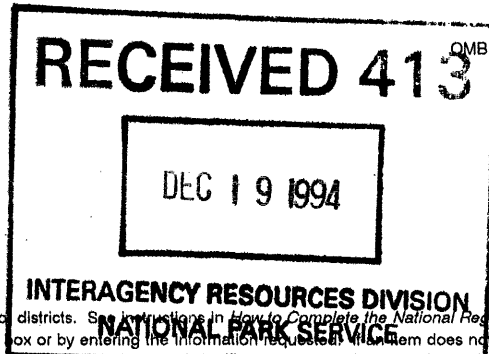


1583

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Davis Deaconess Home
other names/site number Esther Davis Hall, Esther Hall, Crossroads Urban Center

2. Location

street & number 347 South 400 East N/A not for publication
city or town Salt Lake City N/A vicinity
state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84111

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

W. S. [Signature] 12-12-94
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 this 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): _____

for
Signature of the Keeper Edson H. Beall Date of Action 1-24-95
Entered in the
National Register

Davis Deaconess Home
Name of Property

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: church-related residence

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: community service center

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Sandstone
walls BRICK
Aluminum
roof ASPHALT
other Shingle
CONCRETE

Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Davis Deaconess Home
Name of Property

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all 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)

RELIGION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1905-1937

Significant Dates

1905

c.1908

Significant Person

(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

Davis Deaconess Home
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .22 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/5/8/1/0 4/5/1/2/4/4/0
Zone Easting Northing

B / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

C / / / / / / / / / /

D / / / / / / / / / /

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Salt Lake County Lot 4 Block 37 Plat B, SLC SUR
COM 41.25ft South from Northwest corner, South 57.75ft, East 165ft, North 57.75ft, West 165ft to beginning.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jody Stock
organization University of Utah date November 1994
street & number 1073 East 7800 South telephone (801) 561-0760
city or town Midvale state UT zip code 84047

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/or 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

Represented by: Ms. Patricia J. Brown, Office of Institutional Ministries
name General Board of Global Ministries, United Methodist Order
street & number 475 Riverside Drive, Rm. 364 telephone (212)870-3846
city or town New York state NY zip code 11015

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.*).

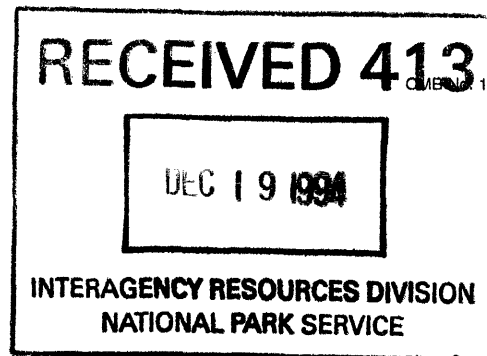
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 7 Page 1

Davis Deaconess Home, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT



Narrative Description

The Davis Deaconess Home in Salt Lake City is a two story red brick Victorian Eclectic style house with classical details. The original home is a side passage house type built in 1903. In c.1908, an addition on the south end of the front facade gave the home its symmetrical appearance. A small rear addition was constructed in 1943. The building is located on .22 acres a few blocks east downtown commercial district in Salt Lake City.

The home is constructed of brick and has a sandstone foundation. Even though the early addition altered the asymmetry of the home, the Victorian Eclectic style is evident in the verticality of the structure, the leaded transom windows, bay and bow windows, and the use of varied materials and textures, such as corbelled brick, sandstone, and wood shingles. The hipped roof with projecting gables incorporates light green asphalt shingles and flared eaves. The eaves feature a dentil range beneath consoles on all sides of the home. The lintels and window sills are constructed of sandstone capped with cement and give the home its classical appearance. There are double-hung wood windows with aluminum storm windows in all elevations and fixed transom windows on the west facade. The north elevation features a large two story bow window.

The west facade includes a wood paneled door with sidelights covered by a projecting flat-roofed wooden porch with ionic columns and a sandstone base. Directly above the porch is a set of paired fixed transom windows with leaded glass and a shed dormer. This central area is flanked by two symmetrical projecting bays with gabled ends (ridge lines perpendicular to the street). Square-butt wood shingles and decorative semicircular vents are in each gable end. A chair lift was added to the porch in 1981 or 1982 for handicap access, but it does not greatly alter the home's appearance.

The south elevation clearly shows the "L" shape of the plan. The brick shows evidence of the c.1908 addition in the corner where the two wings meet along the chimney. A double hung window with wooden lintel and sill¹ was added to the second floor near the east end at an unknown date. An original oriel bay window is located on the first floor of the south side.

In 1943 a porch was removed from the east side of the building and a two-story wood frame structure was added. The southeast corner of the first floor was left open for a porch and was not filled in and covered with aluminum siding until 1992.

The interior has retained much of its original fabric such as the lath and plaster walls, interior woodwork, and hardware. The woodwork in the 1908 addition matches that in the original 1903 structure. There are two fireplaces and a chimney for a

¹ This is the only window in the brick portion of the house without a stone lintel and sill.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 7 Page 2

Davis Deaconess Home, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

stove. The front door opens into an entryway with an ornate wooden staircase topped by an arcade that leads to offices on the second floor. The second floor is also accessed by a second set of stairs at the rear of the house next to the kitchen area. The upstairs dormitory-style hallway has been maintained along with the original doors with transoms and decorative moldings.

Bathroom facilities were converted to storage in 1979 and the first floor was remodeled in 1993. These changes have somewhat altered the interior of the building but for the most part it retains its original plan and the changes do not greatly impact its original character.

Non-contributing features include a wooden "tuff shed" on the northeast corner of the lot and a chain link fence that was placed around the back of the property in 1985.

___ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 8 Page 3

Davis Deaconess Home, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Davis Deaconess Home is significant as the only known remaining structure associated with Methodist deaconess involvement in Salt Lake City. This home was a part of the Women's Home Missionary Society that trained deaconesses as part of a larger national Methodist missionary movement at the turn of the century that sought to alleviate some of the nation's social problems. The Davis Deaconess Home is significant for the role it played in the widespread Protestant missionary movement that occurred throughout the United States after the Civil War. This movement was directed toward many groups, including Negroes in the South, Mexicans and Native American Indians in the Southwest, Chinese immigrant laborers in California, the booming mining towns of the Rockies, and the Mormons in Utah. During the period of c.1865-1910, the Protestant missionary work in Utah exploded. Members of the Protestant churches believed that the Mormons (members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) were not true Christians and that they needed to be converted. Furthermore, the Gentile (non-Mormon) population of Utah was increasing at a rapid rate and had no organized meeting houses of their own. During the first half of this period missionaries arrived in Utah from the Congregational, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Baptist churches. These groups all established missions and churches, predominantly in Salt Lake City, but spreading throughout the state. In their attempt to proselytize the Mormon children, they organized a number of free schools that were superior in quality and resources to the already existing Mormon schools which charged tuition. The Davis Deaconess Home is one of the oldest buildings affiliated with the Protestant missionary movement and Methodism in the Salt Lake Valley.

History of Religious Influences in Utah:

The Utah territory was settled in 1847 by members of the Mormon church led by Brigham Young. The Protestant churches that were established in other parts of the nation felt that the Mormons were not true Christians and that they needed to be converted. The Mormon's lack of patriotism because of their rebellion against federal government control and their practice of polygamy were considered convincing reasons for actively pursuing their conversion to Protestant religions. The first small group of Gentiles, store owners who sold supplies to people travelling west for the "Gold Rush", settled in Utah in 1849. Another small group arrived in 1850 when Congress established a territorial government for Utah, stipulating that half its members be non-Mormon. In 1862, an Army post was established at Fort Douglas and for the first time the Gentile population substantially increased in Utah. More non-Mormons were lured to the area by the military's discovery of precious minerals. In 1869 the Transcontinental Railroad was completed, further increasing the settlement of Utah. The establishment of the Gentile population coupled with their belief that the Mormons needed to be converted to "true Christianity", made Utah the perfect target for widespread missionary work. When the Mormon church outlawed

X See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Davis Deaconess Home, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

polygamy in 1890, Protestant missionary work declined but continued at a steady pace into the first decade of the twentieth century due in part to the rapid increase in the state's population. The establishment of a non-Mormon population required the building of Protestant religious facilities.

The Protestants proselytized in a number of ways, concentrating their efforts on the children. There was no free public school system when the missionaries arrived and the Mormon schools that charged tuition were taught by untrained teachers and offered little formal education. The Protestant churches, therefore, established their own schools and made them open to Mormon children, bringing in trained teachers and offering a better quality education. They conducted prayers in the schools and offered Sunday school classes to the children.

Women's Home Missionary Society:

The Women's Home Missionary Society was a section of a larger Methodist missionary movement at the turn of the century that sought to alleviate some of the nation's social problems through the use of trained deaconesses and missionaries. The deaconesses were women belonging to an order or sisterhood dedicated to social service and serving the Christian cause. They were consecrated and trained, held office (although somewhat controversially), and served for the purposes of "visitation, evangelization and humanitarian and Christian efforts". Much of their work was directed toward church funded schools, a Protestant movement aimed at converting the children through the schools.² In 1895 the Methodists operated twenty-six schools and forty one churches or preaching stations.³ In 1918 the Woman's Home Missionary Society discontinued its work in education because of the improved condition of high schools in the state, but continued with social and missionary work.⁴

The Women's Home Missionary Society first became interested in working in Utah in 1881 and 1882, and in 1894 a home for the deaconesses was established at 41 East Third South to serve the various seminaries in the area. It was named Davis Hall in honor of Mrs. John Davis, the president of the Women's Home Missionary Society.⁵ By 1896, the society operated homes for deaconesses and workers at Davis Hall, Salt Lake; Philadelphia Home, Logan; East Ohio, Provo; Thompson School, Mt. Pleasant;

² Ibid.

³ Poil, Richard D., and others, eds. Utah's History. Logan: Utah State University Press, 1989, p. 329.

⁴ Merkel, Henry Martin. History of Methodism in Utah. Colorado Springs: The Dentan Printing Co., 1938, p. 202.

⁵ Meeker, Ruth Esther. Six Decades of Service, p. 202.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Davis Deaconess Home, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Gurley Home, Moroni; Leech Home, Spring City; Ephraim, Ogden; Ritchfield, Monroe; and the Columbus home at Elsinor.⁶

In 1905 Davis Hall was sold and on December 28, 1905, Davis Deaconess Hall was established at the residence on 347 South 400 East. Although the book History of Methodism in Utah claims the house was built by the Methodists in 1904, building permits, tax records, and physical evidence indicate the structure was the home built by Maggie Mosher in 1903 and sold to Oscar Grosshell shortly before it was purchased by the Women's Home Missionary Society.⁷ The Methodists are credited with building the large two story addition to the south which was constructed sometime between 1905 and 1911 (c.1908).

The women who served as deaconesses were usually in their fifties, stayed in the state for an average of five years, with a group of five or six women living in the home at one time.⁸ Women in the Davis Deaconess Home worked for the surrounding seminaries, visiting homes, teaching, and helping where needed, regardless of individual or group religious affiliation.⁹ The Davis Deaconess Home, Esther Hall in Ogden, and the Highland Boy in Bingham Canyon, were Methodist church projects in 1915 and represented their efforts within the communities that were in addition to regular church services.

In 1916 the congregations became responsible for the support of their deaconesses and this, later combined with the economic difficulties of the depression years, signaled the eventual end of the order. In the mid 1930s the deaconesses left Salt Lake City. In January 1937 the Davis Deaconess Home changed function, but not ownership, when it became Esther Davis Hall, similar to Esther Hall in Ogden.

Girls who came to the city during the first half of the century had few options; rooms were available in private homes and boarding houses, in some apartments, and in the boarding houses operated primarily by churches. Examples of the boarding

⁶ Ibid, p. 200.

⁷ The Davis Deaconess home was originally built by Maggie Mosher as a residence to replace of the house she and her husband, Amos, had lived in and demolished at 347 South 400 East. Maggie and Amos, along with several relatives, had lived in the house only a short time when she sold the property to Oscar Grosshell in 1905. Oscar Grosshell never occupied this house, remaining at his residence located at 345 South 400 East. He sold the property to the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in Ohio on December 28, 1905.

⁸ Based on sampling of Deaconesses in Davis Deaconess Hall in the United States Census of 1910.

⁹ Interview with Alice Sallemen.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Davis Deaconess Home, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

houses include the Beehive House¹⁰ and the YWCA.¹¹ The purpose of these church-run boarding houses was to allow young women to come to the city to work or go to school and remain under the sheltering influence of the churches.¹² Esther Hall provided rooms for eleven or twelve girls at a time, and unlike the rooms at Rowland Hall, an Episcopalian girl's boarding school, the home was not connected to a school.

On February 1966 the residence again changed function when it became Crossroads Urban Center. Originally a drug rehabilitation center for misguided teens,¹³ it is currently a nonprofit organization which operates an emergency food and clothing pantry and an advocacy group for low income, minority, and physically challenged people.

¹⁰ The Beehive House, former home of Brigham Young, was turned over to the General Board of the Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association on April 3, 1920 and was used for young women who came to the city to work or attend school. National Register nomination file, "The Beehive House" by Carole Wilkinson.

¹¹ Polk Directories, 1944.

¹² Meeker, Six Decades of Service, p. 201.

¹³ Interview with Mate Campbell.

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National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 9 Page 6

Davis Deaconess Home, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

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Campbell, Mate. March 7, 1994.

Giertens, Marjorie. March 7, 1994.

Salleman, Alice. March 7, 1994.

Waldburgh, Karen. February 21, 1994.

___ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 7

Davis Deaconess Home, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Davis Deaconess Home
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Julie Osborne
4. Date: October 1994
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. West elevation of building. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 2:

6. Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 3:

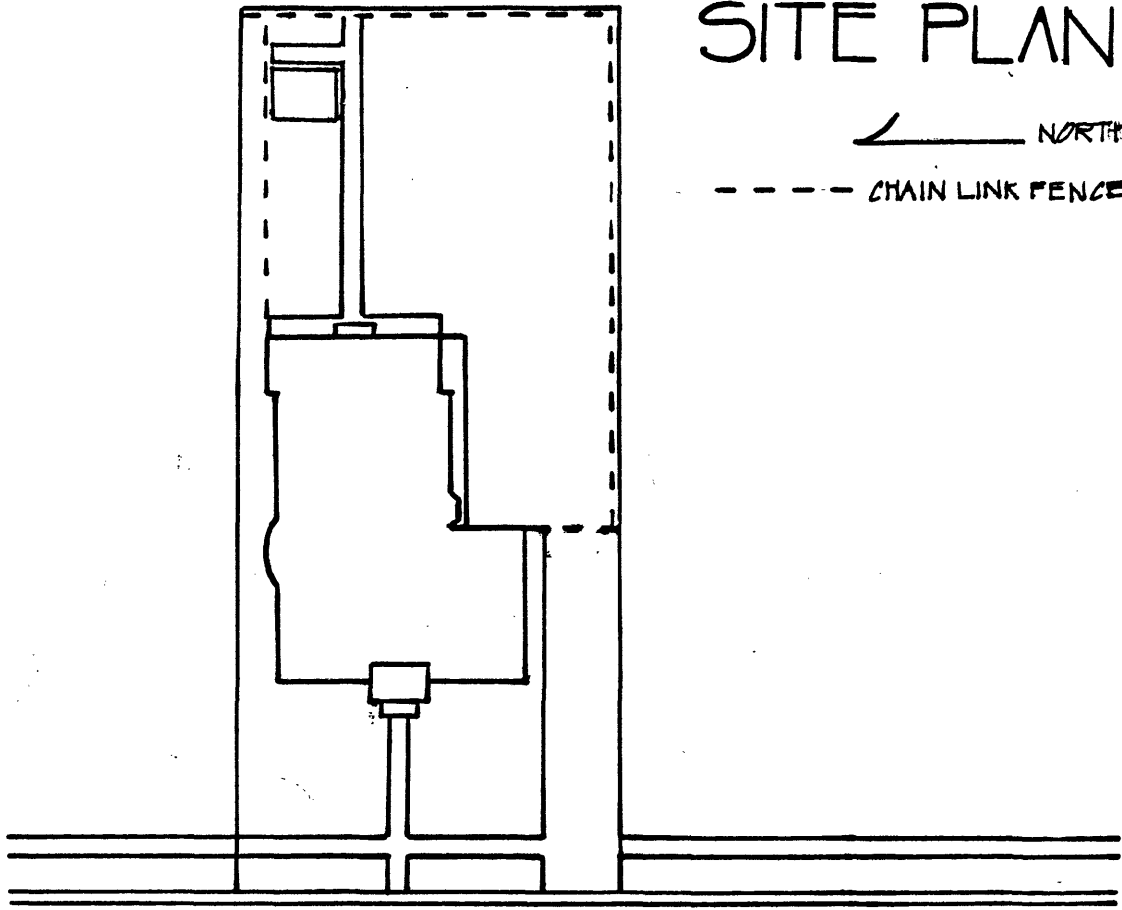
6. Southeast elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

___ See continuation sheet

SITE PLAN

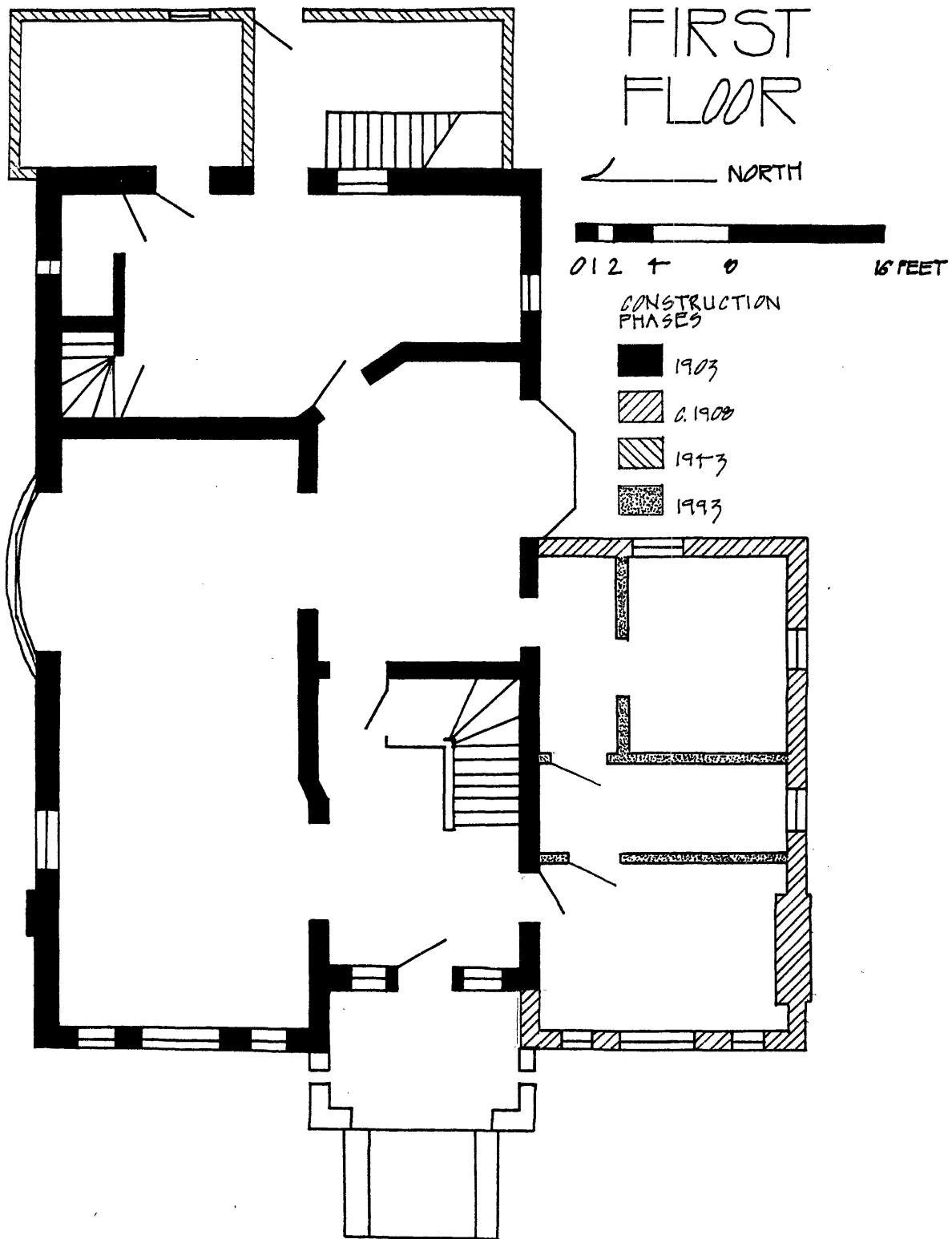
← NORTH

--- CHAIN LINK FENCE



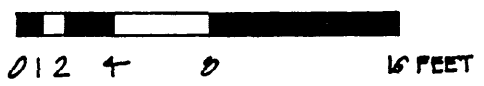
DAVIS DEACONESS HOME 2'4T
347 SOUTH 100 EAST

FOURTH EAST ↑







DAVIS DEACONESS HOME 2'94
 347 SOUTH 100 EAST

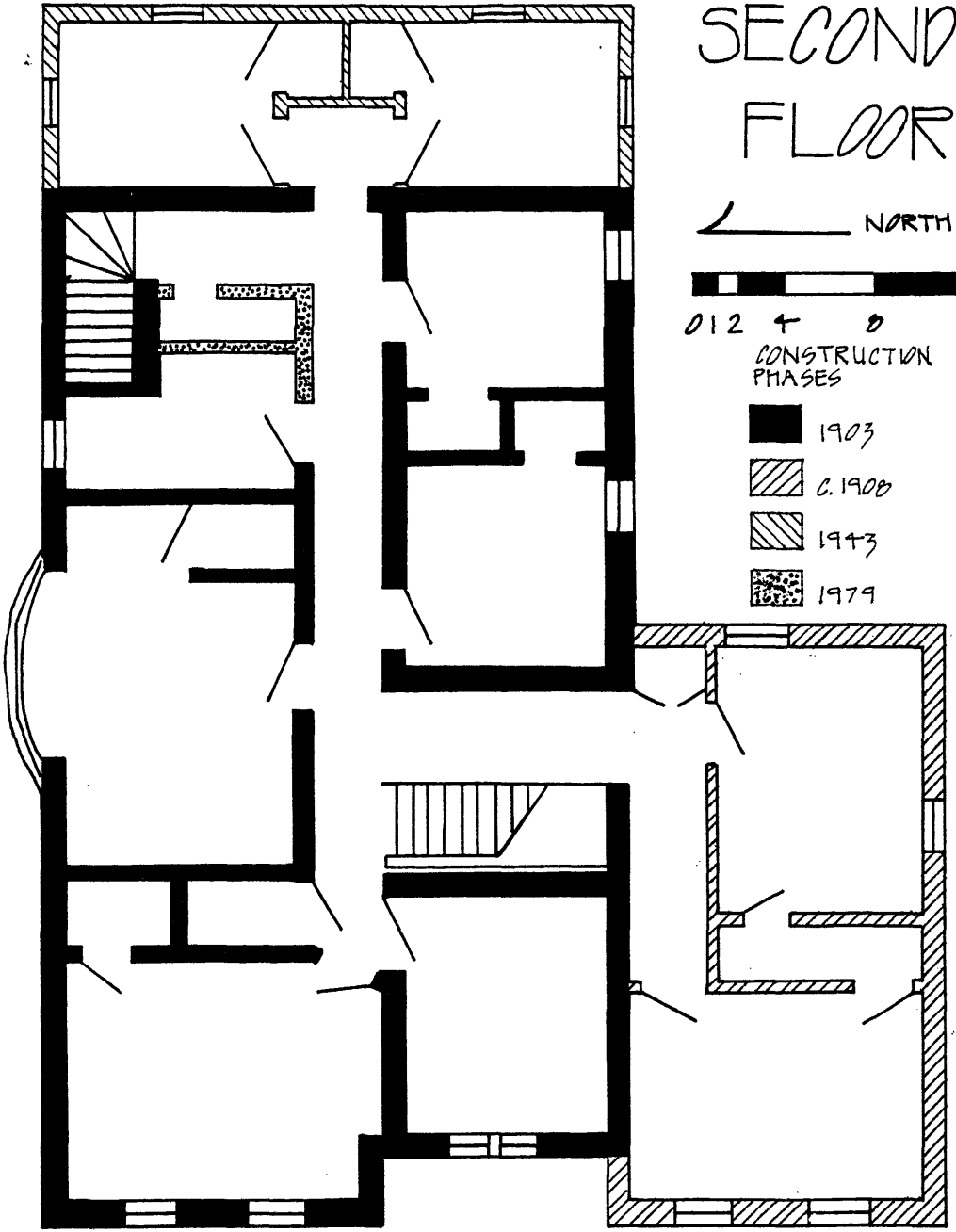
SECOND FLOOR



0 12 16 FEET

CONSTRUCTION PHASES

-  1903
-  c. 1908
-  1943
-  1979



DAVIS DEACONESS HOME 2 '91
347 SOUTH 400 EAST