

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAY 27 1975
DATE ENTERED JUN 18 1975

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Utah Commercial and Savings Bank Building
AND/OR COMMON
Village Brownstone Building

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
22 East 100 South
CITY, TOWN
Salt Lake City
STATE
Utah
VICINITY OF
CODE
49
COUNTY
Salt Lake
CODE
035
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
2
NOT FOR PUBLICATION

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
Tracy Collins Bank
STREET & NUMBER
151 South Main
CITY, TOWN
Salt Lake City
VICINITY OF
STATE
Utah

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
City and County Building, County Recorder
STREET & NUMBER
450 South State Street
CITY, TOWN
Salt Lake City
STATE
Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
1. Utah State Historic Sites Survey
DATE
March 10, 1970
FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS
Utah State Historical Society
CITY, TOWN
Salt Lake City
STATE
Utah

2. Historic American Buildings Survey Sept., 1968
2 sheets: location map, site plan, front elevation, section

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

7.3. Description

- A. Style and significance: "A journalist of 1889 predicted, 'The Utah Commercial and Saving Bank building will have the finest front of any building in Utah.' Of all the business facades of downtown Salt Lake, this one has survived with the least change." The Utah Commercial and Savings Bank is one of the best and of the few remaining examples of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture as applied to the commercial Brownstone architectural style. Constructed in 1890, the building is one of the earliest banking buildings preserved in the State. In addition, it represents a successful design accomplishment and shrewd economy in putting three levels of business frontage on a site less than 37 feet wide.
- B. Condition:
- 1) Exterior: The exterior of the bank building is weather worn but it is in good condition. It was sandblasted in about 1969 and was coated with a protective plastic spray.
 - 2) Interior: Some plaster has been removed from walls in the basement and on the second level to expose the original sandstone. The rear windows have been restored and some worn tile and wooden flooring has been replaced with parkay flooring. Though the interior walls on the main floor have not been altered significantly, the other levels have experienced extensive remodeling.
- C. Exterior description:
- 1) Walls: The front wall and foundation are built of red sandstone. The stone has been dressed in a variety of ways for contrast. The dominant rusticated stone is complimented by smooth, scored and carved stone.
 - 2) Window bays: The front elevation is symmetrical and the window types differ with each floor level:
 - a) Ground floor: Over the entrance is a half-round transom window set within a carved stone Roman arch. Flanking the entrance are large, square, fixed stonefront windows with smaller, square transoms above.
 - b) Second floor: The middle window bay is flat or segmentally arched and enclosed a double-hung window with fixed sidelights and transoms to the sides and above. Flanking this center bay, one on each side, are two pairs of tall Roman bays enclosing double-hung windows with half-round transoms.
 - c) Upper floor: The center bay and its flanking bays are square and enclose sets of double-hung windows with decorative obscure glass transoms above. The center bay has a set of two windows while the side bays have three windows each.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1888-1890 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Richard K. A. Kletting

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance: The importance of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank building is related to both the architect, Richard K. A. Kletting, and the founder of the bank, Francis Armstrong, as well as to the architecture (discussed in Section 7.3).

Born in Wurttemberg, Germany, in 1858, Richard K. A. Kletting became a dominant figure in Utah architecture after his arrival in the State in 1883. His important design commissions include the Utah State Capitol building, original Saltair Pavilion, Utah State Hospital at Provo, McIntyre Building, Felt Building, old University of Utah (now West High School), Deseret News Building, Bell Telephone Building, Jefferson and Whittier schools, old Salt Palace, Enos Wall mansion and several other commercial and residential buildings.

He was considered by his peers and the critics who followed an architect of unusual ability. This opinion is attested to by the fact that most of his projects are still in existence.

Francis Armstrong was an energetic entrepreneur who was born in England in 1839, came to the U.S. in 1858 and settled in Utah in 1861. After working for a short time in a flour mill, he formed a lumber and general contracting business known as Taylor, Romney and Armstrong Co. Armstrong served in county government from 1881 until 1886 when he was elected Mayor of Salt Lake City.

As one of the originators and president of the Utah Power Co., Armstrong purchased a street railway system from the L.D.S. Church and had it converted to electrical power. Thus Salt Lake City became the first city west of Chicago to have electrically operated street cars.

Francis Armstrong was one of the organizers and the first president of the Utah Commercial and Savings Bank. He was responsible for commissioning Richard K. A. Kletting to design the bank building constructed between 1888 and 1890.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Jensen, Andrew. L.D.S. Biographical Encyclopedia, Vol. 2, Salt Lake City, Arrow Press, 1920.
- Biographical Record of Salt Lake City and Vicinity, National Historical Record Co., Chicago, Ill., 1902.
- Goddner, Paul, Utah Catalog, "Historic American Buildings Survey," 1968.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than 1

JTM OK
HL

UTM REFERENCES

A 12 | 424900 | 4513070
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B _____ | _____ | _____
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Allen D. Roberts / Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Utah State Historical Society

DATE

May 1, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

603 East South Temple

TELEPHONE

801-328-5755

CITY OR TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

William V. Smith

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE May 1, 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

6/18/75

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

JUN 17 1975