

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 03000631

Date Listed: 7/11/2003

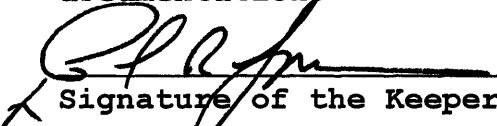
Sugar House LDS Ward Building
Property Name

Salt Lake
County

UT
State

Sugar House Business District MRA
Multiple Name

This property is determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

7/11/03
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

Religion is deleted as an area of significance.

[A religious property cannot be eligible under the area of significance Religion simply because it was the place of religious services for a community or the oldest structure used by a religious group in a local area. Such properties would need to document significance in association with a specific event in the history of religion or a theme having secular scholarly recognition.]

These revisions were confirmed with the UT SHPO office.

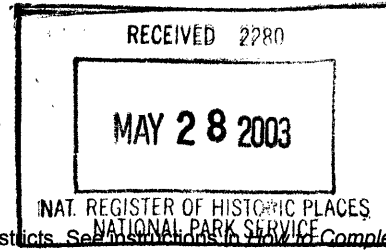
DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

DP 631



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Sugar House LDS Ward Building

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 1950 South 1200 East

not for publication

city or town Salt Lake City

vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84106

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

W. S. H. SHPO 4/11/03
Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

[Signature] 7/11/03

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Sugar House Business District Multiple Resource Area

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/ religious facility

RELIGION/ religious facility
RELIGION/ church school

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS / Colonial
Revival

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
GRANITE
roof ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Sugar House LDS Ward Building
Name of Property

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

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1924-53

Significant Dates

1924

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Joseph Don Carlos Young, architect

Franz Salzner, contractor

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Sugar House LDS Ward Building
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.67 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

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

2 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beg. S 89°45'32" E 520.5 ft. fr NW cor of Lot 4, Blk 1A, Five Acre Plat A, Big Field Survey; E 204.78 ft.; S 143.55 ft.; W 204.78 ft.; N 143.55 ft. to beg.

Property Tax No. 16-17-457-040-0000

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beatrice Lufkin, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date March 28, 2003

street & number 1460 Harrison Avenue telephone 801-583-8249

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84105

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

Property Owner

name/title Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Director for Temporal Affairs

street & number 50 E. North Temple telephone _____

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84150

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Sugar House LDS Ward Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The Sugar House LDS Ward Building¹, designed by Joseph Don Carlos Young and constructed 1924-1936, is a red brick two-story Colonial Revival church building in a U shape consisting of two parallel gabled wings with a single-story open colonnaded portico connecting them. The building faces east onto 1200 East, a block from 2100 South. Its immediate neighbors are apartment buildings with single-family bungalows to the north. The lot slopes down to the west so that the basement, below grade on the façade, is a walk-in on the west side.

The Colonial Revival style was popular in Utah from 1890 to 1940 and commonly used for dwellings, numerous church buildings and some commercial and institutional buildings. The east elevation (façade) displays the symmetrical façade, central portico with classical motif, and multiple light sashes characteristic of Colonial Revival buildings. The portico has two pairs of cast stone freestanding Tuscan order columns supporting a wide frieze surmounted by a gable roof with the ridge parallel to the street. Fluted pilasters flank the columns on the portico. Glass in the windows on the façade is caramel colored and opaque with Gothic wooden tracery. The windows are double hung with wooden sash.

The wing to the south houses the chapel with a balcony on the east side. The wing on the north is a recreation hall² with a gymnasium floor, basketball hoops and a stage on the west end. The basements of both wings are classrooms and offices. The wings are identical on their facades, except that the recreation hall to the north has more entrance stairs, following the slight downward slope of the lot to the north.

The central single story open colonnaded portico leads to an entrance hall connecting the two wings and stairs leading to the basement. Smooth brick is laid in a stretcher bond with raked mortar on the exterior wall surfaces. The wall surfaces are unornamented except for a cast stone belt course and subtle faux quoins formed by raised brick patterns. Cast stone pilasters with a flat pediment and a single round arch window with keystone at the top and volutes at its base demarcate each wing's entrance door. The roof has a narrow frieze with fine dentils below and cornice returns at the gable ends.

The interior of the chapel has dark wood wainscoting and ornate plasterwork on the ceilings. The walls are cream-colored with pink and metallic gold painted pilasters and medallions. A bas-relief mural of the Susquehanna River Valley and Hill Cumorah in New York, sites associated with the origins of the LDS religion in the early nineteenth century, is found on the west wall above the rostrum. Leaded glass doors separate the chapel entrance from the hallway on the east.

Changes to the interior and exterior appearance of the building have been minor. As initially constructed, the roof had cedar shingles. They have been replaced with asphalt shingles. In 1974 a library was added during an

¹ A "ward" is a term used by the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon) similar to the concept "parish" in the Catholic and Episcopal Churches. It is used to describe the geographical area, the congregation, and the building used by the former. The lay leader of the ward is a "bishop."

² Also known as the Amusement Hall or Cultural Hall. The lettering over the entry says Recreation Hall.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Sugar House LDS Ward Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

interior remodel. Heating, air conditioning and electrical systems were improved in 1980. Early photos and drawings show an arched dormer on the entrance portico roof. The dormer was removed during a 1987 roofing project because its structural wood members had rotted.³ The windows at the basement level have been replaced with double-hung vinyl sash windows with plastic false muntins and mullions between the panes of glass. The window openings remain the same.

The building faces east on 0.67 acres of land and is separated from the street to the east by a narrow lawn and concrete walkways. The east (façade) side of the building is landscaped with mature shrubbery close to the foundation. A driveway next to the building on the north leads to a blacktopped parking area at the rear. Concrete stairs front each of the three entrances on the east. A concrete access ramp that approaches the main portico entrance from the south was added in 1983.⁴

Although the Sugar House LDS Ward members no longer meet in the building, it is still owned by the LDS Church and currently used as an Institute of Religion for LDS students at nearby Westminster College. It is well maintained and retains its historic fabric and integrity. Its existence is important to the members of the surrounding community and they have organized themselves to protect it. The Sugar House LDS Ward Chapel and Amusement Hall building makes a significant contribution to the historic fabric of Sugar House.

³ Salt Lake City Building permit # 81703, 10/28/87.

⁴ Salt Lake City Building Permit #21756, 5/17/83.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Sugar House LDS Ward Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Sugar House LDS Ward Building, constructed in 1924-1926, is significant under the context "A City Within a City: 1910-1954" of the *Sugar House Business District Multiple Resource Area* multiple property submission. It is significant under Criterion A for its importance to the community and the patterns of social life seen in its use. The community dates its own history from 1854, the date of the organization of the Sugar House Ward. The Sugar House community at large views the building as an important symbol of the Sugar House district. The Sugar House LDS Ward Building is also significant under Criterion C as a significant example of the architectural styles and customs of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon) in the early twentieth century as they moved from local architects hired by each ward to a more centralized approach with standardized plans, at a time most architectural critics describe as the "golden age" of LDS Church architecture. The building is in excellent condition and is a contributing historic resource to the Sugar House community.

History of Sugar House District

The settlement of the area later known as Sugar House began in 1848; the year after the Mormon pioneers entered the Salt Lake valley in 1847. Sugar House is four and a half miles southeast of the downtown area of Salt Lake City and located on land that was initially set apart for agricultural use in what was known as the Big Field Survey. Unlike most other early Utah Mormon communities, Sugar House was not a planned town but a settlement that grew in response to industrial and later transportation needs and opportunities. It was initially known as Canyon (or Kanyon) Creek from the stream that came through the area from the canyon directly to the east.⁵ The creek was important in the development of Sugar House as it provided water for early settlement and agriculture and later powered the machinery for the early mill-related industries.

During the historic period, Sugar House changed from its beginnings as an early industrial center based on the waterpower of Parley's Creek to a commercial center for the population living in the southeast section of Salt Lake City. Transportation connections were important in the growth and development of Sugar House. Streetcar access on 900 and 1100 East made it possible to live in the outlying areas, such as Sugar House, and get rapidly to and from work in downtown Salt Lake City. Railroad connections helped the commercial center expand by directing passengers and freight through Sugar House. The major street in Sugar House, 2100 South, was part of the nation-spanning Lincoln Highway and later interstate U.S. 40. It was a major east-west road across the United States and routed traffic through the Sugar House business district. By the end of World War II Sugar House was modernizing its business center, removing the last of its streetcar tracks and planning for new shopping centers.

⁵ Now known as Parley's Canyon and Parley's Creek after Parley C. Pratt, an early LDS leader.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Sugar House LDS Ward Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

History of the Sugar House LDS Ward

The Sugar House LDS Ward was organized in 1854 in the settlement area originally known as Canyon Creek or Parley's Creek. The ward comprised members of the LDS Church who lived in the geographical area of the Five Acre Plat of the Big Field Survey extending west to the Jordan River, north to the border of Salt Lake City (900 South), east to Mountain Dell in Parley's Canyon and south to 2700 South. At the organizational meeting, Margaret T. Smoot suggested that it be named the Sugar House Ward in honor of the sugar factory that was being constructed⁶ at the time.

The Sugar House Ward was one of the most frequently divided wards in the Salt Lake area. As the population of the southeast section increased, new wards were formed and the geographic area of the Sugar House Ward decreased. In 1877 the western part was split off and members of the LDS Church who lived in that area became the Farmer's Ward. In 1883 all of the people from the Sugar House Ward living north of Roper Street (1300 South) were made members of Salt Lake City wards. The Lincoln Ward was also created from part of Sugar House Ward in 1928.

The Sugar House Ward met in three different meetinghouses before the new brick building was finished in 1926. From 1852 to 1855 the ward met in a small log building that was also used as a school. A larger 24' x 40' adobe school house replaced it on the site of what later became the Irving Junior High School (NR, 1978) on 1155 East 2100 South. This building also served as both ward meetinghouse and school before it in turn was torn down in 1887 and replaced by a two-story brick building.

Land for the building was purchased in 1923 from members of the Wheeler and Hodgson families and construction on the Amusement Hall (north wing) began soon after. The ward was not wealthy and frugally completed only as much building as they could afford at the time. A carnival was held to raise money to complete the building with a slide from the balcony to the main floor in the chapel and a fee charged for going down the slide.⁷ The building was constructed for \$89,000 with the people of the ward providing 90% of the labor.⁸ It was dedicated in 1927.

Architecture

Many critics feel that LDS Church architecture was at its zenith in the first decades of the twentieth century. At that time local congregations hired their own architects to create unique plans and as a result a variety of styles and plans were used. Many of the modern or Frank Lloyd Wright-influenced plans from that era are considered among the best and most exciting LDS church buildings.⁹ In the 1920s, the approach of the church changed to a more centralized system with standardized plans and styles based on the past. Wards requiring new buildings

⁶ Under the supervision of her husband, W.C.A. Smoot, the first bishop of the Sugar House ward.

⁷ Interview with Ralph Wheeler.

⁸ *Salt Lake Telegram*. October 17, 1927.

⁹ Allen D. Roberts. Allen D. Roberts, *A Survey of L.D.S. Architecture In Utah, 1847-1930*, (Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah Division of State History, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Historical Department, 1974), 297.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Sugar House LDS Ward Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

were sent plans from the central church offices that resulted in smaller expenditures for architects' fees as well as standardization of design. The Sugar House Ward hired Joseph Don Carlos Young, a church architect, and he used a standard plan developed by Colonel Willard Young adapted for their site.

Two sons of Brigham Young, the second President of the LDS church, were influential in LDS church architecture in the 1920s and 1930s. Colonel Willard Young was Superintendent of Church Buildings from 1919 until his death in 1936. He was born in 1852, a son of Brigham Young, and his wife, Clarissa Ross Young. His career was spent in civil and military engineering before he became Superintendent of Church Buildings in 1919. His view that Mormon architecture should reflect the colonial heritage from which the church grew is reflected in the colonial styled buildings that resulted.¹⁰ The Sugar House LDS Ward Building is perhaps the best example of the use of the Colonial Revival style for LDS meetinghouses.

The Sugar House LDS Ward Building plan is known as one of the "Colonel's Twins", a standard ward house plan begun under the leadership of Colonel Willard Young which consists of two parallel gabled wings projecting towards the street. These plans are often in an H or a U shape with one wing housing the chapel and the other the amusement or recreation hall. Other standard plans offer a T or an L shape. The Sugar House LDS Ward Building is in the U shape, Standard Design # 51.¹¹ Classrooms, offices and other rooms are in the connecting space or in the basement.

Joseph Don Carlos Young, the youngest and last survivor of the twenty-six sons of Brigham Young, designed the Sugar House LDS Ward Building. He was one of the first native Utahans to be professionally trained in architecture and graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, in 1879. He was born in 1855 in Salt Lake City to Brigham Young and Emily Dow Partridge. He served as the official LDS architect from 1889 to 1933 and during this time completed work in the interior and towers of the Salt Lake City LDS Temple. He designed the Eagle Gate at the intersection of South Temple and Main Street in Salt Lake City in 1891; the Teton Stake House in 1906 (Driggs, Idaho); the Bear Lake Stake Tabernacle (Paris, Idaho); and various residential commissions (e.g. for George Q. Cannon at 1354 S. 1000 West in 1890) as well as houses for his family in The Avenues (NR District, 1980) at 267 10th Avenue (1909), 273 10th Avenue (1907), 279 10th Avenue (1909), 285 10th Avenue (1911), and 511 C Street (1915). He and his son, Don Carlos Young, Jr., practicing as Young and Son, Architects, (1906-1915) designed the LDS Church Administration Building (1917) on South Temple Street, the Brigham Young Academy (NR, 1976) in Provo; and many ward chapels and other buildings for the LDS Church.¹² Joseph Don Carlos Young died in 1938.

Many wards have local artists decorate their chapels. Torlief Knaphus, a member of the Sugar House Ward and accomplished sculptor, prepared the bas-relief mural in the chapel area of the Sugar House LDS Ward Building.

¹⁰ Ibid., 304.

¹¹ Noted on the architectural drawings, available at the Archives Department of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

¹² In the manuscript for his soon-to-be-published book, *Mormon Moderne: New Directions in Latter-day Saint Architecture*, Paul Anderson describes the Sugar House Ward as one of the most architecturally significant of the era. LeGrande Richards, who was bishop of the ward at the time (and would go on to become an LDS Church Apostle), spared no expense in the interior and exterior architectural embellishment. Most of the interior is still intact reflecting the opulence of the era. Anderson also states that there is evidence Don Carlos Young, Jr., assisted in the design.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Sugar House LDS Ward Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

He was born in Vats, Stavanger, Norway, in 1881 and studied in Oslo and Paris before he came to Utah as a Mormon convert. During his lifetime he did a good deal of sculptural work for the LDS Church including the replicas of oxen used in the baptismal fonts in LDS temples, an exterior mural on the east elevation of the Edgehill First Ward (1750 South 1500 East, Salt Lake City) and a sculpture of a handcart and pioneer family (the Handcart Group) in Temple Square.¹³ One of his sculptures is found at Hill Cumorah, Palmyra, New York. He also did oil paintings and taught at Brigham Young University and the University of Utah before his death in 1965.

The Sugar House LDS Ward Building is still used for LDS religious purposes, but not by the people of the old Sugar House Ward. As of the mid-1990s they were moved to the new stake center at 1100 East and 1700 South. The Sugar House LDS Ward Building now houses the Roosevelt Singles¹⁴ ward and the LDS branch¹⁵ associated with nearby Westminster College (the LDS Institute of Religion).

¹³ Ralph Wheeler interview with author, September 5, 2002.

¹⁴ A ward set up by the LDS Church for unmarried young adults.

¹⁵ A branch is a smaller unit than a ward.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Sugar House LDS Ward Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

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Sugar House LDS Ward Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Wheeler, Ralph. Former ward bishop. Interview with author, September 5, 2002.

Wheeler, Ralph C. "Sugarhouse Ward." Unpublished manuscript. [1979]. Available at the State Historical Preservation Office.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Sugar House LDS Ward Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Sugar House LDS Ward Building
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: B. Lufkin
4. Date: August 2002
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. East elevation of building. Entrance portico. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 2:

6. North and west elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. South and east elevations of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 4:

6. East elevation of building. Chapel entrance. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 5:

6. East elevation of building. Recreation Hall entrance. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 6:

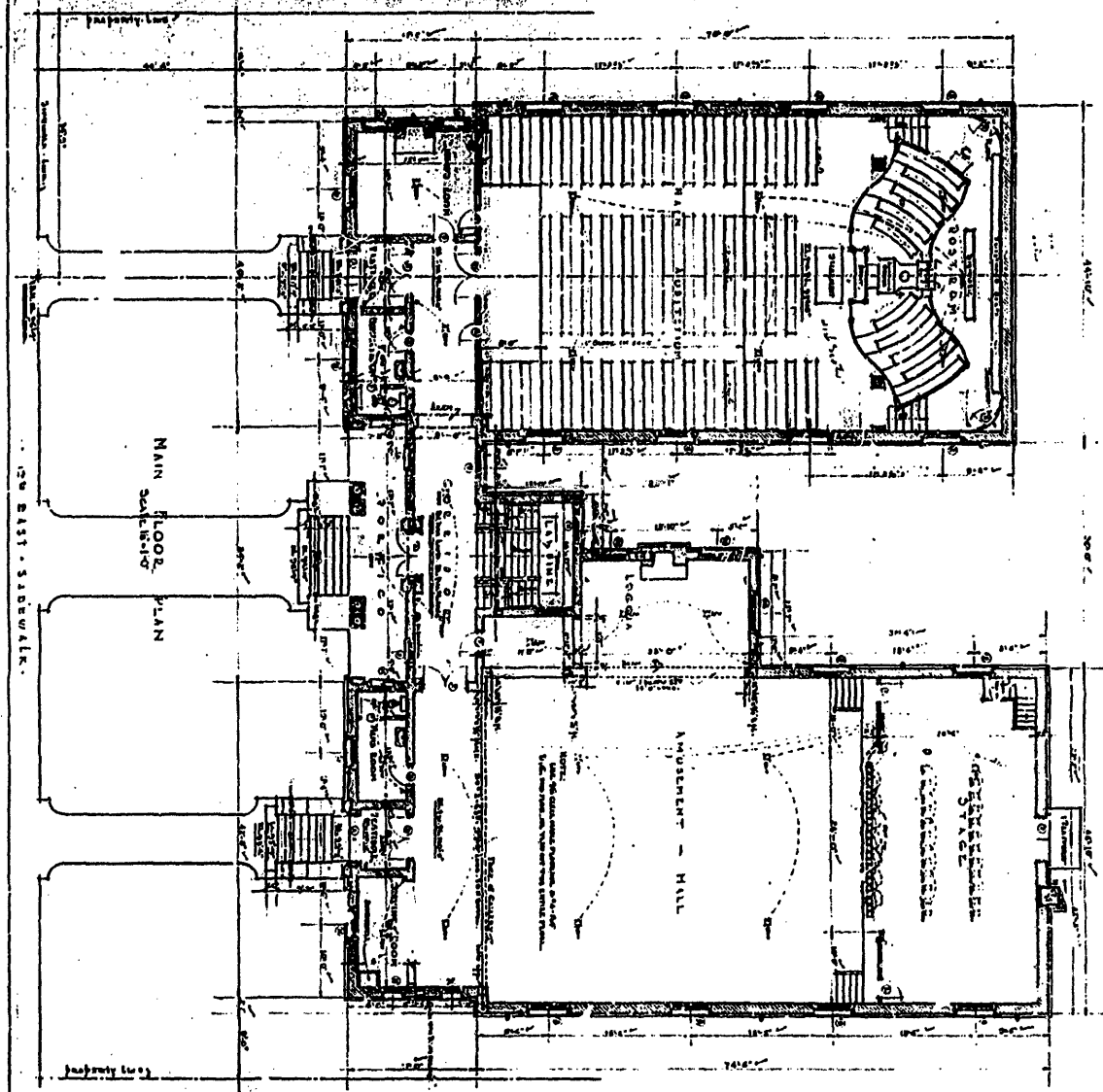
6. Interior volutes. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 7:

6. Mural in chapel. Camera facing west.

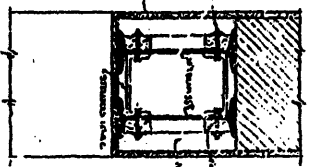
Photo No. 8:

6. Leaded glass windows in chapel entrance hall. Camera facing northwest.

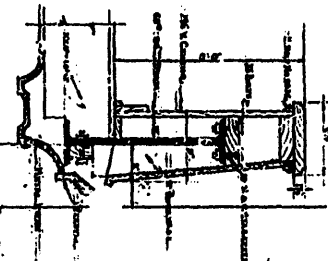


MAIN FLOOR PLAN

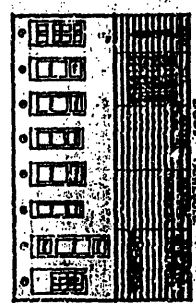
NEW EAST SIDE WALK



Door & Frame



Window & Sill



Door Control



Window Blind

Designed by	John H. Burt	Drawn by	W. H. Burt
Checked by	W. H. Burt	Scale	1/4" = 1'-0"
Contract	John H. Burt	Sheet	1 of 1
		Material	See Notes

