build and furnish this edifice came from Catholic mining entrepreneurs who gained wealth through Utah's gold and silver mines beginning in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. Third, the structure, designed by architect Carl M. Neuhausen, is Utah's best example of academic Romanesque architecture. Fourth, the Cathedral symbolized the efforts of Bishop Lawrence Scanlan who labored as a missionary and prelate in Utah and the west from 1873 to 1915.

The First Presbyterian Church also decided about this time to build on South Temple. Like the Catholic Cathedral, First Presbyterian Church marks the coming of age of the Presbyterian community in Utah. Although Presbyterian mission schools and chapels were scattered throughout the state, and had played a pioneering role in promoting professional public education in Utah, their activities and buildings had been paid for from eastern sources. The First Presbyterian Church of Salt Lake City marked the maturation of a local Presbyterian congregation to the point at which they were financially independent of sponsoring missionary organizations. Their desire as a Presbyterian community within a Mormon stronghold was to erect an imposing and distinguished edifice that would reflect their church's established and growing importance in Salt Lake society by supporting the cost of construction as a congregation. The First Presbyterian Church of Salt Lake City signalled that it was now a wholly native institution within Mormon dominated Utah, and not dependent on infusions of members and money from outside sources.

The South Temple Historic District includes a significant deviation from the original plat of the city in Haxton Place. Purchased by James T. Keith, a Salt Lake dentist, Haxton Place is reportedly modeled after London's street of the same name and was laid out by Englishman Thomas G. Griffin. Although a simple cul-de-sac with two pairs of stone and iron pillars at the entrance, Haxton Place is distinguished by the unique variants of various Colonial Revival designs built there.

The appearance of the district has changed during its 130 year history as South Temple has evolved from a rural street in a small pioneer town to a stately residential and commercial boulevard in a large city. The following chronology outlines the development of the street from its beginning in 1847 to the present time.

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1847-1859

Salt Lake City streets were laid out according to Joseph Smith's plan for the City of Zion, with South Temple (also called Brigham Street) assuming a stature of importance as the major east-west axis. The early site plan specified setbacks road widths, density, land use and other elements now associated with modern zoning. The growth of South Temple was initially well-planned and orderly.

As originally surveyed, the street was very wide, had a graded dirt surface, dirt walks, a few hitching posts and, by 1860, 15-20 foot trees along the developed portion of the street which extended to 200 East. The eastern section of street, except for irrigation ditches, was undeveloped and rural.

Temple Square was developed in the early 1850s as the headquarters of the Church of Jeaus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The first tabernacle was built in 1851, the Temple Square Wall was built as a Public Works Project in 1855. The Great Temple was commenced in 1853. Eagle Gate was erected in 1859.

South Temple was the early commercial and economic center of the territory. The Tithing Yard, located on the north side between Main and State Streets, contained he Deseret Store, Tithing Office, mint, Deseret News Building, and tithing barns and storehouses. An important educational center, the Brigham Young School was built in 1859 between State and 200 South.

Properties on South Temple were distributed by lots drawn mostly by church leaders. Brigham Young took the lead in establishing South Temple as the city's most prominent residential street with the construction of the White House, (1848), Beehive House (1854) and Lion House (1856). Other Chuch leaders followed Young's example and constructed substantial homes near the prophet's homestead. To the west, the Devereaux House was built in 1857.

South Temple, as the center of territorial activities, became the site of the first architectural landmarks and the showplace for the works of Utah's finest craftsmen and designers. The talents of Truman O. Angell, William H. Folsom, William Ward, George Romney, Joseph Ridges and Ralph Ramsey were first displayed on South Temple.

Architectural styles during the 1850s was limited to adobe vernacular and Mormon variants of Federal and Greek Revival styles.

1860-1869

The land north of South Temple was wilderness in the 1860s. Much wildlife, i.e., rabbit, owls, grasshoppers, etc. lived along the street. Sego bulbs were abundant along the street and were

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eaten by the pioneers. Sage brush, sunflowers and service berry trees were ubiquitous. Locust and native box elder trees provided shade for the cattle which foraged on the north side of the street. A frog pond provided an early play area.

Development of the eastern portion of South Temple was slow. By 1860 there were only four houses east of the Brigham Young School on the north side of the street: The "Bell House" at the foot of A Street, and three "bleak looking two-story buildings," the homes of John, Adam and Joseph Sharp. The first home built east of Eagle Gate was the "Kay Corner," a two-story adobe "Salt Pile" (salt box style) building.

South Temple became important as the major traffic route between Fort Douglas and the city after 1862. During this period the roadbed was crooked and covered with deep, fine dust ground by wheels of military wagons and wagons going to Red Butte Canyon for building stone. Peddlers and merchants made frequent use of the street, which was also a parade route.

During the mid-1860s, gradual residential expansion east of Eagle Gate occurred. Adobe houses were built on corner lots and the spaces inbetween were filled with barns, gardens, orchards, and pastures for livestock. A new landscape element -- fences of rock and iron work -- marked the beginning of permanent civilizing efforts along this previously untamed stretch of road.

During the 1860s, commercial development expanded south of South Temple on Main and State Streets, leaving East South Temple a totally residential street, except for the 1 1/2 block long Indian Distribution Center established by the government on the south side of the street. Surprisingly, the largest, most prestigious homes built during the period were erected on hillside land in the Avenues and Arsenal Hill (Capitol Hill) areas, perhaps because land was cheaper, the view better and the environment more isolated than the now heavily-trafficked South Temple.

With the coming of the railroad in 1869, a flourish of new architectural styles and more sophisticated technology was brought to the territory and appeared in South Temple residences beginning in the 1870s. Early Gothic Revival and modest early Victorian homes began to provide a striking contrast to the more austere vernacular structures built previously.

1870-1879

Brigham Young, George A. Smith, Daniel Wells, and other church leaders continued to occupy the land near Temple Square. Eastern

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

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PAGE 5

South Temple, however, was settled by a heterogeneous population of Mormons and non-Mormons, (Gentiles). As Gentile merchants became wealthy, they purchased choice frontage on South Temple and built impressive homes.

The full force of Victorian architecture began to express itself on South Temple in the 1870s. The Gardo House, built in 1876 and designed by Joseph Ridges and William H. Folsom for Brigham Young's wife, Amelia Folsom, was a splendid French Second Empire monument, unfortunately razed in 1926 for the Federal Reserve Bank. Old adobe homes were gradually replaced with larger structures and lots were subdivided, reducing open spaces and eliminating orchards.

South Temple continued to be a major traffic way though the 1870s. On a typical day, "public hands," (workmen on the temple) could be seen carrying their tin lunch pails to work. Children walked to school and to the new tabernacle (built 1867) for celebrations. Parades featuring Ulysses S. Grant and later William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt (who led a charge of dashing, shouting Rough Riders) attracted the interest of local citizenry. Horse-drawn fire engines from Veteran Volunteer Fire Brigade, Wasatch No. 2, would hurry from the station at 4th East and South Temple.

Brigham Young, the major figure associated with South Temple, died in 1877, but not before seeing the realization of an earlier prediction that his namesake street would "eventually be the fine residence street of the city".

1880-1889

The gaslight era was no more evident than on South Temple. Earlier kerosene lights were replaced by gas lights supported by fancy metal standards. Electric lights appeared by 1900. Modern water and sewer systems were also installed in the 1890s, replacing the pioneer water ditches which had served for irrigation and culinary purposes.

1890-1899

The period from 1889-1893 marked the Utah Buiding Boom. Several fine residences in the new Victorian style -- Shingle Style, Chateausque and Eastlake -- were built. Perhaps the period of heaviest growth for South Temple was 1889-1901 when the nouveaux-riche mining, railroad and commercial tycoons built opulent mansions on the street. Government officials like Mayor James Glendenning also were attracted to the street. Towers, pinnacles,

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE 6

vast porches and balconies, carved stone decoration, stained glass windows and imported materials, styles and craftsmen characterized the period.

The old trees on South Temple, now large and overgrown, obscured the street view of many buildings, and trees were cut down and replaced with smaller trees. The old pioneer adobe homes and barns almost totally disappeared. The street was still dirt, but new wrought iron fences and fancy carriage houses improved the landscape.

The commitment to adhere to the old zoning rules were abandoned. Growth on South Temple continued in an orderly manner during the 1890s, but future generations would undo much of the carefully designed planning from this period. Well defined walks, planting areas, and curb and gutter originated in the 1890s.

1900-1910

Eastern South Temple's best known residences were built in 1900-1901. These include the mansions of Thomas Kearns, Enos Wall, and David Keith. Late Victorian and Neo-Classical Revival styles dominated the architecture.

The dirt street, for so many years an inconvenience, was finally paved, first with brick and later with asphalt, in the early 1900s. The old rock wall which surrounded the city and ran along part of South Temple was dismantled and the orchards totally disappeared. By this time, oxen, mule and horse teams were being replaced by gas-powered automobiles. Jitney auto busses were gone. The street had the contrasts of beauty and utility, its palatial mansions serviced by a network of metal tracks, telephone poles and a thick web of electrical wires.

Old church landmarks, including the Tithing Office, were replaced by the Bishop's Building and Deseret Gym on North Temple and Hotel Utah on South Temple. The homes of early church leaders were replaced by turn-of-the-century apartments and club buildings: Eagle Gate Apartments, Covey and Buckingham Apartments, B.P.O.E. (Elks) Club, the Alta Club and the University Club. The change in land use spread to the east where older homes were replaced by the Romanesque Catholic Cathedral and the Gothic Presbyterian church.

1910-Present

After seven decades of stable and relatively slow and controlled growth, South Temple experienced some major changes which ultimately resulted in the present awkward mix of old and new buildings. Zoning changes in the 1920s permitted commercial development on the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

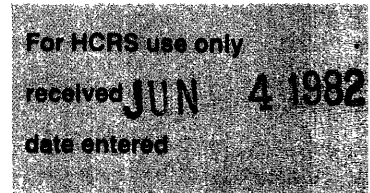
7

street. As prominent families aged and dispersed, and as the introduction of income taxes in 1913 reduced income, retaining mansions as single family residences became impractical. New zoning allowed higher residential densities. The physical result of these new ordinances was the demolition of old mansions and the construction of gas stations, office buildings, and apartments, and the remodeling of existing buildings to provide for new uses. The devastating effect of these short-sighted laws has only recently been resisted.

The appearance of the street itself changed during the teens. The two-level road was finally graded flat and the tracks and poles were removed. Electric lights on new metal truss posts were installed and still exist. The change in buildings has had the greatest impact, however. The battle between residential vs. commercial growth continues.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



South Temple Historic District, Salt Lake City

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

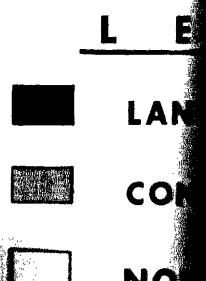
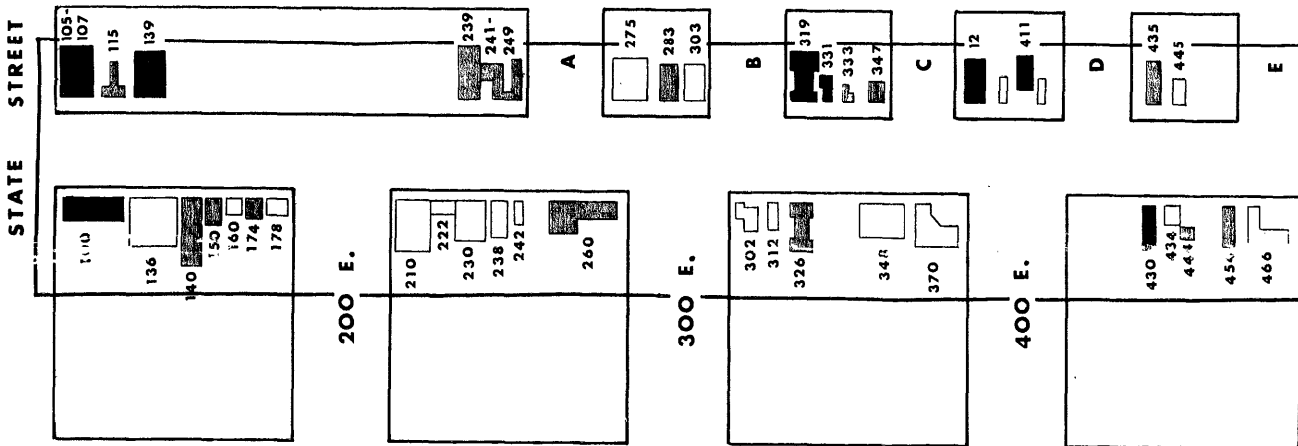
The South Temple Historic District includes all the properties on Haxton Place, a cul-de-sac which opens onto South Temple Street between 900 and 1000 East Streets.

JAN 23 1980

South Temple Historic District
List of Photographs

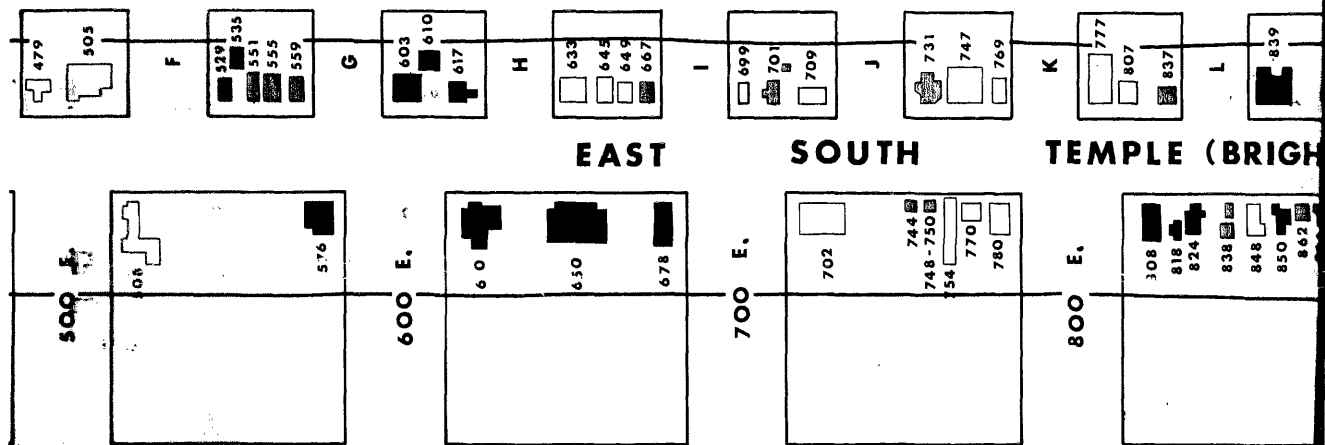
1. Cathedral of the Madeleine, 319 East South Temple, South facade
2. First Presbyterian Church, 12 C Street, South facade
3. Col. Enos A. Wall Residence, 411 East South Temple, South facade
4. David Keith Residence, 529 East South Temple, South facade
5. Thomas Kearns Mansion, 603 East South Temple, South facade
6. George Morris Residence, 701 East South Temple, South and East facades
7. Daniel Jackling Residence, 731 East South Temple, South facade
8. Maryland Apartments, 839 East South Temple, South facade
9. Grant-Walker Residence, 1205 East South Temple, South facade
10. Louis L. Terry Home, 1229 South Temple, South facade
11. Mayflower Apartments, 1283 East South Temple, South facade
12. Baker Electric Car Company, 430 East South Temple, North facade
13. Matthew H. Walker Home, 610 East South Temple, North facade
14. Masonic Temple, 650 East South Temple, North facade
15. Emanuel Kahn Residence, 678 East South Temple, North facade
16. Major George M. Downey Residence, 808 East South Temple, North & West facades
17. 824 East South Temple, North facade
18. Ladies Literary Club, 850 East South Temple, North facade
19. 19 Haxton Place, West facade
20. 22 Haxton Place, East facade
21. Pedar Franklin Residence, 1116 East South Temple, North facade

SOUTH HISTORIC



TEMPLE

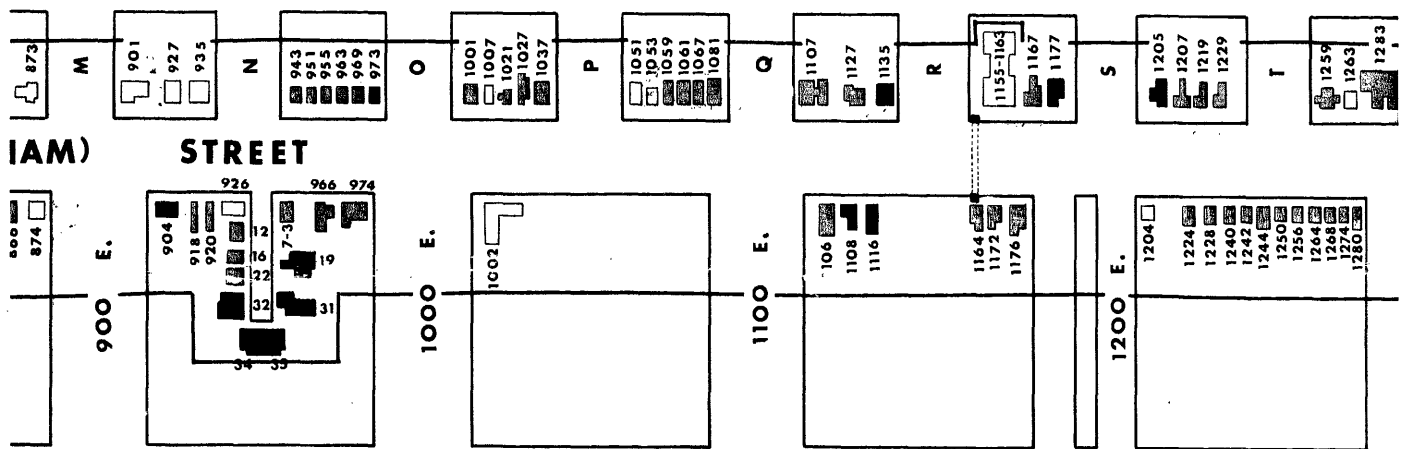
DISTRICT



G E N D

MARK
CONTRIBUTORY
CONTRIBUTORY





1309
1317
1321

VIRGINIA STREET

Researcher: Lois Harris
Date: January 25, 1978

Site No. SL 16 001

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 105-107 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: Eagle Gate Apartments T. R. S.
Present Owner: Zion's Securities Corporation UTM:
Owner Address: 40 East South Temple, SLC, Utah 84111 Tax #:

AGE CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: Susanna Emery Construction Date: 1902 Demolition Date:
Original Use: multi-family
Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial

Building Condition: Integrity:
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

STATUS

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

DOCUMENTATION

Photography:
Date of Slides: Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

"Silver Queen," Scrapbook, USHS Collection, 1902-1904, A633.
Deseret News, August 5, 1942, p. 16; August 6, 1942, p. 7; September 30, 1947.
Interview with Mrs. M. Stewart, USHS Librarian, July 25, 1978.

Architect/Builder: John C. Craig

Building Materials: Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:
(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

One of the largest and most distinguished of Salt Lake City's historic apartment buildings, the Eagle Gate employs simple decorative elements on the south and interruptions in the plane of the west facade to break up the large mass of the six and a half story brick building. The main facade on the south is divided into five bays, each containing three openings per floor (except for the top floor). The central bay projects slightly, and the cornice line is broken by a hipped roof dormer. The entrances on the south and west facades are marked by columned and bracketed cornices. The west facade is roughly symmetrical on either side of the entrance, with west facing apartments having large balconies.

--Thomas Hanchett



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This building was one of Salt Lake's first apartment houses. This and two other apartment buildings were built in the same area between 1900 and 1904. These houses were built as the need for close-in luxury housing increased. The apartments were spacious and the most modern available at the time.

This building was constructed on the site of Brigham Young's schoolhouse. The school was attended by Young's children and a select few "outsiders." The school was vacant through much of the 1890's and was sold to Mrs. Emery-Holmes by Brigham Young's daughter, Mrs. George W. Thatcher. In 1902 the school house was torn down to make way for this building. Mrs. Emery-Holmes also built the Louise-Grace-Emery Apartments on First Avenue (named after her daughter), the Eagle Gate Apartments (this name was originally used on the building on North State Street), and this building on South Temple Street, originally called the Brandsford Apartments and later changed to the Eagle Gate Apartments. The Brandsford Apartments were named after Mrs. Emery-Holmes' brother, John Samuel Brandsford, mayor of Salt Lake City from 1907 to 1912. When the building was purchased by Zion's Securities Corporation in 1947, the name was changed to the Eagle Gate Apartments.

This building was built by Mrs. Susanna Bransford Emery Holmes Delitch Engalitcheff, better known in Utah as the "Silver Queen." She was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1859 to Milford Bard and Sarah Ellen Cooper Bransford. The family moved to Park City, Utah, when Susanna was five years old. Her first husband was Albion B. Emery, former speaker of the Utah House of Representatives. The couple adopted a daughter, Louise Grace Emery and she was Mrs. Engalitcheff's only child. Mr. Emery died leaving his wife with a fortune in silver mining stocks. As part owner of Park City's Silver King Mine, she managed her stock wisely and became one of the richest women in the world. Her

JAN 23 1980

second husband, Col. Edwin F. Holmes bought the Gardo House, also known as Amelia's Palace, the home of Brigham Young's favorite wife. There she entertained royalty, politicians and society in a way that always made news. She kept a scrapbook which is full of articles about balls, teas, and receptions she gave at Amelia's Palace.

Col. Holmes died in 1927 and three years later she married a Serbian doctor, Radovan Nedelkov Delitch. Dr. Delitch died and in 1933 she married again. Her fourth and last husband was Prince Nicholas Engalitcheff of the Russian royal family. He died in 1935.

Mrs. Engalitcheff was rich, beautiful, and always part of high society. She traveled widely and was received by royalty around the world. Her travels and talents as a hostess made headlines.

She lived in New York and in the Berkshire Hills near Pittsfield, Massachusetts, after the Prince's death. She died in Norwalk, Connecticut, en route to Virginia on August 3, 1942. She was 83 years old at the time of her death.

The building is now owned by a subsidiary of the Mormon Church and has remained an apartment house.

Presented to Committee 4-25-74. Sailed. Wanted to see more apts.
Not selecting any for register.

EAGLE GATE APARTMENTS

(Bransford Apts.)

JAN 23 1980

Return to:

Kent Powell
Utah Historical Society
603 E. South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

UTAH HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

1. Name and address of site owner Zion's Securities Corporation

1020 Kennecott Building, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

EAGLE GATE APTS.

2. Address of site (street and city) 105 East South Temple

Salt Lake City, Utah

3. Original owner of site Brigham Young --1903 land was purchased from
estate by Susanna Emery Bransford Holmes.

4. Date when building was constructed 1903

5. Description of site (present condition and original description) _____

In 1903 the estimated cost was \$150,00 to construct "The Bransford"

The architect was John C. Craig, of Chicago who was also the the architect of the Louise Grace Emery Apartments (Presently the Canyon Road Apartments). The structure is 178 ft. long on the State Street side and 87 ft. on the South Temple side. Although on a single foundation and with a single roof, the building may really be considered as four large double houses connected by passages. The building exterior is a combination of buff pressed brick and white sanpete sandstone.. Mounting the center originally was an observation tower extending two stories above the main structure, into which the elevator of the building ran. *(Has since been removed)*

Above an exceptionally high basement (now used for retail establishments) there are four full stories and an attic. In the first, second and third floors there are 24 apartments of five and six rooms each. Every apartment has a small portico. Originally plans were that each family would have one servant and facilities were provided in the attic for servants. The fourth floor is divided into 16 suites of two and three rooms, each with bath, but with out kitchen facilities. For the residents of those apartments, a Cafe was provided in the basement. The basement was also designed for laundry room.

A special feature of the building is that there is not an "inside" room in the entire building -- all opening on the sides or into courts. Tradesmen having entrance to the houses at the rear stairs opening into the kitchens. The original interior finish was largely hardwoods with tiled floors in the entrance halls and corridors.

6. History of the site and individuals associated with it. (Use additional sheets of paper if necessary.)

The corner of South Temple and State Streets ranks with the Temple Block itself in its long, honorable and interesting history.

For years the property to the North of the Gate was the estate of Brigham Young and contained his homes, garden, school and other buildings necessary for the housing and support of a large number of people. The Eagle Gate Apartments are located where the Brigham Young School House was originally. It was first called the Emery-Holms Apartments after the first two husbands of the famed "Silver Queen", Susanna Bransford-Emery-Holms. A brother, John Samuel Bransford, Mayor from 1907-1912, supervised the construction. His son Wallace Bransford Sr., was the builder.

Upon the death of Brigham Young the property was given to Mrs. George W. Thatcher as part of her inheritance. In 1901, Mrs. Emery Holms bought the property from Mrs. Thatcher.

With the exceptions of modernizing plumbing and electrical facilities, i.e., kitchens and bathrooms, and enclosing many of the balconies, the building remains remarkably unchanged and in excellent condition.

7. Sources used in compiling the history. (Persons interviewed, books, diaries, family histories, newspapers, etc.)

Salt Lake County Recorder's Office
Scrapbook of Susanna Bransford, Emery Holms--- Historical Society Library
Salt Lake City Abstracts Book

8. Person compiling form:

Name Beth Jacobsen

Address 1983 East 9th South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84108

Telephone 582-7258

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: Cathedral of the Madeleine 319 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: Cathedral of the Madeleine T. R. S.
Present Owner: Roman Catholic Bishop of Salt Lake City UTM:
Owner Address: 333 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Ut 84111 Tax #:

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Construction Date: 1900 Demolition Date:

Original Use: Cathedral

Present Use: Occupants:

- Single-Family
- Multi-Family
- Public
- Commercial
- Park
- Industrial
- Agricultural
- Vacant
- Religious
- Other

Building Condition:

- Excellent
- Good
- Deteriorated

- Site
- Ruins

Integrity:

- Unaltered
- Minor Alterations
- Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation:

- Significant
- Contributory
- Not Contributory
- Intrusion

Final Register Status:

- National Landmark
- National Register
- State Register
- District
- Multi-Resource
- Thematic

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography:

Date of Slides:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Date of Photographs: September 1977
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

- Abstract of Title
- Plat Records
- Plat Map
- Tax Card & Photo
- Building Permit
- Sewer Permit
- Sanborn Maps
- City Directories
- Biographical Encyclopedias
- Obituary Index
- County & City Histories
- Personal Interviews
- Newspapers
- Utah State Historical Society Library
- LDS Church Archives
- LDS Genealogical Society
- U of U Library
- BYU Library
- USU Library
- SLC Library
- Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

USHS National Register File, November 20, 1970

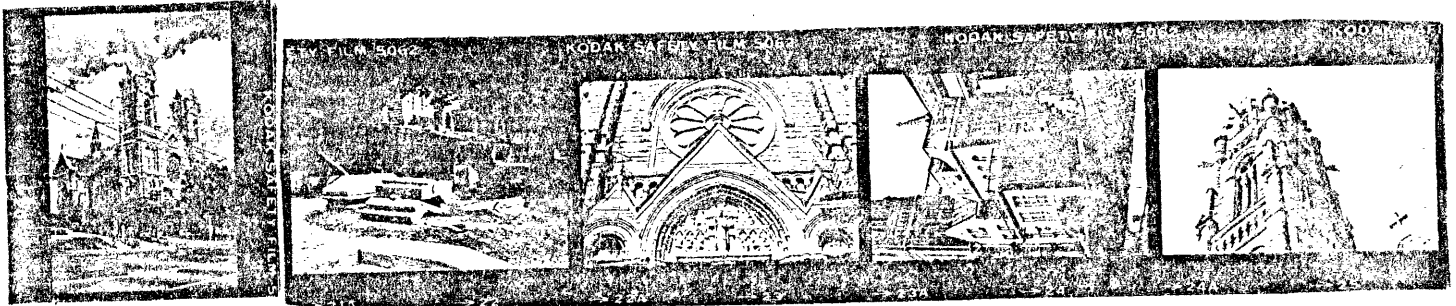
Architect/Builder: C. M. Neuhausen

Building Materials: Building Type/Style: Romanesque

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:
(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

See National Register nomination (attached).

This structure is built of Kyne gray sandstone with interior brick lining placed on a granite block foundation. The exterior is Romanesque and the interior is Gothic. The building is 190' X 103" wide at the transepts and 74' in the main hall. The floor apex is about 65' and the ridge of the main roof is about 100' high. The Sanctuary windows made by George Sotter of Pittsburg have been declared the finest treasures of the Cathedral. They represent the twelve apostles in symbolism. The stained glass windows in the body of the Cathedral were made in Munich. The Nave windows are 40' high and 6' wide. The Transcept windows are 35' high and 16' wide and represent the mysteries of the Rosary. The interior is deteriorating and the exterior is undergoing repair due to weathering.



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transporta' |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

The building is significant as an excellent example of the Romanesque architectural style in Utah, and as the major Catholic building in the state.

Built under the direction of Bishop Lawrence Scanlan, first Bishop of Salt Lake City, the cornerstone was laid July 2, 1900, and the building was dedicated August 15, 1909, by James Cardinal Gibbons. It was designed by architect C.M. Neuhausen, who also designed the Kearns Mansion, in a Romanesque style. The Cathedral is now undergoing an extensive restoration program to restore and repair the exterior stonework. It is on the National Register of Historic Sites.

C.M. Neuhausen, the building's architect, died before the building was completed. Salt Lake architect William Mecklenburg completed the building after Neuhausen's death.

JAN 23 1980

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Utah	
COUNTY: Salt Lake	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Cathedral of the Madeleine

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Cathedral of St. Mary Magdalene

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
331 East South Temple (B Street and South Temple)

CITY OR TOWN:
Salt Lake City

STATE: Utah CODE: 43 COUNTY: Salt Lake CODE: 035

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Roman Catholic Bishop of Salt Lake City

STREET AND NUMBER:
East South Temple and B Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Salt Lake City

STATE: Utah CODE: 43

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Salt Lake City and County Building

STREET AND NUMBER:
451 Washington Square

CITY OR TOWN:
Salt Lake City

STATE: Utah CODE: 43

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic Sites Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Utah Historical Society

STREET AND NUMBER:
603 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN:
Salt Lake City

STATE: Utah CODE: 43

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Utah
COUNTY: Salt Lake
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE.

The Cathedral of the Madeleine was designed by Architect C. M. Neuhausen; however, as he died before the structure was completed, Mr. Bernard O. Mecklenburg was hired to finish the Norman towers and roof. One peculiar feature in the building resulted from this change; namely, the clerestory planned by Neuhausen was eliminated and all three aisles were covered under a single roof.

The structure is built of kyune gray sandstone with interior brick lining placed on a granite block foundation. The exterior style is Romanesque. The interior is Gothic. Overall dimensions of the building are 190 feet in length, 103 feet wide at the transepts and 74 feet in the main hall. The floor apex is about 65 feet and the ridge of the main roof approximately 100 feet high.

The Cathedral received a set of bells in 1917, and possesses a fine organ as well. Perhaps its strongest qualities are the interior decorating. Although Bishop Scanlon had spent over \$43,000 on furnishings, it was under his successors that the major changes occurred. The task was given to Architect John Comes.

The Sanctuary windows, made by George Sotter of Pittsburg, have been judged by some to be the finest treasures of the Cathedral. They represent the twelve apostles in symbolism. The Nave windows are 40 feet high and 6 feet wide. The Transept windows, 35 feet high and 16 feet wide, represent the mysteries of the Rosary. Finally, the lovely Rose window, representing St. Cecilia, was modelled after one in the Toledo Cathedral of Spain. As a church program Epilogue states: "Its fine mural paintings by Felix Lief-tuchter and wood carvings by the William Ross Company compare favorably with the best in Europe. The stained glass windows in the body of the Cathedral were made in Munich; those in the Sanctuary by George Sotter of Pittsburg. The stations of the cross were painted by Robert S. Chase under the direction of Ralph Adams Cram. The warmth of color adds to the beauty of the devotional atmosphere of the Cathedral and few churches surpass it in the effectiveness of its interior."

fair

The interior of the Cathedral remains in generally good repair at present. However, the exterior evidences erosion from wind, water and pollution, and stabilization is needed.

The church still serves as the Bishop's Cathedral for the Salt Lake City Diocese, which includes all of Utah. Many parishoners have moved to the suburbs. Yet the Cathedral still rises proudly from Brigham Street (South Temple). It "stands as a Catholic contribution to the Utah heritage from its own cultural resources--a reminder of the roots of western man."

Interior remodeling by architect John Comes, 1917

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1889-1909

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <u>History</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cathedral of the Madeleine has a very interesting history in which four important facets of Utah and American history are expressed. First of all, it was designed by Architect C. M. Neuhausen, and demonstrates his attachment to H. H. Richardson's architecture, popular in America at the turn of the century. Some writers suggest that the influence of Sir Christopher Wren is also evident as a result of the Irish background of Bishop Lawrence Scanlon.

Secondly, the Cathedral represents the missionizing efforts of Catholicism in settling the American west. Fathers Antanazio Domingues and Silvestre Velez de Escalante were the first white men to explore into Utah. In addition, in 1776, the "Pious Fund" established by the early Jesuit Padre Kino and Father Salvatierra, for building churches in the Californias (1697), became available after more than two centuries of "controversy," following a ruling by the Hague Tribunal in 1902. Monies from these Jesuit funds were paid to the "Bishops of the Californias," of which \$124,080.54 were sent to the Salt Lake Diocese for building the Cathedral, a fitting tribute to the long and continuing impact of the Catholic missions on the American west.

Thirdly, much of the money used to build and furnish the Cathedral came from Utah mines, which also provided the first attraction for major Catholic emigration to Utah. Such names as David Keith, Thomas Kearns, Mrs. Mary Judge and others are among the contributors. The Father of Utah mining, General Patrick Connor, was a Catholic. Many of the thousands of miners who came to exploit Utah's minerals were and still are Catholics. Between 1873 and 1915 all were directly affected by the Cathedral builder, Father Scanlon.

Finally, the lovely Cathedral is the crowning, tangible monument to the extensive and effective labors of Bishop Lawrence Scanlon. Father Edward Kelly had been assigned to Salt Lake City in 1866, and his successor, Father Patrick Walsh, came in 1871. They had purchased land and built the first Catholic Church in Salt Lake City, yet the edifice retained a debt of \$6,000 when Scanlon arrived in 1873.

Under Scanlon's direction, churches were built in most of the mining and larger communities of Utah. He planned and supervised the construction of all parishes in Utah before his death [redacted], and all charitable and educational institutions as well, including All Hallows College, St. Mary's Academy, St. Ann's Orphanage, and Holy Cross Hospital.

The Cathedral itself evolved slowly. In 1889, land was purchased from Don Carlos Young for about \$39,000. Ground was broken on July 4, 1889, but the cornerstone was not laid until July 22, 1900. By 1907 the building was almost finished except for the spires. At that time Bernard O. Mechlenburg was hired as a new architect. Construction was completed and the structure

(continued on attached page)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cathedral of the Madeleine (File, Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.)

The Reverend Robert J. Dwyer. The Story of the Cathedral of the Madeleine. (Salt Lake City; published privately, 1936)

The Reverend Louis J. Fries. One Hundred and Fifty Years of Catholicity in Utah. (Salt Lake City: Intermountain Catholic Press, 1926), pp. 25-42, 71-77.

The Very Reverend W. R. Harris. The Catholic Church in Utah . . . (Salt Lake City: Intermountain Catholic Press, 1909)
(continued on attached sheet)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		40°	46'	12"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		11°	52'	52"
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1.2

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Melvin T. Smith

ORGANIZATION: Utah Historical Society DATE: November 20, 1970

STREET AND NUMBER: 603 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN: Salt Lake City STATE: Utah CODE: 43

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name: Milton L. Weilenmann
Title: Utah State Liaison Officer
Date: November 20, 1970

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:
Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

JAN 23 1980

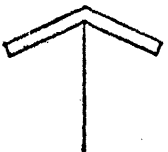
BOUNDARY LINE

PARKING

B STREET

RECTORY

SOUTH TEMPLE STREET



CATHEDRAL of the MADELEINE

331 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE ST
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

LATITUDE : 40° - 46' - 12"
LONGITUDE : 111° - 52' - 52"

DATE : MAY 1970
SCALE : 1" = 40'



CATHEDRAL of the MADELEINE
 331 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE ST
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

LATITUDE : 40° - 46' - 12"
 LONGITUDE : 111° - 52' - 52"
 CITY ENGINEERING MAP

DATE : MAY 1970

SCALE : 1" = 2,200'

Researcher: Lois Harris
Date: November, 1978

Site No. SL 16 009

JAN 23 1980

Utah State Historical Society Historic Preservation Research Office Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 331 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot

Name of Structure: T. R. S.

Present Owner: Roman Catholic Bishop of Salt Lake City UTM:

Owner Address: 333 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Ut 84103 Tax #:

AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: Roman Catholic Bishop Construction Date: Demolition Date:
of Salt Lake City

Original Use: Bishop's Residence

Present Use: Occupants:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | | |

Building Condition:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Site |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | |

Integrity:

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Alterations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Major Alterations |

STATUS

Preliminary Evaluation:

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contributory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Contributory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intrusion |

Final Register Status:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Landmark | <input type="checkbox"/> District |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Resource |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Thematic |

DOCUMENTATION

Photography:

Date of Slides:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abstract of Title | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Directories | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Church Archives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plat Records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biographical Encyclopedias | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Genealogical Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plat Map | <input type="checkbox"/> Obituary Index | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U of U Library |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tax Card & Photo | <input type="checkbox"/> County & City Histories | <input type="checkbox"/> BYU Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building Permit | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Personal Interviews | <input type="checkbox"/> USU Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> SLC Library |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Maps | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utah State Historical Society Library | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Telephone interview with Monseigneur McDougall, November 15, 1978.
Cathedral of the Madeleine, National Register File, USHS.
Salt Lake Tribune. January 1, 1891.

Architect/Builder:

Building Materials: sandstone

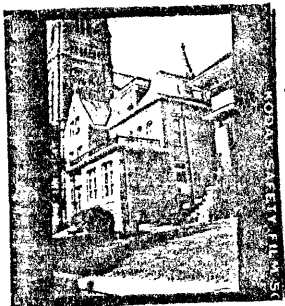
Building Type/Style: Residential/Richardsonian Romanesque

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

Although without some of the details of the Romanesque Revival--round arches, colonettes, towers--the rectory's design is based on the massive, picturesque character essential to this style.

Rusticated stone is used even for the sills and lintels. The dentiled cornice is done in wood rather than stone, common in this style. The roof, following the assymetrical plan, is both gabled and hipped.



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This building is a significant religious structure on the street.

It was built in 1890, nine years before ground was broken for the Cathedral of the Madeleine which stands directly to the west. In 1890 Bishop Laurence Scanlan acquired the land on which this rectory and the Cathedral were to be built. The rectory is made of the same gray sandstone as the Cathedral according to the only building record available (Salt Lake Tribune, January 1, 1891). This is a twenty-one room brick and stone bishop's residence. The building has always been used as a rectory.

Researcher: Lois Harris
Date: Sept., 1978

Site No. SL 16012

JAN 23 1980

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 12 C Street SLC, Utah 84102 Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: First Presbyterian Church T. R. S.
Present Owner: First Presbyterian Church Corporation UTM:
Owner Address: 12 C Street SLC, Utah 84102 Tax #: 04-134-1

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: First Presbyterian Church Construction Date: 1903 Demolition Date:
Original Use: church
Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial
Building Condition: Integrity:
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography: 1978 Date of Slides: Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

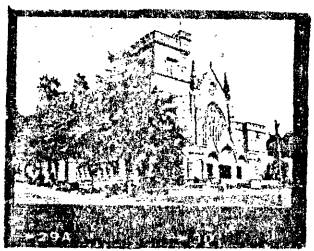
Salt Lake Tribune, June 5, 1902; Oct. 27, 1957; April 20, 1968;
USHS State Register Files,

Architect/Builder: Walter E. Ware

Building Materials: _____ Building Type/Style: Gothic Revival

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:
 (Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

See State Register Nomination.



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This is one of Salt Lake Citie's most impressive Church structures, and one of the best examples of academic Gothic Revival.

In November 1871 the First Presbyterian Church was organized in Salt Lake City with eleven members. The original church building was located on Second South and Second East Streets. Between 1901 and 1902 plans for a new church on C Street and South Temple were drawn up, and in June, 1903 the cornerstone was laid. The church was completed and the sancturay first used in May, 1906. The final cost of the building was \$160,000. A Pipe organ was installed in 1911 at the cost of \$8,600. The Presbyterian Church College was also located on the property until 1913, when it moved and became Westminster College. In 1955 the building was remodeled and enlarged to include a small chapel, a women's parlor, a large dining room, new choir, scout, office and classrooms, an auditorium and restrooms. A 2,000 pipe organ was also added. In 1968 floodlights were installed to illuminate the building's facade. The congregation presently includes about one-thousand members.

JAN 23 1980

STATE OF UTAH
DIVISION OF STATE HISTORY
HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

County
SALT LAKE

(Type or Print - Complete Applicable Sections)

1. NAME

Common: **FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

and/or Historic:

2. LOCATION

Street and Number or Other Description of Location
12 "C" street (South Temple and "C" st.)

City, Town, or Township
Salt Lake City

State: **UTAH** Code: **49** County: **Salt Lake** Code:

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
		Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Zoning (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

Owners Name: **FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CORPORATION**

Street and Number: **12 "C" street**

City or Town: **Salt Lake City** State: **Utah** Zip Code: **84103** Code:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, Etc.: **Salt Lake City and County Recorder**

Street and Number: **Salt Lake City and County Building**

City or Town: **Salt Lake City** State: **UTAH** Zip Code: Code: **49**

Approximate Acreage of Nominated Property: **3/4 of an acre, 3,327.5 sq. yards.**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Title of Survey Records: **Book "52" of Deeds and Transfers, page 500 y**

Date of Survey: **1901** Federal State County Local

Depository for Survey Records:

Street and Number:

City or Town: State: Zip Code: Code:

County
Site Name
Date

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	(Check One) Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(Check One) Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	(Check One) Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Describe the Present and Original (if known) Physical Appearance

The building is an English-Scottish gothic revival style. The exterior material used for the original building was red butte stone, and for the addition was the same kind of stone but the color is a little bit lighter, because the quarry was in Park City instead of the Butte Canyon quarry for the original stone. Another part of the addition was built in red brick and the basement of reinforced concrete. The ornamental work is terra-cotta.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS :

Single detached unit.- Rectangular original floor plan and with a rear wing addition.- Single tower on the west corner of the facade.- Three stories.- Full basement area of common bond brick in the interior and red cut stone on the exterior as the rest of the building.- Cut stone coursed.- Natural texture of stone.- Belt coarse around the building and water table.- Buttresses and same with pinnacles.- Date stone.- Cross gable roof shape.- Metal roof material.- The chimney of the original building was on the exterior back and after the addition the chimney is in the center toward north.- Single chimney stack and the material is the same as the building (red stone).- The eaves are a parapet crenellated type of stone.- The roof trim is a decorated verger close type.- The three main windows (31 ft. x 18 ft.) are located on the second floor, facing south, west and east. They are center pointed or gothic style, with a moulded trim surrounding them of stone. The west side window has a continous sill and the east and south windows have a lugsill, all of stone. The windows have stained glass and they are fixed.- The majority of the other windows are gothic type and the rest are rectangular forms.- The main entrance is situated on the south side of the building and it is a multi entrance (3 doors) in gothic style or center pointed, with a moulded trim of cut stone. The main doors are vertical plain type.- The main entrance has a double staircase.- The interior items of interest are the main rooms (2 sanctuaries among others) and the tower.- In 1957 there was a wing addition on the north side of the building.- The total building has 10 exits (2 on the east, 3 on the west and 4 on the south).- For lot size refer to the enclosed - lot size diagram.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 19th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 1st Qtr. 3rd Qtr. 1st Qtr. 3rd Qtr.
 2nd Qtr. 4th Qtr. 2nd Qtr. 4th Qtr.

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Political <input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/ <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	Philosophy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____
Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Invention <input type="checkbox"/>	Science <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Architecture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____
Art <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Social/ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Communications <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Theater <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Music <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	_____

STATEMENT OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Include Builder/Architect, Original & Subsequent Owners, Dates, Events, Etc.)

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in Salt Lake City, on November 12, 1871 with eleven charter members. On October 11, 1874 the building which was to serve the membership for 31 years was completed at the northeast corner of Second South and Second East.

When the old structure became inadequate for the congregation, a building committee was appointed on January 7, 1901. Rev. William Paden, moderator and Elders: Casley, Lyne, Martin, McMillan, Pierce, Tworney and Weir selected amongst themselves, and appointed Pierce, Lyne and McMillan as the building committee. Elder Weir became the chief contributor to the building fund.

Initially the committee planned to build on the original church property, but after further study they found the property inadequate for the future needs of the church. On February 24, 1901 a new site was proposed. The property is located at the northeast corner of South Temple and "C" street, and was purchased from Mr. Ancel Newhouse at a price of \$ 28,500.

On February 20, 1901 plans for a church were submitted by four architects. The architects were: Francis Coltes, L.B. Valk of Los Angeles, F.A. Hale, and W.E. Ware. All four propositions were considered, but W.E. Ware's plan was selected for further study. On February 24, 1902, the building committee selected W.E. Ware's plan (a Salt Lake City architect), and on May 21, 1902 the congregation unanimously agreed with the committee's choice. Plans for the construction of the new church were begun and Mr. Campbell was selected as the contractor for the building.

The initial funds available were about \$ 80,000 and the final cost of the building was \$ 160,000.

The corner stone was laid on June 4, 1903.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (DOCUMENTS, PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS, NEWSPAPERS)

Salt Lake Tribune: June 5th, 1902; October 27th, 1957; and
 April 20th, 1968.

Minutes from meetings at the First Presbyterian Church: January 7th
 and February 20th, 1901; and February 24th and
 May 21st, 1902.

Historical Summary printed by the First Presbyterian Church (1972).

Westminster College Archives (photographs).

Salt Lake City and County Records: May 25th, 1901.

NOI:

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	o ' "	o ' "	o ' "	o ' "		
NE	o ' "	o ' "	o ' "	o ' "		
SE	o ' "	o ' "	o ' "	o ' "		
SW	o ' "	o ' "	o ' "	o ' "		

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

State:	Code	County:	Code
State:	Code	County:	Code
State:	Code	County:	Code
State:	Code	County:	Code

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Miguel Aymerich and Guido Devita	Team No.	Signature: <i>Guido C. Devita</i>
<i>Miguel Aymerich</i>		Date: May - 1973
Street and Number: 1421 East 13th South 1996 South Wyoming St.		
City or Town: Salt Lake City	State: UTAH	Code: 49

12. LOCAL ORGANIZATION OR INTERESTS (INDICATE NAMES AND ADDRESSES)

Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/> Non-profit <input type="checkbox"/>

JAN 23 1980

STATEMENT OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE - continuation

On April 16,1905 the congregation marched from the old church to the new building and held services. The church was completed and the sanctuary first used on May 13,1906.

On October 10,1906 the east window was blown out, making the sanctuary unusable for a period of six months.

A pipe organ was installed on April of 1911 and the cost was \$ 8,600.

During the spring of 1946, a flood washed out part of the north wall and a retain wall was built the following year.

On October 25,1955, the building committee voted on a major remodelling and enlarging of the building. Plans were drawn up by the Salt Lake City architect Mr. Ken Eisenhart for a new chancel, small chapel, womens parlor, large dining room, new choir rehearsal rooms, new scout rooms, additional class room space, new office facilities, auditorium and restrooms. A two thousand pipe organ was also included. The projected cost was \$ 300,000.

On April 20,1968, floodlights were installed to illuminate the facade of the building.

At present (1973) the congregation numbers 955, and the church facilities are valued at \$ 1,167,000.

JAN 23 1980

Utah State Historical Society Historic Preservation Research Office Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 411 East South Temple Plat D Bl. 11 Lot

Name of Structure: Enos A. Wall Mansion T. R. S.

Present Owner: Corp. Press. LDS Church-Real Estate Division UTM:

Owner Address: 50 East North Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150 Tax #:

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Col. Enos A. Wall Construction Date: 1905 Demolition Date:

Original Use: residence

Present Use: Occupants:

- Single-Family
- Multi-Family
- Public
- Commercial
- Park
- Industrial
- Agricultural
- Vacant
- Religious
- Other

LDS Business College

Building Condition:

- Excellent
- Good
- Deteriorated

- Site
- Ruins

Integrity:

- Unaltered
- Minor Alterations
- Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation:

- Significant
- Contributory
- Not Contributory
- Intrusion

Final Register Status:

- National Landmark
- National Register
- State Register
- District
- Multi-Resource
- Thematic

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography:

Date of Slides:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

- Abstract of Title
- Plat Records
- Plat Map
- Tax Card & Photo
- Building Permit
- Sewer Permit
- Sanborn Maps
- City Directories
- Biographical Encyclopedias
- Obituary Index
- County & City Histories
- Personal Interviews
- Newspapers
- Utah State Historical Society Library
- LDS Church Archives
- LDS Genealogical Society
- U of U Library
- BYU Library
- USU Library
- SLC Library
- Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

- Sutton, Wain, ed., Utah A Centennial History. New York: Lewis Historical Pub. Co., 1949
- Utah State Historical Quarterly. Vol. 1-6, 1928-1933.
- Idaho Yesterdays. Vol. 14, 1920, p. 7.
- Deseret News. July 3, 1920, p. 7.
- Improvement Era. Vol. 23, part 2, p. 946.

5 ARCHITECTURE

Architect/Builder:

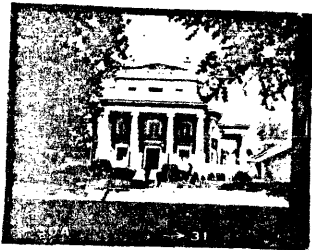
Building Materials:

Building Type/Style: Classical Revival

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

See State Register form.



6 HISTORY

Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This building is a good example of a well preserved classical revival structure. It was originally owned by Enos A. Wall, a successful mine owner in Utah and Idaho. Wall was born in Richmond, Indiana, in 1839. He had mining experience in Colorado and Montana before coming to Utah in 1868. Wall made headlines in Idaho in the 1870's and 80's where he was leader of the anti-Mormon political faction. In 1882 he was elected to the Idaho territorial legislature and was subsequently elected president of that body. Wall's anti-Mormon group was successful in outlawing polygamy in Idaho and preventing Mormon polygamists from holding public office there. After 1887 he primarily concerned himself with the Bingham Copper Mining District in Utah. He laid the foundation of the Utah Copper Company. He invented several mining related devices such as the Wall compressor. He died in this house in June, 1920.

The house was sold to the Jewish Community Center in 1926. It served in that capacity until 1950 when it was sold to the Pacific National Life Insurance Company. In 1961 it was bought by the LDS Church and has since been used as the LDS Business College. In 1974 two rectangular additions (one on each side) were added and attached to the building by a corridor.

STATE OF UTAH
DIVISION OF STATE HISTORY

JAN 23 1980

HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

County
Salt Lake

(Type or Print - Complete Applicable Sections)

1. NAME

Common: L.D.S. Business College
and/or Historic: Enos A. Wall Mansion

2. LOCATION

Street and Number or Other Description of Location: 411 East South Temple (D. St.)
City, Town, or Township: Salt Lake City
State: UTAH Code: 43 County: Salt Lake

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes: Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No: <input type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Acquisition: In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>		

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Zoning (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>		
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

Owners Name: Corp. of the Pres. of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
Street and Number:
City or Town: Salt Lake city State: Utah Zip Code: Code:

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, Etc.: City County Building
Street and Number:
City or Town: Salt Lake city State: UTAH Zip Code: Code: 43
Approximate Acreage of Nominated Property:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Title of Survey Records:
Date of Survey: Federal State County Local
Depository for Survey Records:
Street and Number:
City or Town: State: Zip Code: Code:

County
Site Name
Date

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	(Check One) Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(Check One) Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	(Check One) Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Describe the Present and Original (if known) Physical Appearance

Plan of residence

Basically traditional with an impressive street entrance and a well developed porte-cochere entrance to the main level.

Main floor

- Front Library - paneled in mahogany (now divided in 2 rooms)
- Drawing Room - elegant plaster ceilings & coves (also divid
- Middle Dining Room
- Foyer
- Main staircase
- Rear Kitchen
- Pantries
- Elevator
- Servants staircase

2nd floor

- 4 large bedrooms each with fireplace
- 2 childrens bedrooms

3rd floor Opens to roof promenade and view of city

- Ballroom
- Game room
- Guest bedrooms

Structure

Incorporated within is a brick residence built in 1880. Evidence of old brick residence in servant's tunnel shows creditable knowledge of steel framing & reinforced concrete. Front portion of structure is supported by short haunched pedestals resting on a continuous mat foundation.

Servants quarters - Tunnel from basement to the servants quarters over coach house has spiral staircase in concrete. Floors of first level appear to have been poured over welded cast iron grills which spanned from beam to beam. Hipped roof, while framed with steel channels has poured panels between the framework. Original equipment.

Elevator. Adjacent to main staircase.

Kletting introduced first electric elevator in the west in the Cullen Hotel in 1891. He presumably changed flat roof design on Wall Mansion to a hip in order to accommodate the mechanism of the Otis elevator installed 1905. Elevator still operating.

Vacuum Cleaning System. Outlets on each floor. Vacuum tubes terminate in servants' tunnel. System operated by five foot tall electrical contrivance "Spencer Turbine Cleaner Pat. 1905"- Cannot locate Turbine at present.

Ventilating - Was accomplished by dampered air vents in each room which were connected by ducts to a large chimney which acted as a gravity air conductor. Had steam heat.

JAN 23 1980

Interior

Sumptuous interiors of wood, marble and murals with delicate gilded plaster fretwork and polished bronze grill work. Concern with detail. Murals no longer in evidence. Plaster now only gilded in Ballroom

Present Condition

Wall Mansion has undergone quite a bit of adaptation for the use of the school. Entrance and foyer has been converted to a reception area. In rear of foyer is a bookstore to the right of the fireplace. Other additional rooms and lounge areas have been created in spaces which were originally hall ways and other portions of rooms.

On second floor the childrens bedrooms are used as offices and remain fairly well preserved. Leaded glass windows, leaded glass doors on book cases, interesting small fireplaces, tiled.

Many ceilings have been lowered and covered with accoustical tile with new lighting.

Basement has been converted from rough state to study and lounge area and therefore does not resemble original.

Servants quarters to the rear of the mansion are now faculty apartments w/ no and thus we did not have access. Shape of building represented on left. public access.

There is access to new addition West of Mansion from the Mansion itself having opened walls to do so.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (DOCUMENTS, PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS, NEWSPAPERS)

Sketches of Inter Mountain States (Picture of home under construction)
 Utah Idaho Nevada 979.2 SK2
 S.L. Mining Review July 30, 1909
 Bergsma, Donald J. Surprising Structure Behind a Classic Facade
 Western Arch & Engineer, May 1960 File No. C2-1
 (Reference numbers are for Historical Society Library)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	o ' "	o ' "		o ' "	o ' "	
NE	o ' "	o ' "		o ' "	o ' "	
SE	o ' "	o ' "		o ' "	o ' "	
SW	o ' "	o ' "		o ' "	o ' "	

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

State:	Code	County:	Code

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Team No.		Signature:	
			Date
Street and Number:			
P.O. Box 1881			
City or Town:		State:	Code
		UTAH	43

12. LOCAL ORGANIZATION OR INTERESTS (INDICATE NAMES AND ADDRESSES)

Incorporated <input type="checkbox"/>		Non-profit <input type="checkbox"/>	

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 19th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 1st Qtr. 3rd Qtr. 1st Qtr. 3rd Qtr.
 2nd Qtr. 4th Qtr. 2nd Qtr. 4th Qtr.

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Political <input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/ Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Historic <input type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	Science <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Invention <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>	Social/ Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Art <input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Theater <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Communications <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>		
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Music <input type="checkbox"/>		

STATEMENT OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Include Builder/Architect, Original & Subsequent Owners, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Architect - Richard A. Kletting Built 1905
 Sept. 21, 1905 W. D.
 Lizzie Rogers Sharp (widow of James Sharp)
 to Enos A. Wall \$25,000 consideration
 May 11, 1926 W. D.
 Wall Estate Inc. to Jewish Community Center
 Oct. 18, 1950 W.D.
 Jewish Community Center to Pacific National
 Life Assurance Co.
 June 2, 1961 W. D.
 Pacific National Life Assurance Co. to Corp.
 of the Pres. of the Church of Jesus Christ
 of Latter Day Saints.

Enos A. Wall - Mining magnate and greatly responsible for the development
 of the intermountain west.
 Born in Indiana in 1839.
 May have been first one to note copper discoloration on a hillside at
 Bingham in 1887. Disposed of holdings there-probably had no idea
 of conception of what the future held in store there.
 Enos A. Wall was inventor of the Wall concentrator.

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 529 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot

Name of Structure: Keith-Brown Mansion T. R. S.

Present Owner: Norrine T. Brown c/o Terracor UTM:

Owner Address: 610 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84103 Tax #:

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: David Keith Construction Date: 1900 Demolition Date:

Original Use: single family residence

Present Use: Occupants:

- Single-Family
- Multi-Family
- Public
- Commercial
- Park
- Industrial
- Agricultural
- Vacant
- Religious
- Other

- Building Condition: Integrity:
- Excellent
 - Good
 - Deteriorated
 - Site
 - Ruins
 - Unaltered
 - Minor Alterations
 - Major Alterations

STATUS 3

- Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
- Significant
 - Contributory
 - Not Contributory
 - Intrusion
 - National Landmark
 - National Register
 - State Register
 - District
 - Multi-Resource
 - Thematic

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography: Date of Slides: 1978 Date of Photographs:

Views: Front Side Rear Other

Views: Front Side Rear Other

- Research Sources:
- Abstract of Title
 - Plat Records
 - Plat Map
 - Tax Card & Photo
 - Building Permit
 - Sewer Permit
 - Sanborn Maps
 - City Directories
 - Biographical Encyclopedias
 - Obituary Index
 - County & City Histories
 - Personal Interviews
 - Newspapers
 - Utah State Historical Society Library
 - LDS Church Archives
 - LDS Genealogical Society
 - U of U Library
 - BYU Library
 - USU Library
 - SLC Library
 - Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Utah State Historical Society National Register File, January 28, 1971

Architect/Builder: Fredrick A. Hale

Building Materials: Cut stone Building Type/Style: Classic Revival

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This is an impressive house designed in the Classic Revival style. It is three stories high with a tile roof. The house is made of Sanpete oolite limestone. Four massive Tuscan columns support the homes portico. Each of these columns is 24 feet high and three feet in diameter.

One enters the home through the heavy wrought iron and glass doors, added by its second owner, Ezra Thompson. There is an octagonal foyer in the center of the first floor. It is of polished cherry wood and is 22' in diameter with an octagonal light well going up to the second floor ceiling. The well is surrounded by columns, arches and railing in the second story, affording a view of the lower hall. The ceiling of the second story is an ornamental chipped glass dome. Frosted white and yellow are its predominant colors. This massive work of art was made by Louis Tiffany and Company, as were the chandelier and newel lamp posts in the house. A Tiffany art glass window on the east stair landing depicts a garden scene.

All the rooms on the first floor open onto the octagonal corridor. Four sides of the octagon open onto two front parlors, a large oval dining room and a kitchen which has been remodeled into offices. The second floor is now used as offices but they still retain their fireplaces, chandeliers, and carved woodwork. The ballroom on the third floor was remodeled into an apartment in the 1930's and now serves as a conference room. The basement is now used as office space.

The carriage house has been totally remodeled. The aim of the remodeling here was the opposite of the goal in the mansion. New rooms created a new spacial arrangement for the area that was originally used as a stable. The architects have utilized the structures original wood truss as ornamentation for the upper storey and used laminated beams in the

Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This house is significant both historically and architecturally. It is a very well preserved example of the grand mansions which were common on South Temple Street at the turn of the century. Very few of these homes are still intact and the Keith-Brown Mansion hints at the long gone grandeur of the street. It was also the home of David Keith, one of Utah's silver millionaires and one of the original owners of the Salt Lake Tribune.

David Keith was born of Scottish parents in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, in May 1847, the thirteenth child of John and Margaret Ness Kieth. He was orphaned at 14 and was employed in the gold mines of Nova Scotia. At the age of 20 he was a foreman. Keith was lured to the gold mines of the west and worked in Nevada as a miner and then a pump man. In 1883 he came to Park City to work as a pump man and then a foreman in the Ontario mine.

Thomas Kearns was also a skilled miner and was quick to spot a vein which led to the undeveloped Mayflower mine. Kearns consulted with his friend David Keith and other associates John Judge, Albion Emery and Winsor Rice, and secured a lease on the Mayflower property. In a few months they struck a rich vein of ore and then leased the adjoining property -- Silver King mine. A company bearing that name was formed in 1892 with Keith as president and Kearns as vice president. When it was amalgamated in 1907 into the Silver King Coalition Mines, it had paid more than 10 million dollars in dividends.

Keith was highly regarded in Park City, and was elected to represent Summit County in the Constitutional Convention in 1894. Keith's business interests expanded over the years and he was associated with banks and railroads and helped organize the Keith O'Brien department store. In 1901 Kearns and Keith purchased the Salt Lake Tribune. In 1919 the Kearns estate purchased Keith's half interest in the newspaper.

Keith and Kearns had a good working relationship and were also friends. In their partnerships Keith held the more impressive title but Kearns controlled the operations.

(cont)

JAN 23 1980

529 East South Temple-1900

5. Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features: (cont.)

loft.

The furnishings used combine contemporary furniture with rare antiques. This has been done in an attempt to retain the historic and aesthetic quality of the home. A sunken garden has been added on the east side of the mansion, between it and the carriage house.

The mansion was designed by Fredrick Albert Hale. He was also the architect for the Alto Club, the Salisbury Mansion, the Salt Lake Public Library now Hansen Planetarium, the Continental Bank Building, and the University of Wyoming Administration Building. The Keith-Brown mansion is evidence of Mr. Hale's talent.



6. Statement of Historical Significance: (cont.)

Keith was married twice and had four children by his first wife and a son by his second wife, Mary Ferguson, whom he married in 1894. Little is known about the first Mrs. Keith, who is supposed to have left her husband for another man. When this happened Keith retained guardianship of his children. Keith's youngest daughter Margaret was a source of deep heartache for him. After returning from school in the East, she went into virtual seclusion for over forty years. In the 1970's a document explaining her behavior was published. It stated that at the age of sixteen Margaret was seduced by her adopted brother and gave birth to a son. The child was raised in the mid-West but she was told her child was dead. For the rest of her life she hid her face behind a heavy black veil at all times. In 1934 she committed suicide. The doctor who then examined her found a handsome face under the veils, and not a disfigured one as some had imagined.

The Keith family lived in his home until 1916 when he moved to the Hotel Utah. He died of pneumonia in April, 1918. Mrs. Keith died in May, 1919.

In 1916 the home was sold to Ezra Thomson, another mining magnate. Between 1939 and 1968 Thompson's daughter Norrine and her husband H. Ross Brown lived in the home. In 1968 Terracorr Corporation received a 25 year lease on the property. The company has since spent over \$250,000 on restoration and renovation.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

JAN 23 1980

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

Salt Lake

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

Keith-Brown Mansion and Carriage House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

529 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN:

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

CODE

49

COUNTY:

Salt Lake

CODE

035

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building	<input type="checkbox"/> Public	Public Acquisition:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	Yes:
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> In Process	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious			
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific			

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

H. Ross and Norinne Thompson Brown

STREET AND NUMBER:

777 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN:

Salt Lake City

STATE:

Utah

CODE

49

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

City and County Building

STREET AND NUMBER:

451 Washington Square

CITY OR TOWN:

Salt Lake City

STATE:

Utah

CODE

49

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

Historic Sites Survey

DATE OF SURVEY:

1969

Federal

State

County

Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

Utah State Historical Society

STREET AND NUMBER:

603 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN:

Salt Lake City

STATE:

Utah

CODE

49

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Utah

COUNTY: Salt Lake

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Keith-Brown Mansion is one of the more architecturally and artistically beautiful homes in Salt Lake City, Utah. Its basic pattern is renaissance architecture, yet its exterior reflects rather eclectic tastes. The carriage house is less pretentious. On the mansion, the front steps are flanked by four massive Tuscan columns, 24 feet high and three feet in diameter. One enters the home through heavy wrought-iron and glass doors, added by its second owner, Mr. Ezra Thompson.

Through the lobby one enters an octagonal-shaped room which extends two stories high and is capped by a gently-domed stained glass window. This area is now used as a reception center by Terracor Corporation. By day a sky light in the roof sheds light through the dome, while electric lights provide night lighting.

Solid cherry wood has been used in the octagon. On the second floor the open well is surrounded by columns, arches and railings, all of the same wood.

Opposite the main entrance on the first floor is a huge fireplace and mirror. To the left is an entry way from the side door on "F" Street and to the right is the staircase, added by Terracor Corporation. At the first landing is a beautiful stained glass window.

The other four sides of the octagon on the main floor open onto two front parlors, a large oval dining room and the kitchen, now extensively remodeled into offices. Second floor rooms, although used as offices, still retain their fireplaces, chandeliers and carved woodwork.

The ballroom on the third floor was remodeled into an apartment, but now serves as a conference room. In the basement, the plaster has been removed and the brick sandblasted. The area is also used for offices. The home has two bathrooms.

The carriage house has undergone major remodeling. The interior now houses offices, drawing tables and work rooms. However, the exterior is unaltered. Inside beams have been exposed to reveal the original construction.

All furnishings have been done with an attempt to retain the historic and aesthetic quality of the home. A sunken garden is being added on the east side of the mansion, between it and the carriage house.

The restoration and limited remodeling have been done with care. The beautiful structure retains its architectural quality. It illustrates an excellent use of an historic building for modern needs.

The mansion, not the carriage house, is the ⁷²¹⁰subject of this nomination. However, as the carriage house and the property on which it sits affects very definitely the mansion's historic and aesthetic setting, it is included within the boundary lines.

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian: | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 12th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

JAN 23 1980

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) Built 1900

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | Mining |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built of Sanpete limestone in 1898-1900, this three-story mansion was designed by Frederick Albert Hale, who was also architect for the Alta Club, the Salisbury Mansion, the Salt Lake Public Library (Hansen Planetarium), the Continental Bank Building, and the Administration Building for the University of Wyoming.

With wealth obtained from his interests in the Silver King Coalition Mines at Park City, Mr. David Keith built his lovely mansion on Brigham Street in Salt Lake City, where he lived with his wife and son until 1916. The property was then sold to Ezra Thompson, whose family lived in the home until 1939.

The Thompson's daughter, Norinne, then wife of H. Ross Brown, lived in the home between 1939 and 1968 when Terracor Corporation received from the a twenty-five year lease on the property. The company has since spent over \$250,000 in restoration and renovation. The company now uses it for business purposes.

This mansion and carriage house reflect the quality living in early twentieth century Utah, made possible because of the wealth of Park City's mines.

David Keith, the youngest of fourteen children, was born in Nova Scotia in 1847. Twenty years later he set sail for California to seek his fortune. His mining know-how and business acumen produced limited rewards there and in Virginia City, Nevada. Because he was an authority on water sumps, he was later employed at Park City, Utah in 1883. There, in cooperation with Thomas Kearns and others, he helped build the Silver King Coalition Mines Company, which extracted some ten and one-quarter million dollars worth of mineral between 1892 and 1907.

With this affluence, Keith and Kearns became influential in Utah, financing and publishing the new Salt Lake Tribune, building lovely homes, developing businesses, and making charitable contributions. Both men were members of Utah's Constitutional Convention.

Keith died in 1918. His wife followed in death soon after, leaving the business empire to their son, David.

The home is important because of its quality architecture, because it tells much of the mining wealth's story in Utah, and because David Keith was himself a prominent figure in the American West's history.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

American Biography: A New Cyclopedia (New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1933), pp. 53-55.
 E. V. Foblin, Salt Lake City Past and Present (Salt Lake City: E. V. Foblin, 1908) pp. 151-153.
 Sandra L. Kellogg, The Keith-Brown Mansion to be published.
 Sandra L. Kellogg, "Report on the Keith-Brown Mansion" (Salt Lake City: unpublished article in file of Utah Heritage Foundation, 1968).
 Wain Sutton, ed., Utah Centennial History (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1949), vol. 3, pp. 176-77.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES	
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "	40° 46' 11"	111° 52' 30"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		
SE	° ' "	° ' "		
SW	° ' "	° ' "		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 0.9

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Melvin T. Smith

ORGANIZATION: Utah Historical Society DATE: January 28, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER: 603 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____ CODE: _____

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____
 Title Milton L. Weilenmann
Utah State Liaison Officer

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date

M I N I S T E R O F I N T E R I O R A F F A I R S

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 535 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: Keith-Brown Carriage House T. R. S.
Present Owner: Utah Gas and Coke Company UTM:
Owner Address: c/o Mountain Fuel Supply, 180 East 100 South, SLC, Utah Tax #: 040102

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Construction Date: 1900 Demolition Date:

Original Use:

Present Use:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial | | |

Occupants:

Building Condition:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | |

Integrity:

- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Alterations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Major Alterations |

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation:

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contributory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Contributory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intrusion |

Final Register Status:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Landmark | <input type="checkbox"/> District |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Resource |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Thematic |

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography:

Date of Slides:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abstract of Title | <input type="checkbox"/> City Directories | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Church Archives |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plat Records | <input type="checkbox"/> Biographical Encyclopedias | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Genealogical Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plat Map | <input type="checkbox"/> Obituary Index | <input type="checkbox"/> U of U Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tax Card & Photo | <input type="checkbox"/> County & City Histories | <input type="checkbox"/> BYU Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Interviews | <input type="checkbox"/> USU Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> SLC Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Maps | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utah State Historical Society Library | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

USHS National Register File.

Architect/Builder: Frederick A. Hale

Building Materials: Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:
(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

See National Register Form, attached.



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This carriagehouse was built for David Keith to serve his stately mansion which is situated directly to the west of this building. David Keith was a wealthy man due to his interest in the Silver King coalition Mines at Park City, Utah. Mr. Keith and his family lived in the mansion until 1916 when the property was sold to Ezra Thompson. From 1939 to 1968 H. Ross and Norinne Thompson Brown lived in the home. In 1969 Terracor Corporation leased the property for 25 years. Terracor has since spent over \$250,000 restoring and renovating the mansion and carriage house as offices for the Environmental Design Group.

JAN 23 1980

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Utah	
COUNTY: Salt Lake	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Keith-Brown Mansion and Carriage House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
529 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN:
Salt Lake City

STATE Utah	CODE 49	COUNTY: Salt Lake	CODE 035
---------------	------------	----------------------	-------------

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
H. Ross and Norinne Thompson Brown

STREET AND NUMBER:
777 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN:
Salt Lake City

STATE:
Utah

CODE
49

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
City and County Building

STREET AND NUMBER:
451 Washington Square

CITY OR TOWN:
Salt Lake City

STATE:
Utah

CODE
49

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Historic Sites Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1969
 Federal
 State
 County
 Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Utah State Historical Society

STREET AND NUMBER:
603 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN:
Salt Lake City

STATE:
Utah

CODE
49

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Utah
COUNTY: Salt Lake
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Keith-Brown Mansion is one of the more architecturally and artistically beautiful homes in Salt Lake City, Utah. Its basic pattern is renaissance architecture, yet its exterior reflects rather eclectic tastes. The carriage house is less pretentious. On the mansion, the front steps are flanked by four massive Tuscan columns, 24 feet high and three feet in diameter. One enters the home through heavy wrought-iron and glass doors, added by its second owner, Mr. Ezra Thompson.

Through the lobby one enters an octagonal-shaped room which extends two stories high and is capped by a gently-domed stained glass window. This area is now used as a reception center by Terracor Corporation. By day a sky light in the roof sheds light through the dome, while electric lights provide night lighting.

Solid cherry wood has been used in the octagon. On the second floor the open well is surrounded by columns, arches and railings, all of the same wood.

Opposite the main entrance on the first floor is a huge fireplace and mirror. To the left is an entry way from the side door on "F" Street and to the right is the staircase, added by Terracor Corporation. At the first landing is a beautiful stained glass window.

The other four sides of the octagon on the main floor open onto two front parlors, a large oval dining room and the kitchen, now extensively remodeled into offices. Second floor rooms, although used as offices, still retain their fireplaces, chandeliers and carved woodwork.

The ballroom on the third floor was remodeled into an apartment, but now serves as a conference room. In the basement, the plaster has been removed and the brick sandblasted. The area is also used for offices. The home has two bathrooms.

The carriage house has undergone major remodeling. The interior now houses offices, drawing tables and work rooms. However, the exterior is unaltered. Inside beams have been exposed to reveal the original construction.

All furnishings have been done with an attempt to retain the historic and aesthetic quality of the home. A sunken garden is being added on the east side of the mansion, between it and the carriage house.

The restoration and limited remodeling have been done with care. The beautiful structure retains its architectural quality. It illustrates an excellent use of an historic building for modern needs.

The mansion, not the carriage house, is the ^{main} subject of this nomination. However, as the carriage house and the property on which it sits affects very definitely the mansion's historic and aesthetic setting, it is included within the boundary lines.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) Built 1900

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>Mining</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built of Sanpete limestone in 1898-1900, this three-story mansion was designed by Frederick Albert Hale, who was also architect for the Alta Club, the Salisbury Mansion, the Salt Lake Public Library (Hansen Planetarium), the Continental Bank Building, and the Administration Building for the University of Wyoming.

With wealth obtained from his interests in the Silver King Coalition Mines at Park City, Mr. David Keith built his lovely mansion on Brigham Street in Salt Lake City, where he lived with his wife and son until 1916. The property was then sold to Ezra Thompson, whose family lived in the home until 1939.

The Thompson's daughter, Norinne, then wife of H. Ross Brown, lived in the home between 1939 and 1968 when Terracor Corporation received from them a twenty-five year lease on the property. The company has since spent over \$250,000 in restoration and renovation. The company now uses it for business purposes.

This mansion and carriage house reflect the quality living in early twentieth century Utah, made possible because of the wealth of Park City's mines.

David Keith, the youngest of fourteen children, was born in Nova Scotia in 1847. Twenty years later he set sail for California to seek his fortune. His mining know-how and business acumen produced limited rewards there and in Virginia City, Nevada. Because he was an authority on water sumps, he was later employed at Park City, Utah in 1883. There, in cooperation with Thomas Kearns and others, he helped build the Silver King Coalition Mines Company, which extracted some ten and one-quarter million dollars worth of mineral between 1892 and 1907.

With this affluence, Keith and Kearns became influential in Utah, financing and publishing the new Salt Lake Tribune, building lovely homes, developing businesses, and making charitable contributions. Both men were members of Utah's Constitutional Convention.

Keith died in 1918. His wife followed in death soon after, leaving the business empire to their son, David

The home is important because of its quality architecture, because it tells much of the mining wealth's story in Utah, and because David Keith was himself a prominent figure in the American West's history.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

American Biography: A New Cyclopedia (New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1933), pp. 53-55.
 E. V. Foblin, Salt Lake City Past and Present (Salt Lake City: E. V. Foblin, 1908) pp. 151-153.
 Sandra L. Kellogg, The Keith-Brown Mansion to be published.
 Sandra L. Kellogg, "Report on the Keith-Brown Mansion" (Salt Lake City: unpublished article in file of Utah Heritage Foundation, 1968).
 Wain Sutton, ed., Utah Centennial History (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1949), vol. 3, pp. 176-77.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	° ' "	° ' "		40°	46'	11"
NE	° ' "	° ' "		111°	52'	30"
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 0.9

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Melvin T. Smith

ORGANIZATION: Utah Historical Society DATE: January 28, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER: 603 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN: _____ STATE: _____ CODE: _____

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title Milton L. Weilenmann
Utah State Liaison Officer

Date January 28, 1971

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

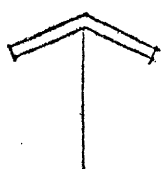
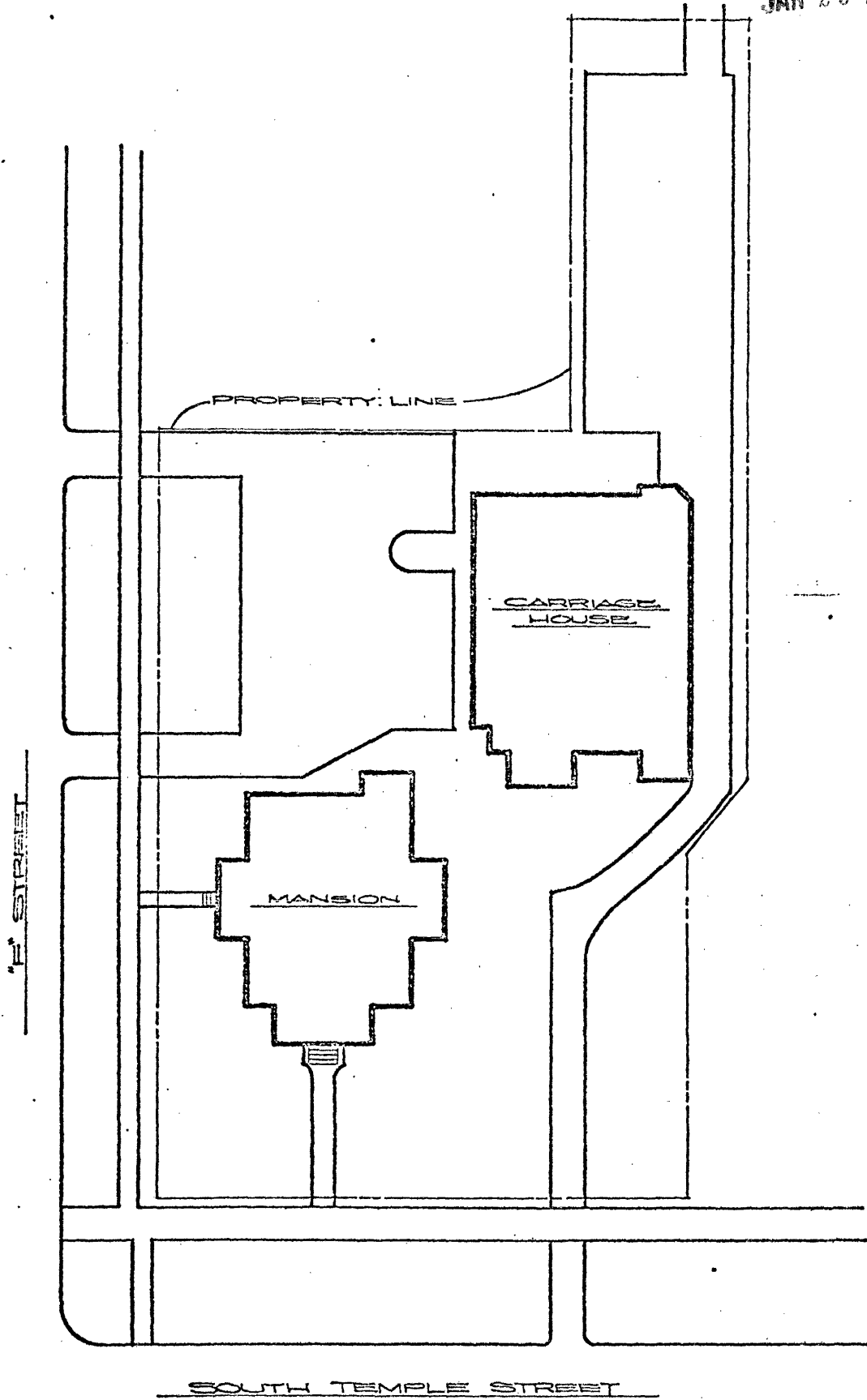
ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

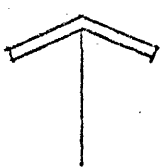
JAN 23 1980



KEITH-BROWN MANSION & CARRIAGE HOUSE
525 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

LATITUDE : 40° - 46' - 11"
LONGITUDE : 111° - 52' - 30"

DATE : JAN 1971
SCALE : 1" = 45'

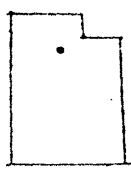


KEITH-BROWN MANSION & CARRIAGE HOUSE

529 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

LATITUDE : 40° - 46' - 11"
LONGITUDE : 111° - 52' - 50"

DATE : JAN 1971



JAN 23 1980

Utah State Historical Society Historic Preservation Research Office Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 603 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot

Name of Structure: Thomas Kearns Mansion T. R. S.

Present Owner: State of Utah UTM:

Owner Address: State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah Tax #:

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Thomas Kearns Construction Date: 1900-1902 Demolition Date:

Original Use: Residence

Present Use: Occupants:

- Single-Family
- Multi-Family
- Public
- Commercial
- Park
- Industrial
- Agricultural
- Vacant
- Religious
- Other

Building Condition:

- Excellent
- Good
- Deteriorated
- Site
- Ruins

Integrity:

- Unaltered
- Minor Alterations
- Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation:

- Significant
- Contributory
- Not Contributory
- Intrusion

Final Register Status:

- National Landmark
- National Register
- State Register
- District
- Multi-Resource
- Thematic

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography:

Date of Slides: 1978

Views: Front Side Rear Other

Date of Photographs:

Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

- Abstract of Title
- Plat Records
- Plat Map
- Tax Card & Photo
- Building Permit
- Sewer Permit
- Sanborn Maps
- City Directories
- Biographical Encyclopedias
- Obituary Index
- County & City Histories
- Personal Interviews
- Newspapers
- Utah State Historical Society Library
- LDS Church Archives
- LDS Genealogical Society
- U of U Library
- BYU Library
- USU Library
- SLC Library
- Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Ward, Margery, Historical Society Brochure. Salt Lake City: USHS, 1969.
 Goeldner, Paul, Utah Catalog: Historic American Building Survey. Salt Lake City: 1969.
 National Register File, USHS.
 Sutton, Wain, ed., Utah A Centennial History. New York: Lewis Historical Pub. Co.,
 vol. III, 1949.

Architect/Builder: Carl M. Neuhausen

Building Materials: stone Building Type/Style: Chateausque

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

See National Register Form.



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

Thomas Kearns rose from modest beginnings to become a successful financier and United States Senator. He was born on April 11, 1862, on a farm in Ontario, Canada, the son of Margaret and Thomas Kearns. His family moved to Nebraska when Thomas was seven. At the age of 17 he went to South Dakota when gold was discovered in the Black Hills. After that he went to Arizona where he worked as a miner and a teamster. In 1883 he arrived in Utah and secured employment with the Denver Rio Grande Railroad. He went to Park City, Utah, in the summer of 1883 and worked in the mines. Working in the Ontario Mine, Kearns met his lifelong friend and advisor, David Keith. By 1892 Kearns, Keith, John Judge and others, leased mining property in Park City and formed the Silver King Mining Company. The profits from this mine were great, and the land holdings of this company increased. In 1907 the Silver King Coalition Mines Company was formed with Kearns as vice-president and Keith as President. In 1901 he acquired the Salt Lake Tribune. He was a noted philanthropist, and erected St. Anne's Orphanage in Salt Lake City and gave generously to Catholic charities. He was a staunch Republican and was elected to the United States Senate in 1901. In Washington he became a close friend of Theodore Roosevelt.

He married Jennie Judge, of New York, in 1890. They had two sons and two daughters. Kearns died in October 1918. The home remained in the family until 1937 when Mrs. Judge donated it to the State of Utah. It was used as the governor's mansion from 1937 to 1957, when it became the offices of the Utah State Historical Society. In 1978 the home was vacated for a massive renovation and restoration project. When completed it will be used as the governor's mansion.

STATE OF UTAH
 DIVISION OF STATE HISTORY
 HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

JAN 23 1980

County Salt Lake

(Type or Print - Complete Applicable Sections)

1. NAME

Common:
 UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY MANSION AND CARRIAGE HOUSE

and/or Historic:
 Thomas Kearns Mansion and Carriage House (Governor's Mansion)

2. LOCATION

Street and Number or Other Description of Location
 603 East South Temple

City, Town, or Township
 Salt Lake City

State UTAH	Code 43	County: Salt Lake	Code 035
---------------	------------	----------------------	-------------

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes:
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	In Process <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Being Considered <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
			No: <input type="checkbox"/>

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Zoning (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	It is the present home of <u>Utah Historical Society.</u>	
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

Owners Name:
 State of Utah (Utah State Historical Society)

Street and Number
 603 East South Temple

City or Town: Salt Lake City	State: Utah	Zip Code 84102	Code 43
---------------------------------	----------------	-------------------	------------

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, Etc:
 Secretary of State

Street and Number:
 Utah State Capitol Building

City or Town: Salt Lake City	State: UTAH	Zip Code	Code 43
---------------------------------	----------------	----------	------------

Approximate Acreage of Nominated Property:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Title of Survey Records:
 Utah State Historic Sites Survey

Date of Survey: Federal State County Local

Depository for Survey Records:
 Utah State Historical Society

Street and Number:
 603 East South Temple

City of Town: Salt Lake City	State: Utah	Zip Code 84102	Code 43
---------------------------------	----------------	-------------------	------------

County

Site Name

Date 1/25/80

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	Excellent	Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> (Check One) Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed	<input type="checkbox"/>	
INTEGRITY	Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> (Check One)	Unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> (Check One)	Original Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Describe the Present and Original (if known) Physical Appearance

The Kearns Mansion has a stone exterior richly detailed with round towers at three of its four corners.

At the time of the building, the mansion contained 28 rooms: 6 baths, ten fireplaces (of which nine remain), an all-marble kitchen and bathroom, a bowling alley, ballroom, billiard room, two parlors, two dining rooms, and three vaults (one for silver, one for wine, and one for jewelry). Cost of construction was approximately \$250,000.00.

The main entrance on the south leads into a hallway with a floor of handset ceramic tile, one of the few in Utah. The wood-paneled walls and the floating staircase are made of French oak, hand carved by artisans imported from Europe. In the main hallway are two columns carved with allegorical scenes: "The Rape of the Sabines" and "Botticelli's Graces". At the end of the main hall (south) are the massive iron and glass doors. The foyer is of African and Roman marble. Above the main hall is a graceful oval ceiling well. To the west of the front hall is the state drawing room, converted early in the history of the mansion from two parlors: the Louis XVI and the Moorish parlors.

The first room east of the front hall is the den. The Flemish oak paneling is stained black. North of the den is the state dining room of red stained mahogany. Reportedly all the wood in this room came from the mahogany trees in the Ural Mountains of Russia. Dominating the room, above the table, is a large bronze chandelier. The figures on the newel posts at the foot of the stairs were done by the French sculptor Moreau and were brought from the Paris Exposition of 1900 by Senator Kearns.

Off the main hall of the second floor were the bedrooms and guest rooms of the Kearns family and later the governors. The former bedrooms of the Kearns and the governors were in the southeast corner of the second floor, now the library. Across the hall were other bedrooms now housing the picture collections, and the librarian's office. The director's office was formerly the nursery. The marble bathroom is in the northeast portion of this floor. At the south end of the hallway on the second floor doors open to a marble loggia.

The third floor contains the ballroom or gymnasium and the billiard room. These rooms now serve as galleries. Overlooking the circular hallway on this floor is the beautiful ceiling well which crowns this stately mansion.

In the basement was a two-lane bowling alley and wine vault. This area is now used to house the library's extensive collections. Outside and to the rear of the mansion (north) is the carriage house, also of oolite marble, which now houses the Utah Institute of Fine Arts.

Only slight alterations have been made to the building; both the grandeur and affluence of its builder and owner remain.

This building was built by Senator Kearns in 1888. It is one of the finest examples of the Queen Anne style in Utah.

JAN 23 1980

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 19th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 1st Qtr. 3rd Qtr. 1st Qtr. 3rd Qtr.
 2nd Qtr. 4th Qtr. 2nd Qtr. 4th Qtr.

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) BUILT IN 1900-1902.

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Political <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/ <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Invention <input type="checkbox"/>	Science <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Architecture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Art <input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Social/ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	Humanitarian <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____
Communications <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Theater <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Music <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	_____

STATEMENT OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Include Builder/Architect, Original & Subsequent Owners, Dates, Events, Etc.)

The Kearns Mansion was designed by Architect Carl M. Neuhausen for millionaire mining magnate Thomas Kearns, and was built of oolite marble. It is a part of the national culture that shows up in this area. The foundation was laid in the spring of 1900 and the building completed in 1902.

Thomas Kearns came to Utah in 1883 as a young man working on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad. He gravitated to the mines in Park City where he soon became part owner of the Silver King Coalition Silver Mines. His partner was David Keith. With his newly acquired wealth, Kearns built his lovely mansion on Brigham Street (later South Temple Street) in 1902.

The building itself is a work of art, made of oolite marble, and richly furnished interiors of wood, tile and marble. It reflects the quality that affluence could demand in the new twentieth century.

Thomas Kearns became a millionaire before he was 28 years old and a United States Senator from Utah by the age of 40 (1901-1905). He also was a noted philanthropist, erecting the Kearns St. Ann's Orphanage, now St. Ann's School. He became the publisher of the Salt Lake Tribune. Today the Kearns Building, Kearns Corporation, and Kearns, Utah, perpetuate his name.

The Kearns family lived in the mansion for over thirty-five years. In it many distinguished guests were entertained, including two presidents: Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft. President Roosevelt watched a parade on South Temple from the marble loggia on the second floor.

Thomas Kearns died in 1918, but the home remained in the possession of the family until 1937, when Mrs. Jennie Kearns donated it to the state to be used as a governor's mansion. Three Utah governors lived in the mansion: Henry H. Blood, Herbert B. Maw, and J. Bracken Lee. In 1957 the mansion ~~was~~ became the home of the Utah State Historical Society. It is the intention of the Society that this lovely building be preserved and kept open to the public to provide a show place depicting the genteel life that Utah's mineral resources produced for one of the state's foremost families.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (DOCUMENTS, PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS, NEWSPAPERS)

Margery Ward, Historical Society Brochure (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1969),

Paul Goeldner, Utah Catalog: Historic American Building Survey (Salt Lake City, 1969), pp. 48

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA less than ten acres

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	0 0 0	0 0 0		40 46 09	111 0 52.25	
NE	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	
SE	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	
SW	0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

State:	Code	County:	Code
Utah	43	Salt Lake	035
State:	Code	County:	Code
State:	Code	County:	Code
State:	Code	County:	Code

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Melvin T. Smith	Team No. 1	Signature:
Utah Historical Sites Survey		Date November 4, 1969
Street and Number: 603 East South Temple		
P.O. Box 1881		
City or Town: Salt Lake City	State: UTAH	Code 43

12. LOCAL ORGANIZATION OR INTERESTS (INDICATE NAMES AND ADDRESSES)

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 603 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: Kearns Mansion Carriage House T. R. S.
Present Owner: State of Utah UTM:
Owner Address: Room 212, State Office Building, SLC, Utah, 84114 Tax #:

2

AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: Thomas Kearns Construction Date: 1902 Demolition Date:

Original Use: Carriage House

Present Use: Occupants:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | | |

Building Condition:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Site |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | |

Integrity:

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Alterations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Major Alterations |

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation:

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contributory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Contributory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intrusion |

Final Register Status:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Landmark | <input type="checkbox"/> District |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Resource |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Thematic |

4

DOCUMENTATION

Photography:

Date of Slides:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abstract of Title | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Directories | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Church Archives |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plat Records | <input type="checkbox"/> Biographical Encyclopedias | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Genealogical Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plat Map | <input type="checkbox"/> Obituary Index | <input type="checkbox"/> U of U Library |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tax Card & Photo | <input type="checkbox"/> County & City Histories | <input type="checkbox"/> BYU Library |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Interviews | <input type="checkbox"/> USU Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> SLC Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Maps | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utah State Historical Society Library | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

National Register File, USHS.

Architect/Builder: Carl M. Neuhausen

Building Materials: stone

Building Type/Style: Chateausque

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

See National Register form, Thomas Kearns Mansion.

Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This is one of Utah's most elaborate and best preserved carriage houses. It was built to serve the Kearns Mansion, built by mining magnate Thomas Kearns. For many years it was the home of the Utah State Institute of Fine Arts. In 1978 the Institute moved next door to 617 East South Temple.

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office JAN 23 1980
Structure/Site Information Form

1 IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 731 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: Sherman-Jacklin House T. R. S.
Present Owner: Arwell and Beverley Campbell UTM:
Owner Address: 2524 Trophy Lane, Reston, Virginia 22070 Tax #:

2 AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: William Sherman Construction Date: 1898 Demolition Date:
Original Use: residence
Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial
Building Condition: Integrity:
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

3 STATUS

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

4 DOCUMENTATION

Photography:
Date of Slides: Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other
Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Utah State Historic Sites Survey.

5 ARCHITECTURE
Architect/Builder: W. E. Ware

Building Materials: Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:
(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This is a brick building, two stories high, with an attic with white trim. There are three bays on the first floor, seven on the second and one in the attic. The two windows on the main floor have large rectangular panes of glass on the bottom and panels of leaded glass above. The front porch is supported by eight columns with composite capitols. The front yard is enclosed by a low iron fence of great decorative appeal. The interior contains some original oak paneling, and original hardwood floors have been covered with carpeting. The rooms on the first floor are paneled in maple, oak and fir. There are also three original fireplaces on the first floor. Upstairs there are four main rooms and two servants rooms, all have been remodeled. The third floor has a small storage room and another large room lighted by two windows.

--Thomas W. Hanchett



6 HISTORY
Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This is significant historically because it was the home of Daniel Jackling, an early pioneer in the area of copper mining in Utah. Architecturally, it is significant because it was designed by Walter E. Ware, a well known Utah architect. Ware came to Utah in 1889 and was immediately recognized as one of the leading architects in the territory. Early in his career he designed the First Presbyterian Church and the Commercial Club in Salt Lake City. In 1901 he formed a partnership with Alberto O. Treganza which lasted 25 years. Together, they built numerous structures including the Ladies Literary Club on this street and the Carnegie Library in Mt. Pleasant, Utah. Their later works were influenced by the Prairie School. The partnership was dissolved in 1926 and Ware retired in 1949. He died in Salt Lake City in April, 1951.

This house was built in 1898 by William Sherman, an oil field engineer. It was purchased by Daniel Jackling in 1904. Mr. Jackling was a partner of Col. Enos Wall in the development of Utah Copper Company. Mr. Jackling developed the theory for profitably mass-mining and processing copper concentrates from low-grade ore, and was responsible for obtaining the initial financial backing for Utah Copper Company. In 1978 it was being used as attorneys offices.

Researcher: Lois Harris
Date: 7-28-78

Site No. SL 16 038

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 839 East South Temple PlatD Bl. 2 Lot 2
Name of Structure: Maryland Apartments T. R. S.
Present Owner: Yates Industrial Park (condominiums), UTM: 040021
Owner Address: 405 Lawndale Drive, SLC, UT. 84115 Tax #: 040021

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Bernard O. Mecklenburg Construction Date: 1912 Demolition Date:
Original Use: Apartment House
Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial
Building Condition: Integrity:
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography:
Date of Slides: Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Men of Affairs in the State of Utah. SLC: The Press Club of SLC, 1914.
Utah Heritage Foundation, "A Tour Guide to South Temple Street,"
Sutton, Wain, ed., Utah, a Centennial History. New York: Lewis Historical
Pub. Co., 1949.
Deseret News, Dec. 27, 1940, p. 10.

Architect/Builder: Bernard O. Mecklenburg (Maryland)

Building Materials:

Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

Four story apartment block with brick foundation story in dark red brick and stone, and upper floors in light yellow brick. The most prominent architectural elements are the large balconies supported by very large carved brackets.



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This is one of the largest and most impressive and best preserved Classical Revival apartment houses in Salt Lake City. It was designed and built by Bernard O. Mecklenburg. He was born in Nebraska in 1878 and came to Utah about 1900. He quickly won acclaim as an architect, and designed many Salt Lake buildings, including Holy Cross Hospital, this building and many others. During W.W. I he was "relocated" to a retention camp for Americans of German ancestry. Sometime thereafter he changed his name to Maryland, and renamed the Mecklenburg Apartments the same.

Between 1935 and 1965 this building was owned by the Henderson family. Wilbur S. Henderson was a Salt Lake merchant. Maurice and Vera Yates purchased it in 1965. Eight years later they transferred ownership to the Yates Industrial Park

Utah State Historical Society Historic Preservation Research Office Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 1037 East South Temple Plat C Bl. 7 Lot 1

Name of Structure: T. R. S.

Present Owner: Utah Congress of Parents and Teachers UTM:

Owner Address: 1037 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84102 Tax #: 051572

2

AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: Walter H. Dayton Construction Date: c. 1906 Demolition Date:

Original Use: single family residence

Present Use: Occupants:

- Single-Family
- Multi-Family
- Public
- Commercial
- Park
- Industrial
- Agricultural
- Vacant
- Religious
- Other

Building Condition: Integrity:

- Excellent
- Good
- Deteriorated
- Site
- Ruins
- Unaltered
- Minor Alterations
- Major Alterations

3

STATUS

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:

- Significant
- Contributory
- Not Contributory
- Intrusion
- National Landmark
- National Register
- State Register
- District
- Multi-Resource
- Thematic

4

DOCUMENTATION

Photography: Date of Slides: 1978 Date of Photographs:

Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

- Abstract of Title
- Plat Records
- Plat Map
- Tax Card & Photo
- Building Permit
- Sewer Permit
- Sanborn Maps
- City Directories
- Biographical Encyclopedias
- Obituary Index
- County & City Histories
- Personal Interviews
- Newspapers
- Utah State Historical Society Library
- LDS Church Archives
- LDS Genealogical Society
- U of U Library
- BYU Library
- USU Library
- SLC Library
- Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Nibley, Preston. The Presidents of the Church. SLC: 1971.
Deseret News. March 9, 1938, p. 11; March 10, 1938, p. 20.

Architect/Builder:

Building Materials: brick

Building Type/Style: Box

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This is a two story brick home with simple decoration. It has a truncated hip roof with paired dormer windows in front, and single ones on the sides. The overhanging eaves of the roof are supported at the corners by large brackets. Windows have single pane lower sash, small paned upper sash, and stone or concrete sills and lintels. The large first floor front porch has paired doric columns. Large brick fence posts are a recent, incompatible addition.

--Thomas W. Hanchett



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

For twenty years this was the home of the ninth president of the LDS Church, David O. McKay. President McKay served the Mormon Church as a General Authority longer than anyone else in the Church's history. He was born in Huntsville, Utah in 1873 and in his lifetime he traveled widely on behalf of the Church. In 1951 he became President of the Mormon Church. That same year he and his wife Emma Ray celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their South Temple Street home. The McKay's lived here from 1945 to 1964. President McKay died in January, 1970 at the age of 97.

The original owner of this house was Walter H. Dayton, well known Salt Lake City businessman. He owned the Walter H. Dayton Drug Company, was president of the Utah Pharmaceutical Association, and a director of the Continental National Bank and Trust Company. The house remained in the Dayton family until the McKay's purchased it in 1945. In 1964 it was bought by the present owners and is now the headquarters of the Utah Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 1135 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: Deardon Clinic T. R. S.
Present Owner: M. Curtis Dearson Corporation UTM:
Owner Address: 1876 South 2600 East, SLC, UT 84108 Tax #: 05-1538-001

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Walter C. Lyne Construction Date: 1899 Demolition Date:
Original Use: Residence
Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial

Building Condition: Integrity:
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography:
Date of Slides: Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):
Polk, Salt Lake City Directory. 1946, 1900, 1901, 1905, 1898, 1899.
Deseret News. January 10, 1935, p. 7.
Utah State Historical Society National Register File, September 26, 1978

Architect/Builder: J. M. Melton

Building Materials: brick

Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This house is an unusual combination of Queen Anne Style and Colonial Revival detailing. The truncated hip roof with its dormer windows and cornice with modillions and dentils and the basic rectangular massing of the house are in the Colonial Revival Style. The arched windows with their sandstone trim, and the house's asymmetrical composition, the influence of the Queen Anne Style.

--Thomas W. Hanchett



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

The land on which this house was built was originally owned by Salt Lake City mayor Daniel Wells. This house was built by Walter Cogswell Lyne in 1899. He was a Salt Lake City Councilman and an organizer of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Lyne was born in Wisconsin in 1857, and came to Utah 14 years later. He married Grace Coons in Nebraska City in 1889. Mr. Lyne was originally the owner of a Salt Lake City drug store. He sold his store to go into the wool business with James E. Paine. The Paine-Lyne Company was very successful. Lyne was also a member of the board of directors of the Salt Lake Hardware Company. He was active in the First Presbyterian Church and took an interest in Westminster College. He was an anonymous benefactor for many needy causes. He died in January 1935. His wife Grace had died 13 years earlier. This house remained in the Lyne family until 1944. Between 1944 and 1946 it was owned by Howard and La Vonne Vincent Best. Marlow H. Deardon, an optometrist, then bought the house and used it as his clinic. The house is now privately owned and is being restored.

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JAN 23 1980
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Walter C. Lyne House
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
1135 East South Temple Street

CITY, TOWN
Salt Lake City,

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Second

STATE
Utah

VICINITY OF
CODE
049

COUNTY
Salt Lake

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Norman R. Dobson/Stephen M. Stoddert/Raymond Jones

STREET & NUMBER

1433 East Bluebell Circle/1876 Chokecherry Drive/2159 Ridgewood Way

CITY, TOWN

Bountiful (All three owners)

VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

County Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Salt Lake City and County Building

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah Historic Sites Survey

DATE

June 1978

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Walter C. Lyne House, built in 1898 is a 2-1/2 story structure with a full basement situated on a site of prominence on the north side of East South Temple Street. The residence is sited well back from the streets which pass it on the south and east. The home is surrounded on all sides by mature trees and shrubs. A retaining wall of rusticated Red Butte Sandstone is still extant and creates a one level terrace along the south and west sides of the building. A wrought iron fence is still extant along the north property line. Also extant, but no longer on property associated with the Lyne House, is a one-story brick carriage house. The carriage house is located north of the northwest corner of the home and faces south. It features 2 large "garage" doors, segmented windows in the side walls, and a tall hip roof with two she dormers. A frame structure which encloses an exterior stairway into the basement is also intact, as is the original rear porch which is of frame construction and has latticed walls.

While the site and landscaped elements historically associated with the Lyne House are most intact, the house itself has experienced some change, most of which involved the removal or concealing of decorative trim. The iron cresting along the truncated hip roof is gone. One of the dormers on the roof has been removed. The pinnacle and bargeboard trim no longer exist in the central front gable. The bracketed and dentiled cornice has been covered over by metal sheathing. The railings and newel posts of the balcony and front porch have been removed. A wooden stairway was added along the west exterior wall when the home was converted to a boarding house.

Despite these changes, most of the original design and fabric is intact. The Lyne House has a foundation of rusticated Red Butte sandstone. The water table is of cut stone, sandstone, as are the sills and lintels. The building's superstructure is brick. All exterior stairs and walks are of sandstone.

The front facade of the Lyne House is asymmetrical but formal in feeling. The entry is articulated by a gabled wing which extends slightly southward from the face of the south wall. A semi-circular bay in the right is balanced by the round form of the columned porch on the left of the front facade. The entry features its original paneled door, leaded and beveled glass sidelights and a second story palladian window. Another palladian window is also located in the first story to the left of the front door.

Due to its corner location, the Lyne House has three exterior entries, one each on the south, east and north. The home is basically rectangular in shape, though two rounded bay windows, two porches and the extended entry wing add variety of massing to the otherwise boxlike form. Exterior decoration includes the classical front porch with its bracketed and dentiled cornice and pairs of Ionic columns, leaded glass windows and corbeled chimneys.

The interior of the Lyne House is largely intact. In plan, the main floor contains a spacious entry, lobby, parlor, living and dining rooms, kitchen and pantry. The second floor contains numerous bedrooms. The third floor contains Mr. Lyne's study which overlooked South Temple Street. Servants quarters were housed in the basement

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE one

Noteworthy features of the interior include coffered wainscoting in the lobby, fireplaces with tile surrounding and hearths, iron hoods and frames and birdseye maple mantles; a grand stairway with columned newel posts; high ceilings with French curved cornices; oak and greenwood baseboards and mouldings; polychrome ceramic tiles in bathrooms and on the front porch; and original doors, hardware which are extant throughout the entire house.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITIES
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1898

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Jasper N. Melton

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1898 by architect/building Jasper N. Melton for Walter C. Lyne, the Lyne House is significant as a landmark structure in Salt Lake City's East South Temple Street Historic District. The 2-1/2 story brick and stone residence demonstrates the Victorian eclecticism which is a major characteristic of Utah's most stately "boulevard of mansions." The Lyne House also serves to document the career of its owner, a prominent wool dealer, city councilman and civic leader. The home although somewhat altered, is considered to be the finest remaining work of Jasper N. Melton, a local builder who also designed the homes he built.

History

Walter Cogswell Lyne was born December 8, 1857 in Wisconsin and followed his father to Salt Lake City, Utah in 1871 when he was 14 years old. Walter was one of a prestigious group of businessmen to establish a firm near the intersection of 200 South and Main Streets, one of the city's most popular commercial corners in pioneers days. Here, on the site of the present Walker Bank, Lyne operated a drug store under the name of W.C. Lyne and Company. He later went into business with James E. Paine and was a successful wool broker, a profession he followed for the remainder of his life.

In 1889, at the age of 32, Lyne married Grace Coons of Nebraska. Nine years later he built his large home, the subject of this history, on East South Temple, Salt Lake City's boulevard of mansions. The Lynes had three children: Norman Cogswell, Walter Jr., and Alice.

Among the significant accomplishments of Walter C. Lyne was his service as Salt Lake City councilman from 1910 to 1912 under Mayor John S. Bradsford. During these mining boom years of great expansion, Lyne played a significant role in the development of Salt Lake City from a quiet pioneer town to a major commercial and industrial center in the Intermountain West. His work in organizing the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce of which he was a charter member was also important. An active member of the First Presbyterian Church, Lyne maintained an active interest in the development of Westminster College. He also served on the Board of Directors of the Salt Lake Hardware Company. Considered a very generous man, Lyne was an anonymous benefactor to many organizations and individuals.

Walter C. Lyne died January 9, 1935 at the age of 77 and was preceded in death by his wife who died May 21, 1922. Following Lyne's death, Mrs. Alice Gurnsey, his daughter, lived in the home until 1944. Later the Lyne house was used as a boarding house and halfway house. The house is currently being restored to its original appearance by the owners, with Raymond Jones, the project architect.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE one

The Walter Lyne House was constructed by Jasper N. Melton, a local carpenter, contractor, and architect. Born in Harrison County, Indiana, on June 16, 1837, Melton pursued the profession of contracting in Lafayette, Indiana following his service in the Civil War. He came to Salt Lake City in 1889 and designed and built many of the city's important residences and smaller commercial buildings.

FOHLLIN, E.V. (author and publisher), Salt Lake City, Past and Present, Salt Lake City
Salt Lake Tribune, January 10, 1935, December 29, 1915
Polk Directories, Salt Lake City
Salt Lake City Building Permit Book, 1898

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one

QUADRANGLE NAME Fort Douglas, Utah

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A	1	2	4	2	7	6	1	0	4	5	1	3	3	3	0
	ZONE		EASTING			NORTHING									
B															
	ZONE		EASTING			NORTHING									
C															
	ZONE		EASTING			NORTHING									
D															
	ZONE		EASTING			NORTHING									
E															
	ZONE		EASTING			NORTHING									
F															
	ZONE		EASTING			NORTHING									
G															
	ZONE		EASTING			NORTHING									
H															
	ZONE		EASTING			NORTHING									

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE <u>Allen D. Roberts, Preservation Consultant</u>	DATE <u>May 1978</u>
ORGANIZATION <u>Historic Utah</u>	TELEPHONE <u>801-355-5926</u>
STREET & NUMBER <u>44 West 300 North</u>	STATE <u>Utah</u>
CITY OR TOWN <u>Salt Lake City</u>	

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE <i>Phillip Keene</i>	DATE <u>September 26, 1978</u>
TITLE <u>J. Phillip Keene III, State Historic Preservation Officer</u>	

NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	DATE
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION	DATE

Researcher: Lois Harris
Date: October 1978

Site No. SL 16 065

JAN 23 1980

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 1177 East South Temple Plat C Bl. 4 Lot 1
Name of Structure: W. W. Armstrong House T. R. S.
Present Owner: John W. and Beth Purdee UTM:
Owner Address: 1177 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, UT 84102 Tax #: 051534

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: W. W. Armstrong Construction Date: 1911 Demolition Date:
Original Use: residential
Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial
Building Condition: Integrity:
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography:
Date of Slides: 1976 Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Warrum, Noble, ed. Utah Since Statehood. SLC: The S. J. Clarke Pub. Co., 1919, Vol. 2, p. 785.
Simmons, Ralph B. Utah's Distinguished Personalities. SLC: Personality Publishing Co., 1932-1933, p. 47.
Utah State Historic Sites Survey, USHS Files.

Architect/Builder: Richard Kletting (?)

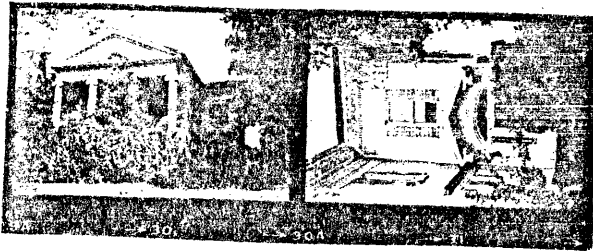
Building Materials: stuccoed birck Building Type/Style: Classical Revival

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This is a two story Classical Revival home with a Palladian plan; one main rectangular block flanked by smaller east and west wings. At the front of the main block is a full Classical portico with a pediment that has modillions, dentil molding, and a semi-circular linette, resting on a classical entablature which is supported by four two story fluted ionic columns. There is a heavy cornice with modillions and dentils around the house, supported at the outside corners by paneled pilasters. Windows are six over one pane with louvered shutters. The main (southeast) entrance has a pedimental canopy supported by heavy brackets, and there are side lights and a fanlight around the door.

--Thomas W. Hanchett



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

The Armstrong house is one of the best Classical Revival mansions on South Temple. It was owned by W. W. Armstrong, a financier and banker.

William Wright Armstrong was born in Wisconsin in 1865. He grew up in Kansas and received a degree from Baker University. In 1887 he received a law degree from the University of Wisconsin. He never practiced law, and in 1890 he settled in Utah. He entered the field of banking and was a cashier in Nephi and Park City. In 1903 he moved to Salt Lake City. After a careful study of banking in the intermountain states he organized and served as president of the National Copper Bank of Salt Lake.

After establishing himself as a well known and respected banker, he entered politics. In 1917 he was elected to the state senate. He resigned from that position to become the federal food and fuel administrator for Utah during World War I. He also served as the chairman of the executive committee of the Victory Liberty Loan. He was also a member of the State Council of Defense.

The Armstrongs lived here until 1934. Since that time the house has had four owners. The present owners acquired the property in 1971. It is listed on the Utah State Register of Historic Sites.

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 1205 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot

Name of Structure: Grant-Walker House T. R. S.

Present Owner: Frank Granato UTM:

Owner Address: 758 S. 200 W. Salt Lake City, Utah 84101 Tax #: 051527

2

AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: Robert D. Grant Construction Date: 1900 Demolition Date:

Original Use: single family

Present Use: Occupants:

- Single-Family Park Vacant
- Multi-Family Industrial Religious
- Public Agricultural Other
- Commercial

Building Condition:

- Excellent Site
- Good Ruins
- Deteriorated

Integrity:

- Unaltered
- Minor Alterations
- Major Alterations

3

STATUS

Preliminary Evaluation:

- Significant
- Contributory
- Not Contributory
- Intrusion

Final Register Status:

- National Landmark District
- National Register Multi-Resource
- State Register Thematic

4

DOCUMENTATION

Photography:

Date of Slides: 1978

Views: Front Side Rear Other

Date of Photographs:

Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

- Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
- Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
- Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
- Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
- Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
- Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
- Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

USHS, State Historic Sites Survey.

Sutton, Wain, ed., Utah A Centennial History. New York: Lewis Historical Pub. Co., 1949. vol. II. p. 958, vol. III. p. 325.

Architect/Builder:

Building Materials: wood shingle

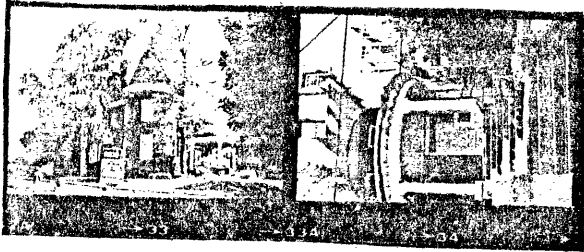
Building Type/Style: Shingle Style

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This is a two and a half story Shingle Style home with a large conical-roofed tower on the southwest corner. For a more complete description see the attached State Register Form.

--Thomas W. Hanchett



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This is one of the best examples of Shingle Style architecture in Utah. It is also significant as the home of Joseph R. Walker, Jr., whose father was one of the founders of the Walker Brothers Bank.

This house was built in 1900 for Robert D. Grant. The only information available on Mr. Grant is that he was involved in the mining business and lived here between 1900 and 1905. It was then acquired by J.R. Walker, Jr. Mr. Walker worked with his father in the management of the Walker Brothers Bank and his many other business investments.

The house was owned by the Walker family until 1931. It was purchased by Phil L. Hansen in 1971. The house was listed on the Utah State Register of Historic Sites in 1972.

STATE OF UTAH
 DIVISION OF STATE HISTORY
 HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

JAN 23 1980

County

(Type or Print - Complete Applicable Sections)

1. NAME

Common: Grant-Walker House

and/or Historic:

2. LOCATION

Street and Number or Other Description of Location
 1205 East South Temple

City, Town, or Township
 Salt Lake City

State Code County: Code
 UTAH 43 Salt Lake

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District. <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes:
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Restricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
			No: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Zoning (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>		
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

Owners Name: Frank Granato

Street and Number: 758 S. 1st West

City or Town: Salt Lake City State: Utah Zip Code Code

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, Etc:

Street and Number:

City or Town: State: UTAH Zip Code Code 43

Approximate Acreage of Nominated Property:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Title of Survey Records:

Date of Survey: Federal State County Local

Depository for Survey Records:

Street and Number:

City or Town: State: Zip Code Code

County

Site Name

Date

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	Excellent	Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> (Check One) Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed	<input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> (Check One) Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moved	<input type="checkbox"/> (Check One) Original Site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Describe the Present and Original (if known) Physical Appearance

This three story home is of wood and is faced with wooden shingles. It has a wooden shingled roof and the whole is painted dark gray. The first floor has six bays, the second has eight bays and the third floor has three bays. The windows have sixteen small panes grouped over one large pane and there are three leaded windows. The foundation is of cut stone. There is a tower at the southwest corner of the house which has a swagged cornice under its foot but there is no cornice on the rest of the house. There is a semi-circular porch across the front of the house. There is a chimney on the west side of the building. The remains of an iron fence run along the east side of the property. Although the house is legally registered to Mr. Granato the real owner seems to be Phil Hansen and he refused to allow us in the building.

There is a matching carriage house behind this home at 30 S. Street. This building is also of shingle and is now stained dark red with cream trim. There is a matching tower at the southwest corner with an elaborate cornice. It is surrounded by a unique wooden fence atop a cut stone wall. The owner of the carriage house is Margaret Walker Wicks who grew up in the main house and bought the carriage house from her parents when she was married. The main floor of the two floor carriage house contains the garage, a storage room, a laundry room and a small entrance hall with stairs leading up to the main living area. The second floor has three bedrooms, a study, a living-dining area, one bath and the kitchen with a breakfast room in the tower. The floors are all of parquet from the original Walker home on Main Street where the Newhouse Hotel now stands. The beautiful paneling in the living room is also from the old Walker home.

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 19th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 1st Qtr. 3rd Qtr. 1st Qtr. 3rd Qtr.
 2nd Qtr. 4th Qtr. 2nd Qtr. 4th Qtr.

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Political <input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/ <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Historic <input type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Invention <input type="checkbox"/>	Science <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Art <input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Social/ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Communications <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Theater <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Music <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	_____

STATEMENT OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Include Builder/Architect, Original & Subsequent Owners, Dates, Events, Etc.)

The most probable building date for this home is 1900. This is based on the City Directories of this period which show the address 1205 East South Temple listed for the first time in the 1900 Directory. The owner at that time was Robert D. Grant. In 1905 it was sold to Freeman and Edna Morningstar who almost immediately sold it to J.R. Walker, Jr. The Walkers lived there until 1935 when the property was given to the Walker's daughter. In 1968 the home was purchased by Phil Hanson, who sold it in 1971 to Frank Granato.

Mr. Grant does not appear in any file or reference work in the library. Neither does J. R. Walker, Jr., although his father was quite prominent.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (DOCUMENTS, PUBLICATIONS, REPORTS, NEWSPAPERS)

Blank area for major bibliographical references.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	o ' "	o ' "		o ' "	o ' "	
NE	o ' "	o ' "		o ' "	o ' "	
SE	o ' "	o ' "		o ' "	o ' "	
SW	o ' "	o ' "		o ' "	o ' "	

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

State:	Code	County:	Code
State:	Code	County:	Code
State:	Code	County:	Code
State:	Code	County:	Code

11. FORM PREPARED BY

Team No.		Signature:	
Date			
Street and Number:			
P.O. Box 1881			
City or Town:		State:	
		UTAH	
		Code	
		43	

12. LOCAL ORGANIZATION OR INTERESTS (INDICATE NAMES AND ADDRESSES)

Blank area for local organizations or interests.

Incorporated Non-profit

Utah State Historical Society Historic Preservation Research Office Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 1309 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
 Name of Structure: T. R. S.
 Present Owner: Florence and Emery Morelli UTM:
 Owner Address: 1309 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84102 Tax #: 05-1505

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Lewis Sowles Construction Date: 1917 Demolition Date:
 Original Use: single family
 Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial
 Building Condition: Integrity:
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography:
 Date of Slides: 1978 Date of Photographs:
 Views: Front Side Rear Other
 Views: Front Side Rear Other
 Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

- Deseret News. October 8, 1956, p. B12.
- Salt Lake Tribune. October 7, 1956, p. B13.
- University of Utah, Sanborn Map Collection.
- Utah Historic Sites Survey, South Temple Folder, USHS.

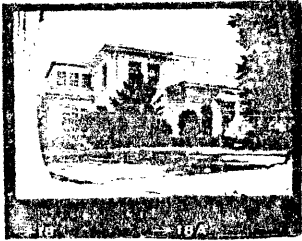
Architect/Builder: William A. LarkinsBuilding Materials: stuccoed (?) Building Type/Style: Classical Revival

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This is a two story Classical Revival Style mansion. It is composed of a two story rectangular main block with small two story enclosed side porches and a one story front portico. It has a very low hip roof, end chimneys, and a wide cornice with modillions. The windows, set deep into the wall surface, are double hung with six panes over one. The west two story porch is enclosed on both levels, while the east porch is enclosed only on the top, open on the bottom to form a porte cochere over the driveway. The front portico has a cornice with swag molding, supported by four full and two engaged doric columns.

--Thomas W. Hanchett



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This is a good example of a Classical Revival mansion. Its integrity remains intact despite its age. It was originally the home of Louis William Sowles, a nationally known housing authority.

Lewis Sowles was born in Salt Lake City in 1884. He was educated at Sanford University. Sowles served as assistant superintendent of Utah Power and Light Company, vice-president of the Holloran-Judge Trust Company in Salt Lake city, vice-president of a mortgage company in Los Angeles, and president of the Rock Springs, Wyoming, Water Company. From 1934 to 1947 he was the Chief Underwriter for the Federal Housing Authority. He left that post to become a member of the Board of Directors of the American Housing Corporation. He also served as a president of the Utah Mortgage Bankers Association and was a member of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce.

From 1928 to 1944 the house was owned by Samuel Kennedy. He was a consulting engineer for Columbia Steel company and Chairman of the Board of the Metropolitan Water District. Subsequent owners were John E. Spiker, Lester Harrison, and Emery A. Morelli who purchased the house in 1967.

Researcher:
Date:

Lois Harris
September 1978

Site No. SL-16-076

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

1 IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 100 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: Alta Club House T. R. S.
Present Owner: Alta Club UTM:
Owner Address: 100 East So. Temple, SLC, UT 84111 Tax #: 012681

2 AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: Alta Club Construction Date: 1897 Demolition Date:
Original Use: club house
Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other club house
 Commercial
Building Condition: Integrity:
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

3 STATUS

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

4 DOCUMENTATION

Photography: -
Date of Slides: Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other
Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

The Alta Club, O. N. Malmquist (Salt Lake City, Utah: 1974).
Salt Lake City building permit book.
Utah State Historical Society, State Register file.

Architect/Builder: Frederick Albert Hale

Building Materials: oolite stone Building Type/Style: Italian Renaissance

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

The Alta Club was designed by Frederick Albert Hale in the Renaissance Revival Style. Three stories high, the structure was completed in less than a year after land was acquired and it was formally opened on June 1, 1898. In 1910 an east wing was added which almost doubled the size of the original building. The main entrance was moved at that time from State Street to South Temple Street, and State Street became the Women's Entrance, with the addition of a stairway which took women directly to the second floor dining room. At that time, the three-bay hip roofed projecting entrance was changed, with the steps moved from the north arched bay to the center bay. The three bay segmental arched arcade above the State Street entrance, a major element of the building's Renaissance Style, was filled in, reducing the open feeling of the center of the west facade. A similarly unfortunate change was the filling in of the porch above the South Temple entrance with a patterned concrete block screen.

Since the 1910 addition, the interior has changed very little. Stained glass windows, gas fitted chandeliers, and wall sconces are among the fine original features. Massive fireplaces in the library and grill room are still in use. A new tile roof was added in 1937. In the late 1960's the club discontinued the provision of living space for permanent residents. In 1971-72 some third floor bedrooms were converted into a dining space and cocktail lounge. Much of the original furniture is still in use.

--Thomas W. Hanchett

Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This is the home of Salt Lake City's oldest and most prestigious men's club. It was designed by architect Frederick A. Hale, who was responsible for many S. L. office buildings, banks and private residences.

The organization and the accomplishments of the Alta Club are best described by N. O. Malquist in his book The Alta Club: "The genesis of the club was the mining industry which created an affluent Gentile society; that the leaders in the establishment and continuing development of the industry were founders and early members of the club; that the religious majority (Mormon Church) were excluded from membership initially because of the conflict which kept the territory divided into two worlds for half a century; that many members of the Alta Club played important roles in diminishing the bitterness of the conflict to a point which permitted the territory to become a state and to function politically under the national system; that intentionally or unintentionally the club served as one of the instruments of accommodation by gradually admitting to membership Mormon business leaders and thereby encouraging social interaction between the two worlds."

The Alta Club was organized in 1883 and fourteen years later this building was completed. The name was chosen because of its prominence in mining. According to its organizers, it was formed to provide "the comforts and luxuries of a home, together with the attraction to its members of meeting each other in a pleasant and social way." Some of the club's original members were: W. S. McCormick, J. R. Walker, J. E. Dooly, F. H. Auerbach, A. Hanaver and T. R. Jones. Most of these men were involved in the mining industry, either as a primary business or a sideline.

JAN 23 1980

100 East South Temple -- 1897

The Alta Club has resisted pressure over the years to support political causes and candidates. It remains primarily a social club, as its founders had prescribed.

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 430 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: T. R. S.
Present Owner: Martin A. and Phoebe S. Backer UTM:
Owner Address: c/o Mrs. Backers Pastry Shop Tax #: 023310

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Alfred O. Whitmore Construction Date: 1910 Demolition Date:
Original Use: commercial
Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial
Building Condition: Integrity:
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography: Date of Slides: 1978 Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other
Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Salt Lake City Building Permit Book, December, 1910 (Utah State Historical Society).
Deseret News, November 3, 1943, p. 9; November 4, 1943, p. 16.

Architect/Builder: Fredrick A. Hale/S. Lester Jr.

Building Materials: brick Building Type/Style: Commercial

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This is a two-story brick, flat front commercial building with the right half of the facade stepped back slightly. The brick front has some sand blasting damage.



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This building has a unique history in that it was built to serve as a garage for the production of electric automobiles.

It was built by Alfred O. Whitmore, an early manufacturer of electric cars. He was born in Ohio in 1877. In 1888 he moved to Colorado and in 1894 he settled in Provo, Utah. There he was employed by the Telluride Power Company. Next he worked for the Hunns Company and took part in the erection of the first power plant for long distance transmission. In 1903, he began manufacturing electric cars and two years later he moved his operation to Salt Lake City. Between 1905 and 1920 when production ceased, he was the largest electric car dealer and manufacturer in the area.

In 1914 he produced the first commercial oxygen in the state. Two years later he opened the Whitmore Oxygen Company, with himself as manager and president. He married Jennetta Richards in 1901, and died in Salt Lake City in 1943. Today the Whitmore Oxygen Company still bears his name.

This building served as the offices of the Whitmore Oxygen Company until 1975.

Researcher: Lois Harris
Date: September 1978

Site No. SL 16 101

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 576 East South Temple Street Plat B Bl. 61 Lot 8
Name of Structure: Gentsch-Thompson House T. R. S.
Present Owner: Children's Service Society UTM:
Owner Address: 576 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84103 Tax #: 023273

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Fredrick C. Gentsch Construction Date: 1896 Demolition Date:
Original Use: single family residence

Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial

Building Condition: Integrity:
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography: Date of Slides: 1978 Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Salt Lake City Directory, 1898.
USHS State Register File.

Architect/Builder:

Building Materials: brick

Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This is a two-story Victorian mansion on a corner lot. It has a main hip roof with front and side dormer windows, northwest and southwest segmental bays with hip roofs, and a rectangular northeast corner bay facing the intersection of 6th East and South Temple. This bay has an unusual curved hip roof with a triangular attic vent on each side. Below is a corbeled brick cornice with large, simple wooden rosettes in recessed panels. A corbeled brick belt course runs around the house under the eaves. The brick walls have been recently sandblasted. There are stone belt courses at the tops and bottoms of the second and first story windows. The windows are double-hung, in brick arched openings on the second story, and under stone lintels on the first story. The east and west sides of the house have external chimneys with decorative brickwork. The one story front porch has modillions and dentil molding in the cornice, supported by wooden doric columns on paneled posts.

--Thomas W. Hanchett



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This was the home of Ezra P. Thompson, a three time mayor of Salt Lake City. It is architecturally an important period building on this street.

It was built for Frederick C. Gentsch. He was the general superintendent of the Pacific Express Company. In 1900 the house was sold to Ezra P. Thompson, a Salt Lake native and son of early Utah pioneers Louise and Ezra Thompson, Sr.

Ezra Thompson, Jr. had mining interests in Park City, Utah, and also served on the city council there. Beginning in 1889 he was elected to three successive terms as the mayor of Salt Lake City. He also had large real estate holdings in Salt Lake City and was director of the National Bank of the Republic.

This house remained in the Thompson family until 1943. It was then purchased by its current owners, the Children's Service Society. The Society is a non-profit adoption and counseling agency.

Researcher: Lois Harris
Date: Sept., 1978

Site No. SL16102

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 610 East South Temple Street, Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: Mathew H. Walker House T. R. S.
Present Owner: Boyce Rich Clark, et al. UTM:
Owner Address: c/o Clark Tank Lines 1450 Beck St., SLC, UT 84116 Tax #: 023232

2

AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: Mathew H. Walker Construction Date: 1905 Demolition Date:

Original Use: single-family

Present Use:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial | | |

Occupants:

Building Condition:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | |

Integrity:

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor Alterations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Major Alterations |

3

STATUS

Preliminary Evaluation:

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contributory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Contributory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intrusion |

Final Register Status:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Landmark | <input type="checkbox"/> District |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Resource |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Thematic |

4

DOCUMENTATION

Photography:

Date of Slides:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abstract of Title | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Directories | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Church Archives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plat Records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biographical Encyclopedias | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Genealogical Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plat Map | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Obituary Index | <input type="checkbox"/> U of U Library |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tax Card & Photo | <input type="checkbox"/> County & City Histories | <input type="checkbox"/> BYU Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Interviews | <input type="checkbox"/> USU Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> SLC Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Maps | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utah State Historical Society Library | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Sutton, Wain, Utah, A Centennial History. New York: Lewis Historical Pub. Co., 1949. Volume III.
Warrum, Noble, ed. Utah Since Statehood. SLC: The S,J, Clarke Pub. Co., 1919 Vol. II.

Architect/Builder: Walter E. Ware and Alberto O. Treganza

Building Materials: _____ Building Type/Style: Spanish Renaissance

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:
 (Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

STATE OF UTAH
DIVISION OF STATE HISTORY
HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

County

(Type or Print - Complete Applicable Sections)

1. NAME
Common:
and/or Historic:
M. H. Walker Home or Old Aviation Club Building

2. LOCATION
Street and Number or Other Description of Location
610 E. S. Temple
City, Town, or Township
Salt Lake City
State Code County Code
UTAH 43 Salt Lake

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Public <input type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes: Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>	Office Bldg. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input type="checkbox"/>	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
Owners Name:
Boyce Robertson, Clark & wife Marianne and Boyce Rich Clark & wife Beulah
Street and Number
1450 Beck St.
City or Town: State: Zip Code Code
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
Courthouse, Registry of Deeds, Etc:
Street and Number:
City or Town: State: Zip Code Code
UTAH 43
Approximate Acreage of Nominated Property:

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
Title of Survey Records:
Date of Survey: Federal State County Local
Depository for Survey Records:
Street and Number:
City of Town: State: Zip Code Code

County
Site Name
Date

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Good <input type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	(Check One) Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(Check One) Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>	Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	(Check One) Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Describe the Present and Original (if known) Physical Appearance

Exterior: Square with square addition on West (addition 1956)
 2 Stories, stucco, brick trim quoins, with third story being
 attic which now has been converted to office space. Also full basement.
 Red tile hip roof
 Large ornate porch with balcony above, brick columns with arches.
 Decorative columns between windows on 2nd story. Mosaic tile floor on
 porch. Decorative windows of many different types. Arched brick
 lintels on 1st story.
 Porte cochere on east end with access to building .
 Foundation concrete and cutstone.

The Walker Mansion has been converted to use as an office building.
 Main floor entrance and lobby area has maintained original integrity
 and is open two full stories to a stained glass ceiling originally
 lit by a skylight. Tiffany lamp hangs over lobby area and is of
 stained glass matching the ceiling. Open heavy timber trusses support
 the stained glass ceiling.

Walls of 2 story lobby area are of hardwood paneling with infills
 of white plaster or red velvet fabric. Main feature of lobby area is
 a large fireplace with a 12' plaster or stone decorative mantel.
 Fireplace is recessed under stair landing with a flat hardwood arch,
 repeating that of the brick at entrance. Open mezzanine with
 hardwood railing.

On mezzanine are the pipes for a pipe organ (works have been re-
 moved).

Several nooks with benches in lobby area. Also open filagree
 panels of hardwood.

Basement: Structural supports in basement of masonry bearing walls
 with arched openings.

In several offices decorative moldings remain as do the stained
 glass windows.

Mathew H. Walker

Born head on Yorkshire, England, Jan. 16, 1845. Emigrated to America in 1850. Father died in 1851. Mother and four sons had to find for themselves. Boys served positions as peddlers of fancy notions. Early exhibited talents as merchants. In few months of apprenticeship served in St. Louis. They came to the attention of William Nixon a prominent merchant of St. Louis, later known as the "father of Utah Merchants".

In 1852 the family disposed of most household goods, purchased a stout wagon, some oxen and joined a wagon train west. Lost most of cattle enroute and were forced to trade the rest to the Indians. The wagon train halted in Green River, Wyoming and the Walker family proceeded alone to Salt Lake City, arriving September 22, 1852. They traded what they had left for an adobe house on a small plot of ground where they lived for a time. Afterward they moved from this site and leased a small log house where years later the magnificent Walker Residence was to be located.

Until 1856 the Walker Brothers worked during winter hauling wood from the mountains.

In 1859 they started a mercantile business which was later to make The Walker Brothers famous. This was shortly after Camp Floyd was established by General Johnston. William Nixon returned to Salt Lake. A representative of Loud, Hosmer & Co., wholesale merchants of San Francisco who supplied Wm. Nixon with goods offered to let the Walker brothers have stock on credit amounting to \$15,000. The offer was accepted and the Walker brothers built a store at Camp Floyd.

When the troops left, who were also their best customers, the Walkers were able to buy vast amounts of government supplies at reasonable prices which they carted back to Salt Lake. Business there was opened in a building known as "Daft's Old Store" on the west side of Main St. Later the brothers bought property on the east side of Main St. where the Walker Bank is now located. A building was erected on the new site, the front part being utilized for the mercantile business and the rear for a small banking business--The Union National Bank.

After the death of brother J. R. Walker, M. H. Walker withdrew from the dry goods business and turned his attention to banking. He purchased rights from another brother in 1903 and became Pres. of that institution.

M.H. Walker was twice married:

1st wife - Elizabeth Carson married 1865

Had 2 children - a daughter who died at age 14, a son John Henry

Wife died in 1996 (?)

2nd wife - Angelena Andrews Hague

Had 1 daughter Francese Glenn

Angelena survived her husband and carried on his work. Both were lovers of artistic things and had many fine examples of French painting as well as one of the most complete libraries in the west.

Politically M.H. Walker never sought office. He was a Republican and a member of the school board 1898-1902. M. H. Walker liked outdoor life--was one of S.L.'s early tennis players. He was well liked and gave hearty and generous aid and cooperation to all movements that he felt would up-build the city and the state.

M. H. Walker was Director of Utah Power and Light Co., and the Independent Coke Co. He was one of the largest holders of real estate in Salt Lake City. In the period of development during statehood his name was most prominent. He was best known of the Walker Brothers as he always resided in Salt Lake. He was a member of Alta Club, Commercial Club, S.L.Co. Club, also was a mason of standing.

David Keith

Prominent mining executive, philanthropist and for many years active in civic affairs of Salt Lake City. Served as Pres. of Silver King Coalition mines Co. from May 23, 1921 until death July 9, 1948.

Born Mar. 11, 1895 in San Francisco, Calif. to David and Mary Ferguson Keith.

Began business career with National Copper Bank in Salt Lake City, as a teller. Served in U.S. Army during W. W. I, 1917. In 1919 returned to National Copper Bank. Became manager of David Keith Estate in 1920.

Married Geneva S. Savage, Dec. 16, 1916 and had one son, David Keith, Jr. Geneva died Jan. 6, 1928. David Keith remarried Feb. 5, 1930 to Virginia Smith.

David Keith was a "charming person with personal traits of generosity and warmth".

Was a member of: Member of Alta Club, 25 yr. membership medal from B.P.O.E., American Legion, Phi Kappa Psi, Presbyterian Church, S. L. Country Club, University Club, S. L. Chamber of Commerce

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian 16th Century 18th Century 19th Century 20th Century
 15th Century 17th Century 1st Qtr. 3rd Qtr. 1st Qtr. 3rd Qtr.
 2nd Qtr. 4th Qtr. 2nd Qtr. 4th Qtr.

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal <input type="checkbox"/>	Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Political <input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning <input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/>	Engineering <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion/ <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>
Historic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industry <input type="checkbox"/>	Philosophy <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/>	Invention <input type="checkbox"/>	Science <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Landscape <input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Art <input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture <input type="checkbox"/>	Social/ <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Commerce <input type="checkbox"/>	Literature <input type="checkbox"/>	Humanitarian <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Communications <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input type="checkbox"/>	Theater <input type="checkbox"/>	_____
Conservation <input type="checkbox"/>	Music <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	_____

STATEMENT OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (Include Builder/Architect, Original & Subsequent Owners, Dates, Events, Etc.)

Land acquired by M. H. Walker in 1901. Home built in 1906. Addition 1956.

April 16, 1901	Mathew H. Walker
May 30, 1923	Grantor Angelina A. Walter Grantee David Keith
April 3, 1943	Grantor David Keith and Walker Brothers Bank Grantee Aviation Club of Utah
April 10, 1963	Grantor Aviation Club of Utah Grantee Ambassador Athletic Club
Jan. 19, 1965	Grantor Ambassador Athletic Club Grantee South Temple Corp.
Feb. 27, 1967	Grantor South Temple Corp. in part Grantee Six Ten E. S. Temple
Dec. 15, 1967	Grantor Six Ten E. S. Temple in part Grantee Douglas L. Boulder Boyce Robertson Clark Scott Romney
Mr. 20, 1968	Grantor Scott Bomney & wife Ronna in part Grantee Boyce Rich Clark etal
Jan. 2, 1968	Grantor Boyce Robertson Clark & wife Marianne Boyce Rich Clark & wife Beulah Grantee Clark Tank Lines
Apr. 16, 1971	Grantor Clark Tank Lines Grantee Boyce Robertson Clark & wife Marianne Boyce Rich Clark & wife Beulah

David Keith

Prominent mining executive, philanthropist and for many years active in civic affairs of Salt Lake City. Served as Pres. of Silver King Coalition mines Co. from May 23, 1921 until death July 9, 1948.

Born Mar. 11, 1895 in San Francisco, Calif. to David and Mary Ferguson Keith.

Began business career with National Copper Bank in Salt Lake City, as a teller. Served in U.S. Army during W. W. I, 1917. In 1919 returned to National Copper Bank. Became manager of David Keith Estate in 1920.

Married Geneva S. Savage, Dec. 16, 1916 and had one son, David Keith, Jr. Geneva died Jan. 6, 1928. David Keith remarried Feb. 5, 1930 to Virginia Smith.

David Keith was a "charming person with personal traits of generosity and warmth".

Was a member of: Member of Alta Club, 25 yr. membership medal from B.P.O.E., American Legion, Phi Kappa Psi, Presbyterian Church, S. L. Country Club, University Club, S. L. Chamber of Commerce

Researcher: Lois Harris
Date: April 7, 1978

Site No. SL 16103

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 650 E, South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: Masonic Temple Association T. R. S.
Present Owner: Masonic Temple Association UTM:
Owner Address: 650 E. South Temple, Utah 84102 Tax #:

2

Original Owner: Construction Date: 1926-27 Demolition Date:

Original Use:

Present Use:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | | |

Occupants:

Building Condition:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Site |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | |

Integrity:

- | |
|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor Alterations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Major Alterations |

3

Preliminary Evaluation:

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contributory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Contributory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intrusion |

Final Register Status:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Landmark | <input type="checkbox"/> District |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Resource |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Thematic |

4

Photography:

Date of Slides:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

DOCUMENTATION

Research Sources:

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abstract of Title | <input type="checkbox"/> City Directories | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Church Archives |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plat Records | <input type="checkbox"/> Biographical Encyclopedias | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Genealogical Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plat Map | <input type="checkbox"/> Obituary Index | <input type="checkbox"/> U of U Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tax Card & Photo | <input type="checkbox"/> County & City Histories | <input type="checkbox"/> BYU Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Interviews | <input type="checkbox"/> USU Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> SLC Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Maps | <input type="checkbox"/> Utah State Historical Society Library | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other |

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Scott, Carl W., Symbolism in the Masonic Temple in Salt Lake City, Utah,

Architect/Builder: Carl W. Scott

Building Materials: brick and stone

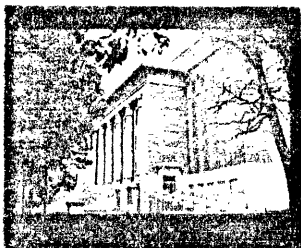
Building Type/Style: Egyptian Revival

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

The Masonic Temple, is a large Egyptian Revival Style structure built according to Masonic Law and tradition. The measurements of the building and the dimensions of the interior follow the exact number system layed out in Masonic ritual. Because of the importance of the numbers three, five and seven in Masonry, these numbers were used as a base for the design. Since the number seven was considered the perfect number, seven and numbers divisible by seven were used in all spacing and measurement. The columns on the building are fourteen feet apart (or multiples of seven). The Temple is three stories high, to signify the three degrees of Masonry.

The Temple's base is made of seven finished courses of ashlar of Utah granite. On the ground floor are non-ritualistic rooms for banquets, offices, etc. The exterior is of Egyptian Style architecture to allow for figures and inscriptions to appear and not give away their significance. There are three entrances, flanking the entrances is a pair of sphinx carved of Utah granite. The walls are of large brick laid in block fashion.



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This building has always been the home of the Salt Lake Masons. The design of this Masonic Temple was derived from Masonic numerology and ritual.

This building was dedicated on November 20, 1927. The architect, Carl W. Scott, and the building committee went to other cities to view other Masonic Temples before the design for this one was chosen. The Salt Lake Masons decided to design their Temple according to Masonic ritual, which deals mainly with the work of the builders of King Solomon's Temple. One of the major problems encountered by the architect was to build it according to Masonic law without giving away any Masonic secrets. Many plans for the building were abandoned entirely because there was no way to use them and conceal their meaning. The cornerstone was laid in an elaborate ceremony on the afternoon of November 5, 1926, with the Masons wearing formal top hats and tails. The public is only allowed in certain lodge rooms, where people who are not masons will not understand what they see. Each of the three degrees of Masonry has its own meeting room.

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 678 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: Emanuel Kahn House T. R. S.
Present Owner: Steven T. Baird UTM:
Owner Address: 678 East South Temple, SLC, UT 84103 Tax #:

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Emanuel Kahn Construction Date: 1889 Demolition Date:
Original Use: single family
Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial
Building Condition: Integrity:
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 intrusion

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography: Date of Slides: Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other
Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Salt Lake Tribune, February 1, 1905, p. 12.
Juanita Brooks, The History of the Jews in Utah and Idaho.
National Register Nomination Form, Emanuel Kahn House.

5 ARCHITECTURE
 Architect/Builder: Henry Manheim
 Building Materials: Stone Building Type/Style: Queen Anne

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:
 (Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

See National Register form, attached.



6 HISTORY
 Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This is one of the best examples of Queen Anne styled architecture in Utah. It was the home of Emanuel Kahn, one of the first Jewish merchants to take up residence in the state.

Emanuel Kahn was born in Germany in 1844. His brother Samuel, 8 years his senior settled in Illinois in 1851. About 1860, Emanuel Kahn joined his brother there. Samuel Kahn had been involved in the freighting business and became acquainted with the world of commerce. In 1867 the two brothers established the Kahn Brothers Store in Salt Lake City. It became one of the largest grocery stores in that city.

Emanuel Kahn was completely devoted to his business and religion. He was one of the founding members of the first Jewish congregation in Utah, B'nai Israel. By 1899, almost 30 years after it was organized, Kahn became displeased with the liberal course the congregation had taken. He then helped establish the orthodox congregation, Montefiore.

Kahn was active in the Masons and helped establish the Masonic Library of Salt Lake City., the first non-Mormon library in the State. Emanuel Kahn died in San Francisco in 1905.

The house had several owners through the years. In 1976 the house was purchased by Steven Baird, who was restoring the home in 1978 to use as his architectural office.

Form No. 10,000 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC Emanuel Kahn Home
AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 678 East South Temple
CITY, TOWN Salt Lake City VICINITY OF 02
STATE Utah CODE 049 COUNTY Salt Lake CODE 035

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Steven T. Baird
STREET & NUMBER 678 East South Temple
CITY, TOWN Salt Lake City VICINITY OF STATE Utah

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Salt Lake County Recorder's Office
STREET & NUMBER Salt Lake City and County Building, 450 South State Street
CITY, TOWN Salt Lake City STATE Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Utah Historic Sites Survey
DATE March, 1972
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Utah State Historical Society
CITY, TOWN Salt Lake City STATE Utah

CONDITION

EXCELLENT DETERIORATED
 GOOD RUINS
 FAIR UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Kahn Home is a 2½ story building constructed in 1889 of red, pressed brick and Kyune sandstone. Designed by Salt Lake City architect Henry Monheim, the Kahn Home is a significant example of Queen Anne architecture and is an important landmark with the East South Temple Historic District (National Register nominee).

The basically rectangular plan of the Kahn Home is broken up by several gabled extensions, bay window, polygonal tower, porches and fireplaces, giving the exterior a varied, busy appearance. Also characteristic of Queen Anne is the Kahn Home's multiple roof which consists of gables, hips and a spire. The multiple roof, together with the irregular, asymmetrical massing and rich detailing combine to form an active, picturesque architectural statement.

Unlike many nearby Queen Anne houses, the Kahn Home carries its masonry construction fully to the square. Shingles are utilized only on the gables and dormers. All window and door bays in the residence are square with sandstone lintels and sills. Rusticated sandstone is also used for the foundation wall, trim on the tower and a belt course at the second story floor level. Ornamental wood trim is a prominent feature of the Kahn Home, particularly the tower and porches. Lathe-turned posts and spindles, decorative wooden brackets, moulded cornice, sunburst and fan patterns in the porches, all contribute to the textural richness of the home. Chimneys are paneled and corbeled and windows featuring small panes in the upper sashes continue the Queen Anne theme.

Alterations to the exterior of the Emanuel Kahn Home are minimal. Most noticeable, though hidden by trees, is the single frame addition on the southwest corner of the building. The original polychrome color scheme has been covered by white paint. Both the addition and the white paint will be removed as part of an overall restoration program proposed by the owner, architect Steven Baird.

Although subdivided for apartment use, many of the original architectural features of the interior of the Kahn Home remain. Staircases, several fireplaces, ornamental plaster and wood trim and most original walls are largely intact.

SIGNIFICANCE

JAN 23 1989

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1889

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Henry Monheim

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Emanuel Kahn was one of the first Jewish merchants to take up permanent residence in Utah. An emigrant from Germany, he arrived in Utah in 1867 and entered into partnership with his older brother, Samuel, in a grocery business. Dedicated to religious and fraternal affairs, Emanuel was one of the leaders in the founding of the B'nai Israel Congregation in 1881 and the Congregation Montefiore in 1899. He was also active in the Masons and was a founder of the Masonic Library in 1874.

The Emanuel Kahn Home represents the story of the Jewish Immigrant Merchant in Salt Lake City. The Kahn Brothers Store was one of the largest and most important in Utah. Through his dedication to his business, Emanuel Kahn played an important role in the economic development of the intermountain area. Through his interest in religion, he sought to perpetuate the Jewish faith, especially in its conservative and orthodox spirit. Through his work with the Masonic Library, he encouraged the literary development of Salt Lake City.

Kahn's home is also significant architecturally as an outstanding example of Queen Anne Victorian architecture, and as a landmark structure within the South Temple Street Historic District (N.R. Nominee). Moreover, the architect, Henry Monheim, one of the first "Gentile" architects to come to Utah with the railroad after 1869, was a major force in Utah architecture from 1872 until his death in 1893. Monheim designed the Emanuel Kahn residence in 1889 and also was a partner in the firm of Monheim, Bird and Proudfoot, designers of the mammoth Richardsonian Romanesque Salt Lake City and County Building (National Register). Monheim was also the first elected president of the "Salt Lake City Institute of Architects," Utah's first professional architectural association.

HISTORY

Although there were a few Jewish converts to Mormonism, the first Jews to take up permanent residence in Utah arrived by way of the mining camps in California and Nevada and the freighting outposts along the Missouri River. As the mining boom declined and the opportunity for commerce in the Salt Lake Valley increased, the Jews began to settle in Utah; and by 1867 there were thirty-nine Jews listed in the Salt Lake City Directory.

Most of the early merchants and clerks were not married. They slept in cramped quarters partitioned off in the rear of their stores, took their meals at the several restaurants in the city where they found it almost impossible to observe the traditional Jewish dietary laws. They did, however, have the assistance of Mormon women to perform housecleaning chores. Later hotels were established by other Jewish businessmen and as the Jewish community matured, many returned to the Eastern cities and even Europe to secure brides.

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Among the first Jewish merchants to establish a permanent business in Utah were Samuel and Emanuel Kahn. Natives of Germany, Samuel was born in 1836 and Emanuel eight years later in 1844. Samuel Kahn came to America in 1851 at the age of fifteen. He lived in Philadelphia for about seven years before moving west to Danville, Illinois, where he spent two years. Apparently while Samuel was still in Illinois, Emanuel arrived in the United States from Germany. In 1859 Samuel became involved in the freighting business and this led to the establishment of a store in Salt Lake City. Samuel accompanied a wagon train to Utah where he sold a wagon load of merchandise, then returned to the east to prepare for a second trip in 1860. By 1863 Samuel had joined in partnership with George Bodenber, and their firm became one of the leading distributors of groceries throughout Utah, Idaho and Montana. The partnership lasted until 1867 when it was dissolved and Samuel joined with Emanuel, who came west to Utah in 1867, to form the Kahn Brothers Store. Continuing in the grocery business, their store became one of the largest in Salt Lake City. A branch was established at Corrinne following the establishment of Utah's "first gentile city," with the coming of the railroad in 1869.

The closeness as brothers and business partners extended to marital affairs as they married two sisters. In 1866 Samuel married Sarah Cohen and later Emanuel married Fanny Cohen. Both were daughters of Briner Cohen.

In public affairs the younger Kahn seemed greatly overshadowed by his older brother. While Samuel took an interest in political and social affairs, Emanuel was content to devote his time and efforts toward the business and his religion. The obituary which appeared in the SALT LAKE TRIBUNE February 1, 1905, suggests a life of over dedication to work: ". . . (His) greatest fault seems to have been a too close application to business affairs. Mr. Kahn usually devoting about eighteen hours a day to work."

Another account in THE PIONEER JEWS OF UTAH described Emanuel Kahn as ". . . a quiet and reserved man, interested himself in the religious affairs of the community and was a trustee and officer of Congregation B'nai Israel."

B'nai Israel, founded in 1881, was the first Jewish Congregation in Utah. Emanuel Kahn was one of the founding members and served as treasurer for the congregation during the time the synagogue was constructed in 1891.

Later Emanuel became displeased with the liberal course of the congregation as it adopted the practices of Reform Judaism and participated in the founding of the Orthodox Congregation Montefiore in 1899.

In addition to his church activity, Emanuel Kahn was an active member of the Masons. The fraternal organizations were especially popular among the Jewish merchants because of the amount of traveling which they did and the help which they were assured in case of trouble or illness. In addition, the fraternal orders offered an excellent means to make social and business contacts in a community. Emanuel Kahn served as Secretary of Wasatch Logde No. 1. He was one of the leaders in the establishment of a Masonic Library in Salt Lake City in 1874. He personally raised \$2,500 for the library which was the first non-Mormon library in Utah. The collection, which was open to the public, emphasized mining in the west and literature.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

Emanuel Kahn died on January 31, 1905, in San Francisco where he had moved two years earlier for health reasons. In reviewing his life, the SALT LAKE TRIBUNE of February 1, 1905, noted: "In the death of Emanuel Kahn, Salt Lake and the West lost one of the best of businessmen, a man entirely devoted to his career. For a generation he was closely identified with the foremost interests contributing to the upbuilding of this section. Those who have known him for so many years, and especially old-time businessmen, are deeply shocked by the sad word."

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY

The Emanuel Kahn Home is a notable example of Queen Anne Victorian architecture. The residence is two and one half stories tall and is constructed of red brick with sandstone trim. The building features irregularity of plan and massing, variety of textures and materials, a high multiple roof, a polygonal turret, a bay window, fancy corbeled chimneys, intricate woodwork, decorative porches, and small glass panes around the upper sash windows, all of which are typical Queen Anne characteristics.

The original polychrome exterior color scheme has disappeared beneath coats of white paint. The exterior is otherwise unaltered, excepting a small frame addition made to the rear (south) side of the home. The Kahn residence was recently purchased by Steven T. Baird, restoration architect, who plans to fully restore the exterior and partially restore the interior for use as his office. The owner also plans to remove non-original interior partitions which were added when the home was divided into apartments. Fortunately, the original walls, mouldings, fireplaces, doors, etc., are largely intact.

Located on the corner of a major intersection in the South Temple Street Historic District, the Kahn home is considered an important district landmark. The decorative polygonal turret faces the intersection and is well known as a streetscape focal point.

Henry Monheim was one of Utah's first non-Mormon architects to settle in territorial Utah and make a significant impact on local architects. Monheim's pre-Utah background is unknown, having been omitted from even his obituary, but Monheim is known to have come to Corinne, Utah, a railroad boomtown of 1870, later settling in Salt Lake City in 1871. By 1872 Monheim had been commissioned to design major buildings including the Methodist Episcopal Church, Church of St. Mary Magdalene, and the R. N. Baskin Mansion. Monheim advertised as an architect and builder and also appeared in early directories as a carpenter. Most of his major commissions were for buildings for the non-Mormon community. By the late 1880's, Monheim was particularly fond of the Richardsonian Romanesque style which was quite popular in America at the time. As co-architect of the B'nai Israel Temple (1889) and designer of Fremont School (1890), Monheim proved his adeptness in the rugged masonry style. The gargantuan Salt Lake City and County Building, completed after Monheim's death in 1895, was the crowning achievement in Monheim's distinguished career, although much of the design credit for this particular structure must go to his partners, Bird and Proudfoot, from Wichita, Kansas.

That Monheim was highly regarded by his peers is apparent from his election in 1891 as president of the "Salt Lake Institute of Architects," an association which adopted the by-laws of the "American Institute of Architects" and thus became the first known association of architects in Utah. Under Monheim's direction, local requirements

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 4

for licensing professional architects were effected, bringing to an end the era of unlicensed jack-of-all-trades builder/architects.

Documentation of Monheim's involvement with the Kahn residence is found in The Western Architect and Building News (August, 1889): "Mr. H. Monheim reports: Residence of Emanuel Kahn, pressed brick and Kyune stone, 2 stories, attic and basement, \$10,000." The same source indicated that Monheim also designed the adjacent home of Aleck Cohn (sic), razed in early 1976.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Janita Brooks, THE HISTORY OF THE JEWS IN UTAH AND IDAHO, Salt Lake City, Western Epics, 1973.
- Leon L. Watters, "The Pioneer Jews of Utah," STUDIES IN AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORY, New York: American Jewish Historical Society, 1952, p. 130.
- THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, February 1, 1905, p. 12.
- THE WESTERN ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS, August, 1889.

JAN 23 1980

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one.

UTM REFERENCES

A	12	426510	4513282	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE

Allen D. Roberts, Architectural Historian/A. Kent Powell, Preservation Historian

ORGANIZATION

Utah State Historical Society

DATE

December 7, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

603 East South Temple

TELEPHONE

(801) 533-5755

CITY OR TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE X

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Researcher: Lois Harris
Date: April 7, 1978

Site No. SL 16 111

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 808 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: George M. Downey House T. R. S.
Present Owner: Heber J. Grant and Company UTM:
Owner Address: 20 South Main Street, SLC, Utah 84101 Tax #:

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Major George M. Downey Construction Date: 1893 Demolition Date:
Original Use: residence
Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial

Building Condition: Integrity:
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography:
Date of Slides: Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Deseret News. July 26, 1975, Weekend Section, p. 1.
Utah State Historic Sites Survey.

Architect/Builder:

Building Materials:

Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

The Downey House was originally a private home, then converted into apartments and restored in 1974-1975 as office space. It is a two and a half story Queen Anne mansion on a corner lot. It has a northwest corner tower whose bell-curved domical roof has dormer windows. The house has gable roofs with a Palladian window in the front gable. The upper part of the house is covered with wood shingle siding, with a belt course of wood framed stucco panels, and pink bricks with sandstone trim on the first story. The house has a variety of window shapes, a characteristic of this style, including two front bay windows and a second floor front window with a semi-circular transom and a west first floor bay window. Brick has been belt-sanded and exterior wood lightly sandblasted.

The carriage house southeast of the mansion has also been renovated.

Much of the interior woodwork was removed or damaged when the house was made into apartments. The entrance hall has been restored and features red carpeting, a stained glass window and a crystal chandelier. The carriage house behind the original house has also been renovated as office space.

Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This is a striking example of Queen Anne architecture. Its corner turret makes it a distinct street landmark.

Major George M. Downey was born in Maryland in 1841. He served in the Civil War and was promoted to major. He remained in the Army for 28 years, serving many of those years on the Indian frontier. In 1888 he retired from the Army and moved to Salt Lake City. He then served as President of the Commercial National Bank and Vice-President of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company. Major Downey lived in the house until 1907. In 1938 the building was converted into apartments. In 1974 the house was purchased by Marilyn and Clyde E. Harvey, who have remodeled and restored the house, and it now serves as offices.

Frederick Albert Hale (1855-1934) was a noted Salt Lake City architect who also designed the Alta Club and the Keith-Brown Mansion in the East South Temple Historic District as well as the former Salt Lake City Public Library, now the Hansen Planetarium.



Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 818 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: Downey Carriage House T. R. S.
Present Owner: Heber J. Grant UTM:
Owner Address: 20 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, UT Tax #: 023162

2

AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: Major George M. Downey Construction Date: 1895 Demolition Date:

Original Use: carriage house

Present Use: Occupants:

- Single-Family
- Multi-Family
- Public
- Commercial
- Park
- Industrial
- Agricultural
- Vacant
- Religious
- Other

Building Condition:

- Excellent
- Good
- Deteriorated
- Site
- Ruins

Integrity:

- Unaltered
- Minor Alterations
- Major Alterations windows replaced

3

STATUS

Preliminary Evaluation:

- Significant
- Contributory
- Not Contributory
- Intrusion

Final Register Status:

- National Landmark
- National Register
- State Register
- District
- Multi-Resource
- Thematic

4

DOCUMENTATION

Photography:

Date of Slides: 1978

Views: Front Side Rear Other

Date of Photographs:

Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

- Abstract of Title
- Plat Records
- Plat Map
- Tax Card & Photo
- Building Permit
- Sewer Permit
- Sanborn Maps
- City Directories
- Biographical Encyclopedias
- Obituary Index
- County & City Histories
- Personal Interviews
- Newspapers
- Utah State Historical Society Library
- LDS Church Archives
- LDS Genealogical Society
- U of U Library
- BYU Library
- USU Library
- SLC Library
- Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Interview with May Dell. October 30, 1978.
Utah State Historic Sites Survey.

Architect/Builder:

Building Materials:

Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This two-story carriage house has the same wood shingle siding and pink brick as the Downey mansion it served. It has a truncated hip roof with a cupola and weathervane. There is a north gable and a west jerkin-head gable over a projecting second story bay. Upper walls are of fishscale pattern and plain wood shingle siding flaired out over the brick first floor. Large windows have replaced the original first floor carriage doors.



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This is one of the few renovated carriage houses on this street.

It was built for the George M. Downey house directly west. Photographs of the carriage house taken in the 1960s reveal a vacant, dilapidated structure. In 1973 the current owner purchased the property and renovated the structure. In 1978 it houses a travel agency.

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 824 East South Temple Street Plat B Bl. 58 Lot 5
Name of Structure: T. R. S.
Present Owner: Clyde Harvey UTM:
Owner Address: 808 East South Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101 Tax #: 023163

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Frank L. Parker Construction Date: 1911 Demolition Date:

Original Use: single family

Present Use: Occupants:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multi-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | | |

Building Condition:

Integrity:

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Site | <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor Alterations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | | <input type="checkbox"/> Major Alterations |

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation:

Final Register Status:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant | <input type="checkbox"/> National Landmark | <input type="checkbox"/> District |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contributory | <input type="checkbox"/> National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Resource |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Contributory | <input type="checkbox"/> State Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Thematic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intrusion | | |

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography:

Date of Slides: 1978

Date of Photographs:

Views: Front Side Rear Other

Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abstract of Title | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Directories | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Church Archives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plat Records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biographical Encyclopedias | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Genealogical Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plat Map | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Obituary Index | <input type="checkbox"/> U of U Library |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tax Card & Photo | <input type="checkbox"/> County & City Histories | <input type="checkbox"/> BYU Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Interviews | <input type="checkbox"/> USU Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> SLC Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Maps | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utah State Historical Society Library | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Deseret News. July 9, 1937, p. 20; July 10, 1937, p. 11.

Utah Historical Quarterly. Vol. 10, p. 76.

Warrum, Noble, ed. Utah Since Statehood. SLC: The S. J. Clarke Pub. Co., 1919.

Architect/Builder: J. A. Headlund

Building Materials: wood shingle

Building Type/Style: Shingle Style/Queen Anne

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

The design of the Parker house (1911) is in the spirit of two styles from a generation earlier--the Queen Anne and Shingle styles. An imposing two and a half story structure, sheathed in shingles, the house is covered by a T-corss gable roof with cut away dormers on the front and sides. A three-quarter round turret projects from the left of the front facade. The turret windows use vertical/diamond muntins in the upper sash. The sandstone of the foundation is continued up to make the porch and step railings. The second floor of the west (side) facade projects out over a bracketed cornice, with an oriel window on the first floor.



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

Although a very late example of the Queen Anne/Shingle Style, the house may have been designed to be compatible with the Downey house to the West by J. A. Headlund.

This was originally the home of Frank L. and Mary M. Parker. Mr. Parker was a lumber dealer who owned and operated the Parker Lumber Company. He died in 1937, but his wife lived here two more years. The house has had four owners since then, Clyde L. Lewis (1939), Brewer E. Phillips (1949), Herbert H. Plewe (1956) and Heber C. Grant and Company (1966 to present).

It was designed by John Alfred Headlund. He was born in Sweden in 1863 and came to Utah in 1890. In Salt Lake City he designed the McDonald Company Plant, the L. and A. Simon Block, the Emanuel Baptist Church, the YMCA Building, Dr. E.H. Woodruff's residence and many others. He built many schools in Summit County, Utah, and a few in Idaho. He was responsible for more than 500 buildings in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada.

Researcher: Lois Harris
Date: June 14, 1978

Site No. SL 16 116

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 28 1980

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 850 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: Ladies Literary Club T. R. S.
Present Owner: Ladies Literary Club UTM:
Owner Address: 850 East South Temple Tax #: 023166

2

AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: Construction Date: 1913 Demolition Date:
Original Use: Club House
Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial

3

STATUS

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

4

DOCUMENTATION

Photography:
Date of Slides: 1978 Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):
Report prepared by Ethel Louise Bowers, Board of Directors, Ladies Literary Club.
History of 50 Years, Ladies Literary Club, Katherine B. Parson, 1927.
State Register Form, USHS.
Goss, Peter L., Prairie School Review, "The Prairie School Influence in Utah," Vol. XII, Number 1, First Quarter, 1975.
National Register Form, USHS.

Architect/Builder:

Building Materials:

Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

The house is a two-story structure over a full basement of poured concrete. It is basically rectangular in shape with the exception of the 1926 addition at the rear of the building.

The buiding is a good example of the Prairie Style in Utah. It's archiects, Albert O. Treganza and Walter E. Ware, were well known Utah architects. Their buildings reflect various styles but some of their best efforts were in the Prairie Style. Two stories high with a full basement, it is basically rectangular with a 1926 addition at the rear. The exterior is of red brick with the upper third white stucco with wood inlay. The medium hip roof is asbestos shingled. There are three brick chimneys and a three foot eave extends around the building. An open porch extends along the facade. A roof at the second story level extends over the right side of the porch and over the driveway as a porte-cochere.

In 1916 a kitchenette off the auditorium was added. In 1926 this was expanded by adding to the rear of the building. The builing remains basically intact.

6 Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This is the home of the oldest women's club west of the Mississippi. It was the only women's club of its time to construct its own permanent clubhouse. The club had its beginnings in 1877 and was incorporated in 1882. Club meetings were first held in members' homes. Later rooms were rented in various places for meetings. In 1898 the club moved into their first clubhouse on Third East between South Temple and First South. In 1913 they moved into the present building.

The Ladies Literary Club has been an important factor in the literary and civic life of Salt Lake City. The Club helped support the Masonic subscription library from its beginnings in 1880. In 1891 club members held a carnival and raised \$3,100 to buy 2,000 new books for the library. In 1896 women of the club collected the necessary 1,000 signatures for the creation of the free public library. The Ladies Literary Club was the first club in Utah to join the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1892.

The club has held art exhibits, placed pictures in schools, helped to promote city clean-up campaigns, and planted gardens for city and community beautification.



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Ladies Literary Club Clubhouse

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

850 East South Temple

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

02

STATE

Utah

CODE

049

COUNTY

Salt Lake

CODE

035

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

__DISTRICT

__PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

__AGRICULTURE

__MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

__UNOCCUPIED

__COMMERCIAL

__PARK

__STRUCTURE

__BOTH

__WORK IN PROGRESS

__EDUCATIONAL

__PRIVATE RESIDENCE

__SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

__ENTERTAINMENT

__RELIGIOUS

__OBJECT

__IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

__GOVERNMENT

__SCIENTIFIC

__BEING CONSIDERED

__YES: UNRESTRICTED

__INDUSTRIAL

__TRANSPORTATION

__NO

__MILITARY

OTHER: Clubhouse

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Ladies Literary Club

STREET & NUMBER

850 East South Temple

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah 84102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. City and County Building

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah Historic Sites Survey

DATE

1972

__FEDERAL STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT DETERIORATED
 GOOD RUINS
 FAIR UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The house is a two story structure over a full basement of poured concrete. It is basically rectangular in shape with the exception of the 1926 addition at the rear of the building.

The exterior walls are of red brick with the upper one third of white stucco with wood panels. The roof is medium hip with asbestos shingles. There are three brick chimneys, one on the northeast corner, one on the southwest corner and one in the 1926 addition. A three foot eave extends around the entire structure. There is a plain box cornice and all roof trim is wood.

The main windows are those of the auditorium. They are 5 feet by 12 feet with wood sash and leaded glass in a decorative pattern, creating multi-lights. Other casement windows occur throughout the entire structure.

The most striking feature of the main facade is the open porch which extends along the entire elevation. A roof at the second story level, supported by brick piers, extends over the right side of the porch, sheltering the entrance. This roof extends over the driveway to the west of the building to form a 'porte cochere'.

One enters the interior from the porch and is in the 20 foot by 15 foot reception room. There is a stairway to the right and a 26 foot by 20 foot drawing room. Beyond the hall and drawing room is the two story high auditorium which can seat 350 people. Tall casement windows occupy practically all of the wall space to the right and left of the stage.

Upstairs over the drawing room and part of the entrance hall is a 36 foot by 20 foot room called the library. It has an original fireplace and glass doors which open onto a balcony overlooking the auditorium. It is lined on two sides with built-in bookcases. This room will seat about eighty people. In the basement there are dressing rooms for men and women; a kitchen connected to the auditorium, drawing room, and library near a dumb waiter and a caretaker's apartment of three rooms and a bath. At the rear below the stage are dressing rooms for theatrical use and the furnace room. The floors and woodwork are of hardwood, the walls tinted a dark cream.

Changes were made to the house in 1916 and again in 1926. A kitchenette opening off the auditorium west of the stage was installed in 1916. In 1926 this kitchenette was expanded into a large, fully equipped kitchen by adding to the rear of the building. The basement was also finished into rooms used for lockers, a board meeting room and a workshop for the caretaker.

The only repairs made to the house have been minor roof replacements, painting and redecorating. The general appearance of the clubhouse today is just as it was when built.

SIGNIFICANCE

JAN 23 1980

R/D	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
10-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
10-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
10-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
10-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
10-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
10-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
	<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1913 BUILDER/ARCHITECT: Albert O. Treganza & Walter E. Ware

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
 The significance of the Ladies Literary Club lies in it's history, as well as it's architecture. Historically, it is important because it is the home of the oldest women's club west of the Mississippi. The Ladies Literary Club had its beginnings in 1877 and was incorporated in 1882. In 1896 the Club was a major force behind the Library Bill, which established the first free public library in 1898. Since then, the Club has undertaken many tasks to beautify Salt Lake City, and expand the cultural and educational base of the city.

Architecturally, the building is significant because it is a good example of the Prairie School influence in Utah. Its architects, Albert O. Treganza, and Walter E. Ware formed a well known architectural firm in Salt Lake City in 1901, which lasted a quarter of a century. Their buildings reflect various architectural styles, but some of their best efforts, including the Ladies Literary Clubhouse, were built in the Prairie style.

HISTORY
 A small strictly cultural club called "The Blue Tea" was organized in 1875 at the home of its founder, Mrs. B. A. M. Froiseth. This little club did not develop into the Ladies Literary Club, but the Ladies Literary Club was an outgrowth of "The Blue Tea." The "Blue Tea" had a limited membership and was quite exclusive in character. Among its membership was a small group of women who felt there was need for an unlimited club - a club for the literary/ elite and also for women who were learners.

In February, 1877, this small group of broad-minded, forward-looking women met at the home of Mrs. Tina R. Jones, at 43 Fifth East Street, and laid the foundations of the Ladies Literary Club, which has the distinction of being one of about 12 clubs that began their careers during the nine years immediately following the founding of "Sorosis" the mother club. "Sorosis", founded in New York is generally regarded as the pioneer of women's clubs.

The Ladies Literary Club is the oldest woman's club west of the Mississippi. Mrs. Eliza Kirtley Royle was one of the founders of the Ladies Literary Club and became the first president. The club was incorporated in 1882. Club meetings at first were held in homes of the members. Then rooms and space was rented in various places for meetings, including the Barratt Furniture Store on Main Street, Odd Fellows Hall, Continental Hotel on West Temple Street, Deseret Bank Building, a small home on East First South adjoining Dr. Hamilton's home, in rooms owned by Mr. Holden on West Temple Street, rooms over a store on First South between Main and State, later in the government building which became known as the Fifth East Hotel, rented the Knights of Pythias Hall on Main Street, took

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

temporary quarters in the First Congregational Church on East First South while waiting for their own first clubhouse to be completed.

On January 7, 1898, the formal opening of their first clubhouse, situated on Third East between South Temple and First South took place. In this building the Club conducted its activities for the next 15 years until it outgrew the building, and moved into its present home at 850 East South Temple in 1913.

The Ladies Literary Club has always been an important factor in the literary and civic life of the community. It has recognized and fostered creative talent. In the same year that the Club was founded, the Masonic Library, conducted as a subscription library, was opened to the public. The members helped in its support, from the start by patronizing it and in 1880, during the campaign in behalf of the Library, sold membership tickets to people outside the Club to the amount of one hundred and thirty dollars. In 1891, the Masonic Library turned over its eight thousand volumes to the Pioneer Library Association. This organization had no money with which to buy books and was about to close. The Club members conducted a huge carnival fair, raising \$3,100 which was used to buy two thousand new volumes for the library. In 1896, the Library Bill, providing for the support of the Library by the city was passed in the State Legislature. It was the women of the Club who took the initiative in securing the signatures of the necessary one thousand taxpayers. The free Public Library was opened to the public in February 17, 1898.

The Ladies Literary Club joined the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1892. It was the first club in the state to affiliate with the GFWC. The following year, on April 7, the Utah State Federation was organized in the Ladies Literary Club Room on Fifth East.

The Ladies Literary Club has always taken a very active part in the State Federation.

The Club has held art exhibits, placed pictures in schools, collected books for the use of others, helped to promote a clean city, and the planting of gardens, etc., for the beautification of the city. The members of the Ladies Literary Club have participated very actively in many civic, charitable, and service organizations through the years.

The architects who designed this building, and its architectural style, are noteworthy facts in recounting the history of this building. Architects, Walter E. Ware and Alberto O. Treganza designed this building in 1912, in the Prairie Style.

Walter E. Ware (1861 - 1951) was born in Massachusetts and moved to Salt Lake City in 1889. Alberto O. Treganza (1876 - 1944) was born in Denver, and studied architecture at Cornell University. Ware and Treganza formed their partnership which lasted for 25 years, in 1901. Ware assumed the business responsibilities for the office, and Treganza worked on design. Treganza was known to be volatile in the office, while Ware had a different personality and role in the partnership. Despite their differences, each of their buildings reflected high quality workmanship and careful planning.

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

They designed many types of buildings, ranging from houses to warehouses, and schools to club houses. Their earliest buildings are believed to have been influenced by the Arts and Crafts Movement. Later they designed buildings such as the Ladies Literary Clubhouse in the Praries Style. One of Treganza's best designs was the Gustav L. Becker house built in 1918 in Ogden, Utah. This house was a variation of a Frank Lloyd Wright plan.

The firm of Ware and Treganza produced many fine buildings in Utah, which remain intact today. In 1926, Treganza terminated the partnership and left Salt Lake City for southern California.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Report prepared by Ethel Louise Bower on Bd. of Directors of Ladies Literary Club.
2. History of Fifty Years, Ladies Literary Club, Katherine B. Parsons (1927).
3. State Register form prepared by Steve Schaffer and Stewart Shusterman, University of Utah, Dept. of Architecture.
4. Peter L. Goss, Prairie School Review, "The Prairie School Influence in Utah", Vol. XII, Number 1, First Quarter, 1975.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than one acre.

QUADRANGLE NAME Fort Douglas QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,2	42,69,0,0	4,51,35,0,0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Lois Harris

ORGANIZATION
Utah Heritage Foundation

DATE
February 29, 1978

STREET & NUMBER
355 Quince Street

TELEPHONE
.533-0858

CITY OR TOWN
Salt Lake City

STATE
Utah 84103

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *Michael D. Gallivan*

TITLE Michael D. Gallivan, State Historic Preservation Officer DATE 4/13/78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

TEST: CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

JAN 23 1980

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 32 Haxton Place Plat B Bl. 57 Lot 4
Name of Structure: T. R. S.
Present Owner: Sophia S. and Nick J. Colessides UTM:
Owner Address: 32 Haxton Place Tax #: 023139

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Stanley C. & Marion Sears Construction Date: 1914 Demolition Date:

Original Use: Residential

Present Use: Occupants:

- Single-Family Park Vacant
- Multi-Family Industrial Religious
- Public Agricultural Other
- Commercial

- Building Condition: Integrity:
- Excellent Site Unaltered
 - Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 - Deteriorated Major Alterations

STATUS 3

- Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
- Significant National Landmark District
 - Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 - Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 - Intrusion

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography: Date of Slides: 1978 Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

- Research Sources:
- Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 - Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 - Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 - Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 - Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 - Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 - Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Deseret News. April 17, 1952, p. B4.
Salt Lake Tribune. April 16, 1952, p. 17; April 17, p. 12.
Men of Affairs in the State of Utah. SLC: The Press Club of SLC., 1914, p. 292.

Architect/Builder: Unknown

Building Materials: brick, wood, stucco Building Type/Style: Tudor Revival

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This is a two and a half story Tudor Revival Style house. The gabled roofs have overhanging eaves supported by heavy beam brackets. The second story and the gables are covered with wood and stucco "half-timbering" with brown brick on the first story. All windows are casement type and there are two wooden one story bay windows on the north side. French doors open onto the brick columned porch which is recessed into the front of the house.

--Thomas W. Hanchett

6 Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This house is significant as the home of Stanley C. Sears and Viven P. Strange, two of Utah's leading mining engineers.

It was originally owned by Stanley Collamore Sears. He was born in Boston in 1877, an ancestor of the Sears family who sailed from Engalnd in 1630. He was educated at M.I.T. and received a degree in mining. In 1912 he came to Utah to serve as general manager of the Utah-Apex Mining Company. He belonged to many professional societies in the United States and Mexico. In 1924 Sears moved to Washington, D. C. and sold the house to Viven P. Strange.

Strange was born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1871. He was well-known in Salt Lake as a contractor and mining engineer. At one time he was one of the largest stockholders in the Combined Metals Reduction Company. He had also directed diamond drilling operations in California. He was one of the discoveres of the Rio Tino Copper Mine, one of Nevada's largest copper producers. Strange lived in this house until his death in 1952. Sophia and Nick Colesides acquired the property in 1970.

Researcher: Lois Harris
Date: August 1, 1978

Site No. SL 16128

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

1 IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 34 Haxton Place Plat B Bl. 57 Lot 2
Name of Structure: James T. Keith House T. R. S.
Present Owner: Valerie A. D. Boyd UTM:
Owner Address: 34 Haxton Place Tax #: 023128

2 AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: James T. Keith Construction Date: 1910 Demolition Date:

Original Use: Residence

Present Use:

- Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial

Occupants:

Building Condition:

- Excellent Site
 Good Ruins
 Deteriorated

Integrity:

- Unaltered
 Minor Alterations
 Major Alterations

3 STATUS

Preliminary Evaluation:

- Significant
 Contributory
 Not Contributory
 Intrusion

Final Register Status:

- National Landmark District
 National Register Multi-Resource
 State Register Thematic

4 DOCUMENTATION

Photography:

Date of Slides:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

- Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Salt Lake City Building Permit Book. 1910.
Salt Lake City Tax Card.
Title Records of Haxton Place. 1909.
Deseret News. May 19, 1954, p. B10.
Men of Affairs in the State of Utah. SLC: The Press Club of SLC., 1914, p. 368.
Polk, Salt Lake City Directory. 1901-1926.
Utah State Historic Sites Survey, USHS.

Architect/Builder: Frederick A. Hale/ Mortensen and Wetzel
 Building Materials: stucco Building Type/Style: New England Colonial Revival

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:
 (Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This house appears to be a duplex, but it is actually separated from the house directly east of it (35 Haxton Place). These two houses have a space of 17 inches between each of their walls, although it looks as if they have a common wall. The space is stuccoed over in front and back so no opening would appear visible.

This home, a larger version of homes found in England and the New England colonies in the 17th century, has high gable roofs and small casement windows.

--Thomas W. Hanchett

Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This is significant as the first house built on this unique street and as an example of the Colonial Revival style.

Haxton Place is a street which runs south from East South Temple Street between 900 East and 1000 East. Dr. James T. Keith and Thomas G. Griffin invested in this property and created a beautiful and private residential street here. In 1909 James T. and Kathryn Blythe Keith were the owners of the Haxton Place subdivision. In 1910 Keith and Griffin built the first houses here, 34 and 35 Haxton Place. Mr. Griffin was born in England and he modeled this street after Haxton Place in London. This street became a replica of the original Haxton Place in England.

Dr. Keith was born in Vienna, Illinois in 1868, the son of T. E. and Mary E. Flack-Keith. Dr. Keith received a degree from Kansas City Dental College in Missouri. He practiced in Wyoming before moving to Salt Lake City. In Salt Lake City he invested in real estate and became widely known in the building industry. The Keith Apartments on East South Temple were his first creation. He also built the Richmond Apartments, now the Sherrill Hotel Apartments on East North Temple Street, developed Haxton Place and managed the Hotel Investment Company.

Although the changes in the house numbers on Haxton Place make it appear as if Keith lived in a number of houses on that street, he lived in the house on lot number 2, now known as 34 Haxton Place. Keith retired from dentistry to manage his properties. He moved to Los Angeles in 1942. He died there in May, 1954.

Throughout the 1920's the house was owned by Thomas W. Boyer. Next it was owned by Joseph B. Whitehall.

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

JAN 23 1980

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 35 Haxton Place Plat B Bl. 57 Lot 1
Name of Structure: T. R. S.
Present Owner: Rudolph and Eugenia Riet UTM:
Owner Address: 35 Haxton Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84103 Tax #: 023128

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Thomas G. Griffin Construction Date: 1910 Demolition Date:
Original Use: residence
Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial

Building Condition: Integrity:
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography:
Date of Slides: Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Polk, Salt Lake City Directory. 1910-1934.
Salt Lake Tribune. August 3, 1961, p. B12.
Deseret News. August 3, 1961, p. A1.
Utah State Historic Sites Survey, USHS.
Salt Lake City Building Permit Book. 1910.

Architect/Builder: Frederick A. Hale/ Mortensen and WetzelBuilding Materials: stucco Building Type/Style: New England Colonial Revival

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This house appears to be a duplex, but it is actually separated from the house directly west of it (34 Haxton Place). These two houses have a space of 17 inches between each of their walls, although it looks as if they have a common wall. The space is stuccoed over in front and back so no opening would appear visible.

This home, a larger version of homes found in England and the New England colonies in the 17th century, has high gable roofs and small casement windows.

--Thomas W. Hanchett

Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This was one of the first houses to be built on this unique street. The street was created by James T. Keith and Thomas G. Griffin to resemble a street in London with the same name. This house and this street are significant in this district because they have remained basically unchanged in design and use since their creation.

Griffin was born in England in 1874. He came to Salt Lake City and joined with the real estate investor, James T. Keith in the design of this street. Keith and Griffin wanted to insure that only "first class" residences would be built on this street. When the Haxton Place subdivision was created in 1909 these men placed these restrictive covenants on the street; only private residences costing more than \$5,000 were permitted, houses had to be between two and three stories high, building had to be 20 feet from the front street line. outbuildings could not face Haxton Place, and if a house were sold to a person of Chinese or African descent it would automatically revert back to the original owner. Since Keith owned all the land on which the street was developed these covenants were permitted.

Besides his real estate holdings Griffin was the president of the National Tea Import Company. He was active in sports and built Haxton Place with a tennis court for the exclusive use of the residences. The court was directly south of this house. The court's land was purchased by the LDS Church in 1958.

When the restrictive covenants expired in 1930 Griffin moved from his home here. It was briefly owned by Albert E. Kipp in the 1930's. In 1937 it was purchased by John F. Dugan. In 1969 Rudolf and Eugenia Rief acquired the house.

Date: October 1978

JAN 23 1980

Utah State Historical Society Historic Preservation Research Office Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 19 Haxton Place Plat B Bl. 57 Lot 8
 Name of Structure: _____ T. R. S.
 Present Owner: Mary R. and Weldon S. Abbott UTM: _____
 Owner Address: 19 Haxton Place, Salt Lake City, Utah 84102 Tax #: 023135

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Emil J. Raddatz Construction Date: 1911 Demolition Date: _____
 Original Use: private residence
 Present Use: _____ Occupants: _____
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial
 Building Condition: _____ Integrity: _____
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation: _____ Final Register Status: _____
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography: _____
 Date of Slides: _____ Date of Photographs: _____
 Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other
 Research Sources: _____
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Salt Lake City Building Permit Book. 1911.
Deseret News. November 2, 1933, p. 1.
Salt Lake Tribune. November 2, 1933, p. 1.

Architect/Builder: B. O. Mecklenberg

Building Materials: brick Building Type/Style: Colonial Revival

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This is a large two story home in the Colonial Revival Style. It has a truncated hip roof with a pedimented front center dormer window. Under the broad eaves is a cornice with oversized modillions. Windows are six over one pane with concrete or stone sills and keystones. Above the center front porch is a second floor triple window with an elliptical fan-light. The one story porch has a second floor balustrade, dentiled cornice, and paired fluted columns and pilasters on brick piers. Sidelights flank the front door. At the south side of the house is an exterior chimney and a small one story wooden enclosed porch. On the north side is a one story wing with a balustraded roof and narrow windows.

--Thomas W. Hanchett

Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This was one of the earlier homes built on this street. It was the home of Emil J. Raddatz, a local business and mining man, and local politician.

Emil Raddatz was born in Germany in 1857. At the age of 12 he emigrated to the United States, living first in Missouri and then Colorado. There he worked as a miner. He moved to Stockton, Utah, in 1887.

Raddatz eventually became a successful mining man, serving as president of the Dulluth, Utah and North Beck Mining Company, the Montana Mining company and others. He was also a director of the Walker Bank and Trust Company. He began his political career as the mayor of Stockton, Utah. He also served in the State Legislature in 1906.

Raddatz married Emma Guth of St. Louis in 1890. They had four children. He died in this house in 1933. Mrs. Raddatz lived here until 1938. In 1939 the house was purchased by Waldman Q. Van Cott. In 1960 it was acquired by Weldon S. Abbott.

JAN 23 1980

Utah State Historical Society Historic Preservation Research Office Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 974 East South Temple Street Plat B Bl. 57 Lot 8
Name of Structure: _____ T. R. S.
Present Owner: Pepper Realty Company c/o Milton Pepper UTM: _____
Owner Address: 777 East South Temple, #10E, SLC, UT 84102 Tax #: 023122

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: Frank N. Cameron Construction Date: 1908 Demolition Date: _____

Original Use: single family
Present Use: _____ Occupants: _____

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | | |

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Building Condition: | Integrity: |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Alterations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> Major Alterations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Site | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins | |

STATUS 3

- | | |
|---|--|
| Preliminary Evaluation: | Final Register Status: |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant | <input type="checkbox"/> National Landmark |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contributory | <input type="checkbox"/> District |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Contributory | <input type="checkbox"/> National Register |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intrusion | <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Resource |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> State Register |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Thematic |

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography:
Date of Slides: _____ Date of Photographs: _____
Views: Front Side Rear Other

- Research Sources:
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abstract of Title | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Directories | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LDS Church Archives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plat Records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biographical Encyclopedias | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Genealogical Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plat Map | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Obituary Index | <input type="checkbox"/> U of U Library |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tax Card & Photo | <input type="checkbox"/> County & City Histories | <input type="checkbox"/> BYU Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Interviews | <input type="checkbox"/> USU Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers | <input type="checkbox"/> SLC Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Maps | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utah State Historical Society Library | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Men In the Affairs in the State of Utah. p. 315.
Sutton, Utah--A Centennial History. N.Y.: 1949, Vol. 2. p. 908.
Deseret News. July 6, 1944, p. 14; July 7, 1944, p. 18.
Improvement Era. Vol. 25, p. 1040.

Architect/Builder:

Building Materials:

Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This is a two-story Prairie Style house. It has a Truncated hip roof with broad, plain eaves and flat roofed, brick and stucco sided dormer windows. Second floor windows are eight-over-one pane double hung separated by rectangular brick and stucco panels. A brick belt course separates the first and second floors. First floor windows are casement type, with horizontally banded brick courses between them. The wide front porch has a low hip roof, heavy brick columns, and a brick railing wall.



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This is an example of an early Prairie Style house in Salt Lake City. It is one of the few prairie style homes on this street.

This was originally the home of Frank N. Cameron, a local businessman and banker. He came to Utah in 1902 from Pennsylvania. He entered the coal business and was president of the Cameron Coal Company. He was also a director of the Utah Savings and Trust Company. He lived in this house until 1919. Mr. Cameron died in Salt Lake City in 1944, at the age of 73.

William Henry and Katherine D. Swanson next owned this house. Mr. Swanson was the president and manager of the American Theatre Company. Mr. Swanson died in this house in 1922. Mrs. Swanson lived here until 1929.

Since that time Mrs. Celia Dempsey (1929), William Harrison Dempsey (1938), and the sisters of the Holy Cross (1944) have owned the house. The current owner purchased it in 1950.

Researcher: Lois Harris
Date: November 1, 1978

Site No. SL 16 137

JAN 27 1980

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 1108 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: _____ T. R. S.
Present Owner: Harold and Elizabeth Dalgliesh UTM:
Owner Address: 1108 East South Temple, Salt Lake City UT 84102 Tax #: 05-1491-001

AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: Patrick J. Moran Construction Date: 1908 Demolition Date: _____
Original Use: single family
Present Use: _____ Occupants: _____
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial
Building Condition: _____ Integrity: _____
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

STATUS

Preliminary Evaluation: _____ Final Register Status: _____
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

DOCUMENTATION

Photography: _____
Date of Slides: 1978 Date of Photographs: _____
Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other
Research Sources: _____
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Salt Lake City Building Permit Book. 1908.
Deseret News. December 17, 1910.
Sketches of Intermountain States. p. 141.
Utah Since Statehood. p. 661.
USHS Library Subject File: Moran, Patrick J.

Architect/Builder:

Building Materials:

Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This is a large one-and-a-half story bungalow in the Craftsman tradition. On the gable end toward the street there are large fascia boards with flaired ends. Windows are double hung with square panes or casement-type with diamond-shaped panes. Walls are covered with wood shingle siding and there are two bay windows at the front of the house.



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This is one of the few houses on the street reflecting the Craftsman style. Its appearance is unique in the district.

It was originally the home of Patrick J. Moran a well known local contractor. Moran was born in England in 1864 and came to the U.S. at the age of 14. He lived in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago and Omaha before settling in Utah in 1887. He worked in steam fitting plants in Salt Lake and in 1890 started his own steam heating business. He worked as a private contractor installing heating plants in many Salt Lake City public schools, University of Utah buildings, and private residences. In 190 he was awarded Salt Lake City's first contract for the installation of water works. He built the eight-mile long Big Cottonwood conduit which supplied Salt Lake City with water. In 1903 he began an asphalt paving business. By 1921 was credited with having laid pavement along more miles of Salt Lake City streets than any other single contractor. He was the first to pave Ogden Canyon in 1921. He also built East High School in Salt Lake City and the Elks National Home at Bedford City, Va.

For many years Moran was known as the Salt Lake City "official" contractor. Each year he staged a parade on Salt Lake's Main Street to he

JAN 23 1980

Salt Lake city and county building. Moran's employers paraded down Main Street driving concrete mixers, street rollers and other paving equipment. A steam calliope accompanied the caravan.

Moran held political office twice, In 1891 he was elected to the Territorian ouncil and 1892 was elected to the Salt Lake City Council. he married Dollie Shoebridge in 1891 and the couple had six children.

In 1932 Moran moved into the Temple Square Hotel. He died there in 1936. In 1935 the house was purchased by Harold Dalgliest

Researcher: Lois Harris
Date: September 1978

Site No. SL 16-138

JAN 23 1980

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

1 IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 1116 East South Temple Plat F Bl. 35 Lot 5
Name of Structure: Pedar Franklin House T. R. S.
Present Owner: Wright-Dunn Corp. c/o Tracy Collins Bank UTM:
Owner Address: P.O. Box 90, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110 Tax #: 051492

2

AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: Pedar Franklin Construction Date: 1901 Demolition Date:

Original Use: residential

Present Use:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | | |

Occupants:

Building Condition:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent | <input type="checkbox"/> Site |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good | <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated | |

Integrity:

- | |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minor Alterations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Major Alterations |

3

STATUS

Preliminary Evaluation:

- | |
|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contributory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Not Contributory |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Intrusion |

Final Register Status:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Landmark | <input type="checkbox"/> District |
| <input type="checkbox"/> National Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Resource |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State Register | <input type="checkbox"/> Thematic |

4

DOCUMENTATION

Photography:

Date of Slides:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Date of Photographs:
Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Abstract of Title | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Directories | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Church Archives |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plat Records | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biographical Encyclopedias | <input type="checkbox"/> LDS Genealogical Society |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plat Map | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Obituary Index | <input type="checkbox"/> U of U Library |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tax Card & Photo | <input type="checkbox"/> County & City Histories | <input type="checkbox"/> BYU Library |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building Permit | <input type="checkbox"/> Personal Interviews | <input type="checkbox"/> USU Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sewer Permit | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Newspapers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SLC Library |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Maps | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utah State Historical Society Library | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Salt Lake City Directory. 1900-1916.
Men In the Affairs of the State of Utah. p. 122.
State Register, USHS.

Architect/Builder:

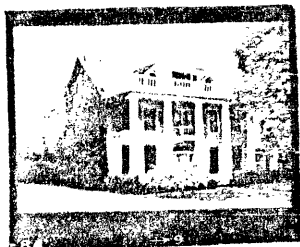
Building Materials:

Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This imposing two-story Classical Revival home is dominated by a front portico. The portico has six two-story doric columns supporting a small entablature topped by a masonry balustrade. From the main roof of the house project two gabled dormers with arched windows. The dormers have been connected to form a single awkward dormer, but were originally separate. The front door of the house has sidelights and a fanlight, with a second floor balcony above supported by brackets.



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This home is significant for its architecture and as the home of early Utah immigrant Pedar Franklin. Mr. Franklin came to Utah from Norway in 1873. He worked in the mines in little Cottonwood Canyon. By 1901 he had accumulated enough capital to build this house. Mr. Franklin acquired his original fortune by securing an option on the Magia Mine at Bingham, and secured control of the Yankee Consolidated mine in the Tintic District. He also promoted the mines in the copper belt between Milford and Frisco. He built a lumber mill at Frisco. Pedar Franklin died in 1906 and his wife Catherin W. Franklin lived in the house six more years. The house was then purchased by Frederick Curtis Richmond, a man whose ancestors founded Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1632. Because of his lineage, Mr. Richmond was a member of the most exclusive genealogical societies in the Western hemisphere. Born in Massachusetts in 1862, he was the son of James Henry Crocker Richmond and Hannah Katherine Curtis Richmond. In 1897 he came to Salt Lake City and was a member of the board of governors of the Salt Lake Commercial Club. He was president of the F.C. Richmond Machinery Company, dealing in mining, milling and smelting machinery. He was married to Laura Trebore Osborn and the couple had two daughters. Mr. Richmond lived in this house until his death in November, 1940. In 1939 the house was purchased by Ernest D. Wright. In 1963 the ownership was transferred to the Wright-Dunn Corporation.

Date: September, 1978

Site No. 051453
JAN 23 1980

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 1280 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: Knickerbocker Apartments T. R. S.
Present Owner: Marian B. and Joseph Cowley UTM:
Owner Address: 1235 East 200 South, SLC, UT 84102 Tax #: 051453

AGE/CONDITION/USE 2

Original Owner: W. C. A. Vissing Construction Date: 1911 Demolition Date:
Original Use: multi-family

Present Use: Occupants:

- | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Single-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Park | <input type="checkbox"/> Vacant |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multi-Family | <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> Religious |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public | <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial | | |

Building Condition: Integrity: -

<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor Alterations
<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated		<input type="checkbox"/> Major Alterations

STATUS 3

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant	<input type="checkbox"/> National Landmark	<input type="checkbox"/> District
<input type="checkbox"/> Contributory	<input type="checkbox"/> National Register	<input type="checkbox"/> Multi-Resource
<input type="checkbox"/> Not Contributory	<input type="checkbox"/> State Register	<input type="checkbox"/> Thematic
<input type="checkbox"/> Intrusion		

DOCUMENTATION 4

Photography: 1978

Date of Slides: Date of Photographs:
- Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abstract of Title	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> City Directories	<input type="checkbox"/> LDS Church Archives
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plat Records	<input type="checkbox"/> Biographical Encyclopedias	<input type="checkbox"/> LDS Genealogical Society
<input type="checkbox"/> Plat Map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Obituary Index	<input type="checkbox"/> U of U Library
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tax Card & Photo	<input type="checkbox"/> County & City Histories	<input type="checkbox"/> BYU Library
<input type="checkbox"/> Building Permit	<input type="checkbox"/> Personal Interviews	<input type="checkbox"/> USU Library
<input type="checkbox"/> Sewer Permit	<input type="checkbox"/> Newspapers	<input type="checkbox"/> SLC Library
<input type="checkbox"/> Sanborn Maps	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Utah State Historical Society Library	<input type="checkbox"/> Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Men of Affairs in the State of Utah. SLC: The Press Club of SLC., 1914, p. 178.
Salt Lake Tribune, March 20, 1936, p. 22.

Architect/Builder:

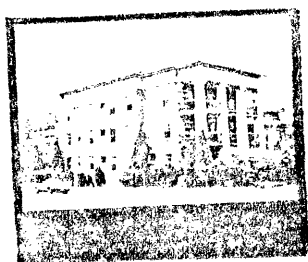
Building Materials: brick Building Type/Style: Classical revival

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This is a three-story apartment block on a corner lot. The massive cornice with its band of carving, and the ionic column capitals and acanthus brackets of the front portico are in the Classical Revival Style. The four battered columns show the influence of the Egyptian Revival Style. The front balconies have curved iron balustrades.

--Thomas W. Hanchett



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

The eclectic design of this apartment block, with touches of Classical and Egyptian Revival Styles, adds to the historic architecture of South Temple Street and helps to document the transition to higher residential densities.

William Charles Andrew Vissing was born in Denmark in 1874. He came with his parents W. C. A. and Anna J. J. B. Vissing to Utah when he was eleven. At age 16 he became an apprentice in the plumbing trade. Next he went on to become a partner in the Doyle Plumbing and Heating Company. He married Jessie A. Covey in 1898 and they had one daughter, Daryl.

In 1907 he began a flourishing business of building, owning, selling and managing apartment houses. He developed many apartment houses including this one, the Fairmount Apartments, and the Covey Apartments. Mrs. Vissing died suddenly in 1915. Mrs. Vissing died in March 1936.