

**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 NOV 16 1982

Date entered

## 1. Name

historic Garside-McMullin House

and/or common

## 2. Location

street & number 10481 South 1300 West \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town South Jordan \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of congressional district 3

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<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 type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

## 4. Owner of Property

name Dix Holt McMullin

street & number 10516 South 1540 West

city, town South Jordan \_\_\_\_\_ 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 Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1982 \_\_\_\_\_ federal  state \_\_\_\_\_ county \_\_\_\_\_ local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City \_\_\_\_\_ state Utah

## 7. Description

### Condition

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

### Check one

unaltered  
 altered

### Check one

original site  
 moved      date \_\_\_\_\_

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Garside-McMullin House is a two-story frame structure on a brick foundation. Stylistically the house reflects the rather restrained Queen Anne which is generally found in Utah during the late nineteenth-century. Architectural parts like turrets, projecting bays, and porches rather than rich decorative features and trim serve to articulate the substance of the design. Four polygonal bays, the height of the building, project pronouncedly from the north and south corners of the facade and on each side. The massing of the facade is asymmetrical due to the larger and more solid two-story north bay. The south bay is divided by an entablature at the first story level, with a simulated, shingled, mansard roof supporting an open balcony. The columns of the balcony, placed at the points of the polygon, have pedestals and simple capitals, and support a decorated frieze and cornice that repeat the polygonal shape of the bay.

A one-story porch spans the facade between the bays and abuts with them. The low, shingled, porch roof repeats the low, shingled, hip roof of the house. The molded cornice and plain frieze of the house are also repeated on the porch roof. Columns, like those of the balcony, are paired at the porch corners to support the roof.

Windows on the house vary. The main bay has large single-pane windows topped by transoms, while the sides have one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Corbeled brick chimneys decorate the roofline.

A one-story extension to the west attaches to the middle of the rear wall of the house and has a high hip roof that rises to the second story level of the main building. A dormer window looks out from the attic on the north side of the addition. On the south of the addition a porch runs along almost the entire length of the side and abuts with the south side bay of the main house.

The only changes that have been made to the original structure include a cement covering to strengthen the red brick foundation, and the alteration of the balcony roof from a steeped to a more sloping roof. Persistent water problems prompted this alteration in the roof over the circular balcony which is about eight feet in diameter. The original frame construction remains unaltered except for minor repairs needed for maintenance of the building.

# 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 checked="" 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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1898 Builder/Architect Unknown

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Garside-McMullin House in South Jordan, Utah, is historically important both because of its architectural style and its association with two locally prominent families, the Garsides and the McMullins, both successful in agriculture. At the time of its construction in 1898, the house's size and distinctive Queen Anne stylistic features dominated the landscape of South Jordan, a farming area just south of Salt Lake City, and served it as a focal point for community attention and pride. The house represents one of three residences currently documented as significant in this south end of the valley--others are: the George Henry Dansie Farmstead, Draper (National Register), and the Lauritz Smith House, Draper (nominated to the National Register). Aaron Garside, a farmer who proved successful in both mining and livestock ventures, built the house as the architectural showpiece of the south Salt Lake Valley and older residents today recall the impressive elegance of the turreted dwelling and well kept gardens. In the 1870s and 80s Garside supplemented his farm income by hauling ore at the nearby Bingham Copper Mine and eventually accumulated the capital needed to move into the rapidly expanding sheep industry. The Garside operation in South Jordan had grown to 640 acres in the 1890s and it was at this time that the large frame mansion was completed. Garside's ambitions extended beyond the borders of South Jordan and in the early 20th century he purchased a profitable gravel business in Salt Lake City. In 1907 the Garsides moved to Salt Lake City, selling the house to Albert Orlando McMullin. McMullin was a farmer from near Price, in Carbon County, who had recently taken advantage of soaring land values in the booming coal mining area and sold his property to move to the Salt Lake Valley. The McMullins established themselves on the Garside holdings and quickly assumed a leading role in the affairs of the South Jordan community. Following Albert's death in 1935, the home was sold to one of his sons, Urban Bryner McMullin. Urban McMullin carried on with the family farming business and became well known in the valley for his fine horses. McMullin horse teams were highly valued and used by many industries in the area. Urban McMullin was active in local government and served as Bishop of the South Jordan Branch of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In later years (1960-66) the home was used as the South Jordan city offices and in 1977 the home was willed to Urban's son, Dix Holt McMullin.

The Jordan River area of the south Salt Lake Valley was settled by members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the fall of 1848. The land that is now South Jordan was originally included in the West Jordan ecclesiastical ward of the LDS church. In 1863, the members in the south section of the ward were organized into the separate South Jordan Branch. The area was primarily agricultural, though copper mining activity could be found at nearby Bingham Canyon.<sup>1</sup>

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

History of South Jordan, South Jordan: South Jordan LDS Stake, 1972,  
 Interview with Peggy B. Bronson, Springville, Utah, July 1982 by Dix Holt McMullin,  
 McMullin Geneological Records, in possession of Dix Holt McMullin.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Midvale, Utah

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

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 Zone Easting Northing

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 Zone Easting Northing

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Located in an unplatted area of South Jordan, Utah, lying in the Southeast  
 Quarter of the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter of T 3S, R 1W, Sec 15.  
 (See continuation sheet)

### 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 Dix Holt McMullin, Owner/Tom Carter, Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date July 1982

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 October 12, 1982

For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register <u>Beth Gussone</u> Keeper of the National Register	date <u>12/17/82</u>
Attest: Chief of Registration	date

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Aaron Garside was born in 1853 in Tintwistle, County Cheshire, England. He was an early convert to the Mormon church and married Mary Blake in 1875.<sup>2</sup> In 1876-77 the Garsides emigrated to America, and settled in South Jordan in 1878. Aaron started farming and built a one room adobe house for his family. In the late 1870s and early 80s, Garside supplemented his farm income by hauling ore at the Bingham Copper Mine and by 1886, he had accumulated the capital required to make a move into sheep ranching. It was at this time that he also acquired the property where the large frame house now stands, and built a larger log house for his wife and growing family (which eventually numbered 10 children). Circumstances during the 1880s were favorable for the rapid expansion of the intermountain livestock industry<sup>3</sup> and Aaron Garside prospered in this new ranching business. As the Garside's financial situation improved, the need for a suitably prestigious dwelling also increased. By 1898 the new house was completed. Architecturally the house closely followed the principles of late-nineteenth century eclectic design, and while the most prominent elements of the house, i.e., the projecting bays, turret, and porch, suggest the Queen Anne style, the house displays the visual restraint and classical decorative details which characterize much of Utah's housing of the period.<sup>4</sup> It appears that size, coupled with a concern for a Victorian asymmetry, were the primary themes addressed by the design. In 1907, Garside's ambitions took him and his family to Salt Lake City where he purchased and operated a gravel business north of the State Capitol Building. In that year, the house was sold to Albert Orlando McMullin.

Albert O. McMullin was born in 1871 at Kanosh, Millard County, the son of Albert Eals and Nancy Jane McMullin.<sup>5</sup> By 1884 the family had moved to Provo where his father engaged in the freighting business. Albert soon began to accompany his father on hauling trips, working mostly out of Price in Carbon County to various points in the Uinta Basin. In 1893, Albert married Barbara Ann Bryner at Price. The family freighting business flourished during the 1890s, and it was during this period that Albert was called on a two year proselyting mission for the LDS church. Upon returning, Albert moved his family to Sunnyside where he worked in the coal mine. He went back to freighting for several years but found that the railroads had now captured most of the business. In 1904, the McMullins bought a farm near Green River, Utah, and stayed until the fall of 1906, when they accepted a good price for their farm and moved to South Jordan. Here Albert purchased the Garside property and achieved more than a moderate degree of success as a farmer. Following Albert's death in 1935, the home was sold to one of his sons, Urban Bryner McMullin. Urban McMullin carried on with the family farming business and became well known in the valley for his fine horses. McMullin horse teams were highly valued and used by many industries in the area. Urban McMullin was active in local government and served as Bishop of the South Jordan Branch of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In later years (1960-66) the home was used as the South Jordan city offices and in 1977 the home was willed to Urban's son, Dix Holt McMullin.

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Notes

<sup>1</sup>See, History of South Jordan (South Jordan: South Jordan LDS Stake, 1972).

<sup>2</sup>Interview with Peggy B. Bronson, Springville, Utah, by Dix Holt McMullin, July 1982.

<sup>3</sup>Sheep ranching in the 1890s was aided by the completion of a railroad network in the Great Basin, the opening up of desert rangeland for winter grazing, and an act by the Utah Territorial Legislature abolishing taxes on sheep. See, Everett H. Mecham, "The History of the Sheep Industry in Utah," MA Thesis, University of Utah, 1925.

<sup>4</sup>Peter Goss, "The Architectural History of Utah," Utah Historical Quarterly 43:3 (Summer 1975), pp. 221-223.

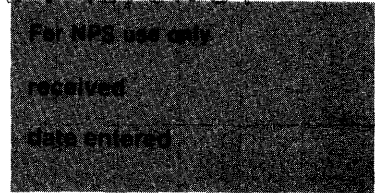
<sup>5</sup>McMullin family history was obtained from the McMullin Genealogical Records, courtesy Dix Holt McMullin.

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EXP. 12/31/84



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The nominated property comprises the residence only and is approximately 600 feet south and 300 feet west from the junction of 10400 South and 1300 West.