NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 Salt Lake Engineering Works/Bogue Supply Company Building

other name/site number

2. Location

street & town 741 West 400 South ☐ not for publication

city or town Salt Lake City ☐ vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84104

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.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date 6/15/07

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 of the Keeper — Date of Action

3/14/03

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ public-local
- ☒ private
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	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.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Manufacturing
Facility: Foundry Shop
INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION: Industrial Storage:
Warehouse

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY MOVEMENTS:
Commerical Style
Other: Warehouse and Shop

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE & CONCRETE
walls BRICK
CINDER BLOCK & CORR. METAL
roof METAL
other STEEL FRAME

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

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.

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ENGINEERING

INDUSTRY

Period of Significance

circa 1904 - 1952

Significant Dates

circa 1904

1931

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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 #

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

Salt Lake Engineering Works/Bogue Supply Company Building
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.87 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	1/2	4/2/2/9/6/0	4/5/1/2/3/4/0
2	/	/ / / / /	/ / / / / /
3	/	/ / / / /	/ / / / / /
4	/	/ / / / /	/ / / / / /

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property.)
W 17.4 FT OF LOT 6 & ALL LOTS 7 & 8 & E 20 FT OF LOT 9 N 111 FT OF LOTS 40 TO 43 INCL & N 111 FT OF W 5 FT OF LOT 44 E 20 FT OF LOT 44 & ALL LOTS 45 & 46 & W 17.14 FT OF LOT 47 BLK 2 COATES & CORUMS SUB OF BLK 26 PLAT C TOGETHER WITH VACATED ABUTTING SD PROPERTY, ALSO TOGETHER WITH ½ VACATED ALLEY ABUTTING SD LOT 40 ON W.

Property Tax No. 15-02-428-009

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries have been associated with the property since 1952.

☐See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky
organization Preservation Documentation Resource date September 19, 2002
street & number P.O. Box 58766 telephone (801) 581-1497
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84158

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 Bogue/FFKR Building LLC
street & number 730 West Pacific Avenue telephone (801) 521-6186
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84104

Narrative Description

The Salt Lake Engineering Works/Bogue Supply Company Building is a shop-warehouse built of brick and steel circa 1904. The building and a later addition comprise an L-shaped structure. The structure has a simple gable roof and brick walls on a stone foundation. The structure is supported on a framework of standard steel sections. In 1942 an addition was made to the southwest corner. The addition consists of an iron/steel frame, half-height cinder block walls, and corrugated metal sheathing. The building is part of a complex of foundries and shops located at the corner of 700 West and 400 South. The complex was divided into two separate parcels in 1952, and the shop-warehouse shares a common wall with a foundry building to the east on the other parcel. The words "Bogue Supply Company" are still visible on the north elevation, and the building is commonly known as the Bogue building. A rehabilitation of the building was completed in June 2002 as a federal tax credit project. The Bogue building has been adapted for use as office space for an architectural firm.

The Bogue building was most likely constructed sometime between 1904 and 1907, the two dates listed in the Salt Lake County tax records. It was built adjoining a 1902 foundry building to the east. The foundry is also extant, but has been altered on the north and east elevations. The foundry is typical of the period. It is constructed of heavy timbers and brick masonry. Two other major buildings on the site were similar in construction: a second foundry building (at the corner of 700 West and Pacific Avenue; built in 1903 and demolished in the early 1930s?), and a pattern shop (built in 1904 or 1905, and extant at 412 South 700 West). The extant foundry and the pattern shop buildings were connected by a third structure in the 1960s, and the property has been separate from the Bogue Building since 1952.

The Bogue building, a warehouse-shop, is a long rectangular building measuring 64 feet x 189 feet. The foundation is stone, though it was later encapsulated in concrete, probably during the 1941-1942 remodeling and addition. The brick is commercial grade and laid in American common bond with headers at every seventh course. Stylistically the warehouse-shop mimics the commercial-style architecture of the foundry: brick corbelling at the cornice line, rowlock brick accenting the sills and the relieving arches, projecting masonry pilasters, etc. On the east and west ends the brick parapet is stepped. The rehabilitation included cleaning of the exterior brick as well repair work and re-pointing. The roofline of the warehouse is higher than the foundry, and is a simple gable with a monitor roof along the ridgeline. A 1912 interior photograph of the Bogue building shows light coming through the monitor, probably through skylights, louvers or a combination of both. The photograph also shows a series of multiple-pane warehouse skylights along the south slope of the roof. The roofing material has changed several times through the years. The original material is unknown. In the 1930s, the wood deck was covered with built-up (rolled) asphalt. The roof skylights may have been removed at that time or later, when a corrugated metal roof was installed probably in the 1970s. The monitor roof was covered (top and sides) with metal in the 1970s. The corrugated metal roof was recently removed and the roof deck repaired with plywood over the original boards. A new metal roof, similar to the old, was installed during the 2002 rehabilitation.

There is no single prominent elevation. The east end abuts the foundry building. The west end is blank with no openings, although with distinctive corbelling and a crow-stepped gable. The north elevation features eight bays with four large loading doors and four pairs of large warehouse windows. The south elevation is similar to the north, though the original west end is obscured by the 1942 addition. The original loading doors featured style and rail double doors with diagonal wood planking and a smaller door inset. The doors were in generally poor condition and have been replaced with glass. Two interior doors have been refurbished in place. The majority of windows are multi-light (twenty-over-fifteen) set in a wood sash. The windows were repaired except when too damaged to salvage, and replacements were built to match existing.

The 1942 addition was built at the west end of the south elevation. The 1911 Sanborn map indicates a frame addition was built on that side of the building and probably demolished when the current addition was built. The 1942 addition is constructed of cinder block and iron/steel frame sheathed in corrugated galvanized steel top to bottom. The building has been sheathed in new corrugated metal and a new roof installed. The addition measures approximately 45 feet by 73 feet, with its gabled roof perpendicular to the circa 1904 building. The adaptive reuse plan converted this space into main entrance-reception area and storage room. A new aluminum storefront-type entrance was added to the east elevation of the addition. Also along the south elevation was a carport-type shelter (circa 1940s) of corrugated metal supported on metal poles. It was dilapidated and removed at the beginning of the rehabilitation.

On the interior, the 1906 portion has 12,096 square feet of space. The farthest west bay was partitioned into office space by a set of two-over-two windows, wood panels and paneled doors, and two sliding half-glass doors with a mezzanine above. The office does not appear on the 1912 photograph and was probably added in the 1920s. During the rehabilitation the partition assembly was removed, refurbished, and reinstalled one bay east to provide conference rooms, both above and below. The mezzanine was also extended and supported on steel columns along the west wall. A second floor was added in the addition. New staircases and an elevator were added to the structure to accommodate the second level. The space in the circa 1904 portion is divided visually into eight 24-foot bays. Prior to the current rehabilitation, a large traveling, overhead crane system (circa 1905?) was mounted on steel I-beams and columns, and traversed the central section of the building. The crane system has been removed, refurbished, and reinstalled at the property entrance. The building originally had rails installed down the center for conveying supplies in cars from one end of the building to the other. The rails were probably removed in the 1940s when the building changed usage.

With the crane system removed, the structural system of the building is more apparent. The brick masonry is mainly infill with little load-bearing function. The building is supported on a framework of steel columns and beams. The roof is supported on a series of modified Fink-style trusses held together with gusset plates. The steel used in the construction was a type of soft steel, which the 1911 Sanborn map labels "unprotected." The members are remarkably small and light for the period. This gives the building's fairly delicate skeleton frame a span over 60 feet. Another unique feature is the series of inverted bowstring trusses that function as purlins of the roof structure. The building was used mainly for assembly and storage. The floor is concrete. The adaptive

reuse of the interior includes offices, cubicles, conference rooms, and toilet partitions although the central space remains open. A carpeted sub-floor provides space for the electrical wiring and cable systems. Some sheetrock (painted white) finish work has been done on the walls, however the building retains its warehouse feeling and most of the steel framework has been left exposed.

The 1942 addition has 4,500 square feet of interior space. The north wall, which abuts the 1904 building, has had several modifications to its window and doors. The remaining walls are half-height cinder block walls with metal sheathing. The multi-light warehouse windows are in a metal sash. The addition is supported on a series of beams, columns and triangular trusses. Though this structure was built nearly forty years after its predecessor the structural framework is much heavier and in a combination of iron and steel. As noted above, the addition will be used for storage, as well as the reception area, and has been more extensively altered than the warehouse. One staircase, the elevator and the mechanical rooms will also be located in the addition.

The site is a 0.87-acre L-shaped parcel. The Bogue building abuts the property lines on the north, and the northeast and southwest corners. A chain link fence currently surrounds the property. The only open land is to the south. The reuse of the property includes an entrance on Pacific Avenue and landscaped parking. An entrance plaza is directly east of the 1942 addition. The plaza features concrete paving, grass, newly planted trees, and the Whiting Crane installation. In addition to the associated buildings noted above, there are several mid-twentieth century warehouses in the immediate neighborhood. The neighborhood is part of an island of development between the rail lines to the east, and Interstate 15 to the west. Nineteenth-century warehouses are found to the north and west of the Bogue building. Two nineteenth-century Victorian cottages near the Bogue building survived the obliteration of the residential neighborhood, which began with the late 1950s construction of I-15 and was completed with the interstate's 1999 expansion project. The Salt Lake Engineering Works/Bogue Supply Company Building is remarkably well-preserved and is a contributing resource in one of Salt Lake's industrial west side neighborhoods.

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Salt Lake Engineering Works/Bogue Supply Company Building, built circa 1904, historically significant under criteria A and C. Under Criterion A it is significant for its long association with the twentieth century development of Salt Lake City's railroad and industrial district. It is located in an area of Salt Lake City, which was, in the early settlement period, a neighborhood of residences and small family farms. After the coming of the railroad in 1870, the area was the preferred location for large-scale industries that wanted to access the railroad and expand their manufacturing capacities. The building is also architecturally significant under Criterion C as the shop/warehouse portion of a large complex of buildings constructed for the Salt Lake Engineering Works beginning in 1902. The building is significant primarily because of its unique structural components: turn-of-the-century lightweight steel in a framework of columns, beams, and trusses. The brick walls are decorated with distinctive brick corbelling and pilasters, but have little load-bearing function. Though the building is only one of many early industrial buildings on Salt Lake City's west side, contemporaneous warehouses were constructed of heavy timbers and masonry, and more rarely used iron and steel. The building was sold to the Bogue Supply Company in 1932. Because of the words "Bogue Supply Building" prominently painted on the north elevation (circa 1940s), the building is commonly referred to as the Bogue Building. The building is Salt Lake City's earliest known example of an industrial warehouse entirely supported on a steel frame. The building was rehabilitated in 2002 and is a contributing resource in one of Salt Lake's historic west side neighborhoods.

History of the Salt Lake Engineering Works/Bogue Supply Company Building:

As the political capital of the State of Utah and the social and economic center for the Intermountain West, Salt Lake City has been one of the nation's major regional centers since its establishment in 1847. The discovery of valuable ores in the canyons near Salt Lake in the early 1860s and the arrival of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, secured the city's place as a major center of mining, smelting and refining. As a result the number of foundries in the city quadrupled by the turn of the nineteenth century. Most of these facilities were located along an industrial corridor along either side of the numerous rail lines between 300 West and 500 West.

On December 4, 1903, the Salt Lake Engineering Works purchased a large portion of the Coates & Corums Subdivision between 400 South and Pacific Avenue, at 700 West.[1] Apparently the company had been interested

[1] These streets were originally known as Fourth South, Rio Grande Avenue, and Sixth West respectively. The Coates and Corums Subdivision was platted in 1891. Only two of the dozens of Victorian cottages built in neighborhood survived twentieth-century industrial expansion and the construction of Interstate 15.

in the property in the previous year, during which it applied for building permits for two $6,000 buildings: a brick foundry (permit dated November 18, 1902), and a brick machine shop (dated January 20, 1903). No architect or builder was listed for either building. In a relatively short time, the company had also built a pattern shop (circa 1905) and the shop/warehouse (circa 1904). By the time of the 1911 Sanborn map (the first map that covers the area), the company had also built a spur from the nearby Denver & Rio Grande rail line just to the east of the property. The spur entered the property at the southeast corner and curved though a "yard full of iron & flasks" to the northwest corner next to the warehouse/shop. Along with the four brick buildings the yard had coke sheds, a pump house, and a frame structure attached to the south side of the warehouse/shop used for "ore experimenting."

The Salt Lake Engineering Works made its first appearance in the Polk directories in 1904. William Read was the president and manager of the company, with Reuben May as vice-president and superintendent, and Charles G. Ferrell as secretary and treasurer. A 1904 advertisement for the Salt Lake Engineering Works declares it a company of "Founders and Machinists, Manufacturers of Mining, Milling, Concentrating, Smelting Machinery and Castings of all Kinds. Phosphor Bronze a Specialty." The company continued in operation until the 1931 with William E. Cannell as manager through the 1920s. The company specialized in large machinery and equipment for various uses. Examples include timber presses, filter presses, and boring-turning mills. They also produced structural iron and the casting of flywheels, some as large as ten feet in diameter.

In the 1930s the Salt Lake Engineering Works does not appear in the city directories. The company may have fallen on hard times due to the depression, but also because of intense competition during the period. The 1932 directory lists seventeen foundries in Salt Lake City, all but one within a mile radius of Salt Lake Engineering Works. Among the competitors were the Lundlin and May (established by Reuben May in the 1920s) and the Bogue Supply Company (a firm established by Warren C. Bogue in 1910). On May 5, 1931, the property deed was transferred to Enid W. Tagert. Enid W. and her husband Iran C. Tagert, and Vera Dahle facilitated the transfer of the deed to Manner Investment Company in June 1932. There is no record of Enid and Iran Tagert in Salt Lake directories, but Vera Dahle and her husband Ernest E. Dahle (a realtor and driver) lived on Salt Lake's east side. The Salt Lake Engineering Works again appears in the city directories between 1938 and 1943 (again with William E. Cannell as manager), but was apparently out of business for good by 1944.[2]

Between 1910 and 1930, the Bogue Supply Company did business from a location near 300 South and 700 West, just a block north of Salt Lake Engineering Works. Early advertisements for the Bogue Company describe it as a purveyor of "new and second-hand mining and milling machinery." In 1932, the Bogue Company appears in the city directory at the address 412 South 700 West (the address of the pattern shop), probably leasing the pattern shop from the Manner Investment Company. It appears the Bogue Company originally used all three extant Salt Lake Engineering Works buildings. The president of the company at the time was Michael J. McGill. On June 13, 1942, the Manner Investment Company deeded the property to the

[2] The Acme Iron & Bronze Foundry is listed at 737 W. 400 South in the 1930 directory. This is only one of several addresses the company used in Salt Lake City. Its connection to Salt Lake Engineering Works is unclear, but definitely short term.

Bogue Supply Company. According to the tax records, between 1941 and 1942, the warehouse/shop was substantially remodeled on the interior and the addition at the southwest corner built. As with the majority of metal industries, the Bogue Company probably anticipated converting some of their resources to wartime production facilities.[3]

By 1944 the Bogue Company was no longer using all three buildings. The Williams Foundry was leasing the pattern shop at 412 S. 700 West and the foundry building at 404 S. 700 West. The Bogue Company moved all of their facilities into the warehouse/shop and changed their address to 741 W. 400 South. The large lettering on the north side was probably painted at this time. The 1949 Sanborn map shows the Bogue Company in the warehouse/shop, the Williams Foundry uses the east buildings, and a mattress factory (built circa 1945) just south of the Bogue building. The Overman Mattress Factory used the brick building at 740 W. Pacific Avenue until it was destroyed by fire in 1965.[4] In October 1952 the two buildings on the east side of the property were deeded to John and Jennie F. Williams.[5]

For over five decades, the Bogue Supply Company was under the leadership of one family. Beginning in 1944, Frank M. Lee was the president of the company with Darrel W. Lee as secretary-treasurer. Frank's wife, Eva C. Lee became the vice-president in 1953. Through this period the company sold mining machinery. In the 1980s, Darrel Lee became the president of the company and his wife Helen E. Lee was made secretary. By the 1990s the company was dealing mostly in used industrial equipment and its building was mainly a storage facility. The Lee family continued to run the company until it finally closed its doors in 1998.

In April 2000, the property was sold through trustee Keith Miller to Westside Partners LLC. The company planned to rehabilitate the building for use as an office and restaurant, but the project was never completed. On August 22, 2001, Westside Partners sold the property to the firm of FFKR Architecture/Planning/Interior Design. One of Salt Lake's most prominent architectural firms, FFKR has recently outgrown its building on Pierpont Avenue. The firm has recently completed a rehabilitation of the building as a federal tax credit project has relocated to the building.

Architectural Significance:

The Salt Lake Engineering Works/Bogue Supply Company Building (built circa 1904) represents both the commonplace and the unique in the architectural history of Salt Lake's industrial district. Originally built as a warehouse and erecting shop, the building was similar in design to dozens of turn-of-the-century warehouses in

[3] In 1940, the Tri-State Roofing Company was listed at 414 S. 700 West. This was the pattern shop where the Bogue Company was listed at 412 S. 700 West.
[4] In 1940 this had been the location of Frank E. Reedy's poultry business.
[5] The Williams Foundry was in business until about 1960. The buildings were as warehouses for the Ketchum Builder's Supply Company until the 1980s. Until recently the buildings housed the Wood House, an unfinished-furniture sales and manufacturing company. They are currently being used for storage.

the area. Warehouse is a term for a building type introduced circa 1885 that was relatively expensive because of the structural components, yet simple and undecorated. What little ornamentation the Bogue building possesses (brick corbelling and a stepped gable) was simply an extension of the earlier building to the east. Warehouses were one of the earliest buildings to stress utility and functional honesty in its architecture. The main elements were structural strength and access to natural light. The strength was largely articulated on the outside by the brick pier, which was an unbroken line from sidewalk to skyline: and served as pilasters to divide the wall into bays as well as stiffen the walls. The light came through multi-light windows set in a slender sash.

Because of the many varied industrial uses, fire protection was an important part of the evolving construction technology of the warehouse. Buildings of fire-resistant heavy timbers and thick brick masonry walls were common for the period. The other three buildings associated with the Salt Lake Engineering Works were all built of timber and masonry. This type of mill construction was ubiquitous in Salt Lake's commercial and industrial district. In fact, according to a survey taken in 1997, the vast majority of extant contemporary buildings are mill construction. The Bogue building actually falls into a separate category of large masonry buildings supported on the interior by a structural framework of iron or steel. According to information provided on the 1911 Sanborn map, the Bogue building was the only industrial warehouse in Salt Lake supported entirely on a steel frame. The majority of buildings using structural steel in 1911 used the material in combination with other materials (e.g. wood truss on steel frame, steel truss on wood or iron posts, steel truss with load-bearing masonry or concrete, etc.). The map notes six other all-steel frame buildings, but these building were commercial blocks with multiple floors, masonry exteriors and no visible expression of the structural steel (either on the interior or exterior). Half of these have since been razed. There were only about a dozen buildings comparable in size and use to the Bogue building. The most notable surviving examples are the Silver Brothers' Iron Works foundry building located at 700 South and 500 West, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad engine repair shop located at 300 South and approximately 600 West in the midst of the rail yards. The Silver Brothers' building was constructed in 1907 with an iron frame and is currently surrounded by three decades (1950s-1970s) worth of concrete block additions. The engine repair shop (circa 1905) is very similar to Bogue building with its brick pilasters and monitor roof. It is wider and shorter, and was constructed on iron supports with a steel truss roof.

The Salt Lake Engineering Works/Bogue Supply Company Building was Salt Lake's earliest turn-of-the-century warehouse supported entirely on a steel frame. It is also a unique combination of soon-to-be-common construction technology of structural steel and decorative nineteenth-century brickwork in a fairly utilitarian structure. The Trolley Square complex of trolley barns, built between 1908 through 1911, would be Salt Lake's next example of the technology. The rehabilitation of the Bogue Building highlights the unique structural framework (spanning more than 60 feet) while extending the productive life of the building. The Bogue building has excellent historic integrity and is a contributing resource in Salt Lake historic industrial district.

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Wilson, Mark. Interview conducted by author, January 30, 2002.

Common Label Information:

1. Salt Lake Engineering Works/Bogue Supply Company Building
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: Summer 2002
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. West & north elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 2:

6. North elevation detail. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 3:

6. North elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 4:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 5:

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

Photo No. 6:

6. Duplicate, No Photo.

Photo No. 7:

6. Interior. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 8:

6. Interior. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 9:

6. Interior, upper floor conference room. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 10:

6. Interior, reception area. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 11:

6. Interior, upper floor. Camera facing southwest.

REFERENCE NOTES

CONSTRUCTION JOINT

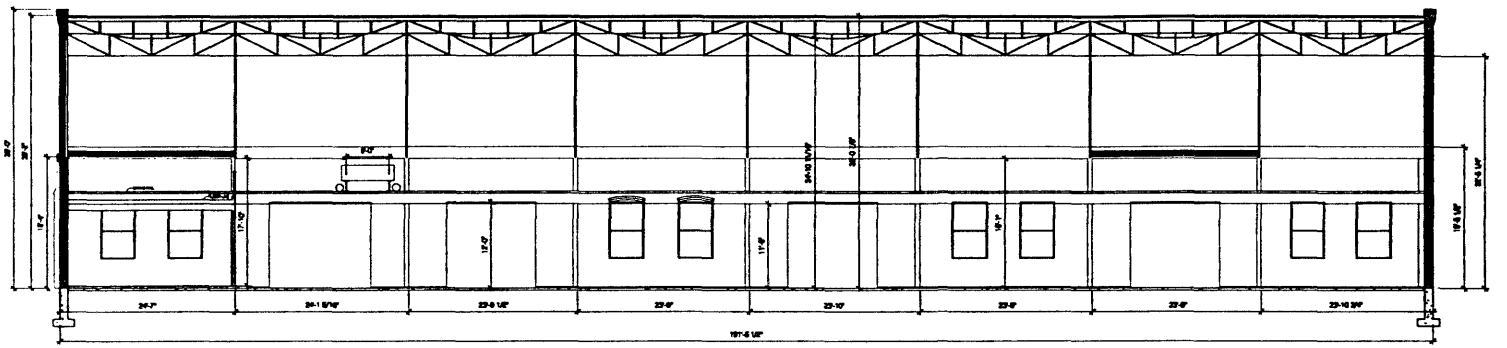
NEIGHBORING BUILDING

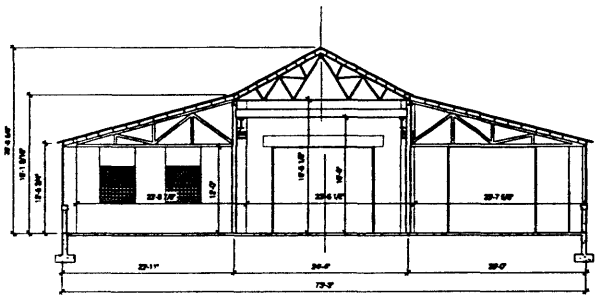
10" BRACING TRUSSES

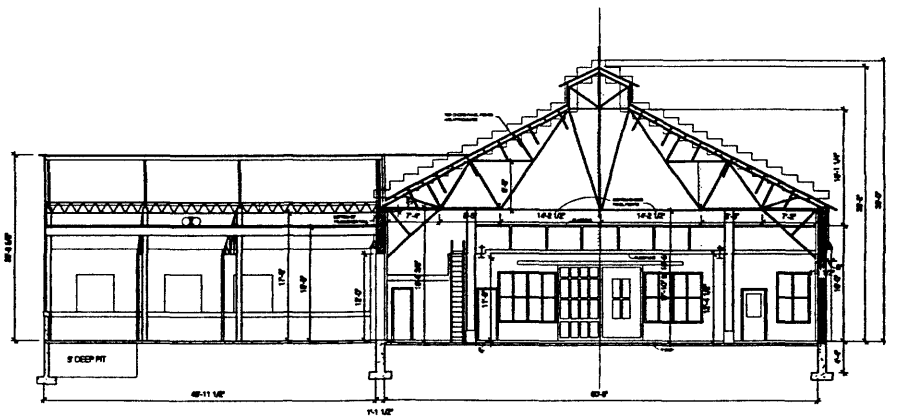
MAIN GIRDER TRUSSES

1" TIE RODS, BOTH AT 3" ABOVE BOTTOM OF MAIN TRUSSES AND NEAR ROOF PLANE

10" BRACING TRUSSES, 7'-0" CLEAR ABOVE SECOND FLOOR

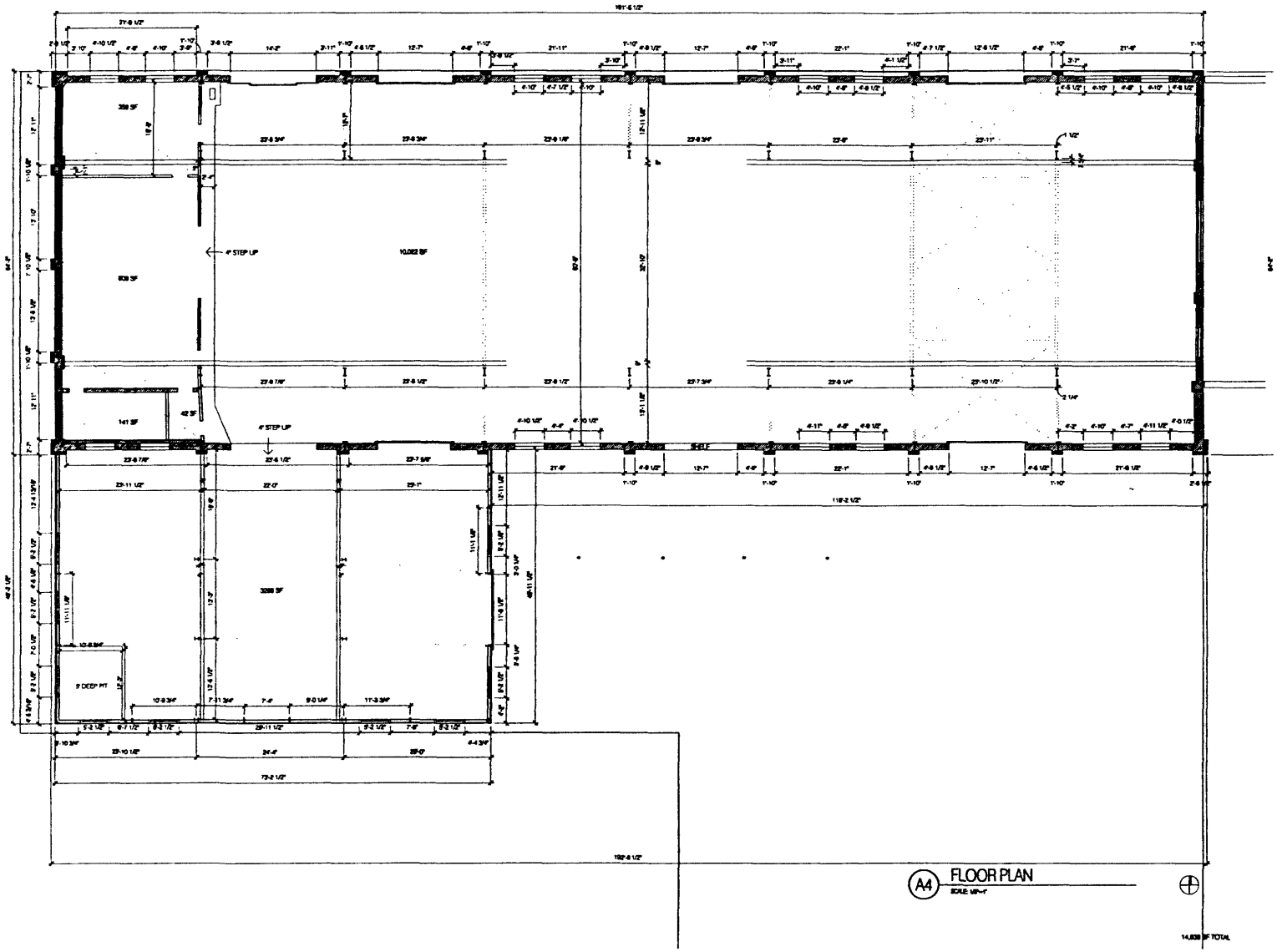






A4 FLOOR PLAN

FFKR



A4 FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/8"=1'

14,838 SF TOTAL

REFERENCE NOTES

1. CONSTRUCTION JOINT
2. NEIGHBORING BUILDING
3. 16" BRACING TRUSSES
4. MAIN GIRDER TRUSSES
5. 1" TIE RODS, BOTH AT 5' ABOVE BOTTOM OF MAIN TRUSSES AND NEAR ROOF PLANE
6. 16" BRACING TRUSSES, 7'-9" CLEAR ABOVE SECOND FLOOR

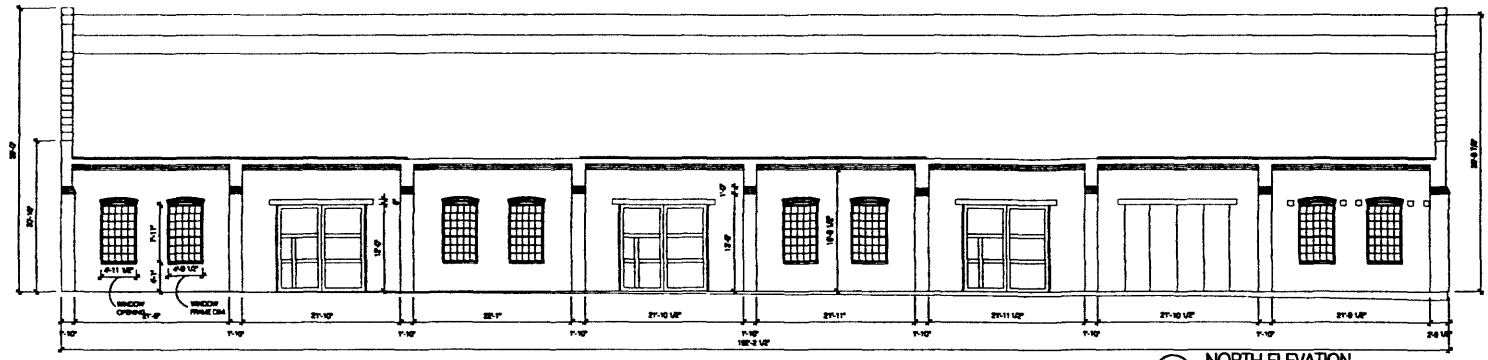
FFKR

4/13/01

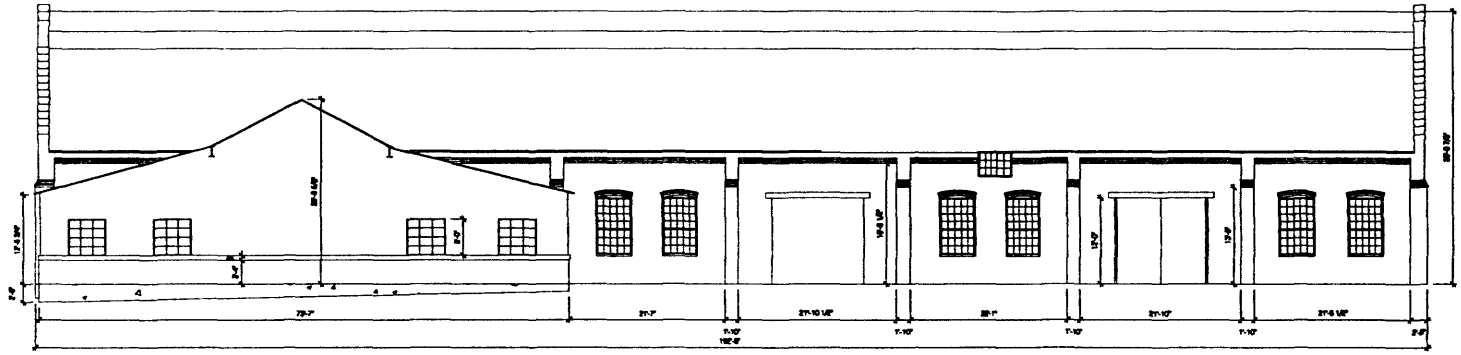
FLOO

FP-1

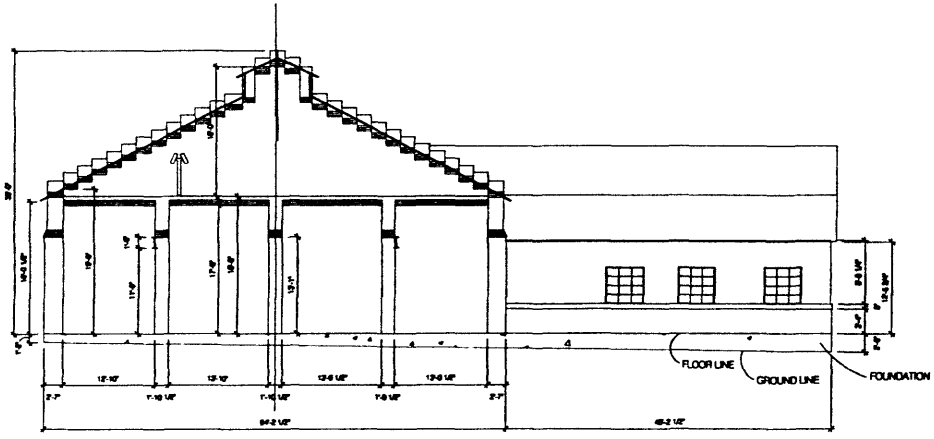
REFERENCE NOTES



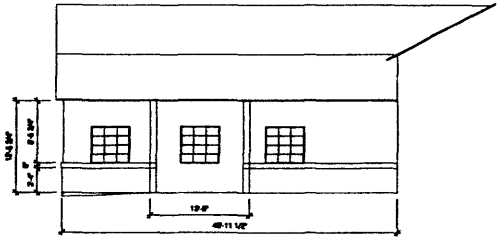
C4 NORTH ELEVATION



B4 SOUTH ELEVATION



A3 WEST ELEVATION



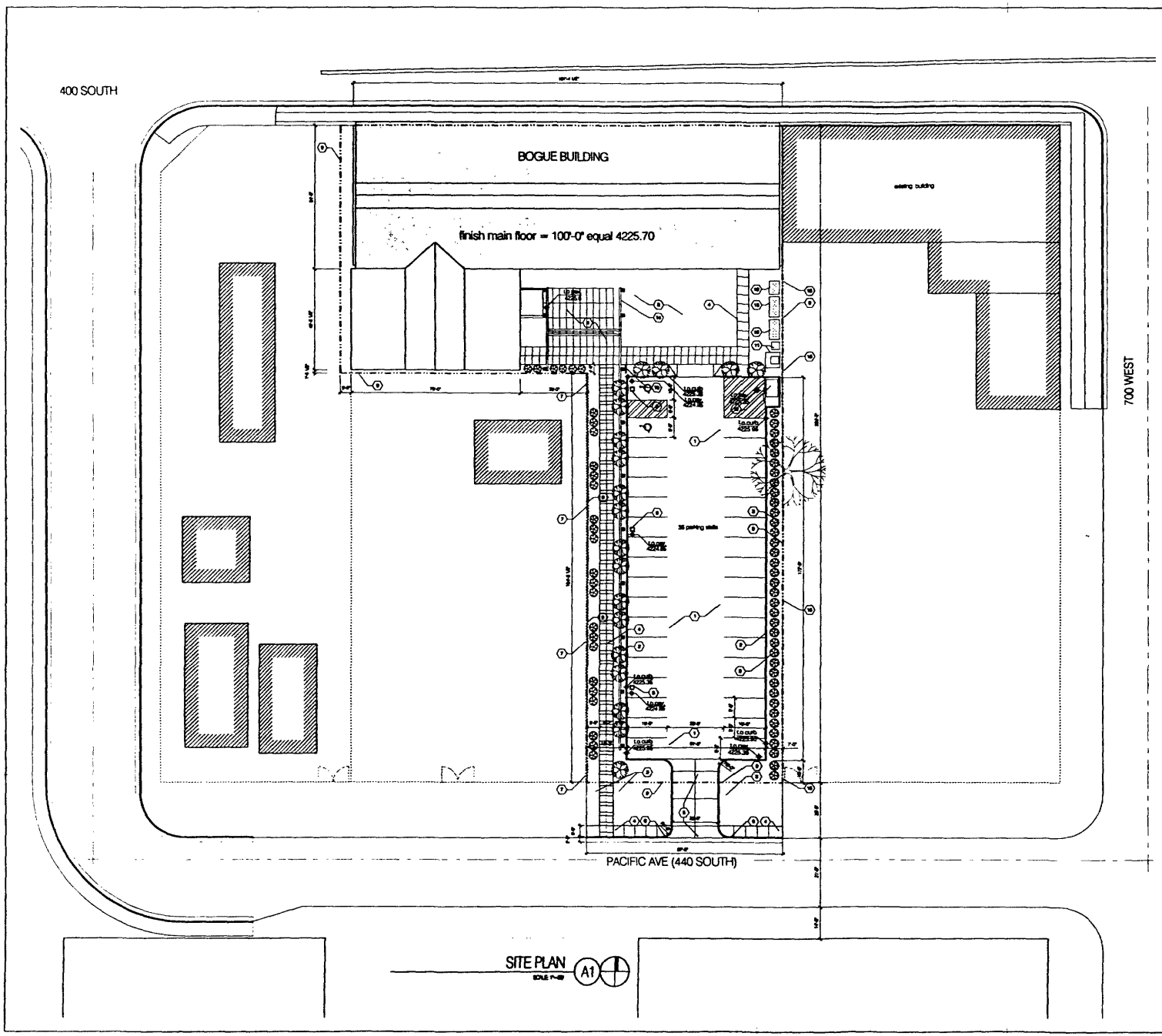
A4 EAST ELEVATION

BOGUE BUILDING

BUIL
ELEV

EL-1

Photo: June 8, 1912
Interior view of Salt Lake Engineering Co./Boque Supply Warehouse



SITE PLAN A1

REFERENCE NOTES

1. 4" asphalt pavement over 8" of road base
2. 8" wide x 18" deep concrete curb
3. landscaping area
4. 4" concrete walkway over 4" of gravel base
5. 8" concrete driveway over 8" of road base
6. concrete curb and gutter
7. new fence along property line (west of parking area)
8. catch basin
9. property line
10. bike racks (2)
11. electrical transformer see: electrical site dwg
12. garbage dumpster at screend enclosure
13. mechanical units
14. refurbished crane structure
15. existing fence along east side to be repaired and fixed as needed

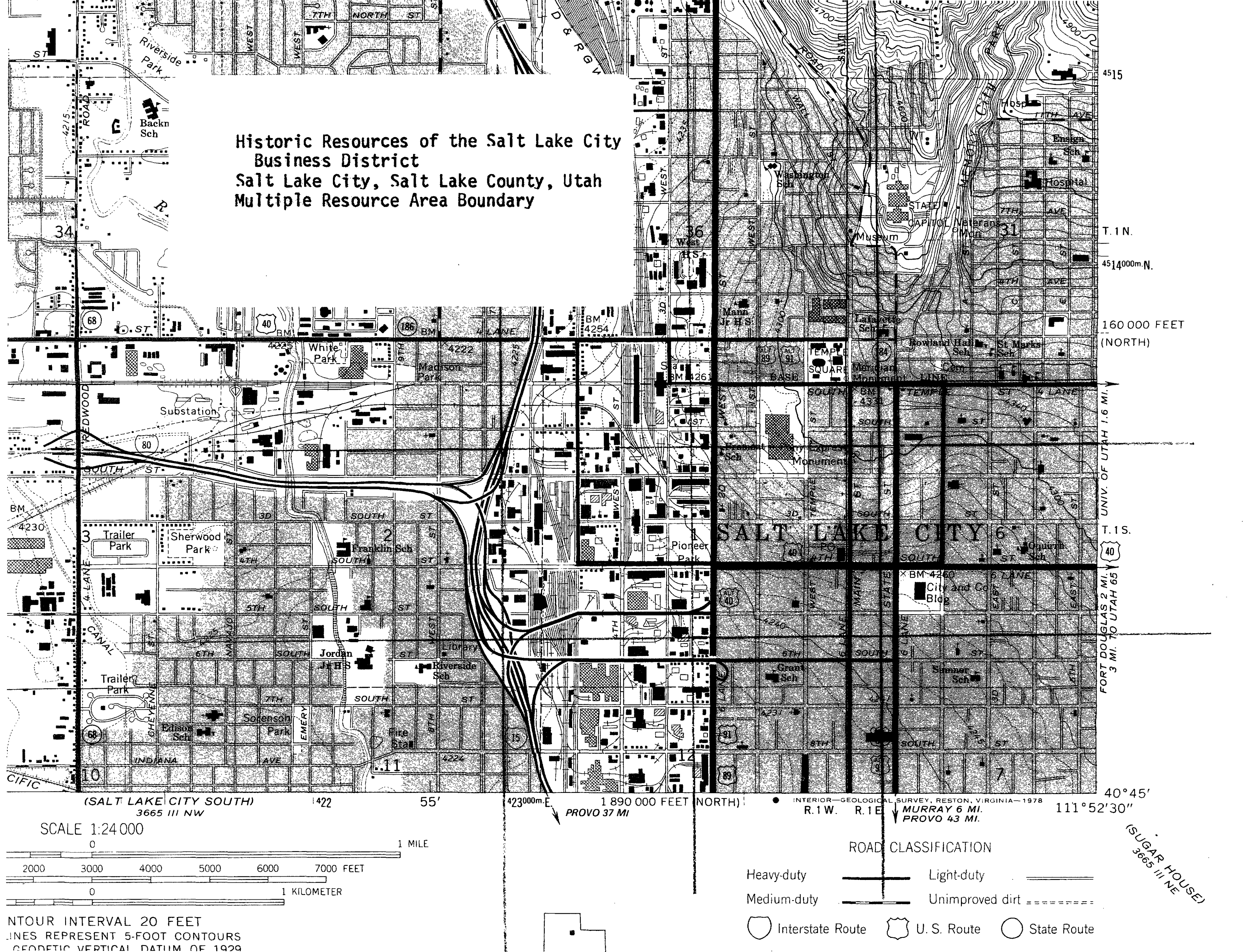
size of property : 0.97 ACRES

FFKR

BOGUE BUILDING

SITE

A-0C



Historic Resources of the Salt Lake City Business District
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
Multiple Resource Area Boundary
SALT LAKE CITY
(SALT LAKE CITY SOUTH)
3665 III NW
(SUGAR HOUSE)
3665 III NE
SCALE 1:24 000
1 MILE
2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
NTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
.INES REPRESENT 5-FOOT CONTOURS
INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1978
R.1W. R.1E.
MURRAY 6 MI.
PROVO 43 MI.
PROVO 37 MI
1 890 000 FEET (NORTH)
160 000 FEET (NORTH)
40°45'
111°52'30"
FORT DOUGLAS 2 MI.
3 MI. TO UTAH 65
UNIV. OF UTAH 1.6 MI.
T.1N.
T.1S.
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Heavy-duty
Light-duty
Medium-duty
Unimproved dirt
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route