

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED	MAY 12 1976
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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

**

PH0671347

First Church of Christ Scientist

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

352 East 3rd South

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

2

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

CODE
049

COUNTY

Salt Lake

CODE

035

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- MUSEUM
- COMMERCIAL
- PARK
- EDUCATIONAL
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- ENTERTAINMENT
- RELIGIOUS
- GOVERNMENT
- SCIENTIFIC
- INDUSTRIAL
- TRANSPORTATION
- MILITARY
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

First Church of Christ Scientist

STREET & NUMBER

360 East 3rd South

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Salt Lake City and County Building--City Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

450 South State Street

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah Historic Sites Survey

DATE

March 1976

__FEDERAL STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Built of brick with Kyune sandstone foundation and trim, the church is roughly square in plan with a large gable on each side of the building. The gabled roofs intersect with the main hip roof. Window bays on the ground floor are square with rusticated stone lintels and sills. Windows on the second floor have Roman-arched bays and large rusticated stone arches. The facades are symmetrical and the front facade consists of a large arched vestibule on the ground floor with a Palladian window arrangement directly above in the second level. The large entry arch is supported, at least visually, by sets of three engaged columns. Single capitals under each arch feature intricately carved foliated patterns after H. H. Richardson or perhaps L. Sullivan. Aside from masonry decoration, the distinguishing architectural feature is the profusion of art-glass windows which occupy every bay. The Italian-made Tiffany glass was painted by German artist B. Plockhorst and represent numerous Biblical scenes and symbolic keys unique to Christian Scientist theology.

The interior of the 1898 church is nearly unaltered, containing original pews, furniture and other appurtenances. The alter, carved by Elbert H. Eastmond, famous for his work on the Salt Lake Mormon Temple, is also intact, including its original clear varnish finish.

An unusual feature of the plan is the seating arrangement. The alter is at the southeast corner of the chapel with seats situated in a semi-circle with axis aligned with the alter. The semi-circular balcony is similarly situated, providing close proximity and a good view of the alter for all patrons. Other major rooms in the edifice include the study, lecture room, library and corridors on the main floor and parlor, retiring room and halls on the second floor. The main stairway is at the north-west corner of the building, or directly opposite the alter.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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 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 1898 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Walter E. Ware

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The First Church of Christ Scientist is significant as the first edifice built by that sect in the state as well as being one of the oldest continuously used Christian Scientist churches in the United States. Its architectural significance relates to its being representative of regional Richardsonian Romanesque architecture in Salt Lake City. The church is also one of the finer works of prominent early 20th Century architect Walter E. Ware. The unaltered condition of the church, particularly in the interior gives significant insight into local craftsmanship of the 1890's.

History: The nucleus of the Christian Science Church in Utah was formed on July 17, 1891, when eleven persons met at the home of Mrs. M. A. Bagley at 349 East 100 South in Salt Lake City for the purpose of "organizing for more systematic study as Christian Scientists." A Board of Directors was selected with Mr. Lewis B. Coates chairman.

Church services were conducted in the homes of various members until March 1892 when public services were held in the Odd Fellows Hall on Main Street. Four years later in May 1896 the meeting place was changed to the Jewish Synagogue at 249 South 400 East. At that time a church building fund was started and in November, 1896, a committee of nine was appointed to look for a suitable building site. Public announcement of the proposed church construction was made on Christmas Eve 1896 and on February 18 1897, the building site at 352 East 300 South was purchased for \$2,500. The cornerstone was laid on June 4, 1898, and less than six months later, November 28, 1898, the debt free building was dedicated. The reported cost was \$18,200 and to the thirty-three members who began the building project in 1897, their accomplishment reflected a great sacrifice and commitment.

The edifice was designed by architect Walter E. Ware, later senior partner of the prominent firm of Ware and Treganza. Ware was born in Needham, Massachusetts in 1861, the son of Elijah Ware whose 1865 invention combined the steam carriage and engine--forerunner of the automobile. Ware's architectural career began in Denver where he designed the noted St. George Terrace. After moving to Salt Lake City in 1889, Ware became one of the city's leading architects. Among his earlier works before joining with A. O. Treganza were the First Presbyterian Church, Old Masonic Temple, St. Mark's Hospital, Aviation Club, Chamber of Commerce Building, and numerous other public and private structures. After designing hundreds of buildings as an independent, the firm of Ware and Treganza was formed in 1904 and for reasons unknown, Ware gave up designing in favor of superintending. During the firm's existence until 1926, it nearly dominated the field of prestigious residential architecture and executed numerous commercial and religious buildings as well. Ware continued to practice architecture until 1949, two years before his death. He was associated with 60 years of design in Salt Lake City.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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During the early portion of Ware's career, Richardsonian Romanesque was the prevailing style for public buildings constructed in Salt Lake City. Ware had certainly become acquainted with the style in Denver and continued to utilize it after settling in Utah. The First Church of Christ Scientist, built in the city and essentially brought an end to that era of architecture. Local patrons claim that the design was patterned after the Mother Church built in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1893-95. Although the similarities are not readily apparent, the church has architectural worth on its own merits. Made of brick and sandstone, the rusticated Roman arches, decorative cornice, foliated capitals of carved stone and rusticated foundation are typically Romanesque elements. In addition, the many didactic stained glass windows (Tiffany glass from Italy), hand-carved pews, lecturn and furniture and central seating plan contribute to interesting architectural effect. Aside from carpeting and a modest addition at the south of the church, the building is intact with respect to its historic fabric.