

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received

JUN 8 1983

date entered

1. Name

historic Kelly, John B., House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 422 South 200 West _____ not for publication

city, town Salt Lake City _____ vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state Utah code 049 county Salt Lake code 035

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Barbara H. Perrine c/o Barbara H. Uzelac

street & number 5561 South Highland Drive

city, town Salt Lake City _____ vicinity of state Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Salt Lake City and County Building

street & number 400 South State Street

city, town Salt Lake City _____ state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Salt Lake City Westside Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979 _____ federal _____ state _____ county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City _____ state Utah

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

As it was originally designed in the mid 1860s, the Kelly House consisted of a 1 1/2 story central section flanked by one story side wings, all built of adobe. It is a type of vernacular house commonly referred to in architectural literature as a temple-form. The temple-form house originated in the Greek Revival period of American building,¹ and is typified by the massing of a central unit flanked by smaller wings on either one or both sides. The center unit is gabled, one room wide and two rooms deep. The side projecting wings are usually identical in size and always remain subordinate in height to the center block.

The Kelly House, following the designing rules for the temple-form type, was built with a dominant 1 1/2 story central mass flanked by identical single story side wings. The central section is oriented with the gable end to the street, and the side wings are perpendicular to it. The house is symmetrical in massing and piercing. A door is centered between two windows on the first floor of the central section with a single second story door centered over the one on the first floor. The windows are the double hung sash type with six over six lighting. The door on each of the side wings has side lights and is flanked by a band of windows, all of which were later additions to the house. Decorative elements are limited to a simple classical porch which has Tuscan columns and dentils on the frieze. According to a photograph taken in the 1890s, there was a simple balustrade on the roof of the porch. It has been removed.

Major alterations have been made to the original adobe structure. Those which have survived to the present consist of a single story brick addition to the northwest corner of the house made by 1931, topped by a small stucco and frame section made by 1958, and a frame hallway enclosing a staircase to the upper story. A staircase was originally enclosed in the house, but was moved to the outer wall when the house was divided into apartments by 1931. The house was divided into three apartments which resulted in the closing off of the north wing and the second story from the rest of the house. Except for the relocation of the staircase, the sealing of a door into the north wing, and the brick addition to the west side which necessitated the removal of the west wall of the north wing, the changes made to accommodate apartments have left the original house completely intact. The addition of the enclosed porches to the side wings was done within the historic period and in a manner which leaves the original form intact and easily identifiable. The adobe walls were stuccoed by the 1930s to protect their surface from erosion. The photograph mentioned above also indicated that there was once a jigsaw cut bargeboard on the eaves. It was probably added sometime in the 1870s or 1880s, and has since been removed.

The interior of the house has surprisingly received few alterations which affect its original integrity. The shapes of the original rooms have been maintained, and only the west wall of the north wing has been removed. The original Greek Revival type moldings still exist throughout most of the house. The change of the staircase location is imperceptible, a closet having been built in its original location. The entrance to the north wing from the interior is still evident, that space having been filled in by a set of shelves.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 1

Item number 7

Page 2

Notes

¹Talbot Hamlin, Greek Revival Architecture in America, (London: Oxford University Press, 1944), p. 268.

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 ca. 1865 or 1867 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Built in the mid-1860s for John B. Kelly, who is reported to have established the first printing and book binding company in Utah, this house is significant as one of only two documented examples of a variant of the temple-form house in Utah which have survived to the present. The temple-form house originated from the Greek Revival period of American building,¹ and typically has its short end to the street and a pedimented gable facade in imitation of monumental classical buildings.² In its most common form the house had symmetrical fenestration with a door placed to the side of center, and an opening leading to a side passage containing the staircase.³ Popularized by such books as Asher Benjamin's Builder's Companion and Minard Lafever's Modern Builder's Guide,⁴ it became one of the traditional house forms in New England and in the upper midwest.⁵ The temple-form house migrated to Utah with the members of The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints.⁶ The temple-form house type is important because it is one of several early house types in the state, and because it is a type traceable to a New England cultural hearth, it documents the important New England heritage of the early Mormon movement.⁷ It is one of seven basic house types that were found in Utah during the early years of settlement. These types are all traditional and include: the square cabin; the rectangular cabin; the hall and parlor house; the central passageway house; the pair-house; and the double pen house.⁸ The temple-form house was popular in early Salt Lake City, a fact that is supported by early Sanborn-Paris Insurance maps, early photographs of the city, and a surprisingly accurate "bird's eye view" rendering of the city in 1870.⁹ Early residential development took place on the blocks which now comprise the city's central business district. The temple-form house was found primarily in an area which changed dramatically during the late nineteenth century, consequently very few of these houses survive today. The pure temple-form was often modified in a number of ways.¹⁰ The most common type is referred to as a "modified" temple form in which the door is set in the side wing.¹¹ Another variant of the house type is evident in the Kelly House. The door is centered on the gable facade, it does not have a central or side passage, and may or may not have side wings (see plan). The Kelly House is one of only two houses identified in the state to have a door centered on the gable facade and two side wings. The other example is the Alma Staker House in Mount Pleasant, listed in the National Register.

John B. Kelly is reported to have established the first printing and bookbinding business in Utah¹² soon after his arrival to the territory in 1853. Born in 1823 at Douglas, Isle of Man, he apparently received some training there in the printing and bookbinding business. He joined the LDS Church in 1841 on the Isle of Man and served as a missionary there before "gathering to Zion" in 1853. His wife, Emma Sims Kelly, and their young children emigrated with him.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Obituary Index, Utah State Historical Society
Salt Lake City Directories, 1867-1944

Hamlin, Talbot. Greek Revival Architecture in America. London: Oxford Univ. Press, 1944.
Pierson, William H. American Buildings and Their Architects: Vol. 1. NY: Doubleday, 1976.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property _____ Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Salt Lake City North

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2
---	---

4	2	4	3	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	5	1	2	2	9	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

B

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

C

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

E

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

F

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification Commencing 10 rods South of the Northeast corner of Lot 8 Block 42 Plat A Salt Lake City Survey; South 15.3 feet also commencing 119.1 feet North of Southeast corner of Lot 8 Block 42 Plat A; North 30.6 feet; West 8 rods; South 30.6 feet; East 8 rods to beginning.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deborah R. Temme/Architectural Historian & Roger V. Roper/Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date March 1983

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone 801-533-6017

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer

date 5-25-83

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Beth Browne
Keeper of the National Register

date 7/20/83

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

Date entered

Continuation sheet 2

Item number 8

Page 2

John Kelly probably built this adobe house in the mid-1860s, although it is possible that he built it several years earlier, soon after he first arrived in Salt Lake City. John and Emma raised their twelve children in this home, and both lived there until their deaths.

John operated his own printing and bookbinding business for a few years after first arriving in the city, but "he suffered in his business relations as a bookbinder,"¹³ so he sold the business to the LDS Church-owned Deseret News. He continued, however, to operate the business as an employee of the newspaper and served as the foreman of the book bindery in connection with the News office for many years. Kelly trained his sons in the business, and two of them, Albert H. and George B., established their own business, Kelly Brothers, later Kelly Company, which has continued in operation up to the present in virtually the same line of business.

After John B. Kelly's death in 1883, his wife Emma continued to live in the house until her death in 1899. Their son, Albert, built his house next door at 418 South 200 West in 1883, and several other Kelly family members lived in the neighborhood. A daughter, Lillie Kelly Homer, and her husband, William B., moved into this house after Emma's death and continued to live here for many years. William was a conductor for the Salt Lake City Railroad.

Around 1905 several frame apartment additions were built on the rear of the house, but it was not until the 1920's that the house itself was divided into apartments. Lillie K. Homer lived in one of the apartments until 1949, after which her granddaughter, Barbara Homer Perrine, assumed ownership of the property. Mrs. Perrine has continued to own the house up to the present, renting out the apartments in the house until the past few years when the house was left vacant.

Notes

¹Talbot Hamlin, Greek Revival Architecture in America, (London: Oxford University Press, 1944), p. 268.

²Hamlin, p. 266.

³William H. Pierson, Jr., American Buildings and Their Architects: The Colonial and Neoclassical Styles, (Garden City, New York: Anchor Press, Doubleday, 1976), p. 450.

⁴Pierson, p. 448.

⁵Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture in the Eastern United States, (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968), p. 133; Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, 55:4 (December 1965), pp. 549-577.

⁶Tom Carter, "Folk Design in Utah Architecture: 1849-90," in Utah Folk Art: A Catalog of Material Culture, ed. Hal Cannon, (Provo: BYU Press, 1980), p. 44.

EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 3

Item number

8

Page 3

⁷Tom Carter, "Folk Design in Utah Architecture: 1849-90," p. 44; Henry Glassie, Pattern, pp. 129-133; and Leon S. Pitman, "A Survey of Nineteenth Century Folk Housing in the Mormon Cultural Region," dissertation, Louisiana State University, 1973, pp. 169-184.

⁸These types, except for the pair-house, are identified in Henry Glassie, Pattern, and Leon S. Pitman, "A Survey of Nineteenth Century Folk Housing in the Mormon Cultural Region." A Scandinavian form, the parstuga, or pair-house, is the subject of a National Register nomination, "The Scandinavian-American Pair House in Utah," listed in 1982.

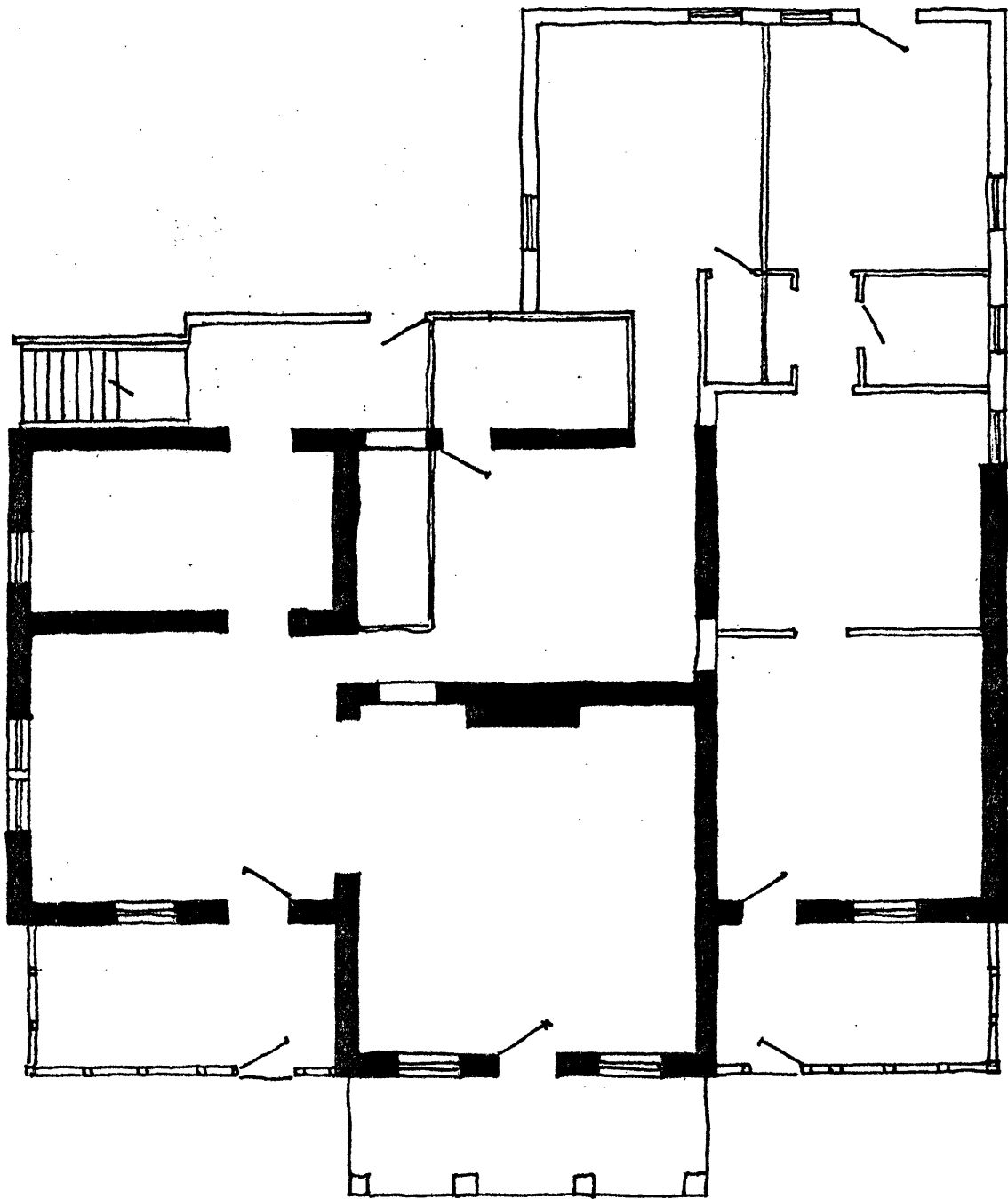
⁹USHS Collections; Bird's Eye View of Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, 1870, (Chicago: Augustus Koch, Chicago Lithographing Company, 1870).

¹⁰Current research in the state has identified three major types of the temple-form house, each having several subtypes. These are: Type I identified by a gable facade, a side passage, and a door on the main gable, with or without one or two side wings; Type II identified by a gable facade, a two cell plan, a door centered on the main gable, with or without one or two side wings; Type III identified by a gable facade, a two cell plan, and one or two wings with the door on the wing. Some Type III houses were created by remodeling an existent structure. Fifty examples of these houses have been identified across the state: 9 of Type I; 13 of Type II; and 28 of Type III. The Kelly House is a Type II with two wings of which only one other example has been documented. There are 6 examples of Type II with no side wings, and 5 with only one side wing.

¹¹Glassie, p. 132.

¹²Noble Warrum, Utah Since Statehood, 3 vols., (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1919), 3:251-2.

¹³Deseret News, July 21, 1883, p. 2.



John B. Kelly House
Ground Plan

