

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

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

For HCRS use only

received MAR 31 1980
date entered MAY 23 1980

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

1. Name

historic Francis Armstrong House

and/or common Tower Apartments

2. Location

street & number 667 East First South _____ not for publication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 type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Navalco of Utah

street & number Valley Bank and Trust Co., Trust Dept. 80 West Broadway

city, town Salt Lake City _____ vicinity of _____ state Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorders Office

street & number City and County Bldg. 400 South State

city, town Salt Lake City _____ state UT 84111

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records _____

city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input 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

Building on the Francis Armstrong House at 667 East First South was begun in 1893. The scheme is thought to have been brought by Armstrong from England in 1891 and is apparently based on an English home of the period.

The home is a fine example of Queen Anne Style architecture in Utah. The asymmetrical plan and variety of materials contribute to the feeling of exuberance, reflective of the atmosphere of the late Victorian era. The size, scale, style and ornament indicate the social status of the inhabitants.

Basically two and one half stories, the design includes another upper half story area as part of the circular corner tower. From the rectangular, gable roofed central mass project the circular corner tower, a front gabled bay of two stories, and a smaller side bay of one story which originally housed a conservatory. The front bay includes a bay window configuration of one story.

Stone string courses, lintels and sills contrast with the brick walls. Corner tower lintels are carved with oak motifs which were repeated in the interior carved wood ornament. Pressed tin decoration is located on the main gable area and gable areas of the corner tower dormers.

Windows are generally double hung sash types, with hipped canopies supported by milled brackets on the main facade. Circular lights are located at the uppermost level on the sides of a corridor leading to the spire. Here circular lights are located above the double hung windows, and the heavy molded cornice emphasizes the shape. Stained glass transom lights are also found on the primary facade.

Porches of the Armstrong home display Eastlarkian turned and milled motifs. Ornamental wrought iron work functions as the upper balustrade on the main elevation, and as roof cresting for the rectangular bay on the main gabled bay. The original fence may be seen within the hedge encircling the yard.

The interior of the Armstrong House has been modified to accommodate apartments. Carved woodwork and furniture purchased at the Chicago exhibition of 1893.

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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1892

Builder/Architect Taylor, Romney, Armstrong/William Ward

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

This house is significant as the residence of Francis Armstrong for whom it was built in 1892. He was an entrepreneur, civic leader and Mayor of Salt Lake. It is significant also as one of the finest examples of Queen Anne Style architecture in Salt Lake City.

Armstrong was born October 3, 1839 in Plainmiller, Northumberland, England, to William Armstrong, a machinist, and Mary Kirk. The family emigrated to Canada in 1851. At nineteen Francis went to Missouri and then in 1861 drove an ox-team to Salt Lake City. His early employment in sawmills led eventually to a partnership in Taylor, Romney, & Armstrong-Lumber and Construction, the foundation of a considerable fortune. At the time of his death in 1899 he was President of the Utah Commercial Savings Bank, the Western Valley Loan & Trust Company, the Utah Power and Light Company, Vice-President of Taylor, Romney & Armstrong Company, and a director of many other firms.

He was active in public affairs, elected to a number of city and county offices in the 1870's and 1880's and to the office of Mayor of Salt Lake City in 1886 and in 1888. He had been elected to his second term as chairman of the Board of County Commissioner shortly before his death in 1899.

On December 10, 1864 he married Isabelle Sidoway, by whom he had eleven children. In May of 1870 he took a second wife, Sarah Carruth. She died in 1883, survived by only one of her seven children. A member and staunch supporter of the LDS Church, he was remembered for his blunt integrity, energy, and determination in public and business life rather than for involvement in church governance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Salt Lake City Building Permit #571, September 30, 1892, Utah State Historical Society.
 Edward W. Tullidge, History of Salt Lake City (Salt Lake City, Star Printing Co., 1886).
 "Francis Armstrong," Deseret News, 1899. June 15, p.1,2,4; June 19, p.8.

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreege of nominated property less than 1 acre

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Fort Douglas, UT

Scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2	4	2	6	4	9	0	4	5	1	3	1	1	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 and justification

Com Southeast corner of Lot 1, block 60, Plat B, Salt Lake City Survey : W 99'; N 160'; E 99'; S 160' to beginning.

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

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Henry O. Whiteside, Preservation Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date December 1979

street & number 307 West 200 South telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City state UT 84101

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 3/17/80

For HCRS use only

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

for W. Ray Luce date 5/23/80
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest: William H. Brannon date 5-6-80

Chief of Registration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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On the first floor were two parlors, library, dining room, kitchen, conservatory and bathroom. It is interesting to note that bathrooms were planned into the original design making them early. Bedrooms occupied the second floor, along with additional bathrooms and servants quarters. The third floor was never completed as originally intended. It was to have housed a billiard room, ballroom and another bedroom.

The energetic complexity and richness of the Armstrong home typify high Victorian taste in America. An upper class existence is reflected, as well as a symbol of the personality and achievement of the owner, an important figure in the history of Utah.

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Armstrong's widow occupied the house until her death, December 11, 1930. In 1931 the house passed to Mary Hannah Armstrong Madsen. Following her death the house passed to her husband Richard W. Madsen in 1933. Madsen was manager of the Standard Furniture Co, President of the Western Loan & Building Co. and of the Utah State National Bank.

The house stood vacant for several years and in 1934 was converted into apartments. Madsonia Realty received title in 1953 following his death. Jones O. and Amelia Petersen received title the same year and resold it to Ira and Myrtle H. Oviatt. They sold it to George W and Martha Linnes in 1974 and they resold it to Navalco of Utah the same year. Navalco sold it to Armstrong Manor Associates in 1980 and they deeded a 48 8/10 undivided interest to Suzanne Carson Erickson the same year.