

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH 06692 DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

MAY 22 1978

DATE ENTERED

OCT 10 1978

**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

TRACY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY BUILDING

AND/OR COMMON

IVORY AND COMPANY BUILDING

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER 151 South Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

02

STATE

Utah

CODE

049

COUNTY

Salt Lake

CODE

035 ✓

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY** DISTRICT BUILDING(S) STRUCTURE SITE OBJECT**OWNERSHIP** PUBLIC PRIVATE BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION** IN PROCESS BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS** OCCUPIED UNOCCUPIED WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE** YES: RESTRICTED YES: UNRESTRICTED NO**PRESENT USE** AGRICULTURE COMMERCIAL EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC TRANSPORTATION OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Allen C. Brown ✓

STREET & NUMBER

151 South Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Salt Lake County Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Salt Lake City and County Building

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah Historic Sites Survey

DATE

August, 1977

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT DETERIORATED
 GOOD RUINS
 FAIR UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Tracy Loan and Trust Company Building is a long, narrow structure which has a rectangular plan and is thirty feet high at the square. Built in 1916, it has a reinforced concrete and brick structural system which is rated "fireproof." Built for banking purposes, the building originally had three major rooms. The front or west room was fully two stories tall and was used as a public banking area. Behind (to the east) were two floors, twelve feet high each, where offices were contained. A full basement, accessible by a marble stairway, had a central hallway with offices. Much of the basement is intact as built. The main floor, however, has been altered at least twice.

The first remodeling extended the office floors further toward the front of the building to more fully utilize the open two-story space there. As they now exist, the floor-to-ceiling height of the first floor is approximately eighteen feet, while the second floor is about eight feet high.

Fortunately, many original architectural elements were retained during past renovations. The impressive vaulted skylight is still intact. It extends as least half the length and width of the building and is situated in the middle of the roof. Its metal framing contains curved stained-glass panels with multi-colored flower patterns. The original interior cornices and decorative beams are also mostly intact. They feature acanthus leaf motifs, egg-and-darts bands and dentils. Original scagliola as well as real marble is extant in the original foyer area.

The facade of the Tracy Loan and Trust Company Building is Neo-Classical Revival in style. Its symmetrical composition features a pair of polished marble columns which sit upon a granite pedestal and support, at least visually, a classical entablature. The columns have Ionic capitals and a Greek entasis.

The Ionic entablature is complete with an architrave, frieze (upon which the inscription "Ivory and Company" is engraved), and cornice. The cornice features dentils, an egg-and-dart band and Greek moldings. Above the cornice is a balustrade, complete with side pedestals, a high lower railing and a top rail. Along the outsides of the two columns are square columns or pilasters. They are faced with cut sandstone on limestone and are engaged, i.e., they tie back into the building.

Entrance to the Tracy Loan and Trust Company Building is made through a set of double doors which are located in a vestibule which extends from the center of a recessed window wall. The window wall consists of wide metal mullions and plate glass windows. A metal grille partially covers the upper section of windows which were originally clerestory but now light the second story offices. While some modification of the front curtain wall has occurred, the historical appearance of the front facade is essentially intact.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" 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

1916

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Walter J. Cooper

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Tracy Loan and Trust Company Building housed one of Utah's early banking institutions and relates to the careers of Russel Lord Tracy and James William Collins, two important Salt Lake City financial figures. Architecturally, the building is a diminutive example of the Neo-Classical Revival Style and is a significant part of Salt Lake City's historic South Main Street facadescape.

HISTORY

Among Utah's oldest banking institutions to remain in operation is the Tracy Loan and Trust Company, founded in 1884 by Russel L. Tracy. Tracy was born at Mansfield, Ohio in 1860 and after attending Oberlin College in Ohio and established a banking business in Cheyenne, Wyoming in 1884. In 1892, he moved the firm to Salt Lake City, Utah where he established permanent residency. In addition to forming one of the state's first loan and trust companies, Tracy was widely known as a philanthropist. He established the Tracy Aviary at Liberty Park, the Tracy Wigwam Boy Scout Camp in Millcreek Canyon and was known as the "newsboy's friend" for preparing an elaborate dinner for all of the city's newspaper deliverers each Thanksgiving Day. In 1933, Mr. Tracy retired as president of the bank and James W. Collins, a long-time employee of the firm, was named to succeed him.

James William Collins was born in Cheyenne, Wyoming in 1884. After attending grade school and high school in Salt Lake City, Mr. Collins entered the employ of Russel L. Tracy as an office boy. He served in various positions with the company until 1934 when he was elected president.

Mr. Collins exercised considerable financial leadership locally, serving as president of the Local Realty Company, director of the Paramount Fire Insurance Agency of New York, director of the Independent Coal and Coke Company of Utah and director of the Porte Publishing Company. He was also a director and secretary of St. Mark's Hospital and a trustee of Westminster College. Fraternally, Mr. Collins served as Grand Master of the Masons and Potentate and Exalted Ruler of the Elks. He was also president of the Salt Lake City Rotary Club, president of the Alta Club and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, participated in numerous activities intended to promote commercial and industrial growth in Salt Lake City.

As the Tracy Loan and Trust Company grew to become one of the city's larger banking institutions, it required improved quarters and in 1916 built a three-room bank with one tall story and brick, steel and concrete construction. James Stewart and Company built the bank for a cost of \$40,000.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Utah, A Centennial History, ed. by Wain Sutton, Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., New York, 1949.
2. Men of Affairs in the State of Utah, The Press Club of Salt Lake, Salt Lake City, 1914.
3. "Salt Lake Urban Redevelopment Area Historical & Architectural Sites Survey, Salt Lake City, 1977.
4. Salt Lake City Building Permit Book, March 16, 1916.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one

QUADRANGLE NAME Salt Lake City, North, Utah

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 12 424390 4512930

B

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

D

E

F

G

H

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
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11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Allen D. Roberts/Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Utah, Inc.

DATE

December, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

32 Exchange Place #105

TELEPHONE

355-5915

CITY OR TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

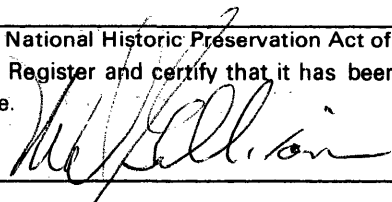
NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL X

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.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE Michael D. Gallivan,
Executive Director & State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE 5.8.78

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
ATTEST: William K. Hoover
CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 10/10/78

DATE 5, 1978

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Walter J. Cooper, architect of the Tracy Loan and Trust Company Building had been associated with three of the most prominent architectural firms in New York City before coming to Salt Lake City in 1910 to supervise the construction of the Boston and Newhouse Buildings and Newhouse Hotel, all designed by Henry Ives Cobb. Upon completion of these projects, he returned to New York where he stayed only briefly before deciding to take up permanent residency in Salt Lake City. In 1911, Cooper formed a partnership with Charles Snead McDonald under the firm name of McDonald and Cooper. Their two most important projects were the "fireproof" Keith-O'Brien Building and the Walker Bank, at the time claimed to be the tallest building between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coast (they were associate architects with Eames and Young of St. Louis. The partnership was dissolved in 1916, the same year Cooper designed the Tracy Loan and Trust Company Building).

Other important works of Walter J. Cooper include residences and mine buildings for the Chief Consolidated Mining Company at Eureka, Utah (National Register Historic District nominee), Isolation Hospital, Beck Hot Springs Natatorium in Salt Lake City, the Tomahawk Hotel at Green River, Wyoming and banks at Rock Springs, Wyoming, St. Anthony, Idaho and Magna, Utah.

Much of Cooper's work, although contemporary in terms of structure and mechanical systems, reflected the classical revivalism of his time. The Tracy Loan and Trust Company Building is Neo-Classical Revival in style. Recently renovated by Ivory and Company, the present occupants, the building is a two-story brick structure with a stone facade. Sensitively preserved in the renovation process, the facade is highlighted by two large Ionic columns of marble and a traditional Greek entablature featuring a balustrade, moulded and dentiled cornice, an egg-and-dart band and similar ornamental treatments which have their origins in ancient Rome and Greece. Although diminutive in scale, the facade is well-proportioned and detailed and contributes to the sense of historicity along Salt Lake City's South Main Street, the state's first commercial street.