

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: REMOVAL

PROPERTY NAME: Granite Lumber Company Building

MULTIPLE NAME: Sugar House Business District MPS

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Salt Lake

DATE RECEIVED: 5/01/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/16/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 03000629

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT ___DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

REMOVED
from
National Register

RECOM./CRITERIA

REVIEWER

DISCIPLINE

TELEPHONE

DATE

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



Site of former Granite Lumber Bldg (NRIS # 03000629)

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co., U.T

2/2015

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 03000629

Date Listed: 7/11/2003

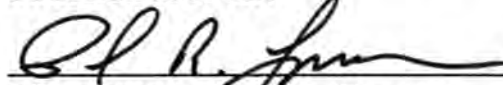
Granite Lumber Company Building
Property Name

Salt Lake
County

UT
State

Sugar House Business District MRA
Multiple Name

This property is determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

7/11/03
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

Social History is deleted as an area of significance.

[Areas of significance should relate directly to the themes or patterns in local history with which the property is associated, rather than general categories like "local history" or "social history."]

These revisions were confirmed with the UT SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 Granite Lumber Company Building

other name/site number Granite Lumber and Hardware Company, Granite Hardware Company, Granite Mart

2. Location

street & town 1090 East 2100 South ☐ not for publication

city or town Salt Lake City ☐ vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84106

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.)

William M. Shaw
Signature of certifying official/Title

4/11/03
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

Date of Action

[Signature]

7/11/03

Granite Lumber Company Building
Name of Property

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing

Noncontributing

1

buildings

sites

structures

objects

1

0

Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Sugar House Business District Multiple Resource Area

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN

MOVEMENTS: Commercial Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

LIMESTONE

roof ASPHALT (built up)

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Granite Lumber Company Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The Granite Lumber Company Building is a red brick Commercial style, two story, two-part-block commercial building, built in two major phases, c. 1900-08¹ and 1919, and located in the center of the Sugar House commercial district, near the intersection of 1100 East and 2100 South, six miles south and east of the downtown of Salt Lake City. The current address is 1080 East 2100 South.² There is no setback and the building abuts the sidewalk with inset entrance doors. The building faces north on the south side of 2100 South close to the monument plaza, the official center of Sugar House.

The original red brick two-story building is on the east of the current building with a five-bay façade on the second floor. A large plate glass window on the first floor façade occupies the eastern end and an angled plate glass window leads into a pair of glass entrance doors. The east door of the pair opens directly into the first floor retail space and the door on the west leads up a flight of stairs to the office and residential spaces above. This two bay section has a shallow second floor, extending back only thirty-four feet while the rest of the building extends eighty-three feet back into the lot. Initially this section consisted of only the shallow two-floor section.³ By 1930 a brick one-story extension to the rear had been added, bringing this section of the building back to the length of the rest of the building.⁴

The Granite Lumber Company, owner of the original building, constructed an addition to the east in 1919 of red brick in a two-story two-part block form for use as a store.⁵ The two sections have had the same ownership and use since their construction and the interior space is shared. Instead of a dividing wall between the two buildings on the first floor, there are iron columns supporting the floor above in an open retail area with no interior walls.⁶ There are pressed tin ceilings in the retail space on the first floor.

Both sections of the building share the same upper façade elements; frieze, soffits and rounded-end brackets that support a slightly projecting cornice concealing the flat roof. The second floor facades of both sections are virtually unchanged from their appearance in early photographs. The original section (east) second floor façade has five large plate glass windows, each with a line of five small square lights across the top. Wide brick mullions separate the windows. The brick above the window openings is corbelled up to a plain frieze. Bricks are set in a stretcher bond with flush mortar.

The 1919 section (west) second floor has four wooden sash double-hung windows across the façade with a flush concrete band as a lintel. Two stretcher courses of brick are between the lintel and the same width plain frieze

¹ There is no building permit for this section. Photo # 23620 from the Shipler Collection at the Utah State Historical Society Library, dated 1909, shows the five-bay building with the Granite Lumber Company sign on an unpaved 2100 South. The form and styling of the building indicate that it could have been constructed from 1900-1908.

² The original address of the building was 1074-6 East Sugar Avenue on the 1911 Sanborn map of Salt Lake City.

³ 1911 Sanborn Insurance Company map, v. 3, #352.

⁴ 1930 Sanborn Insurance Company map.

⁵ Building permit #4746, 12/16/19.

⁶ The 1930 Sanborn Insurance Company map shows the iron post supports.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Granite Lumber Company Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

as the original building. Brick between the windows is set in an unusual stacked bond of alternating stretchers and headers. A raised concrete band serves as a sill atop five courses of stretcher bond bricks. All mortar on this section is raked.

The first floor façade is separated into different bays than the second floor. There were originally three inset entrances to the building: the one on the two-bay section discussed above, another in the middle of the remaining three bays of the initial building and the last in the center of the 1919 building.⁷ The three bays on the west of the original building and the whole façade of the 1919 addition were remodeled into an enframed window wall type of commercial building façade with inset central double entrance doors flanked by plate glass display windows. A wide border, emphasizing the display areas, frames the entire center display window section. The date of the modification is unknown but had occurred by 1938.⁸ The ceramic tile borders and the surfaces of the entire façade have been subsequently clad in limestone facing.

The rear elevation (south) has a shed-roofed single-story addition with brick side walls. Early maps⁹ show it as a frame structure but brick has since replaced the frame walls. The side walls have stepped parapets following the slant of the shed roof. The second floor has five openings with two windows on the initial section, a central door leading to a wooden external staircase and two more windows on the west side. Other than the segmental arched headers on the windows, the rear and side elevations are completely plain.

The adjacent buildings to both the east and west are single stories. On the west elevation the seven double hung windows of the second floor of the 1918 addition appear above the adjacent building. The adjacent building covers all but a single first floor window on the west at the rear. The second floor section on the east only extends back thirty-four feet and the roof of the rear single story section serves as an extended porch.

The windows of the two sections of the building differ in their headers and sills. Both the c. 1900-08 and the 1919 sections of the building have segmental arches with two courses of header bricks set as rowlocks over each window. The older building has another course of header bricks above that are slightly raised, serving as a drip cap. The 1919 section has rowlock headers as windowsills. The c. 1900-08 section has unpainted wooden sills. All windows on both sections are double hung with wooden sash.

The Granite Lumber Company Building retains its historic integrity above the first-floor level. The cornice, brick work and upper-level windows are virtually unchanged in appearance. The first floor of the commercial structure has been modified but the major changes took place in the 1930s, within the historic period, so that it too retains its historic integrity. The Granite Lumber Company Building contributes to the historic texture of the Sugar House business district.

⁷ From a photo in the *Sugar House Times*, 5/7/21, 5.

⁸ Photo # 26219 from the Shipley Collection. A 1930 building permit, E1041, was for \$200 worth of brick alterations on the building front of 1088 E. 2100 South. This may be the alteration discussed above.

⁹ 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map.

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)

COMMERCE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

c.1900-1953

Significant Dates

c. 1900-08, 1919

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Granite Lumber Company (builder)

☒ 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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Granite Lumber Company Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Granite Lumber Company Building constructed c. 1900-1908 & 1919 is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the historical development of the business district of Sugar House. The building has a prominent position in the center of the Sugar House commercial area and was one of the early two-story buildings in the area. The Granite Lumber Company Building represents the retail emphasis of the Sugar House business district since its earliest days. It has always housed retail operations on the first floor with various offices and residential space above. The two-story two-part block brick commercial building was built in two sections in c.1900-08 and 1919 in the Commercial style. It is significant for its association with the "Early Settlement and Industry, 1848-1909" context of the *Sugar House Business District Multiple Resource Area* nomination. It is the oldest known building in the commercial section of Sugar House that retains its historic integrity and one of only a few commercial buildings that retain any architectural integrity.

History of Sugar House District

The settlement of the area later known as Sugar House began in 1848; the year after the Mormon (LDS or Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints) pioneers entered the Salt Lake valley in 1847. Sugar House is four and a half miles southeast of the downtown area of Salt Lake City and located on land that was initially set apart for agricultural use in what was known as the "Big Field Survey." Unlike most other early Utah Mormon communities, Sugar House was not a planned town but a settlement that grew in response to industrial and later transportation needs and opportunities. It was initially known as Canyon (or Kanyon) Creek from the stream that came through the area from the canyon directly to the east.¹⁰ The creek was important in the development of Sugar House as it provided water for early settlement and agriculture and later powered the early mill-related industries. Sugar House developed as an early industrial center based on the waterpower of Parley's Creek that was used to power the machinery in the mills.

Transportation connections were important in the early growth of the Sugar House business district. Residential development followed the streetcar tracks, particularly in the southeast section in the 1890s. Streetcar access made it possible to live in the outlying areas and get rapidly to and from work in downtown Salt Lake City. Railroad connections helped the commercial center expand by directing passengers and freight through Sugar House. The Jordan and Salt Lake City Canal, begun in 1864 to use as a method of getting granite blocks from Little Cottonwood Canyon to the Salt Lake Temple, passes through Sugar House and crosses Parley's Creek at the end of the Sugar House Plaza at 1100 East and 2100 South. The commercial center grew up where it did because of natural and manmade features that are no longer visible. The railroad and streetcar tracks have been removed and the canal and the creek are below ground in the commercial center. The major street in Sugar House, 2100 South, was part of the nation-spanning Lincoln Highway and later interstate U.S. 40. It was a major east-west road across the United States and routed traffic through the Sugar House business district.

¹⁰ Now known as Parley's Canyon and Parley's Creek after Parley C. Pratt, an early LDS leader.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Granite Lumber Company Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

History of the Granite Lumber Company Building

The Granite Lumber Company was founded in 1901¹¹ by Nephi Hansen¹² who was known as “the mayor or Sugar House” for his leadership in the commercial and civic affairs of Sugar House. He played an important role in the development of the Sugar House business district and was involved in founding a number of its leading firms; Granite Lumber Company, Sugar Banking Company, Granite Furniture Company, Hygeia Ice Company, Hansen Auto Company, Builders Finance and Granite Holding Company. Most of these companies had a physical presence in buildings along 2100 South in the center of Sugar House. He was involved in a variety of business ventures, constructing and managing commercial buildings in Sugar House and at one time was president of seven companies.¹³ He believed in spreading the word on the businesses in Sugar House and published a newsletter in 1920 from the Granite Lumber Company, “Splinters,” that publicized Sugar House, its history and its businesses.¹⁴

Nephi J. Hansen was born in Salt Lake City in 1868 to Peter and Rosanna Jenne Hansen, Danish immigrants and converts to the LDS Church. He attended school in Sugar House in the adobe schoolhouse then the University of Deseret. In 1901 Hansen founded the Granite Lumber Company that he headed until his retirement in 1949.¹⁵ While a representative to the State Legislature in 1921 he wrote the first bill to authorize moving the state prison from its Sugar House site. Nephi Hansen was active in Sugar House business and civic affairs until his death in 1951. He belonged to the Sugar House Businessmen’s League, the Commercial Club, and served on the county board to oversee road improvements and other organizations. He was an early landowner in Sugar House, purchasing properties on the northeast and southwest corners of the intersection of 1100 East and 2100 South, as well as various other sites.

The Granite Lumber Company carried lumber, building supplies and hardware in its retail store. It gradually changed to a greater emphasis on retail hardware and its name changed to the Granite Lumber and Hardware Company (1921) and finally the Granite Hardware Company (1928). It had a construction business as well and was responsible for building many of the early Sugar House commercial buildings as well as its own addition to the west in 1919. The Great Depression affected retail businesses severely, especially those associated with new construction and building. The Granite Hardware Company had financial difficulties from 1929-1931.¹⁶ The Granite Hardware Company was able retain ownership of the building but ceased retail operations.

In 1932 the Zion’s Cooperative Mercantile Institution (ZCMI), an LDS-church affiliated store that had cooperative and branch stores in Utah and Mormon-populated towns in nearby states, opened the Granite Mart in the former Granite Hardware Company space in Sugar House. ZCMI was organized as a joint-stock

¹¹ Various sources give dates from 1900-1903.

¹² His house was listed on the National Register in 1999.

¹³ Flora Culture Garden Club. *Living Memorial Honoring the Old Pioneers of Sugar House*. Salt Lake City: Professional Printing Service, [1966], 36.

¹⁴ *Deseret News*, November 27, 1920.

¹⁵ Polk directories show that he was Secretary, Treasurer and Manager with Edward Laird as president in 1903 and 1904 and Treasurer and Manager with D.F. Free as president in 1908 and 1912.

¹⁶ They owed taxes to the county for these years.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Granite Lumber Company Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

company by the Mormon Church in 1868 to do joint purchasing for Mormon stores.¹⁷ In the early 1930s it had both wholesale and retail operations, up to 150 at one time. The Granite Mart was used as an outlet for merchandise from the stores that ZCMI was closing in the 1930s. Richard H. Madsen, the president of ZCMI, acquired the property privately and continued to use the name Granite Mart for the department store that operated on that site until the late 1960s.¹⁸ At that point the building was rented for other retail operations. Ownership changed again in 1992¹⁹ and the building continued to be occupied by retail companies on the first floor with offices and residential space above. The current occupant is "The Blue Boutique," a Sugar House business for the last eighteen years.

Architecture

The two-part block form was extensively used in commercial buildings in downtown areas in Utah in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The first floor is dedicated to retail display space and entrance doors that were often recessed to increase the amount of display space and window-shopping area. The external wall cladding of the first floor was changed to keep the appearance of the structure looking up-to-date. Often these buildings have been rendered unrecognizable because of their renovations and modernizations. The Granite Lumber Company building had modifications to the first floor openings in the 1930s and they have remained the same since. The second floor has escaped permanent modernizing efforts.²⁰

Many storefronts in the Sugar House business district, like commercial buildings elsewhere, have undergone changes in an ongoing attempt to attract customers and generate sales. Remodeling has in most cases compromised the architectural and historic integrity of the buildings. This building is one of very few good examples of historic commercial buildings in Sugar House that retains its historic and architectural integrity.

The Granite Lumber Company building is a good example of a two-part block commercial building. It is one of the oldest commercial structures left in Sugar House and shows the commercial development that developed in a linear fashion along the main thoroughfares of 1100 East and 2100 South. The building retains its original fabric on the second floor and historic period openings on the first floor. The Granite Lumber Company building contributes to the historic fabric of the Sugar House Business District.

¹⁷ Thomas G. Alexander and James B. Allen. *Mormons and Gentiles, A History of Salt Lake City*. Vol. V, The Western Urban History Series. (Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Co., 1984), 36.

¹⁸ Interview with Richard H. Madsen, grandson of that Richard H. Madsen and himself a president of ZCMI, on 9/21/02.

¹⁹ The building was purchased by Craig W. Mecham.

²⁰ A 1980 photo shows the second floor façade windows covered. The covering has since been removed and the historic fabric remains intact.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Granite Lumber Company Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Bibliography

Alexander, Thomas G. and James B. Allen. *Mormons and Gentiles, A History of Salt Lake City*. Vol. V, The Western Urban History Series. Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Co., 1984.

Bradley, Martha Sonntag. *ZCMI: America's First Department Store*. Salt Lake City, UT: Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution, 1991.

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940*. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

Coles, Bill E. "History of Z.C.M.I., 1868 to 2000." Ms. [2001]. Available at Special Collections, Marriott Library, University of Utah.

Coles, Bill E. Interview with author, September 20, 2002.

Flora Culture Garden Club. *Living Memorial Honoring the Old Pioneers of Sugar House*. Salt Lake City: Professional Printing Service, [1966].

Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Updated edition. American Association for State and Local History Book Series. Walnut Creek, CA: Altamira Press, a Div. of Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 2000.

Madsen, Richard H. Former president of ZCMI. Interview with author, September 21, 2002.

Polk, R.L. *Salt Lake City Directories*.

Salt Lake County Archives. Tax cards and photographs.

Salt Lake County Recorder's Office. Deed records, plat maps, title abstract books.

Salt Lake Tribune. January 12, 1937, p. 22.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Salt Lake City, Utah. New York, 1911, 1930, 1941, 1950, 1969.

Sugar House Times: April 9, 1921, 1; May 7, 1921, 5.

"Utah Business Pioneer, 82, Succumbs at Residence." *Salt Lake Tribune*, April 13, 1951, 38.

Warrum, Noble, ed. *Utah Since Statehood: Historical and Biographical*. Vol. III. Chicago-Salt Lake: The S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1919.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.30 acres

UTM References

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

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

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Blk 045, Lot 10, 10 Acre Plat A. Corn N 89°29' W 85.9 ft from SW cor of int of 21st So and Highland th S 1°20' W 35.09 ft W 2.9 ft S 1°56' W 48.7 ft S 37°38' W 28.75 ft N 88°29' W 8 ft S 0° 12' W 76.73 ft N 88.59' W 49.41 ft S 1°06' W 10 ft N 88° 54' W 17.29 ft N 0°21'E 78.3 ft S 89°28'35" E 15.93 ft N 2°01'E 115.73 ft S 88°29'E 77.57 ft to beg.

Property Tax No. 16-20-206-005

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

☐ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beatrice Lufkin, Historic Preservation Consultant

organization _____ date March 28, 2003

street & number 1460 Harrison Avenue telephone 801-583-8249

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84105

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 Mecham Investment, LLC

street & number 2144 South Highland Drive #160 telephone _____

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84106

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. PHOTOS Page 1

Granite Lumber Company Building, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Granite Lumber Company Building
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: B. Lufkin
4. Date: August 2002
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. North elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 2:

6. Eastern section window/door. North elevation of building. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 3:

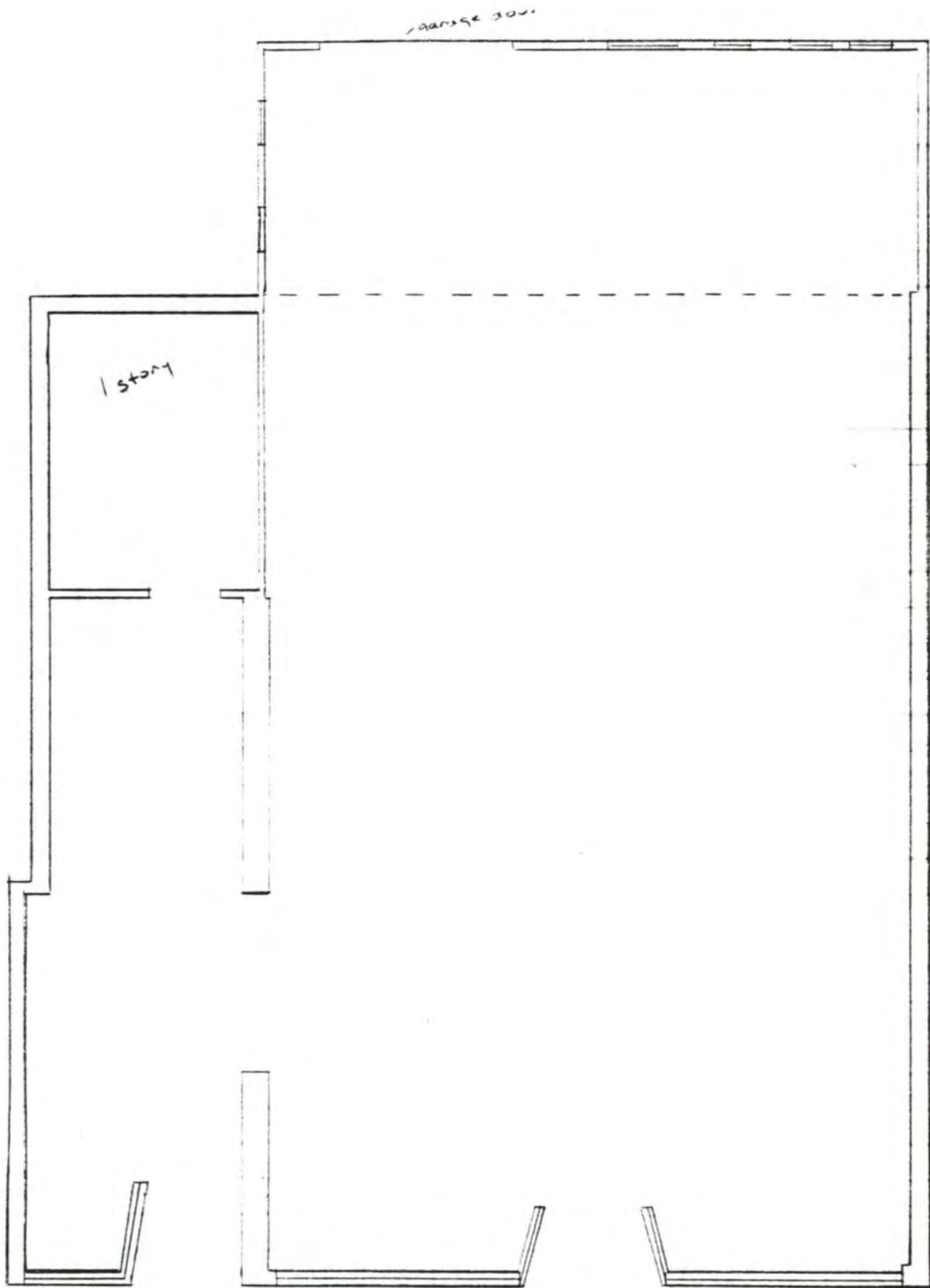
6. Western section window/door. North elevation of building. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 4:

6. Second floor east elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 5:

6. West and south elevations of building. Camera facing northeast.



Granite Lumber Company
1080 E. 2100 South
Salt Lake City, Utah



0 5 10

B. Lufkin
10/02

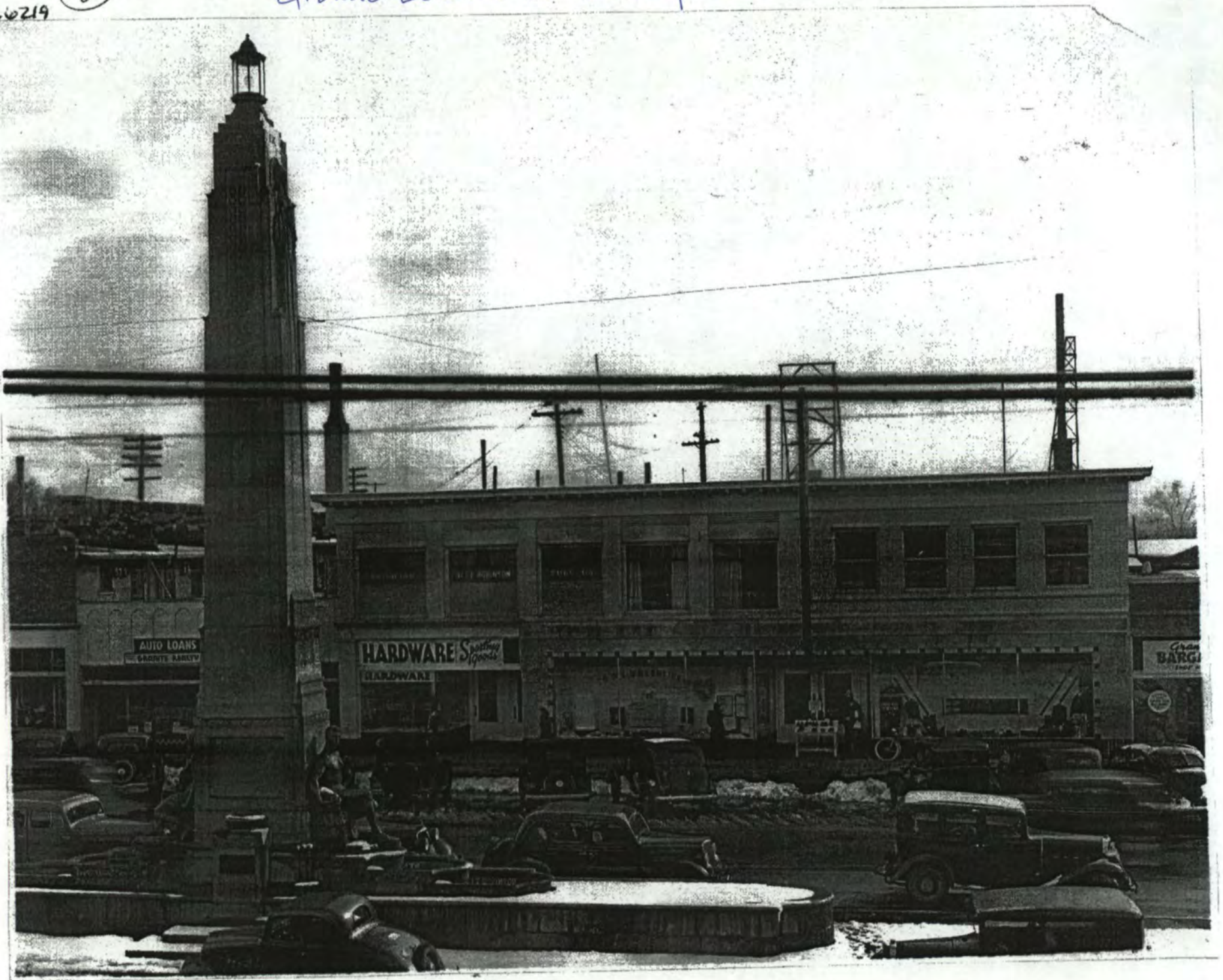


1938
26219

(3)

Granite Lumber Co. Building 1938.

R. D



c. 1935

④



Granite Lumber Co. Building c. 1935
Tax photo. Salt Lake County Archives



- ① Granite Lumber Co. Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co., UT



② Granite Lumber Co. Building
Salt Lake City Salt Lake Co., UT

< 049 71+00 NNNNN-16R- 818



③ Granite Lumber Co. Building
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co., UT

< 046 71+01 NNNNN-02R-818



④ Granite Lumber Co. Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co., UT



- ⑤ Granite Lumber Co. Bldg.
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co., UT

Please refer to the map in the
Multiple Property Cover Sheet
for this property

Multiple Property Cover Sheet Reference Number: 64500849

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: OWNER OBJECTION

PROPERTY NAME: Granite Lumber Company Building

MULTIPLE NAME: Sugar House Business District MPS

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Salt Lake

DATE RECEIVED: 5/28/03 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 7/12/03
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 03000629

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT ___DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Granite Lumber Company Building is significant under National Register Criterion A in the area of Commerce. Completed circa 1900, the building typifies the scale and pattern of local commercial development in the Sugar House neighborhood during the early twentieth century. The property, while generally modest in design and commercial prominence, nonetheless reflects one of the few extant resources with sufficient integrity to convey the earliest commercial development of this particular neighborhood during the historic period.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criterion A

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignan

DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 7/11/03

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

March 14, 2003

Wilson G. Martin, Utah State Historic Preservation Office
Utah Division of State History
300 S Rio Grande
Salt Lake City, UT 84101-1182

Re. GRANITE LUMBER COMPANY BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY

Dear Mr. Martin,

The purpose of this letter is to officially notify you of my objection to the proposed register of the Granite Lumber Company Building, Salt Lake City property to the National Register of Historic Places. I have owned the above mention property for over 15 years and am very familiar with the structure and some of the inadequacies. I have discussed some of these with Mr. Cory Jensen of your office via the telephone. In my opinion it would be to costly and a waste of tax money to attempt to reinstate and upgrade the property to the point where it is economically feasible.

I am currently on assignment from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, which requires that I be out of the State until after June 2003. Because of this assignment it is impossible for me to appear before any board to further explain my position. Therefore I respectfully request that the above proposal not be pursued.

If you have any further questions I can be reached by phone at 605-348-1520.

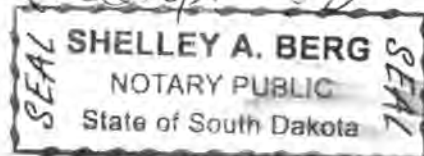
Sincerely



Craig W. Mecham, owner

Cc. J. Cory Jensen, of the Historic Preservation Office

Appeared before me this 14th day of May 2003
Shelley A. Berg

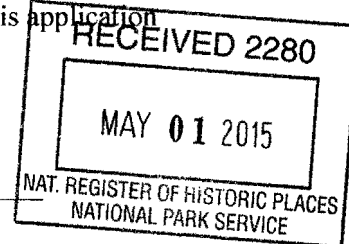


My Commission Expires
January 24, 2006

National Register Request for Removal Form—State of Utah

(Revised December 2013)

Under very special circumstances, such as demolition or loss of historic integrity, a property can be removed from the National Register of Historic Places. To request removal, this application form must be completed.



Historic Building Information

Historic building name _ GRANITE LUMBER CO. BUILDING _

Historic building address and city _ 1080 E. 2100 S, Salt Lake City, UT _

Current owner _ The VUE at Sugar House, ATTN: Craig Mecham _

Current owner mailing address _ 2120 S. Highland Dr. _

City _ Salt Lake City _ State _ UT _ Zip _ 84106 _

Applicant Information (petitioner requesting removal)

Name _ Utah SHPO _ Email _

Mailing Address _

City _ State _ Zip _

Phone numbers: Daytime _ Mobile _

Applicant signature _ Date _ / _ / _

Reason for Removal (please check one)

☒ _X_ The property has been demolished

☐ The qualities which caused the property to be listed have been significantly altered

☐ Additional information shows the property does not meet the NR criteria for evaluation

☐ Error in professional judgment as to whether the property meets criteria for evaluation

Provide explanation: _ Photos have been provided showing demolition of building. _

Properties may also be removed from the National Register because of prejudicial procedural error in the nomination or listing process; properties shall be reconsidered for listing by the Keeper after correction of the procedural error(s). Properties listed prior to December 13, 1980 may only be removed on the grounds the property has been demolished or significantly altered.

Attachments

Please attach additional supporting documentation for removal along with the application form.

☒ Photographs

☐ Newspaper clippings

☐ Other documentation: _____

Process

Within 45 days of receiving a completed and adequately documented application the State Historic Preservation Office will notify the affected owner(s) and chief elected official, allowing them an opportunity to comment on the petition. The State Historic Preservation Office will also forward the petitioner's application to the Board of State History (State Historic Preservation Review Board) for consideration at the next scheduled quarterly board meeting. After being considered by the Board, The State Historic Preservation Officer will then forward the petition, along with all comments, to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, who makes all final determinations regarding removal of National Register properties. The Keeper shall respond to a petition within 45 days of receipt. The owner and elected official will be notified of the Keeper's final decision.



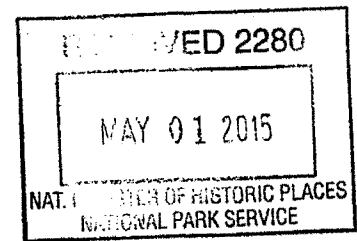
GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Julie Fisher
Executive Director
Department of
Heritage & Arts



Brad Westwood
Director



April 27, 2015

J. PAUL LOETHER, DEPUTY KEEPER AND CHIEF
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
1201 EYE ST. NW, 8TH FL.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

Re: Removal of Properties from the National Register of Historic Places

Dear Mr. Loether:

Pursuant to 36 CFR 60.15, we are requesting the removal from the National Register of Historic Places the following properties, which have been demolished:

Utah Slaughter Co. Warehouse (NRHP Listing #82004148)
Carlson Hall (NRHP Listing #96000414)
Granite Lumber Co. Buiding (NRHP Listing #03000629)
Utah-Idaho Sugar Factory Building (NRHP Listing #09000018)
Young Men's Hall/Tingey House (NRHP Listing #97001324)

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co.
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co.
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co.
West Jordan, Salt Lake Co.
Centerville, Davis Co.

Demolitions were verified by SHPO staff site visits (see enclosed UT SHPO Request for Removal forms and accompanying photographs).

Notification regarding the pending action was sent to property owners and local government officials. A period of at least thirty days was provided for comment regarding the removal; however, no comments were received.

Should you have any questions about this request for removal, please contact Cory Jensen of the Historic Preservation Office at 801/245-7242, or by e-mail at coryjensen@utah.gov. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

P. Bradford Westwood
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosures