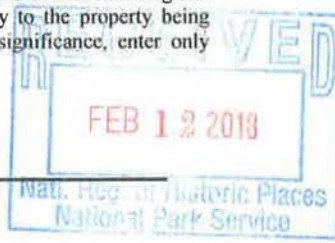


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56 22 76

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House

Other names/site number: Israel and Emily Willey House

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1208 South 900 West

City or town: Salt Lake City State: Utah County: Salt Lake

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A XB XC D

 <hr/> Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Utah Division of State History/Office of Historic Preservation</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	<u>2.2.18</u> <hr/> Date
--	------------------------------------

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In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: _____ **Date** _____

Title : _____ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____


Signature of the Keeper

3/29/2010
Date of Action

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

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Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Neoclassical Revival,

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: FOUNDATION: Stone; WALLS: Brick;
ROOF: Wood Shake

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Harold B. and Fern Lee House is a two-story Foursquare (Box)-type residence with Prairie School and Neoclassical-style influences, constructed in 1906. The house is located at 1208 South 900 West in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah.¹ The house is a rectangular two-story house constructed of fired brick on a raised stone foundation. With its box-like two-story form, symmetrical façade, large overhanging eaves, simplified details, casement windows, brick banding and open interior floor plan, the residence exhibits the best qualities of early Prairie School design, and is one of the earliest Prairie School Foursquare-type houses constructed in Salt Lake City.² The large front porch is detailed in a transitional simplified Neo-Classical style. The house was most likely designed by architect Lewis Telle Cannon,

¹ The original house address was 1208 South 800 West, which is reflected in many of reference documents for this nomination. Streets to the north and west of downtown Salt Lake City, Utah were renumbered 1972 to remove dual numbering on North and West Temple Streets, which changed 800 West into 900 West, the current address. Strack, D. (2017) "Salt Lake City and County Street Numbering"

² Based on Preservation Pro Utah State Historic Preservation (SHPO) database search October 2, 2017, Goss, Peter "The Prairie School Influence in Utah" *The Prairie School Review* Volume XII, Number 1, First Quarter 1975 and Utah SHPO Architect Files for Lewis Telle Cannon, Walter Ware and Ware & Treganza architectural firm.

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who designed many Prairie School-style buildings in Utah. The house has excellent integrity and retains its original windows, wood trim, roof and other details.

The house is located on a 0.55-acre flat, mostly rectangular lot which abuts 900 West on its east (front) side and open space on the east bank of the Jordan River along its rear (west) side. The property contains a two non-contributing buildings: a garage and a shed, and a non-contributing structure—a chicken coop. It also contains a contributing fish pond, which Harold B. Lee constructed. The home site was a part of the large George Q. Cannon farm, which was subdivided after his death in 1901. The Harold B. and Fern Lee House is a significant contributing historic resource.

Narrative Description

The Harold B. and Fern Lee House is located on the west side of Salt Lake City along the bank of the Jordan River, which flows through the center of the Salt Lake Valley from Utah Lake to the Great Salt Lake. The house is situated on the front of a narrow, deep rectangular lot.⁴

The Harold B. and Fern Lee House is a rectangular two-story Foursquare-type residence constructed of monochrome fired brick in a stretcher (running) bond on a raised, rock-faced ashlar red sandstone foundation. The basement and main floor are structurally supported by interior multiple-wythe adobe brick, and the upper floor is supported by interior wood-framed wall construction. The house has Neoclassical and Prairie School design elements on its exterior and exhibits strong horizontality despite being a large two-story residence. The house is dominated by a low, hipped roof with large, overhanging eaves which are even with the window-heads of upper-story windows, a technique used by Prairie School architects to reduce the visual weight of the upper story. The roof contains a large low-pitch hipped-roof attic dormer centered on the front façade with geometric patterned multiple-light windows and wood shingle siding. Horizontal brick banding located along the water table line above the raised stone foundation and a belt course above the first floor level even with the second floor window sills further reinforces the horizontality. Prairie School style restrained ornamentation is found in a vertical brick articulation centered on the main façade, wood banding below the roof eaves, geometric friezes above central upper windows and outward swinging casement windows on the main floor.⁵ The windows are original, although the upper floor have storm window/screen coverings. The sills and headers are sandstone. The Harold B. and Fern Lee House also has a large one-story porch across the front of the entire front façade, with Neo-Classical Revival details and a Prairie School style roof.

The main (east facing) façade of the Harold B. and Fern Lee House is largely symmetrical: a left side entry door with sidelight matches the size and fenestration of a large fixed window on the right side of the façade. Both openings have fixed small-paned clerestory windows above the door and window. Between the two large openings are two identical smaller casement window openings with multiple-lite outward

⁴ Clayton, Margaret Cannon (n.d.) *The Picture* unpublished manuscript Utah State History Library MSS A 905. The lot was part of a large farm owned by prominent Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) Apostle and United States Senator George Quayle Cannon (1827-1901), which featured five large two-story houses one block west along Tenth West, each occupied by his five polygamist wives. After George Q. Cannon's death in 1901, his property was divided among his many children, with several building houses along 900 West near the turn of the century. At least three of the houses built by the children remain, including 1208 South 900 West, 1216 South 900 West where Lewis Telle Cannon lived in 1906, and 1250 South 900 West where Martha Cannon, widow of George Q Cannon, Jr, lived. In 1907 there were Cannon family members located at 902 South, 952 South, 1000 South, 1325 South, 1333 South and 1367 South on 900 West according to the Utah City Directories. Others may also exist, with different surnames.

⁵ Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss (1988) *Utah's Historic Architecture: 1847-1940*, Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society. p. 142

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swinging windows, which are emphasized by a two-story raised brick articulation. The second story façade mirrors the first floor details, with large double hung windows directly over the first floor door and fixed windows, with plain wood bands above each window extending to the roof eaves. The center detailing differs from the first story, and contains a large, tall double-hung window flanked by two smaller double-hung windows with geometrical leaded-glass lights. Above the two small windows are two geometric Prairie School-style wood friezes. The upper story windows have aluminum storm/screen windows over original windows. A large one-story wood Neo-classical Revival-style porch covers the entire façade and is supported by an ashlar sandstone foundation. The Neo-classical revival details include Tuscan columns under a simple, classical entablature and angular pediment under a Prairie School-style low-slope hipped porch roof.

The north façade has four symmetrical bays two stories high. From east to west: a first-floor casement window directly below a second-floor double-hung window; a two-story fireplace raised brick articulation with a circa 1940s brick addition which is separating from the original brick façade; a first-floor double-hung hallway window below a second-story partially brick-enclosed glass-block fixed bathroom window; and matching first-and second-floor double-hung windows on the west. The bricked upper bathroom window and masonry is contemporary with the circa 1940s fireplace brick addition. The upper-story brick banding continues along this façade. The chimney has a Prairie School-influenced belt-course below the corbelling and is in good condition. The exposed basement ashlar sandstone foundation is raised and is topped by a three-brick deep water table line stringcourse which contains low-arched rowlock brick basement window headers over basement window openings.

The south façade is less symmetrical than the north façade and has more decoration. From east to west, it contains a first floor casement window beneath a second floor double-hung window mirroring the north façade. Roughly centered on the south façade and lighting the interior staircase is a round-arched, fixed geometrical and floral design stain-glass window. The upper brick banding follows the round-arched rowlock brick header outline. On the west is a large brick octagonal bay with four double hung windows on the sides and large fixed windows below geometric patterned leaded-glass light clerestory windows in the center. The geometric patterned clerestory windows match the front façade central second story and gable dormer windows. The octagonal bay has alternating smooth and rock-faced brick quoin-like detailing on each projecting corner. All of the main floor windows on this façade, except for the casement window, have storm window covers.

The west (rear) façade originally contained three rear entry doors with low-arched brick headers and sandstone sills. The original four panel left door with transom window and basement access door are located within a wooden porch enclosure, which is historic and contemporary with or just after the original house construction. The porch enclosure is constructed of vertical wood shiplap siding with seven fixed windows and an exterior entry door. The rear façade center door is now a wood-frame solid window over the original coal chute opening in the foundation. The right side door has a replacement wooden interior door with a small glass window and metal exterior storm door. The entry has an unsupported, small gabled-porch roof and concrete steps. There is a single double-hung window on the left of the upper story, which matches the other upper story windows on the north and south façades. An articulated brick chimney outline is located between the center and right doors. A third chimney, originally located on an interior wall in the kitchen is also visible on this façade.

On the interior, the house contains 1,112 square feet on the main and upper floors. In classical early Prairie School style, the house has four rooms on the main floor, and the living room and parlor are open,

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with a large header beam creating the open space.⁶⁷ An "L" shaped staircase with intermediate landing leading to the upper floor is located on the left of the living room. Next to the staircase is a recessed hallway with small closet under the staircase and built-in book cases, with a large five-panel pocket-door connecting with the dining room. The dining room fireplace has been filled in, but is otherwise original. The dining room contains the ornate Harold B. Lee dining room table and chairs, which date from the 1930s. Opposite the dining room is the kitchen, which was extensively remodeled in 1979. On the upper floor, the house again follows the Prairie School pattern with four rooms and a bathroom. All of the interior doors on the main and upper floors, as well as some of the basement doors are original five panel doors. The house contains a full basement, half of which is original and the other half added at an unknown date after 1937.⁸

The Harold B. and Fern Lee House sits on a 0.55 acre roughly rectangular lot, with its narrow front along 900 West Street in Salt Lake City and rear along the bank of the Jordan River. The lot is roughly divided in two, with a house and lawn separated from a field/garden area in the rear. The lot has several mature deciduous trees, including box elder, linden and maple. There is a single contributing object on the property—a fish-pond constructed of lava rock and concrete, built circa 1936 by Harold B. Lee. It is located in the back yard, although it is in deteriorated condition. There are two non-contributing buildings and a non-contributing structure located behind the main house: a garage, which was built before 1964 and remodeled in 1997; a wood board-and-batten shed which dates from the 1970s (according to tax records) but was probably constructed at an earlier, unknown date; and a chicken coop constructed at an unknown date, but prior to 1964.

The Salt Lake City neighborhood in which the Harold B. and Fern Lee House is located is comprised of a mix of older houses along major streets, single family residential neighborhoods to the west, small businesses along major transportation corridors to the south and east, and a large warehouse/commercial district to the northeast abutting Interstate 15, which runs parallel to 900 West. Most of the remaining houses along larger roads were constructed around the turn of the 20th century, but many have been lost to road widening and increased commercial development. The houses on the east side of 900 West Street were demolished, leaving the houses and lots on the west side of the road intact. Although 900 West is a large street, it is not a high traffic road or major transportation corridor until further south of the Harold B. and Fern Lee House, leaving the area with a residential feeling. The residential neighborhoods west of the Jordan River were constructed primarily in the 1940s and 1950s.

⁶ Carter and Goss (1988) p. 49

⁷ Fazio, M., Moffett, M., & Wodehouse, L. (2009). *Buildings Across Time* (3rd ed.). Boston, MA: McGraw-Hill Higher Education. p. 458

⁸ Salt Lake County Archives Tax Assessment Appraisal Card 1208 South 800 West, 1937.

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8. Statement of Significance

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.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
Removed from its original location
- B. A birthplace or grave
- C. A cemetery
- D. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- E. A commemorative property
- F. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY
ARCHITECTURE

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Period of Significance

1906-1948

Significant Dates

1906
1935

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Harold B. Lee

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Lewis Telle Cannon

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Harold B. and Fern Lee House, constructed in 1906 in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah has statewide significance under Criterion B in the area of Social History for its association with Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints President Harold B. Lee and local significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The Harold B. and Fern Lee House retains its architectural integrity and is a contributing resource in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Harold B. and Fern Lee House has statewide significance under Criterion B in the area of Social History for its association with Harold B. Lee, who founded the LDS Church Welfare Program while he lived at 1208 South 900 West. During the Great Depression, while living in the local area and after he purchased the Harold B. and Fern Lee House, Harold B. Lee started a local self-help and assistance program within his local ecclesiastical Pioneer LDS Stake, which was adopted formally throughout the entire LDS Church on April 15, 1936, as the Church Security Welfare Program. Harold B. Lee was the managing director of the program from 1935 until 1941, when he was selected to become an LDS Apostle, one of the highest callings in the LDS Church. As an apostle, he continued to supervise the program until the early 1960s.¹² In 1972, Harold B. Lee became the President of the LDS Church. The LDS Church Welfare program celebrated its 75th anniversary in 2011 and distributes \$40 million dollars annually on welfare, humanitarian and other LDS Church sponsored projects around the world.¹³

The Harold B. and Fern Lee House is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a very early transitional example of Prairie School-style Foursquare type residential architecture. According to Architectural Historian Peter Goss, this may be the earliest example of Prairie School architecture in Utah.¹⁴ Prairie School architecture based on Frank Lloyd Wright and his Midwest associates' designs was popular in Salt Lake City, primarily between 1907 and 1915.¹⁵ There are only twenty five known examples of two-story rectangular Prairie School Foursquare houses constructed in Salt Lake City prior to 1910.¹⁶ This house has classical Prairie School design on its exterior, including strong horizontality, restrained Prairie School ornamentation and a low-slope hipped roof with large overhanging eaves. As one of the earliest examples, the house also demonstrates transitional styling with its use of Neoclassical details on a full-length front porch. On the interior, the Harold B. and Fern Lee House exhibits classical early Prairie School style with four rooms on each floor, an open living room and parlor space and other Prairie School details.¹⁷

¹² Presidents of the Church Student Manual, Religion 345 (2012), The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: Salt Lake City, Utah pp.180–97

¹³ Jones, Morgan " LDS Church welfare, humanitarian efforts average \$40 million per year, apostle says" *Deseret News Newspaper (Utah) (online)*, July 12, 2016

¹⁴ Interview and email exchanges with Peter Goss, October 2017 and Goss (1975) pp. 6, 13

¹⁵ Carter and Goss (1988) p. 137

¹⁶ Based on a Utah State Historic Preservation Office Preservation Pro database search October, 2017. There are 64 two-story Prairie School style houses built in Salt Lake City between 1905 and 1915. Most of the early examples have minor Prairie School style elements.

¹⁷ This house has a floor plan which is very similar to the Frank Lloyd Wright "Fireproof House for \$5,000", although the article wasn't formally published in the Ladies' Home Journal until April 1907. Architectural Historian Peter Goss makes the argument based on his research that the Fireproof House design may have been created by Marion Mahoney Griffin, and since Lewis Telle Cannon and Marion were classmates, Cannon may have been aware of the work prior to publication.

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The period of significance begins with the house's completion in 1906. Harold B. Lee purchased the house from the original owner Emily Cannon Willey on February 18, 1935, and lived in the house with his wife Fern and two daughters until they sold it on December 21, 1948, ending his association with the house and the period of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion B Significance: Harold B. Lee

The Harold B. and Fern Lee House has statewide significance under Criterion B in the area of social history for its association with Harold B. Lee, who founded the LDS Church Welfare Program while he lived at 1208 South 900 West. During the Great Depression, Harold B. Lee started a local self-help and assistance program within his local ecclesiastical Pioneer LDS Stake to provide food, clothing and employment for his stake members. His design was formally adopted throughout the entire LDS Church on April 15, 1936, as the Church Security Welfare Program. Harold B. Lee was the managing director of the program from its inception in 1935 until he was selected to become an LDS Apostle in 1941, one of the highest callings in the LDS Church, where he continued to supervise the program until the early 1960s.¹⁸ Harold B. Lee later became the President of the LDS Church in 1972, where he served until his untimely death in 1973.

Harold B. Lee was born on March 28, 1899, in Clifton, Idaho to Samuel Marion and Louisa Emily Bingham Lee. He graduated High School from the Oneida Stake Academy in Preston, Idaho in 1916 and continued on to the Albion State Normal School and received a teaching certificate in 1917. He began teaching at the age of 17 in Weston, Idaho and the following year became a school principal in Oxford, Idaho. Harold served an LDS mission to the Western United States between 1920 and 1922, primarily in Denver, Colorado. While on his mission, he met Fern Lucinda Tanner, a fellow missionary, and they married in Salt Lake City, Utah on November 14, 1923. After their marriage, Harold and Fern moved to Salt Lake City where he attended the University of Utah and became a principal at the Whittier School in the Granite School District. Harold B. Lee taught and worked for a publisher until 1932, when he was appointed as a Salt Lake City Commissioner, to replace a commissioner who had died. He was later reelected to the position.¹⁹

On October 26, 1930, Harold B. Lee lived at 1310 West Indiana Avenue and was called as president of the LDS Pioneer Stake ecclesiastical unit (similar to a Catholic diocese) in west Salt Lake City. The Great Depression was just beginning in earnest, and there were no social, credit or welfare programs available to provide support for the unemployed. Soon after his appointment, he made a survey of his membership and identified that half of the people within the stake had no source of income. Harold B. Lee personally created several programs which provided self-support to the members of his congregation. These included arranging jobs harvesting local crops for a percentage of the crop, making clothing and bedding for the use of needy members, and creating a storehouse to collect and distribute the food, toys, and clothing produced by and for Pioneer Stake members.²⁰ He also created a project to employ members of his

¹⁸ Presidents of the Church Student Manual, Religion 345 (2012), The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: Salt Lake City, Utah pp.180-97

¹⁹ Presidents of the Church Teacher's Manual, Religion 345 (2005), The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: Salt Lake City. pp. 146-160 and Goates (1985) p. 86

²⁰ Gibbons, Francis M. (1993) *Harold B. Lee: Man of Vision, Prophet of God* Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Company p. 110-114

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congregation, leading to the construction of the Pioneer Stake Gymnasium.²¹ After becoming Salt Lake City Commissioner, he began to create similar programs for Salt Lake City residents.

In 1935, Harold B. Lee was appointed by the LDS Church to create a church-wide Security Welfare Program modelled after his Pioneer Stake programs. On April 15, 1936, it was formally adopted and Harold B. Lee became the managing director. Harold B. Lee was the managing director of the program from 1935, until he was selected to become an LDS Apostle in 1941, one of the highest leadership positions in the LDS Church, where he continued to supervise the program until the early 1960s.²² In 1972, Harold B. Lee became the President of the LDS Church. The LDS Church Welfare program celebrated its 75th anniversary in 2011 and distributes \$40 million dollars annually to welfare and humanitarian crisis areas, as well as other LDS Church-sponsored projects around the world.²³

Harold B. Lee purchased the house from Emily Cannon Willey on February 18, 1935, and lived in the house with his wife Fern and two daughters until they sold it on December 21, 1948. Although this is not the only house associated with Harold B. Lee, it is the most important building associated with his early life and accomplishments on the west side of Salt Lake City and his development of LDS Church welfare and humanitarian programs.²⁴

Criterion C Significance: Architecture

The Harold B. and Fern Lee House is locally significant under Criterion C as a very early and excellent example of Prairie School-style Foursquare residential architecture. According to Architectural Historian Peter Goss, this may be the earliest example of Prairie School architecture in Utah. The house is one of only twenty five examples of two-story rectangular Prairie School Foursquare houses constructed in Salt Lake City prior to 1910, and incorporates some transitional design elements.²⁵ Although the architect for the house has not been identified, there were only two practicing architects in 1906 who later designed in the Prairie School style: the firm of Ware & Treganza and Lewis Telle Cannon, half-brother and next-door neighbor of original owner Emily Cannon Willey.²⁶

²¹ Ibid. pp. 115-16. The building, completed in 1933, which is now named Harold B. Lee Hall, is located at 536 South 900 West, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²² Presidents of the Church Student Manual, Religion 345 (2012), The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: Salt Lake City, Utah pp.180–97

²³ Jones, Morgan " LDS Church welfare, humanitarian efforts average \$40 million per year, apostle says" *Deseret News Newspaper (Utah) (online)*, July 12, 2016

²⁴ Harold B & Fern Lee married and moved to Salt Lake City in 1923. Between 1923 and 1924 they rented at 1538 (now 1638) West 800 South and between 1924-1928 they rented at 1534 (now 1634) West 800 South. Both of those houses are modest one-story pyramidal cottages. The house at 1534 has had a substantial addition and the house at 1538 has been recovered in vinyl/aluminum siding. In 1928 Harold B & Fern Lee purchased their first house at 1310 (now 1410) West Indiana Avenue, which has since been demolished. After leaving the house at 1210 South 900 West in 1948, they lived in an apartment at 107 First Avenue until 1951. Between 1951 and 1961 they owned a house at 849 South Connor Street, which is an English Tudor cottage constructed in 1936. That house originally had stucco with wood framing/sheeting in the gable end, but the entire exterior has been covered in stucco. In 1961 they moved to 1436 East Penrose Drive, and in 1962 Fern died. Harold B Lee remarried in 1962 and lived at 1436 Penrose Drive with his second wife Joan until his untimely death in 1973. The house at 1436 Penrose drive was constructed in 1948 and is a one-story ranch house with colonial styling in the roof and windows, and remains in good condition, and would be more closely associated with Harold B. Lee's assignments as an LDS Church General Authority and President.

²⁵ Based on a Utah State Historic Preservation Office Preservation Pro database search October, 2017. There are 64 two story Prairie School style houses built in Salt Lake City between 1905 and 1915.

²⁶ Goss, Peter "The Prairie School Influence in Utah" *The Prairie School Review* Volume XII, Number 1, First Quarter 1975. p. 11, 13-14. According to an author interview and email exchange with Peter Goss in October 2017, who is a

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Early Prairie School Design in Salt Lake City

The Harold B. and Fern Lee House is a very early example of a rectangular two-story Prairie School Foursquare residence. The earliest examples of Prairie School Foursquare houses in Salt Lake City were transitional between older Victorian and Picturesque styles and newer less-ornamented early twentieth century styles. They often contained vestiges of Victorian and Period Revival details, including restrained versions of multi-colored brick, shingle siding, classical orders and projecting bays.²⁷ The Harold B. and Fern Lee House has a Neoclassical Revival front porch which extends across the entire front façade. The porch Neoclassical Revival details include Tuscan columns under a simple, classical entablature and angular pediment. The porch is covered under a simple low-slope hipped porch roof. The three fireplaces in the Harold B. and Fern Lee House are distinctly Victorian and are small and located along exterior walls. The Harold B. and Fern Lee House also includes a Victorian octagonal bay on the west façade with alternating smooth and rock-faced brick quoin-like brick detailing on each projecting corner with four double hung windows on the sides and large fixed window in the center. However, the octagonal bay is very simple and contains Prairie school style geometric patterned leaded-glass light clerestory windows in the center rather than the Victorian stained glass transom windows. The geometric patterned clerestory windows match the front façade central second story and gable dormer windows.²⁸ This house is one of the earliest in Utah which incorporates wood wall-framing with veneer brick on its second story, although the basement and main floor walls are structurally supported by typical multiple-wythe adobe brick walls over a sandstone foundation.

Prairie School Foursquare

The house has classical Prairie School design on its exterior and exhibits strong horizontality despite being a large two-story residence. The house is dominated by a low, hipped roof with large, overhanging eaves which are even with the window-heads of upper story windows, a technique used by Prairie School architects to reduce the visual weight of the upper story. The roof contains a large low-pitch hipped-roof attic dormer centered on the front façade with geometric patterned multiple-light windows and wood shingle siding. Horizontal brick banding located along the water table line above the raised stone foundation and also as a belt course above the first floor level even with the second floor window sills, further reinforces the horizontality. Prairie School style restrained ornamentation is found in a vertical brick articulation centered on the main façade, wood banding below the roof eaves, geometric friezes above upper center windows and outward swinging casement windows on the main floor.²⁹ The sills and headers are unadorned sandstone.

Both the main and uppers floors of the interior of the Harold B. and Fern Lee House closely follow early Marion Mahoney Griffin designs and Frank Lloyd Wright's "Design for a Fireproof House for \$5000" floor plan, published in the Ladies' Home Journal in April 1907. The Harold B. and Fern Lee House was constructed in 1906, prior to the formal publication of those plans. In classical early Prairie School style, the house has four rooms on the main floor and the living room and parlor are open, with a large header

noted expert on Prairie School architecture in Utah and is currently writing a book on the firm's history, Ware & Treganza were not designing in the Prairie School style in 1906.

²⁷ Based on Preservation Pro database style search and early Prairie School House photographs

²⁸ The Lee House is very close in style to the 1906-07 Ware & Treganza design of 665 East 100 South, Salt Lake City (since demolished) including octagonal bay and Neo-Classical porch. Winkler, Franz K. "Building in Salt Lake City" *The Architectural Record Magazine*, Volume XXII July-December 1907. pp 29, 37

²⁹ Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss (1988) *Utah's Historic Architecture: 1847-1940*, Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society. p. 142

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beam creating that open space.^{30 31} A dining room and kitchen are directly behind the living room/parlor. The house also has four rooms on the upper floor, also in keeping with the Prairie School style. The house also incorporates Prairie School interior design with built-in shelves, five-panel doors and simple decoration.

Architect

In a search of Utah SHPO architect files, Salt Lake City building permit files, Ware & Treganza firm records, contemporary newspaper accounts, local universities and other records, none specifically identify the architect for the Harold B. and Fern Lee House. In 1906 there were only three practicing architects who later designed in the Prairie School style: Walter E. Ware, Albert Treganza and Lewis Telle Cannon.^{32 33} The likely architect is Lewis Telle Cannon, half-brother and next-door neighbor of owner Emily Cannon Willey.³⁴ Lewis Telle Cannon attended two years of schooling at the University of Utah between 1890 and 1892, when he travelled to Boston, Massachusetts to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) where he graduated with a degree in Architecture in 1896.³⁵ He attended school with Marion Mahoney Griffin, the second woman to receive an architectural degree from M.I.T. and the first employee of Frank Lloyd Wright, credited with the invention of the Prairie School style. Academic studies of the development of Prairie School style credit Marion Mahoney Griffin with being as equally influential as Frank Lloyd Wright in the development of the style and she created many of the best Prairie School designs before and after Frank Lloyd Wright left the United States in 1908.³⁶ It is likely that Lewis Telle Cannon would have corresponded with or followed Marion's design work, allowing him to design the Harold B. and Fern Lee House in the Prairie School form popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright in his April 1907 "Fireproof House for under \$5,000" article in *The Ladies Home Journal* months before the article was published.

Lewis Telle Cannon was born on April 22, 1872, in Salt Lake City, Utah and attended the Cannon family school until he graduated and attended the University of Utah and M.I.T. After graduating with a degree in Architecture, Lewis Telle Cannon returned to Utah and became a Professor of Mathematics and Art at Utah State University in Logan, Utah. In 1899, he served an LDS mission to Western Europe and returned in 1901. In 1901, he married Martha Howell and the next year he accompanied her father Congressman Joseph Howell to Washington, DC as his secretary. Lewis Telle Cannon returned to Salt Lake City in early 1906 to begin practicing architecture.³⁷ He initially practiced alone and later joined John Fetzer to

³⁰ Carter and Goss (1988) p. 49

³¹ Fazio, M., Moffett, M., & Wodehouse, L. (2009). *Buildings Across Time* (3rd ed.). Boston, MA: McGraw-Hill Higher Education. p. 458

³² Goss, Peter (1975) "The Prairie School Influence in Utah" *The Prairie School Review* Volume XII, Number 1, First Quarter 1975 pp. 11-15

³³ Ware & Treganza did not design in the Prairie School style until after 1910, and their first designs were also influenced by the Arts and Crafts style, according to Peter Goss, both in his 1975 Prairie School Review article and interview October 11, 2017.

³⁴ Lewis Telle Cannon was the third of nine children and the oldest son of George Q. Cannon and his fourth polygamist wife Martha Telle Cannon. In 1906, Lewis Telle Cannon lived at 1216 South 900 West.

³⁵ It is likely that Emily Cannon Willey also studied at M.I.T. during the same period, with several other George Q. Cannon children.

³⁶ Fazio, Moffett, & Wodehouse (2009) pp. 459-460.

³⁷ Pugley, Jeanne Cannon (undated) *Biography of Lewis Telle Cannon 1878-1946* unpublished manuscript, Utah State History Library MSS A 2317 pp. 9-13

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form Cannon & Fetzer which practiced architecture in Utah between 1909 and 1937, and designed several significant Prairie School buildings.³⁸

Emily Hoagland Cannon was born in Salt Lake City on June 13, 1874, to Congressman and long-serving member of the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints George Q. Cannon and his first wife Elizabeth Hoagland Cannon. Emily was raised with her 34 siblings from five wives on the large George Q. Cannon farm and she attended local schools and college in Boston, Massachusetts, likely at M.I.T.^{44,45} On March 21, 1901, shortly before her father's death on April 12, 1901, Emily married Israel E. Willey in the Salt Lake Temple. Israel Emerson Willey was born in Bountiful, Utah to David O. Willey and Mary Barlow on November 10, 1872. He grew up in Bountiful, Utah, attended local public schools and the Brigham Young Academy in Provo, Utah where he received a teaching certificate. He then attended and graduated from the University of Utah. After serving a four year LDS mission to the South Sea Islands mission, Israel returned to Bountiful and became Davis County Attorney and a high school principal.⁴⁶

After their marriage, the couple moved to Washington, DC for three years where Israel worked for the U.S. Census Bureau and attended Columbia Law School. After his graduation in 1905, the couple returned to Utah, lived briefly in Bountiful where Israel served as the Davis County Attorney and then moved to Salt Lake where he began to practice law with his brother David O. Willey, Junior and R. W. Dole.⁴⁷ In 1906, they constructed their house at 1208 South 900 West on George Q. Cannon farm property that had been deeded to Emily Cannon on July 26, 1902.⁴⁸ Israel Willey practiced law, served as the Salt Lake County Attorney for two elected terms and served for 30 years on the Salt Lake City School District school board. Israel and Emily raised five children and lived in the house at 1208 South 900 West until 1935, when Israel became seriously ill with cancer.⁴⁹ Emily lived another twenty years at 1869 East 900 South, Salt Lake City, and died of a stroke on December 13, 1955.⁵⁰

Harold B. and Fern Lee House History after 1935 (additional historical context)

On February 18, 1935, Emily Cannon Willey sold the house to Harold B. and Fern Lee, who owned the house until December 21, 1948. They sold the house to Donald M. and Lillian Bagley, who lived in the house until December of 1964, when they sold the house on a real estate contract to Milton and Mary

³⁸ Beall, Burtch, Jr. *Lewis Telle Cannon 1872-1946 AIA Profile*, and Goss (1975) p. 11

⁴⁴ The George Q Cannon farm was located west of platted Salt Lake City boundaries, and originally encompassed 146.5 acres between 900 South and 1700 South and 600 West and the Jordan River according to BLM deed documents on the GLO website. By 1890, the farm was bounded on the east by modern 900 West rather than 600 West according to the 1890 Salt Lake County map compiled and drawn by Pratt & Breckon accessed on the National Archives digital catalog.

⁴⁵ "Death Claims Mrs. Willey, 81" *Deseret News Newspaper (Utah)*, December 14, 1955 p. B-14

⁴⁶ "Men who Guide the Ship of State" *Salt Lake Tribune Newspaper (Utah)*, December 29, 1912.

⁴⁷ 1906 City Directory, Willey, Willey and Dole lawyers. p. 952

⁴⁸ Salt Lake County Recorder's office deed record Book 6J page 89

⁴⁹ Israel E Willey death certificate, November 2, 1935, "Willey Burial Plan Complete" *Salt Lake Telegram Newspaper (Utah)* November 4, 1935 p. 7 and "S.L. Attorney Dead after Long Illness" *Ogden Standard Examiner Newspaper (Utah)* November 3, 1935 p.3

⁵⁰ Emily Hoagland Cannon Willey death certificate December 13, 1955 and "Death Claims Mrs. Willey, 81" *Deseret News Newspaper (Utah)*, December 14, 1955 p. B-14

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Smith. The contract was recorded on June 15, 1981. The Smith family owned the house until August 28, 2017 when Bret and Sarah Robinson, the current owners, purchased the house.

Summary

The Harold B. and Fern Lee House, constructed in 1906 in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah has statewide significance under Criterion B in the area of Social History for its association with Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints President Harold B. Lee and local significance under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. The Harold B. and Fern Lee House has statewide significance for its association with LDS Church President Harold B. Lee, who developed the LDS Church Welfare program from a local self-help and assistance program within his local ecclesiastical Pioneer LDS Stake into the LDS Church-wide Security Welfare Program while he lived in the Harold B. and Fern Lee House. The Harold B. and Fern Lee House is locally significant under Criterion C as a very early, possibly the first, example of Prairie School Foursquare style residential architecture in Utah. The house is one of only twenty five examples of two-story rectangular Prairie School Foursquare houses constructed in Salt Lake City prior to 1910. The period of significance begins with the house construction in 1906 and ends when Harold B. Lee sold the house on December 21, 1948. The Harold B. and Fern Lee House retains its architectural integrity and is a contributing resource in Salt Lake City and Utah.

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.55

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 40.443373 | Longitude: -111.550196 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House
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UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. 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 763.95 FT N & 551.63 FT E FR SW COR OF SE 1/4 SEC 11, T1S, R1W, SLM; E 262.77 FT;
N 0^06'58" W 89.4 FT; W 109.82 FT; N 2 FT; W 154.01 FT; S 6^08'26" W 58.82 FT; S 12^52'33 "E
33.77 FT BEG. 0.55 AC 4249-466, 5145-1167 5553-932,934 5998-1613 6921-2758 10534-9534

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are the current legal parcel for the property and have been the same since the property was subdivided from the much larger George Q. Cannon farm around 1901.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Angie Abram / Historical Architect
organization: Storiagraph, LLC
street & number: 1086 East Range Road
city or town: Millcreek state: Utah zip code: 84117
e-mail angie.abram@storiagraph.com
telephone: 801-558-9344
date: January 25, 2018

Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Harold B. and Fern Lee House

City or Vicinity: Salt Lake City

County: Salt Lake State: Utah

Photographer: Angie Abram

Date Photographed: July 22, 2017

Location of original digital files: 1086 East Range Road, Millcreek, Utah 84117

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House
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1 of 20. Front (east) façade. Camera facing west.



2 of 20. Northeast façade. Camera facing southwest.



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3 of 20. North façade. Camera facing south.



4 of 20. Northwest façade. Camera facing southeast.



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5 of 20. West façade. Camera facing east.



6 of 20. Enclosed porch addition. Camera facing east



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7 of 20. West façade. Camera facing east.



8 of 20. South façade. Camera facing north.



Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House
Name of Property

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9 of 20. Southeast façade. Camera facing northwest.



10 of 20. Porch and front façade detailing. Camera facing southwest.



Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah
County and State

11 of 20. Hall closet five-panel door, pocket door opening and built-in bookshelf detail.
Camera facing west.



Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah
County and State

12 of 20. Stair case detail. Camera facing south.



13 of 19. Stair case, stained glass window and wood frame-over-masonry division detail. Camera facing southwest.



Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah
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14 of 20. Fireplace detail. Camera facing northeast.



Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah
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15 of 20. Dining room, bay window and Harold B Lee dining set. Camera facing southwest.



16 of 20. Foundation and brick detail. Camera facing west.



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17 of 20. Rear lot photograph. Camera facing west.



18 of 20. Rear lot and accessory buildings. Camera facing east.



Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah
County and State

19 of 20. Contributing fish pond. Camera facing east.

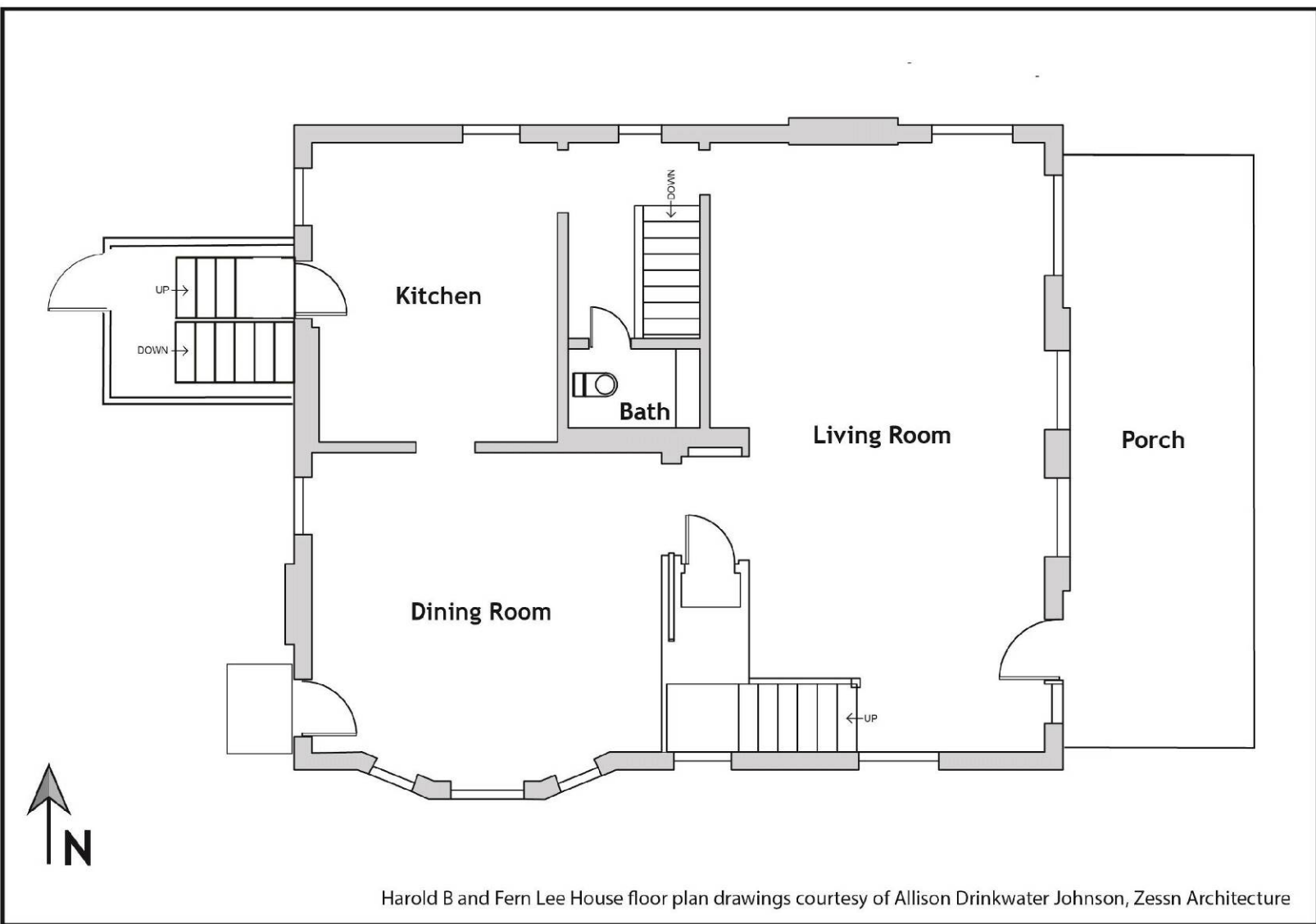


20 of 20. Detached garage. Camera facing west.

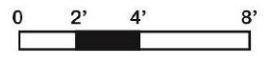


Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah
County and State



Harold B and Fern Lee House floor plan drawings courtesy of Allison Drinkwater Johnson, Zessn Architecture



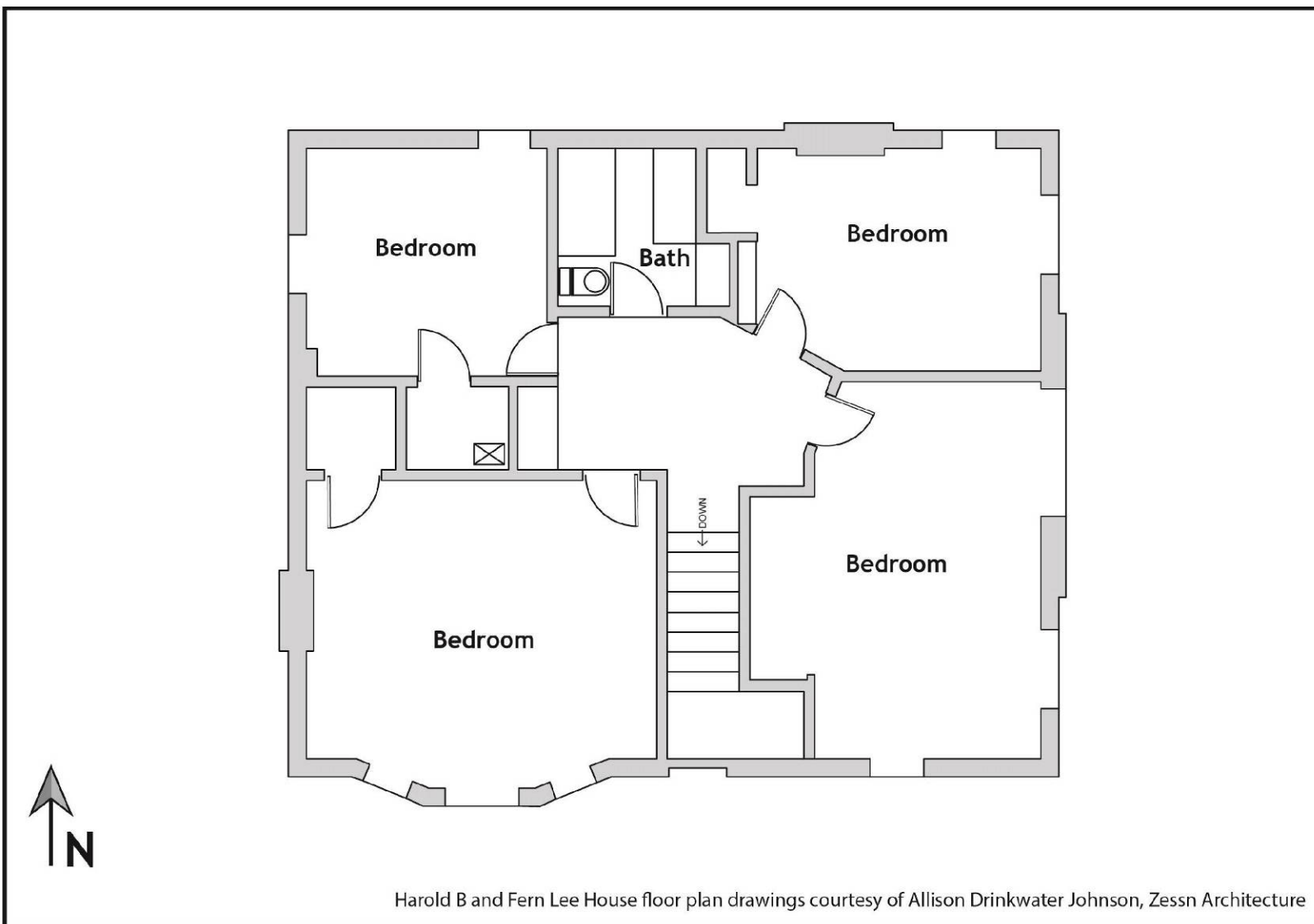
Harold B and Fern Lee House Main Floor Plan

1208 South 900 West, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Latitude 40.443373° Longitude -111.550196°

Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House
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Harold B and Fern Lee House Second Floor Plan

1208 South 900 West, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Latitude 40.443373° Longitude -111.550196°



Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House _____
Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah _____
County and State



Harold B. and Fern Lee House Lot Map
1208 South 900 West, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
Latitude 40.443373° Longitude -111.550196°

State of Utah 2017 Orthophotographic image

90 feet



Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah
County and State



Harold B. and Fern Lee House Area Map
1208 South 900 West, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
Latitude 40.443373° Longitude -111.550196°

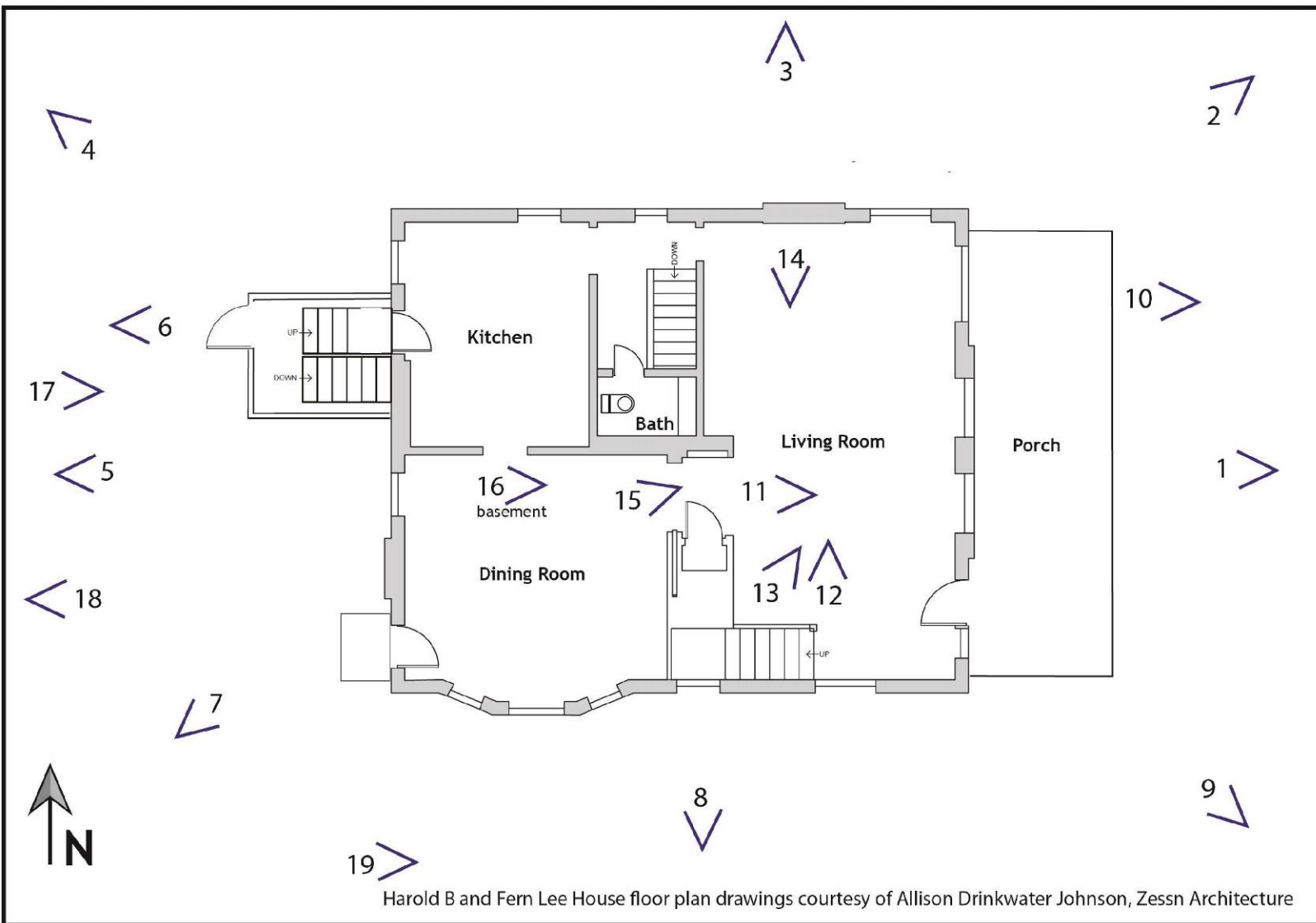
State of Utah 2017 Orthophotographic image

200 feet



Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House
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Harold B. and Fern Lee House Photograph Key

1208 South 900 West, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Latitude 40.443373° Longitude -111.550196°



Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah
County and State

Property Owner information:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Bret Robinson

Address 172 Harvard Ave

City or Town Salt Lake City State Utah Zip code 84111

Telephone/email bretarob@gmail.com / 801-916-4988

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Harold B. and Fern Lee House Area Map
1208 South 900 West, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
Latitude 40.443373° Longitude -111.550196°



State of Utah 2017 Orthophotographic image

200 feet

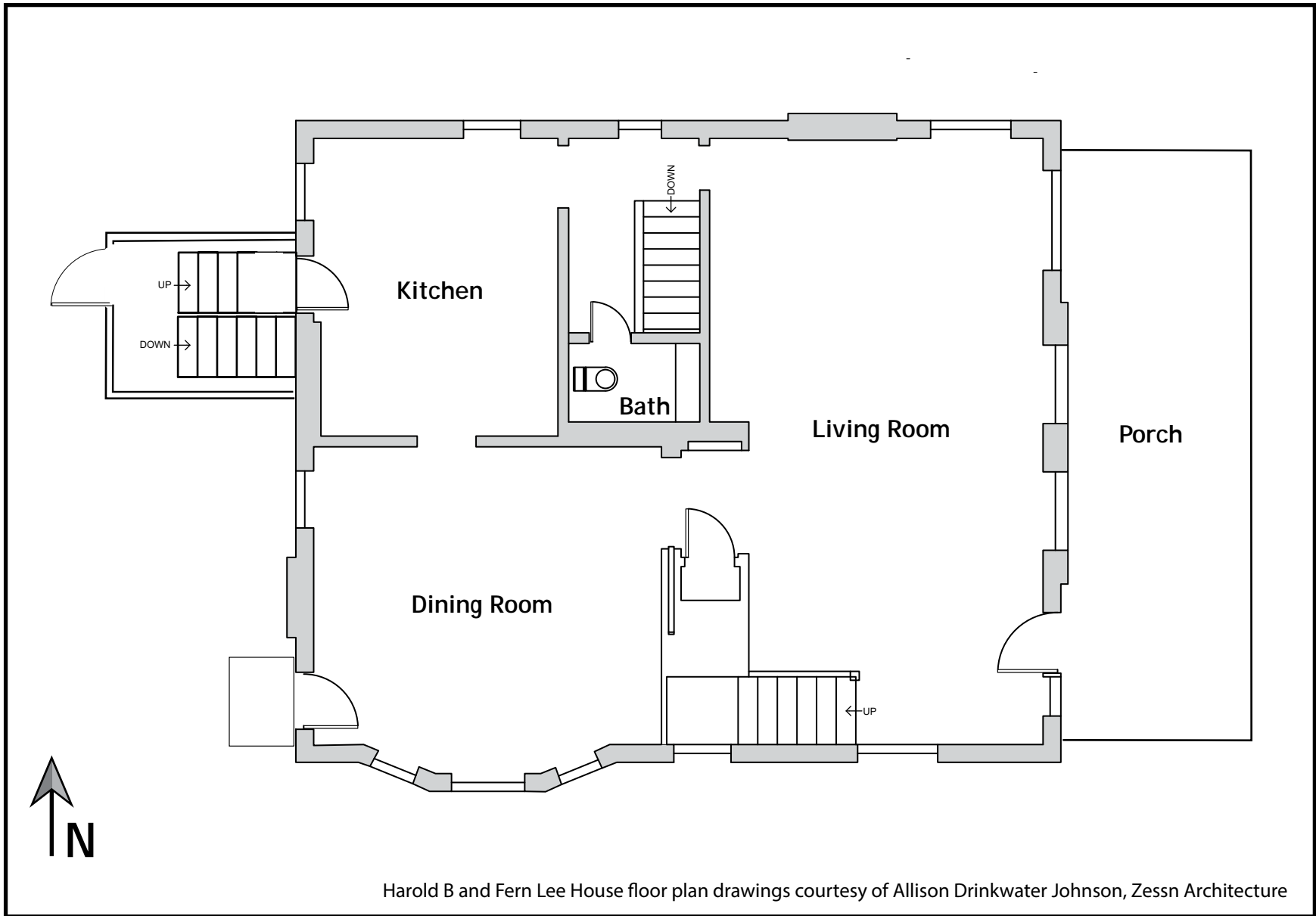


Harold B. and Fern Lee House Lot Map
1208 South 900 West, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
Latitude 40.443373° Longitude -111.550196°



State of Utah 2017 Orthophotographic image



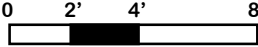


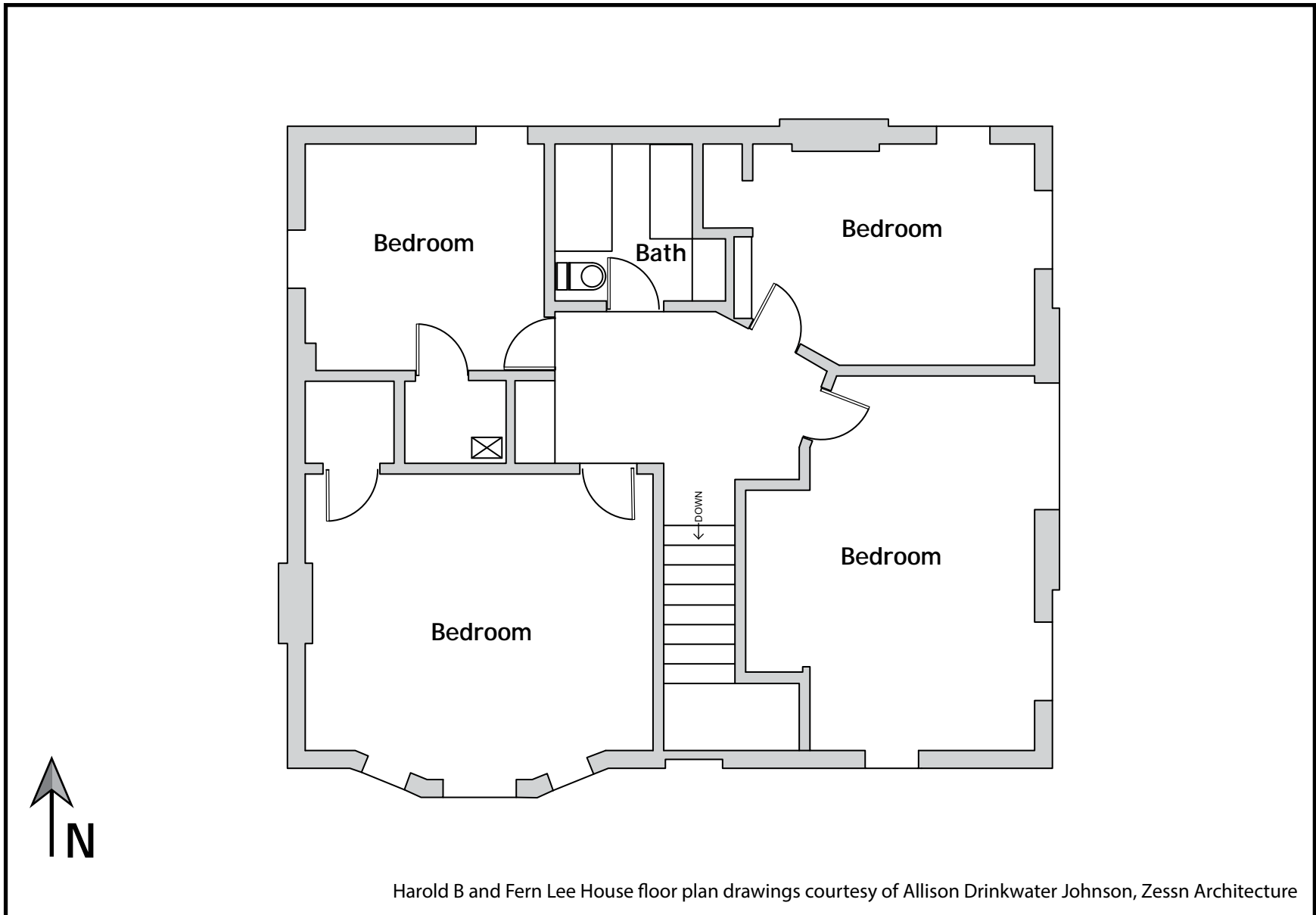
Harold B and Fern Lee House floor plan drawings courtesy of Allison Drinkwater Johnson, Zessn Architecture

Harold B and Fern Lee House Main Floor Plan

1208 South 900 West, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Latitude 40.443373° Longitude -111.550196°



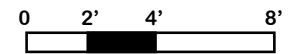


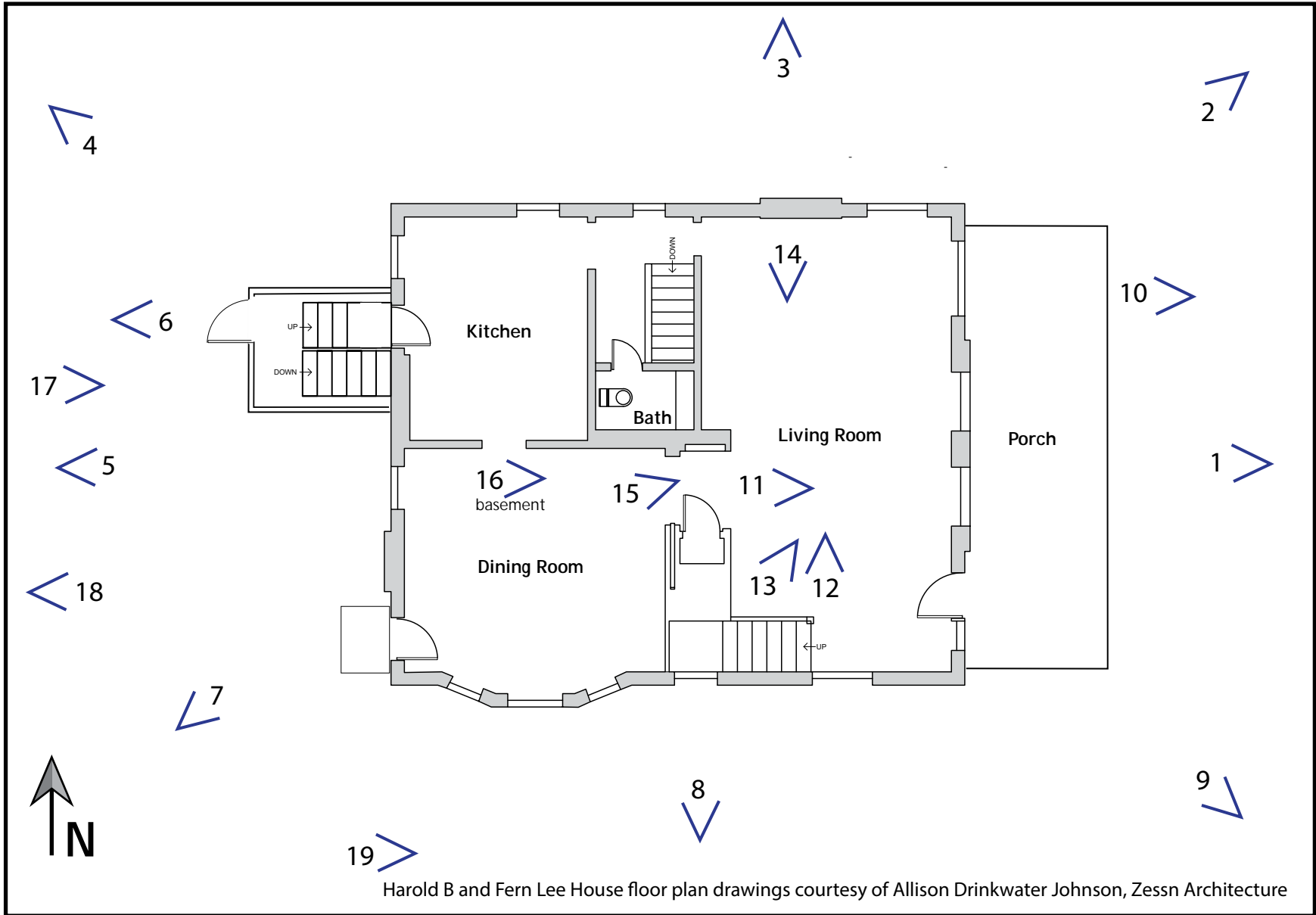
Harold B and Fern Lee House floor plan drawings courtesy of Allison Drinkwater Johnson, Zessn Architecture

Harold B and Fern Lee House Second Floor Plan

1208 South 900 West, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Latitude 40.443373° Longitude -111.550196°

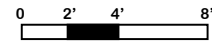




Harold B. and Fern Lee House Photograph Key

1208 South 900 West, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Latitude 40.443373° Longitude -111.550196°





1208



1248









SALT LAKE CITY
PUBLIC SERVICES







1208



1208



















1208



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Lee, Harold B. and Fern, House

Multiple Name:

State & County: UTAH, Salt Lake

Date Received: 2/12/2018 Date of Pending List: 3/9/2018 Date of 16th Day: 3/26/2018 Date of 45th Day: 3/29/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100002276

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> TCP	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLG	

Accept Return Reject 3/29/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Harold B. and Fern Lee House is of state and local significance under National Register Criteria B and C in the areas of Architecture and Social History. The 1906 house represents a good local example of transitional Foursquare-plan residential design with modest Classical and Prairie-style detailing. The house was the home of prominent LDS leader Harold B. Lee (1935-1948) during the period in which he first developed the LDS Church's "Church Security Welfare Program" to assist disadvantaged residents. Initially a local aid project, the program would become a major focus of statewide Church efforts. The house is the extant property most directly associated with him with the best integrity from this period, although given Lee's extensive career and significant involvement in Church affairs there are likely to be additional properties eligible for association with him under Criterion B .

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept NR Criteria B and C.

Reviewer Paul Lusignan

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229

Date 3/29/18

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION EVALUATION SHEET
Certified Local Governments / Historic Landmark Commissions

The following property is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and will be reviewed by the Utah State Historic Preservation Review Board at its meeting on 1.4.18.

PROPERTY NAME:

ADDRESS:

~~OK~~

Concerns

INTEGRITY: Major alterations or additions? New materials? Altered setting? Moved? etc.

~~OK~~

Concerns

DESCRIPTION: Is the property adequately described? Have contributing and non-contributing features been clearly identified?

~~OK~~

Concerns

SIGNIFICANCE and CONTEXT: Has the appropriate criterion been used? Has it been justified? Is the context sufficient in breadth and depth to support the claims of significance?

~~OK~~

Concerns

FACTS AND SOURCES: Are the appropriate and best sources used? Are key dates and facts accurate?

~~OK~~

Concerns

SUPPORTING MATERIALS: Adequate photos, maps, drawings, etc.?

The Commission recommends that the property or properties appear to meet the National Register criteria and should be listed in the National Register.

The Commission recommends that the property or properties do not appear to meet the National Register criteria and should not be listed in the National Register.

Anna M. [Signature] 1.4.18
Signature of Commission Chair (or Designee) Date

Salt Lake City Historic Landmark Commission
Name of Local Historic Preservation Commission

Return to: Utah Historic Preservation Office
ATTN: National Register Coordinator
300 S. Rio Grande Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84101



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Jill Remington Love
Executive Director
Department of
Heritage & Arts

Utah Division of
State History

Brad Westwood
Director



February 6, 2018

TO: Mr. J. Paul Loether, Keeper and Chief
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

FROM: J. Cory Jensen, National Register Coordinator
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

RE: Lee, Harold B. & Fern, House, Salt Lake County, National Register of Historic
Places nomination

Mr. Loether,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination form for the **Lee, Harold B. & Fern, House** to the National Register of Historic Places. The other disk contains the photograph image files of the property in TIF format. Should you have any questions, please contact me at coryjensen@utah.gov or 801/245-7242.

Thank you,

J. Cory Jensen

Enclosures:

- 1 CD with PDF of the NRHP nomination form and correspondence/additional info
- 1 CD with digital images (tif format)
- 1 Physical Transmission Letter
- 1 Physical Signature Page, with original signature
- Other:

Comments:

- Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review
- The enclosed owner(s) objection(s) do _____ do not _____
- constitute a majority of property owners.
- Other: