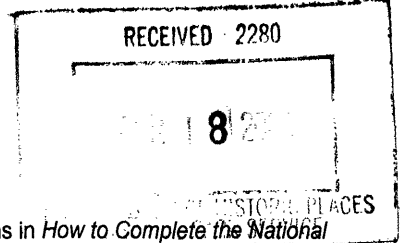


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

BRJ



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

1. Name of Property

historic name Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 1068 East Blaine Avenue not for publication

city or town Salt Lake City vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84105

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally, statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Walt M... 5/30/2000
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper 5/19/00
[Signature] Date of Action

Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage
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)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/single dwelling
- Religion/church-related residence

- Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian: Victorian Eclectic
- Other: Rectangular Block

- foundation STONE: sandstone
- walls BRICK
- WOOD: shingle
- roof ASPHALT shingle
- other

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage
Name of Property

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

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1912-1929

Significant Dates

1890, 1912

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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

Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acres

UTM References

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

1 1/2 4/2/7/4/0/0 4/5/0/9/1/8/0
Zone Easting Northing

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lots 47 and 48 Blk 2, West Grand View

Property Tax No. 16-17-402-012-000

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Polly S. Hart/Consultant, and Utah SHPO Staff

organization _____ date March 10, 2000

street & number 355 North Quince Street telephone 801-355-7203

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84103

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

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

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

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

Property Owner

name/title Mary McConaughy

street & number PO BOX 520292 telephone 801-487-9172

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84105

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

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The home sits in a quiet residential neighborhood of slightly smaller houses (mostly one or one and one-half stories) that date mostly from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most of the homes are set back from the tree-lined street, and a small commercial node exists directly to the east, and one block to the north. The Third Presbyterian Church, now heavily altered and remodeled into a costume shop, is located around the corner to the northeast of this house, and Westminster College is one block to the east of the house. Wood and chain-link fences surround the sides and rear of the property, and the garage is accessed at the rear of the lot through the alley to the east. The property has several mature trees in the front and back yards, and a well-manicured lawn.

This c.1890 one and one-half story rectangular block house with Victorian Eclectic styling retains many of its original character-defining features, such as sandstone quoins and window sills, flared, fish-scale shingle gables, and stylized paired windows. The soft-fired red brick walls have been painted, and the sandstone foundation that rises several feet above grade is covered with a smooth concrete veneer. The gabled front roof is covered with red composite shingles, similar in appearance to asbestos. There are brick and concrete block one-story additions at the rear, dating from 1902 and 1945 respectively.

The north (front) façade features a projecting gable at the left (east). A central fixed-sash window with stained glass transom and brick and sandstone hood is aligned with an upper coupled window with fluted pilaster between the double-hung sashes and segmental arch over the opening. A wide frieze separates the brick and shingle gable end just below the upper sash of the coupled window. The larger gable end of the rectangular block is set behind a one-story porch that is newly rebuilt based on an historic photograph. Turned wood columns and pilasters support an asphalt shingle hipped roof and spindled frieze. The replacement front door is separated from a glass transom by a dentilled frame, and a double-hung window is aligned with the door just above the porch roof. A small Eastlake style gable trim appears to be original.

The west façade features a small, mid-story double-hung window with heavy Victorian hood, toward the front of the house, molding matching the transom window in front. A first-story coupled window toward the rear matches the coupled window in front, and a single double-hung window above is set in a shingled gablet with cornice returns. An awning window below opens to the basement. A one-story concrete block addition begins at the rear of the original house, and it is stepped out to the west several feet. Originally a porch, this shed-roof addition has been enclosed and features a ribbon window on the west.

The south (rear) façade of the original house features simple cut wood shingles in the upper half of the gable, separated from the brick wall by a wide frieze. Below, two double-hung windows are symmetrically placed, though the east (right) one has been bricked in at the bottom. The 1902 gabled brick addition dominates the center of the first story, and the stuccoed concrete block in the 1940s addition has a back door. An entry with segmental arch at the left of the older addition has been sealed with brick. A raised redwood deck dating from the c.1990s spans both rear additions.

Two, small double-hung windows are located on the east wall of the brick addition. A tall narrow window with segmental arch and sandstone sill has been bricked shut. The original section of the house features a double-hung coupled window on the first floor. A brick chimney sits to the north (right) of the gablet, and a round metal

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

exhaust pipe is located to the south. The chimney has a new metal cap and fan. A tall redwood fence blocks the front yard from the back at the middle of this wall, and a single double-hung window is in front of the fence.

A gabled garage at the southeast corner of the property appears to date from the 1940s, but it no longer retains its historic integrity. It is clad with novelty composite siding that mimics distressed wood. A single, metal-panel overhead door is located on the north wall, and the west façade has a door and two windows with sliding aluminum sashes. The gabled roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

Overall the house is in good condition, and the interior has had only minor changes. Several doorways have been opened into archways, but the floor plan remains essentially unchanged. Several cracks run between the lower and upper windows on both the west and east facades, which appear to be caused by settling. Woodwork, including friezes, shingles, and eaves are in varying stages of deterioration from prolonged exposure to the elements. All of the problems are related to age and can be rectified with minor repairs and regular maintenance.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage is significant under Criterion A as the only remaining building associated with the Third Presbyterian Church in Salt Lake City, which had a significant influence on the development of the southeast bench of the city. The house was built c.1890¹ but its significance dates from 1912-1929 when it was owned by the church and served as the minister's residence. The Presbyterian influence in this neighborhood (West Grand View subdivision) was strong at that time. The nearby church was completed in 1905, and within a few years the first buildings were constructed on the campus of the church's Westminster College, located directly to the east. The Presbyterian influence in this developing neighborhood was part of a larger pattern of non-Mormon settlement throughout the city's southeast suburbs. This area, known as the Big Field, had been farmland for Mormon-settled Salt Lake City until population growth and the introduction of electric streetcars in 1890 made it viable residential property. While the Mormons remained concentrated in the city itself, many of the newly arrived non-Mormons found the new subdivisions of the Big Field more to their liking. A few other non-Mormon churches were built in these new neighborhoods, but no other area experienced the level of concentrated development centered on the Third Presbyterian Church. The church itself has been dramatically altered. Westminster College is still standing and in use, but the parsonage is the only remaining ecclesiastical and residential building associated with this unique development.

Settlement in Utah

Salt Lake City was settled in 1847 by Brigham Young and his followers from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon church). Religious persecution forced the Mormons on a trek across the country to the Utah Territory, where they anticipated that they could live in peace among themselves. Once settled in the Utah Territory, Brigham Young platted the city and subsequent settlements based on LDS-church founder Joseph Smith's "Plat of the City of Zion" that was near Independence, Missouri, and implemented in 1833.² This type of planning was quite different from planning practices elsewhere in the nation.³

Suburban expansion in Salt Lake City began in the late 1880s with the aid of the city's streetcar system established in 1882.⁴ Although the city was still small by national standards, Utahans followed the larger trend and were driven by the desire to escape the city's pollution and disease. By 1900 more than 300 subdivision plats had been filed, mostly outside of the city boundaries.

¹ The tax file provides an 1886 date of construction. However, the date of the first deed was 1890, which seems to correspond more closely with the development of the area.

² Reys, *The Forgotten Frontier: Urban Planning in the American West Before 1890*. P. 124.

³ The so-called Mormon town plan called for larger blocks with 132 feet wide boulevards. The town center focused on numerous church buildings surrounded by concentrated residential areas; farm fields were located outside the town's boundaries. By 1888 these borders were roughly 600 North on the north; Virginia Street (1350 East) on the east; 900 South on the south; and 1200 West on the west. This information was taken from an 1888 map entitled "Salt Lake City and Vicinity, Utah" compiled from official records and actual surveys by Browne and Brooks, Civil Engineers and U.S. Dep. Surveyors, and is located at the Utah State Historical Society Library.

⁴ By 1882 the Salt Lake City Railroad Company had built lines to Liberty Park (900 South and 700 East) and East Waterloo Addition (1500 South and 300 East), and the system was electrified in 1889. In 1890-91 the Salt Lake Rapid Transit Company constructed rail lines to Forest Dale (2100 South and 900 East), Calder's Park (700 East and 2700 South), and Smoot's Pleasure Gardens (1100 East and 2100 South). See A/P Associates Planning and Research. P. 24, 63.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Early Subdivisions

The original plat of Salt Lake City defined the southern border at 900 South. Several years after the city was settled, the land to the south was divided into five and ten-acre farms for city residents. The area between 900 South and 2700 South, and 100 East and 900 East, was known at the time as the Big Field. As the downtown became polluted and over-crowded the Big Field eventually became very alluring to real estate developers, who looked for large parcels of prime hillside land outside the central core that were ripe for subdivision.

Early Salt Lake City developers were usually gentiles (non Mormons) from out of state. The first real estate speculators came from Colorado in the late 1880s, believing that Salt Lake City would become the next Denver. Among them were Chamberlin & Company (nearby Perkins' Grand View Addition, 1890); The Denver Syndicate Investment Company (northeast bench Popperton Place, 1892); and the Telluride Realty Company (northeast bench Federal Heights, 1907). Members of the LDS church had long been advised to hold on to their 'inheritances of Zion' and initially shunned the idea of selling off their land holdings until scores of speculators arrived eager to scoop up as much land as they could for unprecedented high prices. G.L. Chamberlin paid \$2,500 per acre for the land that would become Perkins' Grand View Addition - property that "would have been considered dear at \$250 per acre" a few years earlier.⁵

While the Mormons were willing to sell their land for high prices, they were not willing to buy expensive lots in upscale neighborhoods. One out-of-state developer commented in 1890 that "They seem ever ready to sell, but in eighteen months our firm has been in business here, we have not made a single sale to a Mormon."⁶ LDS Church members had the same desire to flee the city as the gentiles, but they flocked to the more affordable subdivisions on lower ground. There are two principle reasons for the predominantly gentile population of the southeast suburbs during the early years.⁷ By the late 1880s the bulk of the non-Mormon population in Salt Lake City consisted of new transplants that were seeking their fortunes in a growing economy. It would be natural to invest in the newest, trendy residential district, in hopes of also capitalizing on ever-increasing property values. Secondly, much of the Mormon social life revolved around the wards downtown,⁸ and most of the gentiles chose to settle in an area that was less burdened by the social constraints of the Church.⁹

The Presbyterian Church in Salt Lake City

The Mormon practice of polygamy at the time was not only considered unacceptable by the social norms of Victorian America, but was illegal under federal law. Additionally, Protestants believed that one of the fundamental tenets taught by Mormon leaders was "disloyalty to the government of the United States as an act of vengeance for the federal government's persistent interference which prevented the Mormon leaders from exercising a free hand over their people."¹⁰ Protestant missionaries were drawn to Utah in the late 1860s to remedy what they perceived as a social crisis. Once here, they realized that they would have little success in proselytizing the ardently religious adults, but they would have a better chance of convincing the young and

⁵ *Salt Lake Tribune*, January 22, 1891, P.6. Quoted in Roper.

⁶ *Salt Lake Tribune*, December 24, 1890. P. 6. Quoted in Roper.

⁷ Roper. P. 48-49.

⁸ A ward is the Mormon term for the geographical area serviced by a meetinghouse, much like a congregation in Protestant religions. The building used for services and other religious gatherings is called a ward house.

⁹ Boyce P. 57.

¹⁰ Martin and Martin. P. 23.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

impressionable children to leave the LDS Church. The valley had been settled more than twenty years, and the colony still had no free public school system. Mormon citizens offered basic schooling for a fee, but they rarely had advanced educations themselves, and classes often consisted of basic reading and math, along with a lesson of the Mormon scriptures. Protestant missionaries quickly realized that the best way to proselytize the children was to offer better schooling by trained teachers for free. These classes, of course, offered their own brand of religion.

After their arrival in Salt Lake City 1869, the Presbyterian missionaries immediately settled into an aggressive routine of proselytizing under their leader Sheldon Jackson. They had the strongest academic organization of the Protestant missionaries in the Utah Territory.¹¹ In late 1871 Reverend Josiah Welch rented a refurbished hayloft above Mulloy and Paul's Livery Stable on 200 South, east of Main Street for the purpose of conducting services.¹² This served as the first Presbyterian meeting place in Salt Lake City. On October 11, 1874 Welch and Jackson dedicated a chapel at the corner of 200 East and 200 South streets. In 1874 Professor John M. Coyner arrived in Utah with the goal of creating a formal, secondary Presbyterian school. He did so with his wife and daughter, and the first class of Salt Lake Collegiate Institute, held in the basement of the chapel at 200 South and 200 East, had thirty students. A separate structure was built for the school in 1877 at a cost of \$3,750 and was enlarged three years later.¹³ By 1879 the Utah territory had "ten ministers, eight churches, eleven schools, fifteen teachers, 800 day and 900 Sunday School pupils, and fifty-five teachers in the Sunday Schools and 118 church members."¹⁴

In 1894 Sheldon Jackson offered \$50,000 to the Presbyterian Church in Utah to purchase land and establish a college. Eight years later after several name changes, two failed land acquisitions and numerous unsuccessful fundraising campaigns, two students were enrolled in Westminster College, an appendage of Salt Lake Collegiate Institute located at 200 East and 200 South. By this time Jackson had withdrawn his offer of \$50,000. A wealthy Presbyterian named Colonel William Montgomery Ferry from nearby Park City agreed in 1902 to purchase twenty acres of land in Perkins' Grand View Addition at 1300 East and 1700 South, but it would be four years before the first cornerstone on campus was laid. The southeast bench was chosen as the site for the future college because of its distance from the Mormon core area and its high concentration of gentiles. Ferry instructed Jackson to secure the titles to all of the lots on the proposed twenty acres, whether they had been sold or not. The only lot in private hands belonged to R. G. McNiece, minister of the First Presbyterian Church downtown and dean of Westminster College. He had purchased his lot in 1892 and built his home at 1248 East Blaine Avenue five years later. He deeded his lot to the college when Ferry purchased the surrounding property, but he and his wife continued to live in the house for many years.

Jackson also secured money from the estate of his friend Mary J. Gunton Temple of Washington, D.C., for the construction of a chapel in honor of her father William Gunton.¹⁵ The Gunton Memorial Chapel, later known as the Westminster Presbyterian Church, was erected in 1904-05 at the corner of 1700 South and 1100 East, one block west of the future college, and it was to be used by the Third Presbyterian Church congregation that had outgrown its facilities. Three months after Converse Hall (the first building on campus) was completed in July

¹¹ Wankier. P. 5.

¹² Lyon. P.83.

¹³ *Addresses at the Tenth Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church Salt Lake City.* P. 7.

¹⁴ Martin and Martin. P.13.

¹⁵ Lyon. P.111.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

1907, ground was broken for the second building, Ferry Hall. This building was funded in part by the widow of Col. Ferry, and this residential building was erected with the hope of increasing enrollment by providing housing for non-local students.¹⁶ Classes were still being held at the Institute downtown, as there had not been sufficient money to finish and operate either building at the new campus. In fact, it was not until January 9, 1911, that the first class was held in Converse Hall. Despite its shaky beginnings, Westminster College continued to grow at the Perkins' Addition campus, and it helped to maintain a strong non-Mormon presence on the southeast bench of Salt Lake City.

Gunton Chapel at 1700 South and 1100 East was originally built to service the students and faculty at the new Westminster College campus. By the time the edifice was finished in 1905, ground breaking at the college campus was still two years away. School officials decided that the nearby Third Presbyterian Church congregation should use this new house of worship, as it had outgrown its own chapel. Reverend R. G. McNiece, who had been living at 1248 E. Blaine Avenue since 1897, served as the minister at the Gunton Chapel from 1910 until 1912. He was subsequently replaced by Frank O. Leonard who lived down the street at 1067 E. Blaine Avenue.

Parsonage

The trustees of the Third Presbyterian Church Corporation decided that a parsonage was needed, and in 1912 they purchased the home at 1068 E. Blaine Avenue from church member Elisha Hawxhurst. Leonard moved across the street after the purchase, and this residence would be used by the church to house a succession of pastors until 1929. Beginning in 1930 the home was used as a rental property, probably to produce income during the Depression, and the church finally sold it in a tax sale in 1944.

This house was probably built by George A. Havey. He had a purchase agreement with C. E. Wantland to buy lots 47 and 48 of Block 2, West Grand View Subdivision for \$500 that was recorded in 1890, the first year that Salt Lake County recorded deeds. That same year lots were selling at the nearby Perkin's Grand View Addition for at least \$400,¹⁷ so it is unlikely that the house was on the property when the agreement was made. Havey was listed in Polk's Salt Lake City Directory¹⁸ as a carpenter who worked for Taylor Romney Armstrong Company, a local contractor in 1893. He probably constructed this building himself before selling it in 1892 to Elisha and Elsie Hawxhurst for \$550. Hawxhurst was also a carpenter, and he worked for Burton-Gardner Company in Salt Lake City. Although membership records for the Third Presbyterian Church have disappeared, it is likely that the Hauxhurst family did belong to the parish. Their oldest son Clarence was enrolled in the Collegiate Institute located downtown between 1903 and 1905¹⁹ and he became one of the earliest students at Westminster College prior to 1910.²⁰ In 1902 Elisha Hawxhurst took out a building permit for 1068 E. Blaine Avenue to building a one-room brick addition costing \$150.

In 1912 the Third Presbyterian Church purchased the house from Hawxhurst for \$3,400, and he moved his family down the street to 1018 E. Blaine Ave. That year the pastor, Frank O. Leonard, was listed in the Polk Directory as living at 1067 E. Blaine. The following year he had moved into 1068 and remained there through

¹⁶ In 1906 the college had two faculty members and ten students. Brackenridge. P. 116.

¹⁷ Roper, p.35.

¹⁸ Havey is listed as living at "A2 west of 11th West."

¹⁹ Polk Directories. 1903-5.

²⁰ Nyman, p.14.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

1915. The next known pastor was Henry W. Burger, and he lived in the house between 1918 and 1926. The following year the house was rented to an attorney named William H. Casady. The house was home to only one more pastor, Alfred M. Williams, from 1928 to 1929. The stock market crash of 1929 and the subsequent Depression affected the entire nation, including the Third Presbyterian Church. Beginning in 1930 the church used the parsonage as a rental property, and after several near tax sales, the home was finally sold in 1944 to LeRoy and Ruth Greensides.

The Greensides purchased the house as an investment, and they continued to rent it out. In 1945 they constructed the concrete block addition on the west side of the 1902 brick addition. LaVern and Marguerite Mathewson moved into the house as tenants in 1948, and they finally received title to the home in 1960. LaVern was a dispatcher for the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. Marguerite died in 1981, and two years later LaVern deeded the property to his daughter Myrna. He continued to reside in the house until 1985. Myrna sold the house in 1987 to Christopher and Sherrey Cowley, and they lived there for two years. David and Kathleen Seiler owned and occupied the home from 1986 until 1993 when current owner Mary McConaughy bought it.

Victorian Architecture in Utah

The Third Presbyterian Parsonage is an example of a rectangular block-type house, which was one of the Victorian architectural forms popular in Utah between 1885 and 1915. Based on the earlier side passage type, the rectangular block is named for its rectangular footprint, which is set on the lot perpendicular to the street. The main façade is reminiscent of the classical temple form, with the narrower gable-end facing the street.²¹ Though more symmetrical than the common central-block-with-projecting-bays-type house, the rectangular block still retains a truly Victorian-influenced appearance. The front entryway, usually marked by a projecting gabled porch, is the only hallway on the first floor. Rooms are connected to each other with open archways and doors, creating a slightly more open plan than the earlier classically inspired domestic architecture.

Victorian Eclecticism could be thought of as more of an expression than a style. Common in Utah between 1885 and 1910, Victorian Eclecticism drew from the many styles that were both currently and formerly fashionable such as Queen Anne, Neoclassical, Romanesque Revival, and Colonial Revival. Characteristics include bay windows, patterned-shingle gable ends, gingerbread and small bargeboards, decorative spindles and brackets, leaded and stained glass transom windows, segmental arched windows and doors, and asymmetrical massing.²² Both large mansions and humble cottages implemented Victorian Eclectic detailing making it the most common architectural expression of the era.

²¹Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture: 1847-1940: A Guide*, (Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991), P.44.

²²*Ibid.*, Pp.110, 127.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 2

Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Third Presbyterian Church Parsonage
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Polly Hart
4. Date: November 1999
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. North elevation of building. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 2:

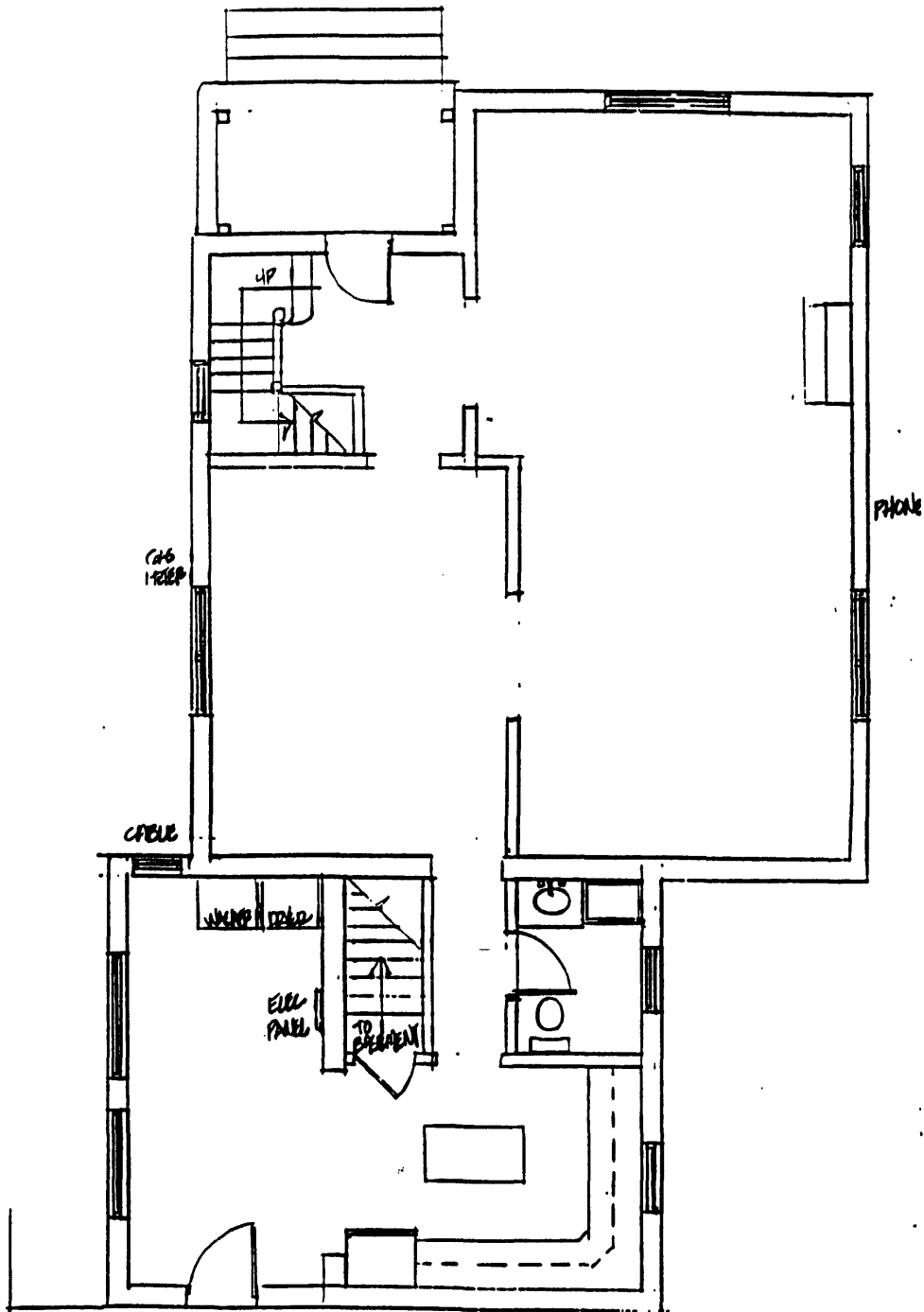
6. West elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.


Photo No. 4:

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



EXISTING MAIN FLOOR PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"


 THIRD PRESBYTERIAN PARSONAGE
 1068 E BLAINE AVE,
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
 DRAWN BY SANDRA HATCH, 1999