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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1069

Liberty Wells Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register

☐ determined eligible for the National Register

☐ determined not eligible for the National Register

☐ removed from the National Register

☐ other (explain:)

Mr. Edison H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

1-27-12
Date of Action

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	
791	262	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
791	262	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

EDUCATION: School

RELIGION: Religious Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling

DOMESTIC: Secondary Structure

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business

COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store

COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant

EDUCATION: School

RELIGION: Religious Facility

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY

LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian, Gothic

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:

Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School.

Bungalow/Craftsman, Commercial Style

MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

OTHER: Minimal Traditional, Ranch Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE, SANDSTONE

walls: WOOD, BRICK, STONE, ALUMINUM,
STUCCO, ASBESTOS, CONCRETE,
VINYL, OTHER

roof: ASPHALT SHINGLE, WOOD SHAKE,
ALUMINUM

other: METAL (STRUCTURAL)

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary

The Liberty Wells Historic District has been created through a boundary increase to the existing Wells Historic District, listed on the National Register in 2010 (NRIS II #10000210). This nomination describes a contiguous historic neighborhood to the north of the Wells Historic District. To avoid confusion, this area will be referred to as the Liberty Area. The Liberty Area is located west of Liberty Park and south of downtown Salt Lake City. It is bounded by State Street, 900 South, 500 East, and 1300 South. The southern boundary along 1300 South is also the northern boundary of the existing Wells Historic District. The Liberty Area contains 1,053 documented primary buildings, of which the majority (987 or 94 percent) was constructed during the historical period (i.e., built during or prior to 1961). Of the 1,053 total buildings, 75 percent (791) contribute to the historical character of the area. Of the 262 buildings that do not contribute to the area, 196 are historical structures that have been substantively altered and 66 are out-of-period structures built after 1961. None of the properties in the Liberty Area are individually listed on the National Register at present. This nomination form recommends extending the boundaries of the existing district to include the Liberty Area and proposes to rename the expanded district as the Liberty Wells Historic District. The period of significance for the Liberty Wells Historic District is 1871-1961, encompassing four historic eras: Initial Settlement (1871-1899), Streetcar Suburbs (1900-1929), the Era of Infilling (1930-1945), and the Post-War Era (1946-1961). The Liberty Wells Historic District is significant in the areas of community planning and development, transportation, and architecture.

The Liberty Area as a whole retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the Liberty Wells Historic District and justify expansion of the district boundaries. The building stock and patterns of development in the Liberty and Wells areas reflect the common history of the broader Liberty Wells neighborhood. The array of architectural types and styles present in the neighborhood reflects both the protracted period over which the buildings in the area were constructed and the periods of boom and bust in new housing starts. The extensive collection of bungalows in both areas is the defining characteristic of the neighborhood and lends the area the unique feeling of a streetcar suburb. The continuous development of the subdivision throughout the historical period lends a visual cohesiveness to the neighborhood, as the transition from earlier to later architectural designs is visible in the area's housing stock. Both historical and modern infill projects are present. The historical examples represent the final phase of full build-out of the area and contribute to the neighborhood's overall character. The modern infill projects, on the other hand, are not in keeping with the scale and

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stylistic continuity of the rest of the district. These structures are relatively rare, are concentrated along boundary streets, and do not substantially detract from the integrity of the district. Together, the Liberty and Wells areas comprise one of the best and most comprehensive collections of Early 20th Century American residential architecture in Salt Lake City.

Narrative Description

The Liberty Wells Historic District has been created through a boundary increase to the existing Wells Historic District, listed on the National Register in 2010 (NRIS II #10000210). This nomination describes a contiguous historic neighborhood to the north of the Wells Historic District. To avoid confusion, this area will be referred to as the Liberty Area and the area included in the existing Wells Historic District will be referred to as the Wells Area. The broader neighborhood that encompasses both areas will be referred to as the Liberty Wells area or neighborhood.

This nomination will amend the period of significance of the Liberty Wells Historic District to 1871-1961. The period of significance for the existing district is 1871-1957. Because the inventory of the Wells Area was conducted in 2007, a cut-off date of 1957 was used to determine whether buildings were historic. However, the inventory of the Liberty Area was conducted in 2011 and a cut-off date of 1961 was used accordingly. Buildings in the Liberty Area constructed during and prior to 1961 contribute to the historic significance of the district and this nomination will amend the period of significance of the Liberty Wells Historic District to 1871-1961. It is also important to note that the earliest extant buildings in the Liberty Area date to 1890. However, buildings constructed prior to 1890 are extant in the Wells Area and this nomination will retain the start date of 1871 for the period of significance. The historic eras used to describe the existing Wells Historic District also describe the amended period of significance for the Liberty Wells Historic District. These eras are: Initial Settlement (1871-1899), Streetcar Suburbs (1900-1929), the Era of Infilling (1930-1945), and the Post-War Era (1946-1961). The end date of the Post-War Era has been extended from 1957 to 1961 to account for development up to and including 1961.

This nomination will retain the areas of significance of the existing Wells Historic District. These areas are community planning and development, transportation, and architecture. These areas of significance reflect the defining characteristics held in common by both the Liberty and Wells areas. Both are associated with the historical development of streetcar suburbs in Salt Lake City, reflecting the significance of community planning and development, as well as transportation. Both the Liberty and Wells areas are also characterized by well-preserved collections of Early 20th Century American architecture, and are historically significant for their architecture.

The Liberty Area is a residential neighborhood located immediately west of Liberty Park and south of downtown Salt Lake City. This area takes its name from Liberty Park, established in 1881; the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) Liberty Ward, established by 1887; and the LDS Liberty Stake, founded ca. 1904. The area is bordered on three sides by substantial transportation corridors: State Street (on the west), 900 South (on the north), and 1300 South (on the south). Five-hundred (500) East borders the boundary increase area on the east; 500 East is less heavily traveled than the other three boundary streets, but separates the residential neighborhood from Liberty Park. The Liberty Area and the existing Wells Historic District share a boundary street: the southern boundary of the Liberty Area is the north side of 1300 South, while the northern boundary of the existing Wells Historic District consists of the south side of 1300 South. Although 1300 South is heavily traveled, it is primarily residential, with less modern large-scale development than State Street or 900 South.

The Liberty Area encompasses approximately 217 acres spread out over 34 blocks containing individual lots of various sizes. The area is comprised of many small-scale subdivisions intermingled with individually built homes. The street layout is mostly rectilinear (with some blocks running lengthwise north-south and some running east-west). This layout is different from the dominant square grid-like nature of downtown Salt Lake City that was established upon the first settlement of the valley. The Liberty Area was originally platted during the mid 1800s as part of the Big Field, a mainly agricultural area, with parcels ranging from 5 to 80 acres in size. In the 1880s, sections of the Big Field began to be

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divided into smaller, residential-sized blocks that were soon platted as subdivisions by developers from outside of Utah, who brought alternative concepts of community development and design to the area. Thus, the lot and block layout of the Liberty Area and similarly platted areas (including the existing Wells Historic District) is clearly distinct from areas platted earlier under the Plat of the City of Zion construct of the Latter-day Saints (Mormons) who founded Salt Lake City. All of the streets in the Liberty Area are paved with asphalt and most are lined with concrete curbs, gutters, and sidewalks. Mid-block alleys are present within many of the blocks to provide access to the rear of the residential properties where detached garages and outbuildings are commonly located. Residential landscape is present throughout most of the Liberty Area and is characterized by mature trees, which line the parking strips of most streets in the neighborhood. Planned or designed public landscaping is generally absent in the Liberty Area.

The patterns of development and building stock in the Liberty and Wells areas reflect the common history of the broader Liberty Wells neighborhood. The catalyst for development in both areas was the convergence of a rapidly growing population in Salt Lake City, the need for additional residential areas outside the city center, and the expansion of the streetcar system in the area south of 900 South. These factors drove the rapid residential development that shaped the Liberty and Wells areas during the early twentieth century. By far, most buildings in both areas were constructed during the first three decades of the twentieth century. The Liberty Area is notable for its collection of Bungalow variations, Period Revival residences, and to a lesser extent, Eclectic Victorian residences. Bungalows are the architectural strength of the neighborhood, comprising the single largest category of building forms and styles in the Liberty Area. Together, the Liberty and Wells areas comprise one of the best and most comprehensive collections of Early 20th Century American residential architecture in Salt Lake City.

Residential construction in the Liberty Area began on a limited basis in the early 1890s, grew substantially between 1900 and the stock market crash in 1929, and by the late 1930s, much of the area had been developed. Development increased again during World War II, and after the war, construction occurred primarily as infill development due to the lack of vacant land. Minimal construction continues into the present and consists of additions to existing structures as well as tear-down projects in which older structures are demolished to accommodate new construction. The distribution of housing types and styles within the boundary increase area echoes the broad time span over which construction occurred within the Liberty Area but also clearly illustrates the periods of boom and bust in construction.

The Liberty Area contains 1,053 documented primary buildings, of which the majority (987 or 94 percent) was constructed during the historical period (i.e., built during or prior to 1961). Of the 1,053 total buildings, 75 percent (791) contribute to the historical character of the area. Of the 262 buildings that do not contribute to the area, 196 are historical structures that have been substantively altered and 66 are out-of-period structures built after 1961. None of the properties in the Liberty Area are individually listed on the National Register at present.

The vast majority (96 percent) of the contributing properties in the area is residential properties, and among these, 92 percent are single-family residential structures. The remaining 8 percent of contributing residences are multi-family properties, consisting primarily of double houses and duplexes, but also including larger multi-family dwellings. The double houses and duplexes represent a variety of time periods and architectural styles. A total of 16 contributing commercial properties and 3 churches are also present.

Sixty-three percent (660) of the documented properties have not only primary structures but also outbuildings present on the properties. A total of 227 outbuildings in the Liberty Area were constructed during the historical period and retain moderate to high degrees of physical integrity. Most of the outbuildings are small, detached, single-car garages, though small storage sheds and workshops are also present. These outbuildings contribute to the visual unity of the area in a general way. However, as with the Wells Historic District, they are not included in the total count of contributing resources for the Liberty Area.

With a few exceptions around the boundaries of the district, the Liberty Area is visually cohesive, with various architectural styles of early 20th-century residences tying together the different portions of the neighborhood and providing aesthetic continuity within the area. This visual cohesion extends to the existing Wells Historic District. This

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cohesion easily distinguishes the Liberty and Wells areas from surrounding neighborhoods to the north and west and to a certain degree from those to the east. Individual subdivisions within the district exhibit the different architectural focus of developers at the time each subdivision was developed, with some subdivisions dominated by Bungalows, others by Victorian forms, others by Period Cottages and Clipped Gable Cottages, and still others by World War II Era Cottages. Other subdivisions exhibit a more eclectic collection of architectural types and styles, reflecting the greater period of time over which the subdivision was developed. Despite the individuality of the various subdivisions, the housing stock within them represents a limited number of architectural types and styles that are present throughout the entire Liberty Area and create cohesion both within the area and with the existing Wells Historic District.

Historical infill construction of single-family homes from the 1940s and 1950s is evident throughout the Liberty Area, but contributes, rather than detracts from the area because the massing of the structures is consistent throughout the area. These later structures represent a key period in the neighborhood's history, when most of the lots had been developed and only a few remained available for new construction. More recent (1960s+) infill projects, on the other hand, have introduced large, multi-family apartments, commercial buildings, and other structures, the scale of which is not in keeping with the rest of the district. This is particularly evident along 900 South and State Street and is less common in the interior of the Liberty Area. Commercial development – both historical and modern – is largely centered on the major through-streets that bound the area: State Street, 900 South, and to a much lesser degree, 1300 South. Commercial development is also present along Edison Street, which is only a block removed from State Street. Away from these corridors, commercial development consists primarily of individual specialty shops, such as small markets, scattered among residential structures.

The Liberty and Wells areas are generally characterized by similar patterns of development and building stock. However, slight differences in development and building stock are present. These differences appear primarily during the Initial Settlement period and the Era of Infilling. A greater proportion of buildings dating to the Initial Settlement period (1871-1899) was observed in the Wells Area (3.3 percent of contributing buildings) than in the Liberty Area (1.5 percent). Additionally, no extant buildings in the Liberty Area pre-date 1890, while the Wells Area includes several buildings constructed during the early part of the period. During the Streetcar Suburbs period (1900-1929), the Liberty and Wells areas experienced very similar patterns of development and the extant building stock in the two areas reflects this common history. The only difference observed during this period is that duplexes are more common in the Liberty Area. The two areas differ again during the Era of Infilling (1930-1945). During this period, development is slightly more common in the Liberty Area than the Wells Area; 14 percent of contributing buildings in the Liberty Area date to this period, compared with only 10 percent in the Wells Area. Multi-family dwellings were more common in the Liberty Area during this period as well. During the Post-War Era (1946-1961), there are few differences in the development of the two areas. Because the vast majority of buildings in both areas was constructed during the Streetcar Suburbs period, when differences between the two areas were minimal, the Liberty and Wells areas are generally characterized by very similar building stock. The building stock in both areas reflects the rapid growth of suburban residential development during the early twentieth century in the broader Liberty Wells neighborhood.

The Liberty Area as a whole retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the Liberty Wells Historic District and justify expansion of the district boundaries. Although the boundary streets of 900 South and State Street have seen extensive modern development, the vast majority of the area retains its historical suburban quality due to its tree-lined streets, uniform setbacks, well-preserved architecture, and the similarity of scale in the housing stock. The most common alterations to buildings in the area are the application of stucco or aluminum, vinyl, or asbestos (also masonite) siding and the replacement of original windows. Many of the contributing homes from the period have additions, frequently built during the historical period, but also representing modern alterations. However, alterations to individual buildings do not significantly detract from the overall visual cohesion or historic significance of the neighborhood. With three-quarters of the buildings in the Liberty Area contributing to its historic character, the Liberty Area retains a high degree of integrity and reflects historic patterns of development and building trends in the broader Liberty Wells neighborhood.

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Survey Methods and Eligibility Requirements

Buildings were classified as either contributing or non-contributing to the district based upon the results of a reconnaissance level survey of the Liberty Area in 2011.¹ Each building was evaluated for its contributory status using a set of integrity criteria (i.e., a rating system) established by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.² This rating system is as follows:

- A – Eligible/significant: built within the historical period and retains integrity; excellent example of a style or type; unaltered or only minor alterations or additions; individually eligible for the National Register under criterion "C", architectural significance; also, buildings of known historical significance.
- B – Eligible: built within the historical period and retains integrity; good example of a style or type, but not as well-preserved as "A"-rated buildings, though overall integrity is retained; properties may have some alterations or minor additions.
- C – Ineligible: built during the historical period but has had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity.
- D – Out-of-Period: constructed outside the historical period.³

Evaluations of individual buildings were based primarily on the known or estimated age of the structure and its architectural integrity (e.g., evaluations were based on physical characteristics of the buildings observable from public property, where access to the private property was not granted by the landowner). The tax assessment records for the properties were also consulted to identify/confirm probable construction dates.

The assessment of historical integrity for individual buildings was carried out within the context of the collective architectural nature of the entire district. That is, over the course of the survey, it became apparent what array of material types, window types, in-period additions, and other historical characteristics were common to buildings of particular types and time periods. Buildings that deviated from these norms in terms of their modifications were given greater scrutiny relative to their historical integrity.

When considering integrity and eligibility for individual architectural properties within the Liberty Area under the above rating system, several factors were taken into account, including frequency of occurrence of specific property types. For those building types and time periods that are well represented in the architectural record of the community, stricter standards for defining historical integrity are appropriate. Conversely, for those building types and time periods that are not as well-represented, more lenient standards for defining historical integrity are appropriate.

Under stricter standards for defining integrity, fewer modifications of the primary historical building on a property are considered acceptable. Alterations such as enclosing or partially enclosing a porch, enclosing a carport, or converting an attached garage to additional living space, are considered unacceptable if the alteration causes the individual building to be visually distinctive from other buildings of its same type and style within the study area. Out-of-period additions are generally considered to be an adverse impact on the historical building's integrity.

Under the stricter criteria, modification of the fenestration (enclosing or changing the size and shape of door and window openings) is considered a significant impact to the structure's integrity. Finally, the use of aluminum or vinyl siding is

¹ Sara Meess. *A Reconnaissance-Level Survey of the Liberty Area, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah*. Salt Lake City, UT: SWCA Environmental Consultants, 2011.

² Utah State Historic Preservation Office. *Reconnaissance Level Surveys, Standard Operating Procedures*. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Rev. January 2007.

³ Historical period defined as 1961 or earlier based upon 50 years from the date of the 2011 reconnaissance level survey, for the purpose of this nomination.

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considered an acceptable alteration only if the siding is of sufficient width to replicate historical clapboard, horizontal plank, or drop siding, and the application of the siding does not eliminate or reduce the aesthetic impact of architectural detailing around windows, doors, eaves, and other elements of the building. The application of other non-historical siding or exterior wall treatments is considered a significant impact unless the materials sufficiently replicate historical treatments in the overall appearance of buildings of the particular type and style to which they are applied.

Under more lenient standards of integrity, more substantial modifications are considered acceptable before integrity is lost. In order to be considered eligible under the more lenient standards, the primary historical building must retain sufficient integrity to represent the era in which it was constructed. The building's overall form and massing must be discernable despite additions and other modifications of the structure. Out-of-period additions may be considered acceptable if the original form of the building is still decipherable. Under the more lenient standards, window and door openings may be enclosed, but their original form and size must remain discernable. Modification of exterior wall treatments, such as the application of modern aluminum or vinyl siding, is considered acceptable if the new treatment replicates historically appropriate treatments for the given building type and style represented by the property.

Architectural Styles, Types, and Materials by Period

Farms and Fields (1847 to 1870)

Prior to the platting of the Liberty Area beginning in the late 1880s, the area was only sparsely settled and primarily contained agricultural fields and communal livestock grazing areas. With rare exceptions, buildings constructed during this period were single cell or hall and parlor structures built from logs, adobe brick, and/or stone. During the earliest part of the period, semi-subterranean dugouts were common along foothills and terraces but less so in the flat lands of the Salt Lake Valley bottoms.

No known buildings from this period are extant in the Liberty Area. Buildings from the period were likely demolished to make room for later construction projects or have been so heavily modified over time that they are no longer recognizable as representatives of this period. This era is not included in the period of significance.

Initial Settlement (1871 to 1899)

The development of the streetcar system in the Salt Lake Valley in the early 1870s and the platting of the Big Field ca. 1890 spurred speculation by land developers. These developers purchased large tracts of land, platted subdivisions, and began promoting the establishment of the first real suburbs in Salt Lake City. Four subdivisions were platted in the Liberty Area during the late 1880s and early 1890s. However, development within them was limited until near the turn of the century and did not reach fruition until the era of streetcar subdivisions (1900–1929). Maps published by the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company (Sanborn maps) dating to 1898 do not include the Liberty Area, which may indicate that the area did not contain concentrations of buildings that were at risk for fire. This may suggest that little development had occurred within the subdivisions prior to 1898. Buildings constructed in the Liberty Area during this period occurred primarily along the arterial streets - State Street, 900 South, and 1300 South, and 300, 400, and 500 East. A number of houses were also built along Harvard and Hampton Avenues in the late nineteenth century. Harvard and Hampton Avenues are not listed in city directories for 1895 or 1900 and they were likely referred to by other names at the time. These houses are not located within any of the early subdivisions and represent the construction of individual residences on subdivided Big Field lots.

During the last decades of the 1800s, simple Classical styling in architecture slowly gave way to more elaborate Victorian styles across the state.^{iv} Cross-wing structures in variants of "T-" and "L-cottages" and double cross-wings along with other typically Victorian forms such as rectangular blocks and central-blocks-with-projecting-bays became popular throughout Utah during these last decades of the nineteenth century and continued in their popularity through the early

^{iv} Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847 -1940: A Guide*. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press. 1988.

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twentieth century.^v While some of the early versions of these structures saw little in the way of exterior adornment, others were endowed with the comparatively fancy dressings of the Queen Anne, Eastlake, Romanesque Revival, Victorian Eclectic, or other late Victorian styles.

Within the Liberty Area, no known buildings constructed prior to 1890 remain extant in the area. However, several buildings in the Wells Area pre-date 1890 and the period of significance for the Liberty Wells Historic District thus includes the entire Initial Settlement period. In the Liberty Area, houses from the later portion (1890 to 1899) of the Initial Settlement period are present but rare, as little development occurred in the area during this time. Twelve (12) contributing properties in the Liberty Area are associated with this time period. Buildings from the period include Victorian forms such as cross-wing, central-block-with-projecting-bays, and rectangular block types. However, simpler forms such as foursquare and shotgun types are slightly more common in the area. These houses exhibit primarily Victorian and Classical architecture. One example from this period is the c. 1897 residence located at 1246 South 500 East, a two-story foursquare residence exhibiting Victorian Eclectic and Neoclassical styles [**Photograph 1**]. More typical for the area, however, are the c. 1890 foursquare located at 1166 South 500 East [**Photograph 2**] and the shotgun house at 352 Harvard Avenue [**Photograph 3**]. These residences are smaller and have a simpler form. All three reflect the Victorian Eclectic style, with an array of elements drawn from various styles of the period.

Regular brick and shingle siding were the predominant construction materials for houses built during this time period. Occasional wood frame examples are also present, and many buildings from this period have been clad in stucco during the modern era. Sandstone and concrete foundations are typical among the housing stock, with concrete foundations becoming far more common toward the end of the period.

Streetcar Suburbs (1900 to 1929)

The streetcar system continued to be a key factor in shaping the pattern of development of the Liberty Area during the early decades of the 1900s and can rightfully be seen as *the* single greatest impetus for a boom in construction during this period. Beginning in the early 1900s, a series of developments in electrical power generation and a realization among competing transit operators that their companies would fare better if they joined forces rather than each carving out a small piece of the market, caused several operators to merge their transit system, which created more powerful companies that had the ability to expand streetcar routes throughout Salt Lake City.

By 1919, streetcar lines extended along State Street and 700 East, as well as into the heart of the neighborhood along 400 East. The presence of the lines through the area was a major selling point for land developers who painted a bucolic image of suburban living outside the polluted area in downtown Salt Lake City and championed the convenience afforded by the streetcar in advertisements for their subdivisions. The promotions worked, and thousands of individuals and families flocked to the area, most with a particular desire to purchase houses along or near the streetcar lines. This meant that the greatest amount of development, both commercial and residential, occurred near the major streetcar corridors of State Street and 400 East, particularly in the early part of the period; later in the period, construction was well distributed throughout the Liberty Area.

Approximately 76 percent (604) of all contributing buildings in the Liberty Area were constructed during this period, primarily within subdivisions constructed adjacent to streetcar lines. The vast majority of these properties are residential structures. Four main architectural forms, adorned with a variety of different styles, dominate the built environment of the area. These include bungalows (the most common), period cottages, duplexes, and late versions of central-block-with-projecting-bays residences. Examples of this latter form as well as rectangular block residences took on decidedly more pronounced bungalow characteristics than the Victorian styles associated with them during the previous period in the area's history.

Early architectural forms, such as rectangular block and shotgun residences became less common in the area. Toward the middle part of the period, the new, home-grown American architectural form, the bungalow, rose in popularity in Utah.

^v Ibid.

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These bungalows were ubiquitous in the streetcar suburbs of Salt Lake City, with the period from approximately 1915 to 1925 representing the height of their popularity in such locations. In general, the bungalows from this period in the Liberty Area conformed to the generic, mass production version of the form, which exhibited very little in the way of exterior adornment and maintained only the basic characteristics of the prototypical bungalow.

Of the 791 contributing properties in the area, nearly 60 percent (470) are bungalow variations. Myriad styles were applied to the bungalow form, though most commonly they were unadorned and simply exhibited the basic bungalow characteristics of a low-slung roof, heavy porch, and deep eaves as represented by the c. 1920 residence at 318 E. Hampton Avenue [**Photograph 4**]. Others received greater stylistic treatment with details from the Arts and Crafts style, as seen in the c. 1920 residence at 147 E. Harvard Avenue [**Photograph 5**], and the Prairie School style, as seen in the c. 1920 residence at 457 E. Edith Avenue [**Photograph 6**].

Toward the latter part of this period, a number of period cottages were constructed within the Liberty Area (56 contributing properties). The vast majority were constructed after 1925. Such cottages were another very popular architectural form constructed by developers within the streetcar suburbs. Nearly all of the cottages were constructed of brick, mostly striated brick, and many exhibited designs that were conducive to "mass production" within subdivisions. These designs frequently incorporated only the very basic period revival elements such as multiple steeply pitched gables. Others incorporated elements of English Tudor and English Cottage design. An example of such a building is the 1929 residence at 265 E. Herbert Avenue [**Photograph 7**].

Also during the latter part of the period, an architectural form emerged that combined elements of the Bungalow and Period Cottage forms. This form is referred to locally as the Clipped Gable Cottage. These buildings often incorporate Colonial Revival elements and clipped gables, as well as deep porches and wide eaves. The c. 1925 residence at 252 E. Belmont Avenue [**Photograph 8**] is a good example of such architecture.

In addition to the many single-family dwellings that are associated with this period are several double houses (duplexes). These double houses are somewhat unique within streetcar suburbs such as the Liberty Area, as they represent higher density housing that was typically found in more urban settings. However, several streetcar suburbs around downtown Salt Lake City are known to have included a surprising number of such multi-family residences, including the existing Wells Historic District and the historic Forest Dale neighborhood. Roughly 26 contributing double houses representing this period are present in the district. Most double houses from the period, such as the c. 1925 property at 122-124 E. Williams Avenue [**Photograph 9**], exhibit elements of Period Revival style. Others, such as the c. 1925 residence at 359-361 E. Williams Avenue [**Photograph 10**], incorporated the highly popular Bungalow style or the Clipped Gable Cottage style, such as the c. 1925 residence at 964 S. Denver Street [**Photograph 11**].

Commercial development continued to be focused along the major roadways of State Street and 900 South. Typical 1-Part Block commercial buildings, such as the c. 1915 building at 274-282 E. 900 South [**Photograph 12**] were most common along these thoroughfares; however, small, neighborhood groceries and specialty stores were also built during this period, most frequently as commercial additions to residential structures.

Brick was by far the most common building material used in structures from this period. Regular, fired brick continued in high frequencies, but striated brick clearly began to rise in popularity as a preferred material given its relatively extensive use on houses within the Liberty Area as well as in other contemporary residential developments.

The Era of Infilling (1930 to 1945)

Housing construction decreased dramatically during the Great Depression. Throughout the Salt Lake Valley, new house starts dwindled to record low numbers as financing became increasingly difficult to obtain. Fewer than 113 (14 percent) of the contributing buildings remaining in the Liberty Area today were constructed between 1930 and 1945. Construction during this period was distributed throughout the area and consisted of individual buildings on the few remaining open lots in the area. The relative number of multi-family housing units to single-family houses increased during this period, as renting versus buying became the norm for cash-strapped residents. Of the nearly 113 contributing properties from this

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period, 14 (approximately 12 percent) are multi-family units. This is in comparison to a proportion of multi-family units to single family units of just over 4 percent of all contributing buildings during the previous period in the district's history.

While Period Cottages continued in popularity during the early years of the period, they soon gave way to more modern forms, including World War II Era Cottages. The transition between the two forms is evident in residences such as the c. 1940 home at 1123 S. 400 East [**Photograph 13**], which possess a roof pitch between the steep pitch of a Period Cottage and the moderate to shallow pitch of a World War II Era Cottage and muted elements of Period Revival ornamentation on a World War II Era Cottage plan.

The World War II Era Cottage forms present in the Liberty Area are primarily small, simple residences with a square plan or a rectangular plan oriented with the long axis parallel to the street. Most are only minimally adorned and have narrow to absent eaves. The 1939 residence at 241 E. Herbert Avenue [**Photograph 14**] is a good example of the typical unadorned World War II Era Cottage in the area. Others have slight eaves and incorporate elements of Colonial Revival design; this combination of elements is often referred to as Minimal Traditional style. The 1942 residence at 443 E. 1300 South Avenue [**Photograph 15**] is typical of such buildings.

As noted, multi-family housing was more common as a ratio of all new housing construction in this period than in previous periods. Examples of such housing in the Liberty Area can be seen in the c. 1931 and c. 1945 double houses at 1242 S. 300 East [**Photograph 16**] and 424-428 E. Williams Avenue [**Photograph 17**]. As can be seen from these examples, multi-family housing constructed early in the period exhibited the more common Period Revival style while such properties constructed later in the period took on the elements of more modern styles, such as Minimal Traditional and Early Ranch – the latter of which did not appear in earnest in the Liberty Area until after World War II.

Public and commercial construction increased slightly during this period. The Art Deco Morrison Bros. building at 905 S. State Street [**Photograph 18**] was completed early in this period, and a new form of commercial property, the motor lodge, appeared late in the period. The Uptown Motel was opened in 1941 at 1185 S. State Street [**Photograph 19**] and was one of the earliest motels in the area to cater to the growing popularity of the automobile in American culture and the emergence of the “road trip” as a specific type of leisure activity. The motel exhibits Minimal Traditional style.

Brick continued as a popular construction material, but frame construction and aluminum siding began to overtake it during the latter part of the period. Other cladding materials such as asbestos shingles also grew in use.

The Post-War Era (1946 to 1961)

The Liberty Area continued to grow and change following the close of World War II; however, the entire area, for all intents and purposes, had been developed on some level prior to the 1960s. Redevelopment occurred on a limited basis during the 1960s and 1970s. Older single family homes were demolished and replaced with multi-family dwellings or small commercial ventures. In some cases, former residential buildings were converted into commercial enterprises. The larger and more trafficked streets, such as State Street and 900 South have seen the most redevelopment within the Liberty Area.

Sixty (8 percent) contributing buildings affiliated with this time period are present within the area. Most are single-family residential structures in variations of World War II Era Cottage and Ranch/Rambler forms. By the early 1950s, the small, World War II Era Cottage plan was extended, making it longer, and cross-gables and cross-gable bays were added to create early versions of the Ranch house form. As time progressed, the plan was extended even further and took on the trappings of the more typical tract house version of the Ranch/Rambler form established in California by Clifford May. A good example of post-war World War II Era Cottages in the Liberty Area can be seen in the c. 1950 residence at 332 E. Williams Avenue [**Photograph 20**], while a good example of the Ranch/Rambler form can be seen in the c. 1955 house at 1150 S. Denver Street [**Photograph 21**].

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Despite the redevelopment, the Liberty Area continues to retain a residential atmosphere and zoning ordinances allow very limited commercial development in the heart of the community. Historical buildings are being adaptively reused rather than replaced. However, this has not always been the case; the apartment buildings at 1140 and 1146 S. 500 East [Photograph 22] are typical examples of modern (non-historical) multi-family housing that has been constructed in small numbers within the district. With few exceptions, such buildings are scattered individually amongst single-family homes rather than in complexes or clusters. Not only is the massing of these properties out of proportion with the predominantly single-family housing of the rest of the neighborhood, but the focus on accommodating the modern automobile culture results in property configurations that are inconsistent with those of the majority of residential properties; that is, automobile parking is situated in front of or directly adjacent to the buildings whereas the majority of historical properties have garages at the rear of the parcels, accessed by mid-block alley ways. Additionally, because of the narrow but deep nature of the platted lots in the Liberty Area, construction of these large apartment complexes requires that they be oriented with their long axis perpendicular to the frontage road, creating a situation in which the primary public façade is the side of the building, devoid of doorways, porches, and windows that typify the single-family homes in the rest of the neighborhood.

New commercial construction during this period was designed to accommodate the automobile culture rather than pedestrian traffic. Historical commercial properties such as the c. 1960 commercial building at 270-272 E. 900 South [Photograph 23] and more recent businesses incorporate parking lots for drive-up traffic where little such need existed prior to World War II.

Construction materials varied more widely during this period than in previous periods. New material technologies developed during World War II gave way to inexpensive aluminum and other metal siding and a variety of veneers in synthetic materials, including imitation stone veneers developed in the eastern U.S. prior to 1940 but only really becoming popular in Salt Lake City during and after the war. Oversized brick and concrete block are also common in historical buildings from this period. Stucco and stacked stone veneers became popular during the 1990s and have been used to renovate older buildings and clad new ones.

Modern Era (1962-Present)

For the purposes of this history, the historical period is defined as ending 50 years before present, in 1961. The modern era is defined as beginning in 1962 and continuing at present. During the modern era, redevelopment appears to have occurred on a limited basis, primarily during the 1960s and 1970s. Older single-family homes were demolished and replaced with multi-family dwellings or small commercial structures. A number of historical residences along 900 South and several along State Street have been remodeled and converted to commercial buildings. Substantial commercial development has occurred along State Street and 900 South, primarily as tear-down-and-rebuild projects.

Despite modern infilling and redevelopment efforts, the Liberty Area retains much of its historical character. The highly desirable commercial areas, primarily along State Street and 900 South have seen the most change, with older residences and commercial structures being removed for the construction of modern commercial and municipal buildings. Zoning ordinances continue to maintain the residential nature of most of the area, allowing very limited commercial development in the heart of the community. Historical buildings are being reused rather than replaced. Community leaders have taken an intense interest in preserving the historical character of their neighborhood and addressing the growing issue of context insensitive infill and remodeling projects.

This history is included here to provide context for the Liberty Area. However, the modern era is not included in the period of significance for the Liberty Wells Historic District.

Architects and Builders

By and large, houses within the streetcar suburbs were constructed by a variety of different contractors using readily available commercial designs or simply constructed buildings based on past experience and accepted practice. Construction contractors were not the only ones contributing to the architectural development of the Liberty Area: land

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merchants, real estate developers, carpenters, and architects also played a large role. Many of the developers active in Salt Lake City during the late 1800s and early 1900s were out-of-state, non-Mormon developers and investors hoping to capitalize on the population boom in Utah.

Several prominent land merchants and developers were responsible for the development and promotion of subdivisions in the Liberty Area between 1900 and 1929. These merchants include Kimball & Richards, developer of the Jackson Square subdivision; Ashton Jenkins Co., developer of the Central Place and Walker Place Plat A and Plat C subdivisions; and Henry C. Hoffman, developer of the Carolina and Harvard Place subdivisions.

Summary

The historic resources of the Liberty Area illustrate the historical development of streetcar suburbs in Salt Lake City and provide a comprehensive collection of Early 20th Century American residences, typical of suburban development in the area between 1900-1929. These resources augment the significance of the existing Wells Historic District by reflecting the development of the historically broader Liberty Wells neighborhood. As a whole, the Liberty Area retains a high degree of integrity and its contributing resources create visual cohesion between the existing Wells Historic District and the Liberty Area. Taken together, the Liberty Area and the existing Wells Historic District are historically significant for their association with the historical development of streetcar suburbs in Salt Lake City and for their well-preserved collections of Early 20th Century American residential architecture.

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Statistical Summary of the Liberty Area Architecture

Evaluation/Status

	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Non-Contributing</u>
Primary Resources (Total = 1,053)	75% (791)	25% (262; 196 altered and 66 out-of-period)
Outbuildings (Total = 660)	34% (227)	66% (433)

Construction Dates
(contributing primary
resources only; by
Periods of significance)

<u>1847-1870</u>	<u>1871-1899</u>	<u>1900-1929</u>
<1% (2)	2% (12)	76% (604)
<u>1930-1945</u>	<u>1946-1961</u>	
14% (113)	8% (60)	

Original Use
(contributing primary
resources only)

<u>Single-Family Dwelling</u>	<u>Multi-Family Dwelling</u>	<u>Commercial (Gen.)</u>
89% (703)	8% (60)	12% (16)
<u>Other</u>	<u>Recreation/Culture</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
1% (5)	<1% (3)	<1% (3)
<u>Agric Process.</u>		
<1% (1)		

Architectural Style
(contributing primary
resources only)

<u>Bungalow</u>	<u>Prairie School</u>	<u>Arts & Crafts</u>
43% (533)	17% (204)	7% (82)
<u>Minimal Traditional</u>	<u>Clipped-Gable Cottage</u>	<u>Period Revival</u>
7% (81)	6% (78)	5% (57)
<u>All Other</u>		
16% (199)		

Construction Materials
(contributing primary
resources only)

<u>Brick</u>	<u>Veneer</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Concrete</u>	<u>Stone</u>	<u>All Other</u>
47%	29%	22%	2%	1%	<1%

Height
(contributing primary
resources only)

<u>1-story</u>	<u>1.5-story</u>	<u>2-story</u>
94%	4%	2%

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8. Statement of Significance

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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

TRANSPORTATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1871-1961

Significant Dates

1871, 1900, 1930, 1946, 1961

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Henry C. Hoffman, D.C. Roberts, E.S. Hubbard,

Taute Bros., Kimball and Richards, Ashton

Jenkins Co.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Liberty Wells Historic District is 1871-1961. This nomination amends the period of significance of the existing Wells Historic District, which is currently listed as 1871-1957. Because the inventory of the Wells Area was conducted in 2007, a cut-off date of 1957 was used to determine whether buildings were historic. However, the inventory of the Liberty Area was conducted in 2011 and a cut-off date of 1961 was used accordingly. Buildings in the Liberty Area constructed during and prior to 1961 contribute to the historic significance of the district and this nomination will thus include the years between 1957 and 1961 in the period of significance. It is also important

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to note that the earliest extant buildings in the Liberty Area date to 1890. However, buildings constructed prior to 1890 are extant in the Wells Area and this nomination will retain a start date of 1871 for the period of significance for the Liberty Wells Historic District.

Residential development of the Liberty Wells Historic District began during the Initial Settlement period (1871-1899). During the 1890s, developers platted the area's earliest subdivisions and streetcar companies extended their lines from downtown Salt Lake City to the area south of 900 South. Residential development accelerated rapidly during the Streetcar Suburbs period (1900-1929), as the population of Salt Lake City grew and streetcar lines made living in the suburbs an attractive option. This rapid pace of development continued until the country entered the Great Depression in 1929. However, limited development in the area continued during the Era of Infilling period (1930-1945) and accelerated again with the onset of World War II. During the Post-War Period (1946-1961), development continued primarily as infill projects, but persisted at a slow pace until the end of the historical period in 1961.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Liberty Wells Historic District is being created through a boundary increase to the existing Wells Historic District, listed on the National Register in 2010 (NRIS II #10000210). The Liberty Wells Historic District is historically significant for the same areas of significance as the existing Wells Historic District: community planning and development, transportation, and architecture. These areas of significance reflect the defining characteristics held in common by both the Liberty and Wells areas. Taken together, the Liberty Area and the existing Wells Historic District are historically significant at the local level under Criterion A, for their association with the historical development of streetcar suburbs in Salt Lake City, and under Criterion C, for their well-preserved collections of Early 20th Century American architecture.

The period of significance of the Liberty Wells Historic District has been amended slightly from the period for the existing Wells Historic District. The period of significance for the existing district is 1871-1957. This nomination will amend the period of significance of the Liberty Wells Historic District to 1871-1961, to include buildings that came into historic age (50 years or older) between the 2007 inventory of the Wells Area and the 2011 inventory of the Liberty Area. Although the earliest extant buildings in the Liberty Area date to 1890, buildings constructed prior to 1890 are present in the Wells Area and this nomination will retain the start date of 1871 for the period of significance. The historic eras included in the period of significance of the district are: Initial Settlement (1871-1899), Streetcar Suburbs (1900-1929), the Era of Infilling (1930-1945), and the Post-War Era (1946-1961).

The Liberty Area's building stock and development patterns reflect the history it shares with the existing Wells Historic District. The similarities in their history and architecture are well represented by the buildings in the Liberty Area. Furthermore, buildings in the Liberty Area retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the existing Wells Historic District and to justify expansion of the district boundaries. Collectively, the buildings of the Liberty Wells Historic District, their architectural types and styles, their construction materials, and their organization on the landscape, reflect the broader development of Salt Lake City over time. They represent its development from a small, centralized frontier outpost that used the future Liberty Wells area as agricultural lands to a fully urbanized city with a burgeoning middle class that strove to take advantage of advancements in transportation (e.g., the electrified streetcar system) to escape the perceived crowding and pollution of the city to live in the more idyllic and presumably healthier semi-rural environs of the suburbs.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Initial Settlement (1871-1899)

The Liberty Wells Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the transition from agricultural to residential use in the former Big Field area. This transition resulted from the recognition that residential development would have to expand beyond the downtown core to accommodate Salt Lake City's growing population. During this period, the Liberty Wells Historic District was transformed by the extension of streetcar lines to the area south of 900 South and the platting of residential subdivisions in formerly agricultural areas. The physical layout of the area reflects its transition to agricultural use, as the large Big Field lots were subdivided into rectangular blocks with smaller residential lots and narrower streets. The building stock of the Liberty Wells Historic District includes Victorian, Classical, and other types of architecture from the period, representing the early residential build-out of the area. The Liberty Wells Historic District is thus historically significant at the local level for its association with community planning and development during the Initial Settlement period.

Streetcar Suburbs (1900-1929)

Under Criterion A, the Liberty Wells Historic District is significant for its association with suburban streetcar development in Salt Lake City. The Liberty Wells neighborhood itself is a major contributing resource in the overall history of streetcar subdivisions in the city. The incorporation of the interurban streetcar system as a necessary and integral component of the subdivision paved the way for future development of streetcar suburbs in the surrounding area (e.g., the subdivisions in the West Sugarhouse area), thereby establishing a distinctive pattern of community expansion for the southeastern portion of Salt Lake City. The Liberty Wells Historic District is thus historically significant at the local level for its association with community planning and development, as well as for its relationship to transportation, during the Streetcar Suburbs period.

The Liberty Wells Historic District contains an impressive collection of Early 20th Century American residences that render the area significant under Criterion C. The residences of the Liberty and Wells areas, the majority of which are considered contributing resources within the district, are among the most well-preserved collection of early 20th century residential architecture in the Salt Lake Valley. As representative of the Early 20th Century American movement in architecture, the Liberty Wells Historic District contains an impressive collection of well-preserved bungalow, period cottage, and clipped-gable cottage residences. Collectively, buildings of these types represent approximately 552 (70 percent) of the 791 contributing properties in the Liberty Area. The housing stock in the Liberty Area exhibits several different variations of these architectural forms and the application of myriad styles to them, illustrating how they were adapted to evolving residential needs and concepts of acceptable space, functional utility, and aesthetic appeal. Furthermore, the residential architecture of the area lends a visual cohesiveness to the district, maintains continuity between the Liberty Area and the existing Wells Historic District, and distinguishes the two areas from surrounding neighborhoods to the north and west, and to a lesser extent, from the neighborhoods to the east. The district is thus historically significant at the local level for its architecture from the Streetcar Suburbs period.

The Era of Infilling (1930-1945)

The Liberty Wells Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the decreased pace of housing construction during the Great Depression and the transition to infill development. The share of buildings constructed in the Liberty Wells Historic District between 1930 and 1945 is markedly lower than that of the Streetcar Suburbs period. This reflects the slackened pace of housing construction that resulted from the economic depression that began in 1929. The share of multiple-family dwellings constructed during this period increased, which may reflect growing demand for lower-cost housing during the depression. Construction activity that continued in the area began to occur as infill development, because much of the area was already built out. Houses from this period are more likely to appear on individual lots than as part of homogeneous subdivisions. This reflects a shift in development patterns, which were recalibrated to a built-up residential area rather than agricultural fields on the edge of the city. The Liberty Wells Historic

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District is thus historically significant at the local level for its association with changing trends of community planning and development during the Era of Infilling.

The Early 20th Century American residences that characterized the Streetcar Suburbs period continued to be constructed during the early part of the Era of Infilling, thus rendering the Liberty Wells Historic District significant under Criterion C. Many of the Early 20th Century American residences from this period are considered contributing resources within the district. Period cottages and clipped-gable cottages are the most common types of Early 20th Century American residences constructed in the area during the early years of Era of Infilling. These architectural types are also observed on double houses and duplexes of the period. The application of these architectural forms to a range of building types, such as duplexes, illustrates how they were adapted to evolving residential needs. The district is thus historically significant at the local level for its architecture from the Era of Infilling.

The Post-War Era (1946-1961)

Under Criterion A, the Liberty Wells Historic District is significant for its association with the resurgence in housing and commercial construction after World War II, which shaped the final build-out of the area. Single- and multiple-family dwellings continued to be constructed in the neighborhood as infill development. By the end of the period, multiple-family dwellings began to include larger units, rather than the double houses and duplexes common during the earlier periods. New commercial construction during the period was concentrated along 900 South and State Street. Commercial buildings in the area reflect the spread of automobile culture during the Post-War Era, as they were designed to accommodate cars rather than pedestrian traffic. As with multiple-family dwellings, the scale of commercial buildings began to increase during this period. The Liberty Wells Historic District is thus historically significant at the local level for its association with community planning and development, as well as for its relationship to transportation and the spread of automobile culture, during the Post-War Era.

Justification for a Boundary Increase to the Existing Wells Historic District

This section aims to compare and contrast the Liberty Area with the existing Wells Historic District. It will provide the justification for expanding the existing historic district to include the Liberty Area, rather than creating a new historic district for the Liberty Area. The Liberty and Wells areas share a common history of development. To avoid redundancy, the history common to both areas will not be repeated here. A complete history of the Liberty Wells neighborhood is presented in the nomination form for the existing Wells Historic District^{vi}. Information specific to the Liberty Area is provided in the Developmental History section of this nomination.

The Liberty Area is directly north of the existing Wells Historic District. The Wells Area extends south from 1300 South, the southern boundary of the Liberty Area, to 2100 South. With the exception of Liberty Park, the Liberty and Wells areas share essentially the same history and similar patterns of development occurred in both areas. Both were originally part of the Big Field area, which was used for agriculture during the early settlement of Salt Lake City. Following the extension of streetcar lines south of 900 South, the two areas were served by the same streetcar lines, which ran along State Street, 400 East, and 700 East. The Liberty and Wells areas both experienced rapid residential development as the population increased and improved transportation allowed residents to move to the suburbs. The two areas provided residents with a suburban setting for their homes as well as easy access to the downtown core. Subdivisions and individual buildings were developed specifically to appeal to residents' interest in suburban life. Thus, both areas have a distinctively suburban feel, in both their building stock and their streetscapes. The predominance of Early Twentieth Century American buildings, as well as narrow streets, sidewalks, mature shade trees, and uniform setbacks, create a sense of cohesion between the two areas and reflect their common history.

^{vi} Murray-Ellis, Sheri. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Wells Historic District*. Salt Lake City, UT: SWCA Environmental Consultants, 2009.

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During the Initial Settlement period (1871 to 1899), the Liberty and Wells areas were both characterized by residential development dispersed within a primarily agricultural area. Development was concentrated along the major through streets and consisted primarily of individual buildings rather than subdivision development. A large number of subdivisions were platted in both areas toward the end of the period, as developers began to anticipate the growing need for housing. However, the majority of these subdivisions were not built until the 1900s. Sanborn maps dating to 1898 do not include the Liberty or Wells areas, which may indicate that at the time, the areas did not contain concentrations of buildings at risk for fire. In the Wells Area, 3.3 percent ($n = 63$) of the contributing buildings were constructed during this period. Of these, more than two-thirds represent Victorian forms and styles. Residences from the Initial Settlement period occur less frequently in the Liberty Area. Only 1.5 percent ($n = 12$) of the contributing buildings in the Liberty Area date to this period. Two-thirds of these represent Victorian forms and styles and the remaining buildings represent Classical styles. The lower frequency of buildings from the settlement period in the Liberty Area is somewhat unexpected. The Liberty Area is closer to the downtown core than the Wells Area, suggesting that early buildings should perhaps be more common in the Liberty Area. The Liberty Area was divided into smaller plots for artisans during the Big Field survey, rather than large agricultural tracts; these plots may have been used by artisans for temporary shop locations, rather than permanent residences. This would have contributed to the low number of early residences in the Liberty Area. The lower than expected frequency of early residences in the area may indicate that early buildings were demolished and replaced during subsequent development, or that early buildings have been modified to the extent that their original forms can no longer be identified.

Both the Liberty and Wells areas experienced a dramatic increase in residential development during the Streetcar Suburbs period (1900 to 1929). The concurrent growth in population and expansion of the streetcar system around the turn of the century set the stage for the rapid residential development in the Liberty and Wells areas. Developers began to build houses in subdivisions and on individual lots at a rapid pace in the early 1900s. They promoted the suburban setting of these houses and presented the houses as an attractive alternative to living in the downtown area. Both the Liberty and Wells areas had access to several different streetcar lines that could quickly carry residents to the downtown core, while allowing them to live away from the pollution and crowding. In the Wells Area, 77 percent ($n = 1,479$) of the contributing buildings were constructed during this period while 76 percent ($n = 604$) of contributing buildings in the Liberty Area date to this period. The similar percentages indicate that the residential boom had a similar result in both areas. Bungalows, foursquares, period cottages, and central blocks with projecting bays were the most common architectural types in the Wells Area. Similarly, bungalows and period cottages (including clipped-gable cottages) were the most common types in the Liberty Area. Central blocks with projecting bays and rectangular blocks were also common in the Liberty Area. However, few foursquares from this period were observed in the Liberty Area.

Bungalow residences are the predominant building type in both areas, occurring in far greater numbers than any other types. The ubiquity of the bungalow form is the defining feature of the Liberty and Wells areas. Most bungalows in the two areas are fairly generic versions of the form, with little exterior adornment. These buildings could be constructed inexpensively and were frequently marketed as affordable residences. Period cottages occur more frequently toward the end of the period in both areas. The Liberty and Wells areas each have a number of excellent examples of period and clipped-gable cottages, some of which also represent elements of the bungalow form. Duplexes built during the early 1900s are more frequent in the Liberty Area than in the Wells Area, but generally reflect the period cottage and bungalow forms that are common to both areas. The rapid residential development that occurred during the Streetcar Suburbs period is the defining feature of both the Liberty and Wells areas. The building stock in the two areas is most similar during this period, creates visual cohesion between the areas, and strongly reflects their shared history.

Construction in both areas slowed dramatically with the onset of the Great Depression. Residential development continued, but consisted primarily of infill around existing development. The Era of Infilling (1930 to 1945) is reflected in the Wells Area by several small-scale subdivisions and individual buildings, while development in the Liberty Area during this period consisted only of individual buildings. However, infill development from this period appears to have been more frequent in the Liberty Area, where 14 percent ($n = 113$) of contributing buildings were constructed between

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1930 and 1945. By contrast, 10 percent of contributing buildings (n = 200) in the Wells Area were built during this period. Both areas experienced an increase in the number of multi-family dwellings. In the Liberty Area, 12 percent (n = 14) of contributing buildings from this period are multi-family dwellings, compared with 6 percent (n = 12) of those in the Wells area. The frequency of multi-family dwellings may be associated with shorter travel times to the downtown area from the Liberty Area. Period cottages persisted in the two areas during this period, and were gradually replaced by World War II era cottages. Both areas include buildings that represent the transition from period cottages to World War II era cottages. The massing of these houses is similar to that of the Early Twentieth Century American residences, and the houses do not detract from the historical character of the two areas. The infill development is itself an important part of the neighborhood's history. Although residential development slowed during this period, commercial development increased slightly. Commercial buildings remained concentrated along the major through streets that bound the two areas. In both areas, motels were built on State Street during this period, along with other businesses that reflected the national shift toward a more automobile-centered culture.

Both areas were almost completely developed by the Post-War Era (1946 to 1961). Additional development occurred at a slow pace in both the Liberty and Wells areas. In the Wells Area, 8 percent (n = 147) of contributing buildings were constructed during this period and 8 percent (n = 60) of contributing buildings in the Liberty Area date to this period. World War II era cottages persisted in the two areas through the end of the 1940s, but were gradually replaced by ranch/ramblers. Large scale multi-family dwellings began to appear in the Liberty Area, with 16 apartment buildings built during the period. Both areas experienced limited redevelopment in the form of tear down and rebuild projects and the conversion of residences to commercial use. However, redevelopment and commercial uses continued to occur primarily along the through streets.

The residential areas in the interior of the Liberty Area retain a high degree of integrity, to which both buildings and streetscapes contribute. The majority (75 percent) of buildings within the study area is of historical age and retains sufficient integrity to be considered eligible in their own right or contributing to a historic district. They represent one of Salt Lake City's best collections of well-preserved Early Twentieth Century American residences. The historical integrity of two of the boundary streets of the Liberty Area – State Street and 900 South – has been compromised by modern development, the conversion of historical residences to commercial use (along 900 South), and the removal of historical residences and commercial buildings (along State Street). More recent development along these corridors is of a different scale than historical development and interrupts the cohesion of the neighborhood. However, these streets still reflect the mixture of residential and commercial development that once characterized these major thoroughfares.

In summary, the Liberty Area's building stock and development patterns reflect the history it shares with the existing Wells Historic District. The similarities in their history and architecture are well represented by the buildings in the Liberty Area. Furthermore, buildings in the Liberty Area retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the existing Wells Historic District and to justify expansion of the district boundaries. Because the Liberty and Wells areas share the same history and have a very similar distribution of architectural types and styles, they should be included in a single historic district. Residents of the two areas identify their neighborhood as Liberty Wells, a broader neighborhood that encompasses both the Liberty and Wells areas. Collectively, the buildings of the Liberty Wells neighborhood, their architectural types and styles, their construction materials, and their organization on the landscape, reflect the broader development of Salt Lake City over time. They represent its development from a small, centralized frontier outpost that used the future Liberty Wells area as agricultural lands to a fully urbanized city with a burgeoning middle class that strove to take advantage of advancements in transportation (e.g., the electrified streetcar system) to escape the perceived crowding and pollution of the city to live in the more idyllic and presumably healthier semi-rural environs of the suburbs. The Liberty Wells neighborhood is historically significant at the local level under Criterion A, for its association with the historical development of streetcar suburbs in Salt Lake City, and under Criterion C, for its well-preserved collection of Early 20th Century American architecture.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The development of the Liberty Area occurred in fits and starts related to land uses and technological advances. From its beginning as an agricultural area used to support the population of the city's developed downtown area to a collection of streetcar suburbs that sprang up after trolley lines reached outlying lands, the ebbs and flows of the Liberty Area's development were strongly tied to outside forces. The Liberty Area shares much of its history with the existing Wells Historic District. The nomination form for the Wells Area presents a complete developmental history of the area^{vii}. To avoid redundancy, the history common to both the Liberty and Wells areas will not be repeated here. The history presented below will consist primarily of information that is unique to the Liberty Area.

Farms and Fields (1847 to 1870)

In the mid-nineteenth century, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, commonly called Mormons, emigrated from Illinois and headed west, seeking self-sufficiency and freedom from religious persecution. On July 22, 1847, the Mormons arrived in the Salt Lake Valley, where they camped at what is now known as First Encampment Park, located in the existing Wells Historic District. Shortly thereafter, the Territory of Deseret and the City of Zion were established, known later as Utah and Salt Lake City, respectively.

Within a few days of the pioneers' arrival in the valley, the basic layout of Salt Lake City was in place. The city was laid out in plats designed in a grid of 10-acre blocks and eight lots in each block.^{viii,ix} The original plat for the city extended as far south as 900 South. The area to the south of this was platted in much larger lots of between 5 and 80 acres and was commonly referred to as the Big Field. The Big Field, which encompasses the Liberty Area, was designated primarily for agricultural activities to support the residents living in the developing heart of the Salt Lake City. The smallest lots in the area, those of 5 acres, were to be located in the northern portion of the area closest to the platted portion of the city and were to be used by "mechanics and artisans."^x The larger lots, which were platted in 10-, 20-, 40-, and 80-acre parcels, were to be allocated to farmers, most of whom lived within the platted city but farmed in the Big Field.^{xi}

One of the Big Field lots was assigned to Isaac Chase in 1847. Chase established a farm and grist mill on the property.^{xii} The mill was the first grist mill established in Utah and provided Salt Lake City residents with flour.^{xiii} The current mill building, which is still extant, was constructed in 1852.^{xiv} Chase also built a two-story adobe house on the property in 1853 and 1854; the house is also still standing.^{xv} A spring was located near Chase's property and contributed to the growth of a grove of locust trees on the farm.^{xvi} The locust grove gave the farm its name, as the farm was referred to as Forest Park, Locust Patch, and Mill Farm during this period.^{xvii} Chase's property is now encompassed by Liberty Park.

In 1850, Salt Lake County's boundaries were expanded.^{xviii} The Compromise of 1850 granted territorial status to the recently established communities in the region. This status was welcomed, and many considered it a step toward statehood. The new territorial government, however, experienced difficulties and obstacles to statehood from the beginning. Tensions between the Mormon leadership of the Utah Territory and the federal government escalated, eventually leading to the Utah War in 1857 and 1858. The federal government sent new officials to Utah to replace the

^{vii} Murray-Ellis, 2009.

^{viii} Alexander, Thomas G. *Utah, The Right Place, The Official Centennial History*. Salt Lake City, UT: Gibbs-Smith Publishers, 1996.

^{ix} Sillitoe, 1996.

^x McCormick, John S. *The Gathering Place, An Illustrated History of Salt Lake City*. Salt Lake City: Signature Books, 2000.

^{xi} *Ibid.*

^{xii} Haglund, Karl T. *National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form: Liberty Park*. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah State Historical Society, 1979.

^{xiii} *Ibid.*

^{xiv} *Ibid.*

^{xv} *Ibid.*

^{xvi} *Ibid.*

^{xvii} *Ibid.*

^{xviii} Sillitoe, 1996.

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existing territorial government, and ordered a number of troops to accompany and protect the officials. Utah residents prepared to resist the replacement of their territorial government. Shortly before the federal contingent arrived in Salt Lake City, the two sides reached an agreement, allowing the Utah territorial government to remain in place, but also establishing a federal presence in the territory.

Aside from the excitement caused by the Utah War and the bustle of construction activity around the temple block in downtown Salt Lake City, the early years in the valley were generally quiet and were dominated by agricultural activities and the slow establishment of small mercantile operations closer to the city center. Of great concern agriculturally during this period was the appropriation of a valuable and limited resource, water. The settlers in the Salt Lake Valley, within days of their arrival, set about digging irrigation ditches from the numerous streams flowing out of the Wasatch Mountains. By the 1870s, an extensive network of canals controlled the flow and amount of water carried to the numerous homesteads throughout the valley. The canal system was geographically widespread and stretched across many pioneer communities.^{xxix} Some of the irrigation ditches extended off of Parley's Creek into the Big Field/Liberty Area to serve the farmlands that had been platted there.

No known buildings from this period are extant in the Liberty Area. Buildings from the period were likely demolished to make room for later construction projects or have been so heavily modified over time that they are no longer recognizable as representatives of this period. This era is not included in the period of significance.

Initial Settlement (1871 to 1899)

In 1869, railroading entered the area with the completion of the first transcontinental line running through Promontory and Corinne, north of Salt Lake City. The Utah Central Railroad was constructed soon after to link Salt Lake City with the northerly route. In addition to the line north from Salt Lake City, rail lines were constructed to the south, extending the reach of the national markets and social influence. Within a matter of years, Mormon-owned lines covered three-fourths of the Utah Territory.^{xxx} Mining also significantly contributed to the growth of Salt Lake City during this period, and "suburbs" of the city prospered from the mines. The increased wealth generated by the railroads and mines spurred the area's economy and contributed to the development of downtown Salt Lake City. Yet, while the downtown area was booming, the Liberty Area remained primarily agricultural during the early part of this period.

The development of the western rail system gradually grew to include smaller, interurban railways focused on transporting passengers and small amounts of cargo within and between Utah's rapidly growing Wasatch Front communities. In 1872, the first interurban (street/trolley car) company, the Salt Lake City Railroad (SLCRR) was organized.^{xxxi} Rail was laid over a few miles of streets in Salt Lake City, and mule- and horse-drawn cars transported passengers along the rails. This system expanded and in 1889, the SLCRR established the first electric trolley system in Salt Lake City.^{xxxii} The trolley was an immediate success. Soon, the trolley cars became crowded, and in 1890, several new streetcar companies, including the Salt Lake Rapid Transit Company (SLRT) were granted franchises to operate electrical trolleys in the city.^{xxxiii}

In 1891, Rapid Transit Street Car Company had extended service south of the downtown area along 700 East. This line passed along the eastern boundary of the Liberty Area. During roughly the same time period, the SLRT constructed trolley lines along State Street and 400 East, both of which passed through the Liberty Area. The presence of these lines created opportunities for residential and commercial development in the Liberty Area that had not existed before. Despite the increased availability of transit in the Liberty Area, settlement in the area was generally limited to the periphery of the neighborhood, either along major east-west routes such as 1300 South and 900 South, or along the streetcar lines at State

^{xxix} Ibid.

^{xxx} Ibid.

^{xxxi} Carr, Stephen L. and Robert W. Edwards. *Utah Ghost Rails*. Salt Lake City, UT: Western Epics, 1989.

^{xxxii} Ibid.

^{xxxiii} Ibid.

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Street, 400 East, and 700 East. A number of the residences built during the 1890s along these boundary streets, especially State Street and 900 South, have been demolished during the historic and modern periods. Of the extant residences built in the Liberty Area during this period, most are located along 500 East.

Another major development marking the early 1890s in Salt Lake City and influencing the development of the Liberty Area was the establishment of electrical service in March 1891. Electrical service was immediately extended through the Big Field/Liberty Area, though primarily for use in public facilities such as the Calder Park amusement center south of the Liberty Area. Development of a sewer system in Salt Lake City also began during the 1890s. The first efforts to install a city-wide sewer system were initiated in 1890 when contractors laid five miles of sewer pipe in downtown.^{xxiv} Many portions of the community, including the Liberty Area, were not connected to the system until the after the turn of the century.^{xxv} Residents had to wait until the 1920s for regulated garbage collection as well.

As transit and infrastructure gradually expanded into the area south of 900 South, and the population of Salt Lake City continued to grow, land merchants and speculators quickly identified the development potential of the Big Field. They began purchasing available tracts and divided them into smaller, residential-sized blocks. Unlike the blocks within the original city plat area, which were configured as squares, the blocks in the Big Field area took the form of rectangles, marking a striking divergence from the Plat of Zion concept championed by the Mormon Church.^{xxvi} Within these new blocks, the residential lots were smaller than those downtown and the streets were much narrower.

Individual subdivisions were platted within the newly surveyed portion of the Big Field, although they were not built out until later. Four subdivisions were recorded in the Liberty Area between 1889 and 1892: Linden Park (1889, 45 lots, south of 900 South, between State Street and 200 East), Denver Place (1890, 121 lots, north of Herbert Avenue, between 400 and 500 East), Pendletons (1890, 57 lots, Edith Avenue to 1300 South, between 300 and 400 East), and Leadville Place (1892, 40 lots, south of Herbert Avenue, between 300 and 400 East). Maps published by the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company (Sanborn maps) in 1898 do not include the Liberty Area, indicating that the area lacked concentrations of buildings at risk of fire. This suggests that little development had occurred in the subdivisions prior to 1898. Buildings constructed in the Liberty Area during this period occurred primarily along the arterial streets—State Street, 900 South, and 1300 South, and 300, 400, and 500 East. A number of houses were also built along Harvard and Hampton Avenues in the late nineteenth century. Harvard and Hampton Avenues are not listed in city directories for 1895 or 1900 and they were likely referred to by other names at the time. These houses are not located in the early subdivisions and instead represent the construction of individual residences on subdivided Big Field lots.

During the last decades of the 1800s, simple Classical styling in architecture slowly gave way to more elaborate Victorian styles across the state.^{xxvii} Crosswing structures in variants of “T-” and “L-cottages” and double crosswings along with other typically Victorian forms such as rectangular blocks and central blocks with projecting bays became popular throughout Utah during these last decades, and continued in their popularity through the turn of the century.^{xxviii} While some of the early versions of these structures saw little in the way of exterior adornment, others were endowed with the comparatively fancy dressings of the Queen Anne, Eastlake, Romanesque Revival, Victorian Eclectic, or other late Victorian styles. Victorian-style detailing was perceived as a way to express individual tastes and personal identity.^{xxix}

Within the Liberty Area, houses from this period are present but rare, as little development occurred in the area during this time. Buildings from the period include Victorian forms such as crosswing, central block with projecting bays, and rectangular block types. However, simpler forms such as foursquare and shotgun types are slightly more common in the

^{xxiv} Alexander, 1996.

^{xxv} Sillitoe, 1996.

^{xxvi} Ibid.

^{xxvii} Carter and Goss, 1988.

^{xxviii} Ibid.

^{xxix} Clark, Clifford E. *The American Family Home, 1800-1960*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1986.

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area. These houses exhibit primarily Victorian and Classical architecture. One example from this period is located at 1246 South 500 East (ca. 1897), a two-story foursquare residence exhibiting Italianate and Neoclassical styles. More typical for the area, however, are the foursquare located at 1166 South 500 East and the shotgun houses at 327 Hampton Avenue and 352 Harvard Avenue. These residences are smaller and have a simpler form. All three reflect the Victorian Eclectic style, with an array of elements drawn from various styles of the period.

Streetcar Suburbs (1900 to 1929)

In the early 1900s, the SLCRR and the SLRT merged into the Consolidated Railway & Power Company (Consolidated). In 1904, Consolidated merged with Utah Power & Light to form Utah Light & Railway.^{xxx} In 1918, Utah Light & Railway merged with a rival company, Salt Lake Light & Traction to form Utah Light & Traction.^{xxxi} By 1919, streetcar routes extended throughout the city, offering service to Holladay, Midvale, Sandy, the University of Utah, Fort Douglas, and other points in the valley. As mentioned previously, these lines extended along the east and west boundaries of the Liberty Area and into the heart of the neighborhood with the Waterloo line along 400 East. The lines offered stops for would-be residents who worked in downtown Salt Lake City but wanted to live outside its heavily urbanized core area.

Commercial activity began to develop in the Liberty Area during this period, perhaps in part due to the establishment of a reliable transportation system that allowed merchants to deliver goods to the downtown area. However, commercial activity in the area also included businesses that would have served local residents, and not merely the city's core area. The Sanborn maps show that several businesses were located in the Liberty Area in 1911: the Superior Baking Company on Denver Street, south of 900 South; a dry cleaning business at the south end of Roosevelt Ct., between 300 East and 400 East; and a junkyard on Edison Street. City directories from 1910 indicate that businesses were also located along 900 South and State Street. The Superior Baking Company was a bread factory and wholesale distributor, and likely served the downtown area as well as other communities in the Salt Lake Valley. By contrast, the dry cleaner on Roosevelt would have more likely serviced residents of the immediate area.

A grocery store owned by John Morrison was located in or near the Liberty Area during this period. It is unclear whether this grocery store was located at 905 S. State Street or if it was located further to the west. John Morrison's son later constructed an automotive supplies and service business at 905 S. State Street. John Morrison was involved in an important episode of local history during the Initial Settlement period. On January 10, 1914, Mr. Morrison was closing his grocery store for the night when two men entered the store and began shooting. Mr. Morrison's two sons, Arling and Merlin, were at the store with him. Arling retrieved a revolver that was kept hidden in a produce bin and began to return fire. The gunfight ended with the deaths of Mr. Morrison and Arling, and the two intruders fled without robbing the store. Merlin was able to describe the incident, but was unable to identify the gunmen, as their faces were covered during the attack. Police responding to the crime scene suspected that the attack was an act of revenge, rather than a robbery. The same night, local labor organizer Joe Hill was treated for a gunshot wound by Dr. Frank McHugh. Mr. Hill indicated that he had been shot by another man in an argument over a woman. The next morning, Dr. McHugh read about the murder of John and Arling Morrison and the police's efforts to locate anyone with a suspicious gunshot wound. Dr. McHugh reported his encounter with Mr. Hill to the police, and later that day, police arrested Mr. Hill in connection with the murders. The trial of Mr. Hill was carried out in spite of questionable evidence linking him to the Morrison murders and many suspected that he was being railroaded due to his activities as a labor organizer. Mr. Hill was convicted of the murders and was shot by a firing squad on November 15, 1915.^{xxxii}

Sanborn maps from 1911 show the beginnings of the existing street and parcel system in the Liberty Area. However, many blocks remained undivided and many parcels were still vacant at this time. During the 1910s and continuing into the 1920s, a dramatic increase in residential development occurred. The popularity of the suburb concept was almost unprecedented, as hundreds of new residents moved into the area, purchasing small, mostly single-family homes being

^{xxx} Carr and Edwards, 1989.

^{xxxi} Ibid.

^{xxxii} Verdoia, Ken. *Joe Hill's Story*. Accessed at <http://www.kued.org/productions/joehill/story/index.html> on July 8, 2011.

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constructed by both individual developers and developers of subdivisions. The establishment of streetcar service had made the Liberty Area a viable option for those who relied on downtown employment and commerce centers, but wanted to live outside the core area. A 1916 advertisement for lots in a subdivision south of the study area depicts the downtown skyline amidst a cloud of billowing dust or smog, with a home in an idyllic country setting in the foreground.^{xxxiii} Development in the Liberty Area represented an escape from urban life, while still providing access to the commercial activity and amenities of a city.

In the Liberty Area, several prominent local land merchants were responsible for the promotion and development of the subdivisions during this time. These include Henry C. Hoffman, developer of the Carolina and Harvard Place subdivisions; D.C. Roberts, developer of the Linden Park No. 2 subdivision; E.S. Hubbard, developer of the Lyndale subdivision; the Taute Brothers, developer of the Gordon subdivision; Kimball & Richards Land Merchants, developer of the Jackson Square subdivision; and Ashton Jenkins Company, developer of the two Walker Place subdivisions and the Central Place subdivision. The South Carolina subdivision was also platted during this period but the developer's name is unknown. Seven of the subdivisions were recorded between 1903 and 1909 and an additional three subdivisions recorded between 1916 and 1922. Table 1 summarizes the subdivisions developed during this period. This group of subdivisions represents the peak of residential development in the Liberty Area.

Table 1. Summary of Subdivisions, 1903–1922

Subdivision Name	Developer Name	Date Platted	Number of Lots	Location
Carolina Sub	H.C. Hoffman	1903	92	Belmont Ave. to Herbert Ave. 300 E. to 400 E.
South Carolina Sub	Unknown	ca. 1903	40	South of Herbert Ave. 200 E. to 300 E.
Linden Park No. 2	D.C. Roberts	1904	41	North of Belmont Ave. State St. to 200 E.
Lyndale	E.S. Hubbard	1904	87	Edith Ave. to 1300 S. 400 E. to 500 E.
Gordon Plat	Taute Bros.	1906	141	North of Harvard Ave. 300 E. to 500 E.
Harvard Place	Henry C. Hoffman	1909	106	Belmont Ave. to Williams Ave. 200 E. to 300 E.
Jackson Square	Kimball & Richards	1909	127	Hampton Ave. to 1300 S. 200 E. to 300 E.
Central Place	Ashton Jenkins Co.	1916	72	900 S. to Belmont Ave. 200 E. to 300 E.
Walker Place Plat A	Ashton Jenkins Co.	1919	64	Kelsey Ave. to Edith Ave. State St. to 200 E.
Walker Place Plat C	Ashton Jenkins Co.	1922	68	Yale Ave. to Harvard Ave. State St. to 200 E.

Kimball & Richards was one of the most active developers in Salt Lake City at the time. The company had three branches: developing subdivisions, building homes, and providing financing.^{xxxiv} As such, the company could offer all the services required by a home buyer. It is unknown whether Kimball & Richards built any of the homes in their Jackson Square development or whether the developers simply sold the building sites. Ashton Jenkins Co. was also very active in the area. As with Kimball & Richards, Ashton Jenkins Co. offered real estate and contractor services.^{xxxv} Henry C.

^{xxxiii} Salt Lake Tribune, 9/17/1916.

^{xxxiv} Julien, Liza and Susan Holt. *National Register of Historic Places - Registration Form: Gilmer Park Historic District*. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah State Historic Preservation Office, 1996.

^{xxxv} Ibid.

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Hoffman, another Liberty Area developer, was a prominent figure in both real estate and mining.^{xxxvi} He was the head of Hoffman Brothers Loan and Trust Company, and was likely involved in financing in addition to real estate development and investment. Many of the land merchants working in the Liberty Area commissioned the construction of single family homes as speculative ventures, having them built before a buyer was identified and renting them out until the property was sold to a permanent owner.

Jackson Square was one of the subdivisions developed in the Liberty Area in the early twentieth century. The subdivision was recorded by Kimball & Richards in 1909. It is located between 200 and 300 East and extends from the north side of 1300 South to the north side of Hampton Avenue. The subdivision covers approximately 20 acres and originally contained 127 lots. On average, the lots measured 38 feet wide and 120 feet deep with minimum setbacks of 15 feet and midblock alleys that ran behind the lots for trash pick-up and garage access.^{xxxvii} Kimball & Richards developed the subdivision by ensuring that infrastructure—such as city water lines, graded streets, curbs, and sidewalks—was in place before they marketed the lots.^{xxxviii} Advertisements placed by the company also claimed that shade trees had been planted three years earlier.^{xxxix} Additionally, the company erected sandstone columns at the intersection of 300 East and Edith Avenue, inscribed with the street names and “Jackson Square.” Developing infrastructure and amenities allowed Kimball & Richards to market their properties as “building sites” rather than simply lots.^{xl}

Building in Jackson Square consisted almost entirely of one-story, single-family homes.^{xli} Seven duplexes were also built in the subdivision during the historic period.^{xlii} Newspaper ads from 1910 indicate that lots in Jackson Square started at \$600, which is a higher cost than in some of the surrounding neighborhoods.^{xliii} However, lots in the subdivision appear to have been relatively affordable for low- and middle-income residents; early residents of Jackson Square included a waiter, a laborer, a foreman, an engineer, and several clerks.^{xliv} In a study of Jackson Square, Miller examined city directories to determine how long residents lived in the subdivision and where they moved to when they left. Miller notes that there appears to have been a fairly high turnover among these residents, with many moving to bigger homes or fancier neighborhoods within several years of buying residences in Jackson Square.^{xlv}

It is interesting to note that Kimball & Richards marketed its properties in Jackson Square to both investors and home buyers. One newspaper ad targets potential residents of the neighborhood by describing the high quality of surrounding neighborhoods and claiming that, “The man who buys in Jackson Square finds every convenience provided, every detail of improvement attended to.”^{xlvi} This ad assures potential buyers that moving into a new home can be simple and will require little effort or concern. By contrast, another ad is directed toward investors, and states simply, “Figure for yourself what your profits would be.”^{xlvii} The two distinct audiences intended for these ads indicate that early activity in Jackson Square consisted of both buying homes to live in and investing in properties to rent or sell at a later date.

Advertisements suggest that there was a campaign by land merchants and related industries to capitalize on the growing population of Salt Lake City and consequent demand for new housing. The ads target potential homebuyers from a variety of angles. During World War I, Kimball & Richards published a series of ads for garden lots of various different sizes that could be used for growing food during wartime shortages. An ad from 1917 appeals directly to residents’ sense

^{xxxvi} Deseret News, 10/24/1931.

^{xxxvii} Miller, Lisa Monig. *Jackson Square*. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah, Architecture 522n-1, 1992.

^{xxxviii} Ibid.

^{xxxix} Ibid.

^{xl} Ibid.

^{xli} Ibid.

^{xlii} Ibid.

^{xliii} Ibid.

^{xliv} Ibid.

^{xlv} Ibid.

^{xlvi} Ibid.

^{xlvii} Ibid.

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of patriotism: "Food is ammunition. Be a Food Producer – a Soldier of the Soil – and help win the fight against famine in your OWN 'War Garden'".^{xlviii} It is unclear whether any such garden lots were established in the Liberty Area, but the general push to grow food and promote self sufficiency may have contributed to an increase in home buying during this period. Another ad published by a consortium of lumber businesses in 1921 emphasizes the importance of home ownership and suggests that a house may be a means of self expression. The ad reads "To really feel the keenest pride and happiness that may come from a HOME... it must be paid for with YOUR money, reflect YOUR taste, be the center of YOUR interests."^{xlix} Yet another ad is specifically aimed at recent immigrants. Ashton Jenkins Co. published an ad in 1921 for homes in the Walker Place subdivisions that reads, "Friends from distant lands... You have not truly completed the process of naturalization until you own your own home."^l This assortment of advertisements indicates that home ownership became an important part of a person's identity during this period and could reflect everything from self expression to assimilation.

Nearly 70 percent of the buildings in the Liberty Area were constructed between 1900 and 1929, primarily within the streetcar subdivisions described above. Two architectural forms of the early twentieth century dominate the built environment of the Liberty Area. These forms are the bungalow (by far the most common) and period cottage types, which are adorned with a variety of different styles. The bungalow form emerged partly in reaction to Victorian type homes, which some felt had become excessive in design and decoration.^{li} Bungalows offered an alternative to such homes, as they were designed for simplicity and efficiency, and to promote a more informal lifestyle.^{lii} An advertisement published in 1916 by Kimball & Richards for a home in Jackson Square extols the virtues of the modern bungalow: the home has a "fine arrangement and modern conveniences."^{liii} A 1915 Kimball & Richards ad for another house specifically refers to screened-in sleeping and kitchen porches, a modern bathroom, and a buffet kitchen.^{liv} The functionality of the bungalow form is featured in both ads as a very desirable trait and is a characteristic that contributed to the widespread success of the building form.

The influx of residents to the area was generally slow at first, but as evidenced by the known construction dates of buildings within the Liberty Area, residential development was in full swing by the mid 1910s. This development appears to have continued unabated until the start of the Great Depression in 1929. Commercial development also occurred during the Streetcar Suburbs period, though only on a limited basis. State Street, 1300 South (then known as Martin Avenue), and 900 South saw the greatest commercial development in the area, with most of the "inner" Liberty Area remaining residential or seeing only the occasional commercial establishment. As residential development occurred, public and religious facilities also were built to provide services to the growing population. The LDS Liberty Ward Church is shown on the 1911 Sanborn maps. The church is located on northwest corner of Harvard Avenue and Denver Street.^{lv} It is not known whether any schools were constructed in the study area during this time, but an advertisement published by Ashton Jenkins Co. in 1915 refers to the construction of new schools in the southeast area and cites these schools as a reason for moving to the area.^{lvi}

The increase in popularity of auto and bus travel in the late 1920s resulted in a massive scaling back of the streetcar system. Beginning in 1926, trolley tracks throughout the valley were removed or paved over.^{lvii} By mid 1944, all trolley service in the valley was eliminated.^{lviii}

^{xlviii} Salt Lake Tribune, 11/25/1917.

^{xlix} Salt Lake Tribune, 4/24/1921.

^l Salt Lake Tribune, ca. 1921.

^{li} Clark, 1986.

^{lii} Ibid.

^{liii} Salt Lake Tribune, 1/23/1916.

^{liv} Salt Lake Tribune, 12/5/1915.

^{lv} Sanborn Fire Insurance Company. *Fire Insurance Maps for Salt Lake City*. New York, NY: Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, 1911.

^{lvi} Salt Lake Tribune, 8/14/1915.

^{lvii} Carr and Edwards, 1989.

^{lviii} Ibid.

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The Era of Infilling (1930 to 1945)

The Great Depression hit the entire state hard; in 1932 Utah had the fourth highest unemployment rate in the country at 36 percent.^{lix} Mining and railroading, previously mainstays of Utah's economy, were among the hardest hit sectors in the fragile economy. In 1935 one out of five, or 20 percent, of Salt Lake County families were receiving financial relief in one form or another.^{lx} Additionally, many more were living below the poverty line. Federal aid to the valley was vital and Salt Lake County was a major beneficiary of this aid.

The pace of residential and commercial development slowed dramatically in the Liberty Area during the Great Depression. Few residents had the funds to purchase homes, banks were unable to lend monies at acceptable interest rates, and the relative costs of building materials had skyrocketed. In spite of the economic challenges, some construction of period cottage, bungalow, and duplex type residences persisted through the 1930s, albeit at a much lower rate than during the preceding boom years. Several commercial buildings were also constructed along State Street during the 1930s, including Taylor's, Inc., an automobile dealership on State Street. No new subdivisions were recorded in the Liberty Area during this period.

Like the rest of the country, the Liberty Area did not experience substantial relief from the Great Depression until the United States entered into World War II. The defense industry established and expanded facilities in Utah, creating 13,000 new jobs. Copper mines in the area which had been idle for years saw major production increases. In a sad irony, the war, which resulted in an almost unimaginable loss of life, boosted the local economy to such an extent that for the first time, personal income for Salt Lake County residents was above the national average.^{lxi}

The economic upturn is reflected in the increase in construction in the Liberty Area during the 1940s. A large number of World War II-era cottages and commercial buildings were constructed in the first half of the decade. Period cottage residences were also constructed during this period. By the early 1940s, much of the land within the Liberty Area was already developed and new construction consisted primarily of infill development.

The Post-War Era (1946 to 1961)

The Liberty Area continued to grow and change following the close of World War II. Gilbert McLean, who grew up near Liberty Park and served as a corporal in the U.S. Army during World War II,^{lxii} developed one subdivision (the McLean Subdivision) in the Liberty Area during the post-war period. The McLean Subdivision consisted of a small development of nine lots platted along Denver Street in 1955. No other subdivisions were platted in the area after World War II, highlighting the fact that the neighborhood was largely developed or otherwise fully platted by that time. Based on known construction dates for buildings in the area, redevelopment appears to have occurred on a limited basis starting in the 1960s. Older single-family homes were demolished and replaced with multi-family dwellings or small commercial ventures such as convenience stores or small walk-up stores. A number of historic residences along 900 South and several along State Street were remodeled and converted to commercial buildings. Commercial redevelopment and construction was increasing designed to accommodate the automobile culture rather than pedestrian traffic.

Modern Era (1962-Present)

For the purposes of this history, the historical period is defined as ending 50 years before present, in 1961. The modern era is defined as beginning in 1962 and continuing at present. During the modern era, redevelopment appears to have occurred on a limited basis, primarily during the 1960s and 1970s. Older single-family homes were demolished and replaced with multi-family dwellings or small commercial structures. A number of historical residences along 900 South and several along State Street were remodeled and converted to commercial buildings. Substantial commercial

^{lix} Sillitoe, 1996.

^{lx} Ibid.

^{lxi} Ibid.

^{lxii} Randle, Rick. *Gilbert J. McLean. In Utah WWII Stories*. Salt Lake City, UT: Self-published, 2005.

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development has occurred along State Street and 900 South, primarily as tear-down-and-rebuild projects. This history is included here to provide context for the Liberty Area. However, the modern era is not included in the period of significance for the Liberty Wells Historic District.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See continuation sheets for Bibliography.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☒ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 217

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 12 425000 4511360
Zone Easting Northing

C 12 425980 4510440
Zone Easting Northing

B 12 425000 4511340
Zone Easting Northing

D 12 426000 4510440
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Liberty Area is bounded on the south by the centerline of 1300 South from 500 East to State Street, on the west by the centerline of State Street from 900 South to 1300 South, on the north by the centerline of 900 South from State Street to 500 East, and on the east by the centerline of 500 East from 900 South to 1300 South. The Liberty Area and the existing Wells Historic District share a boundary street: 1300 South is the southern boundary of the Liberty Area and the northern boundary for the existing district. The Liberty Area includes the following subdivisions: Carolina Sub, Central Place, Denver Place, Gordon Plat, Harvard Place, Jackson Square, Leadville Place, Linden Park, Linden Park No. 2, Lyndale, McLean Sub, Pendletons, South Carolina Sub, Walker Place Plat A, and Walker Place Plat C.

The Liberty Wells Historic District has been established by extending the boundaries of the existing Wells Historic District to include the Liberty Area. The Liberty Wells Historic District is thus from 2100 South to 900 South, on the north by the centerline of 900 South from State Street to 500 East, and on the east by the centerline of 500 East from 900 South to 1300 South, the centerline of 1300 South from 500 East to 700 East, and the centerline of 700 East from 1300 South to 2100 South.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Liberty Wells Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Liberty Wells Historic District (Boundary
Increase)

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Verdoia, Ken. *Joe Hill's Story*. Accessed at <http://www.kued.org/productions/joehill/story/index.html> on July 18, 2011.

Liberty Wells Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Salt Lake County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

The boundary described above encompasses the existing Wells Historic District and the cohesive component of the Liberty Area, which has development patterns and building stock in common with the existing district. State Street and 900 South are heavily traveled streets that border the Liberty Wells Historic District; these streets separate the district from distinctly different areas to the west and north. Five-hundred (500) East, which separates the Liberty Area from Liberty Park, forms a distinct boundary to the east for the northern portion of the district. South of 1300 South, the eastern boundary of the Liberty Wells Historic District is 700 East, a major travel corridor. The southern boundary of the Liberty Wells Historic District is 2100 South. There is historical and modern commercial development along 2100 South and it separates the Liberty Wells Historic District from a distinctly different area to the south. Within the boundaries described above, narrow residential roadways, lanes, and alley streets, as well as uniform setbacks and residential streetscapes, create a sense of community and connectedness. Thirteen-hundred (1300) also runs through the Liberty Wells Historic District. Although this street is heavily traveled, it remains primarily residential in nature and similar types of building stock and streetscapes are present both north and south of the street.

Liberty Park is located immediately east of the Liberty Area. The park is already listed as a historic district (NRIS #80003926) on the National Register. The park is not included in the boundary increase area for the Liberty Wells Historic District because the park was not a critical factor in the residential development of the Liberty Wells neighborhood. Similar development patterns occurred elsewhere in Salt Lake City as expansion of the streetcar system resulted in the rapid rise of suburban residential development.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sara Meess, Project Manager/Historian

organization SWCA Environmental Consultants

date August 31, 2011

street & number 257 East 200 South, Suite 200

telephone 801-322-4307

city or town Salt Lake City

state UT

zip code 84111

e-mail smeess@swca.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

See continuation sheets for Photographs.

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Liberty Wells Historic District (Boundary
Increase)

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 11 Page 1

PHOTOGRAPHS

Common Label Information:

Name of Property: Liberty Wells Historic District

City: Salt Lake City

County: Salt Lake County

State: Utah

Photographer: Jesse Kisman and Sara Meess

Date Photographed: Various, March-June 2011

Photograph 1. 1246 S. 500 East, facing southwest.

Photograph 2. 1166 S. 500 East, facing west.

Photograph 3. 352 E. Harvard Ave., facing southwest.

Photograph 4. 318 E. Hampton Ave., facing southeast.

Photograph 5. 147 E. Harvard Ave., facing northwest.

Photograph 6. 457 E. Edith Ave., facing northeast.

Photograph 7. 265 E. Herbert Ave., facing northwest.

Photograph 8. 252 E. Belmont Ave., facing southwest.

Photograph 9. 122-124 E. Williams Ave., facing southwest.

Photograph 10. 359-361 E. Williams Ave., facing northwest.

Photograph 11. 964 S. Denver St., facing southwest.

Photograph 12. 274-282 E. 900 South, facing southeast.

Photograph 13. 1123 S. 400 East, facing northeast.

Photograph 14. 241 E. Herbert Ave., facing northwest.

Photograph 15. 443 E. 1300 South, facing northeast.

Photograph 16. 1242 S. 300 East, facing southwest.

Photograph 17. 424-428 E. Williams Ave., facing southwest.

Photograph 18. 905 S. State St., facing southeast.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 11 Page 2

Liberty Wells Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah

County and State

N/A

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Photograph 19. 1185 S. State St., facing northeast.

Photograph 20. 332 E. Williams Ave., facing south-southeast.

Photograph 21. 1150 S. Denver St., facing southwest.

Photograph 22. 1140 S. 500 E., facing west-northwest.

Photograph 23. 270-272 E. 900 South, facing south-southeast.

Liberty Wells Historic District (Boundary Increase)

Salt Lake County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

name District Nomination - Multiple Owners

street & number N/A

telephone N/A

city or town N/A

state N/A

zip code N/A

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. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Liberty Wells Historic District (Boundary Increase)

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Salt Lake

DATE RECEIVED: 12/16/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/11/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/26/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/31/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11001069

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 1.27.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

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.



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 1 of 23

324660, 12465-500E-0129-Charned--0000



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 2 of 23

3246500_11665-500E_1163-Changed_0004



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 3 of 23

324660-35ZE-Harvard-0016-Chained-0017



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 4 of 23

524666, 316E-Hampton_0001-Changed_0015



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 5 of 23

524660, 147E-Harvard_0025--Cramped_0003



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 6 of 23

3246666_457E_Edit_154Z_Changed_0021



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 7 of 23

3246000_2055_Herbert_0004_Changed_0012



**COLDWELL
BANKER**

RESIDENTIAL BROKERAGE
The Korman, Stebbins &
Associates, Inc.
801-548-1662

**MUST SEE INSIDE
BY APPOINTMENT ONLY**

Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 8 of 23

324660_252E-Beimont_0001--Chained_0011



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)

Salt Lake County, Utah

Photograph 9 of 23

324650-122-126E-W111-18ms-0485-Changed



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 10 of 23

324660, 359-361E10111ams-1209--changed.



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)

Salt Lake County, Utah

Photograph 11 of 23

3246600, 9645_Denver_1062_--Chained_0023



Erie Cakes & Cafe
Desserts & More

Claron The Cafe

Q NAILS

122 FULL SET \$49.99

Payday
Loans
& more...



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 13 of 23

324660, 11235-400E-1025-Changed-0001



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 14 of 23

3246660, 241E_Herbert_0003_Changed_0010



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 15 of 23

5246660_4435-13005-0124-Changed-0020



Liberty Wells Historic District
~~Salt~~ (Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 16 of 23

324000, 12425-300E-0154-Changed-0007



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 17 of 23

324660, 424-428E-Williams-0017-Changed.

YOU SEE DINOSAURS.
THEY SEE APPETIZERS.



DINOSAUR PARK

AT TITAN'S MOULDS TOO

PESCO

STATE ST



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 18 of 23

3246668_5055_State-0100_Changed_0022



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 19 of 23

324660.

1655-State-0110-Changed-0005



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 20 of 23

324666, 332E-1011 1ms-1507--Charned--001



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 21 of 23

3246660, 11505-Denver-1418-Changed--0003



Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 22 of 23

324666, 11405-500E-1179-Changed-0002



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COLOR • PERMS
TECH • RELAXATION
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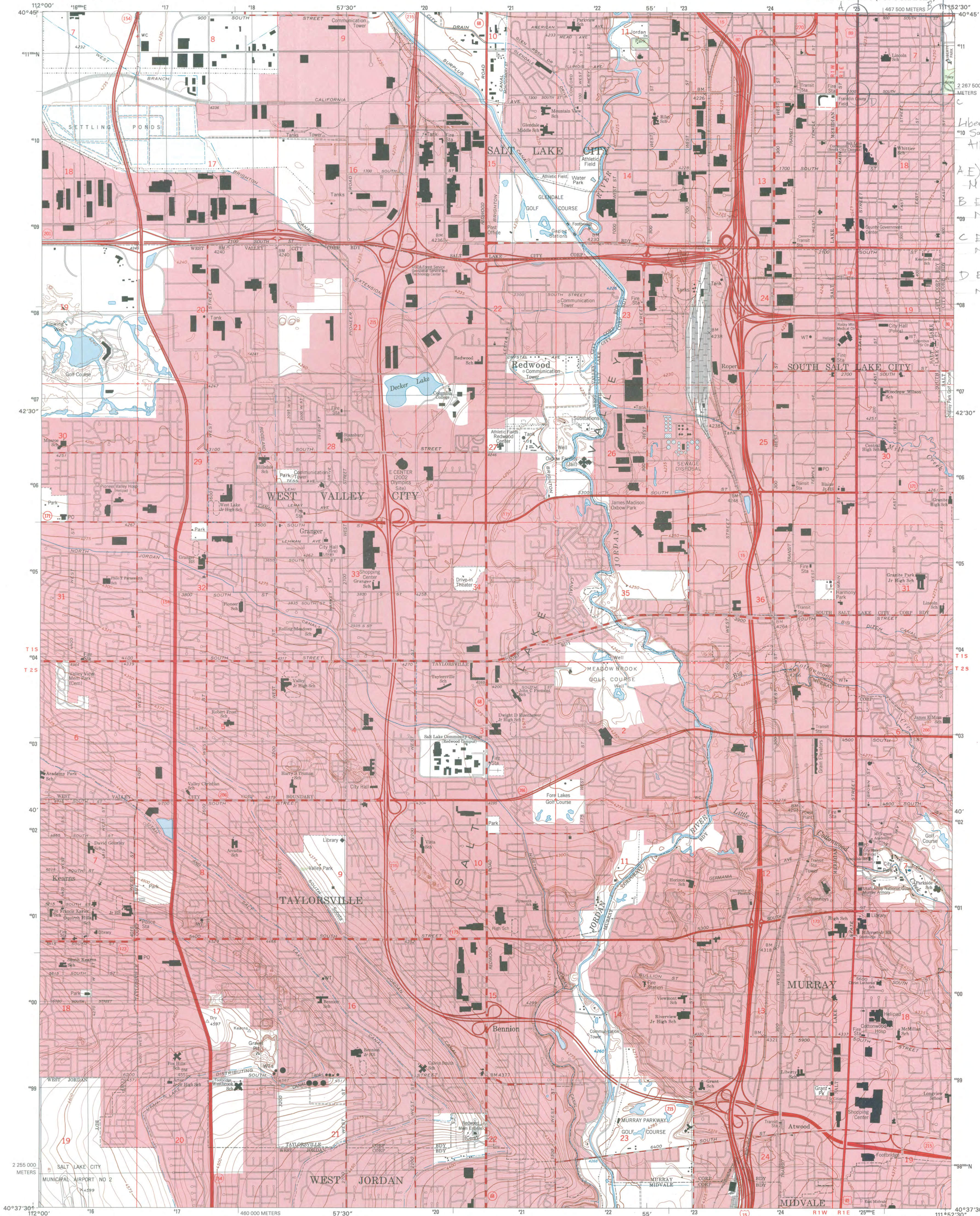
KUNG FU
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Kung Fu
Tai Chi

Liberty Wells Historic District
(Boundary Increase)
Salt Lake County, Utah
Photograph 23 of 23

324066, 270-272E, 9005-0066-Changed-001



Liberty Wells H.D. E.1.
*10 Salt Lake Co., UT
*11 Zone 12

A E) 425666
N) 4511366

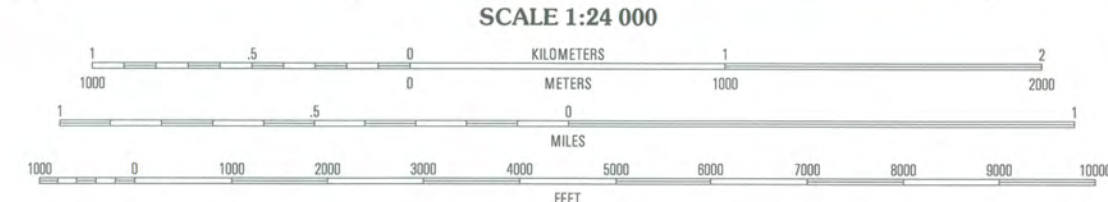
B E) 426666
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C E) 425988
N) 4511446

D E) 426666
N) 4511446

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1974. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1997 and other sources. Major planimetric features revised 1999. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1963. Boundaries current as of 1999.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12. 2500-meter ticks: Utah Coordinate System of 1983 (central zone).
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geographic Survey NADCON software.
Schools and other labeled buildings verified 2000. Houses of worship verified 1963.

UTM GRID AND 2011 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY .3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



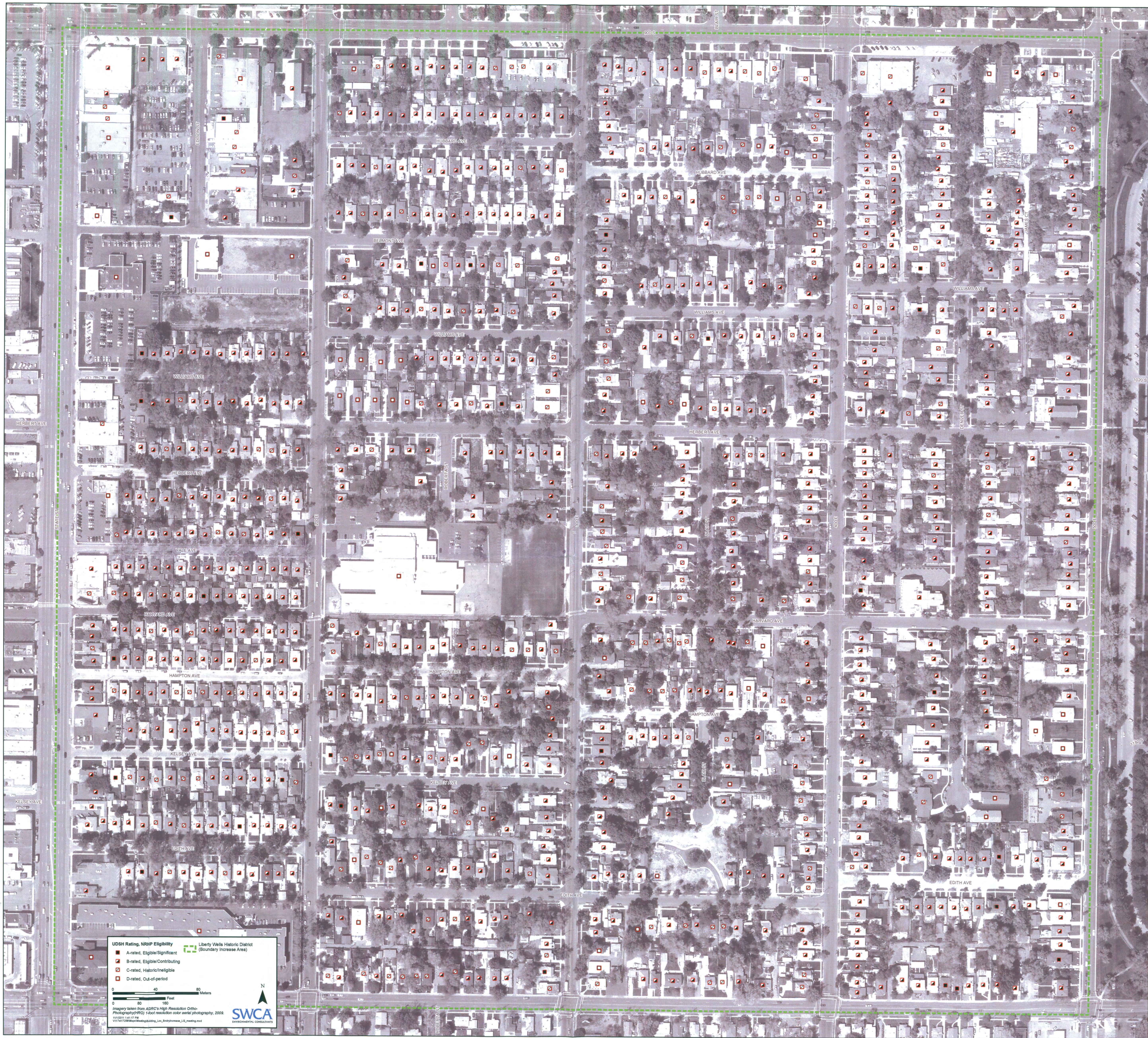
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4	5	6
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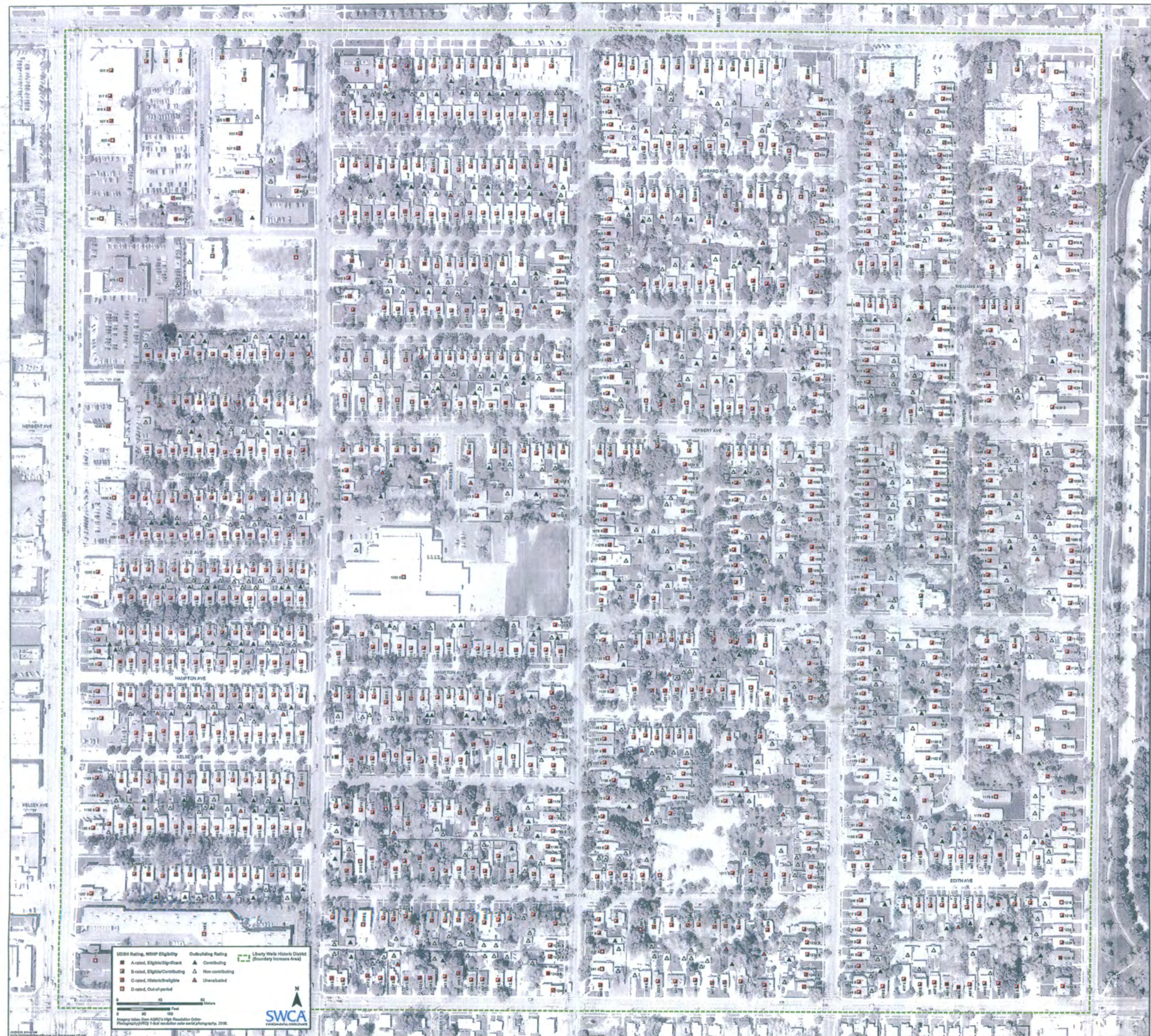
ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway
hard surface
Secondary highway
hard surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

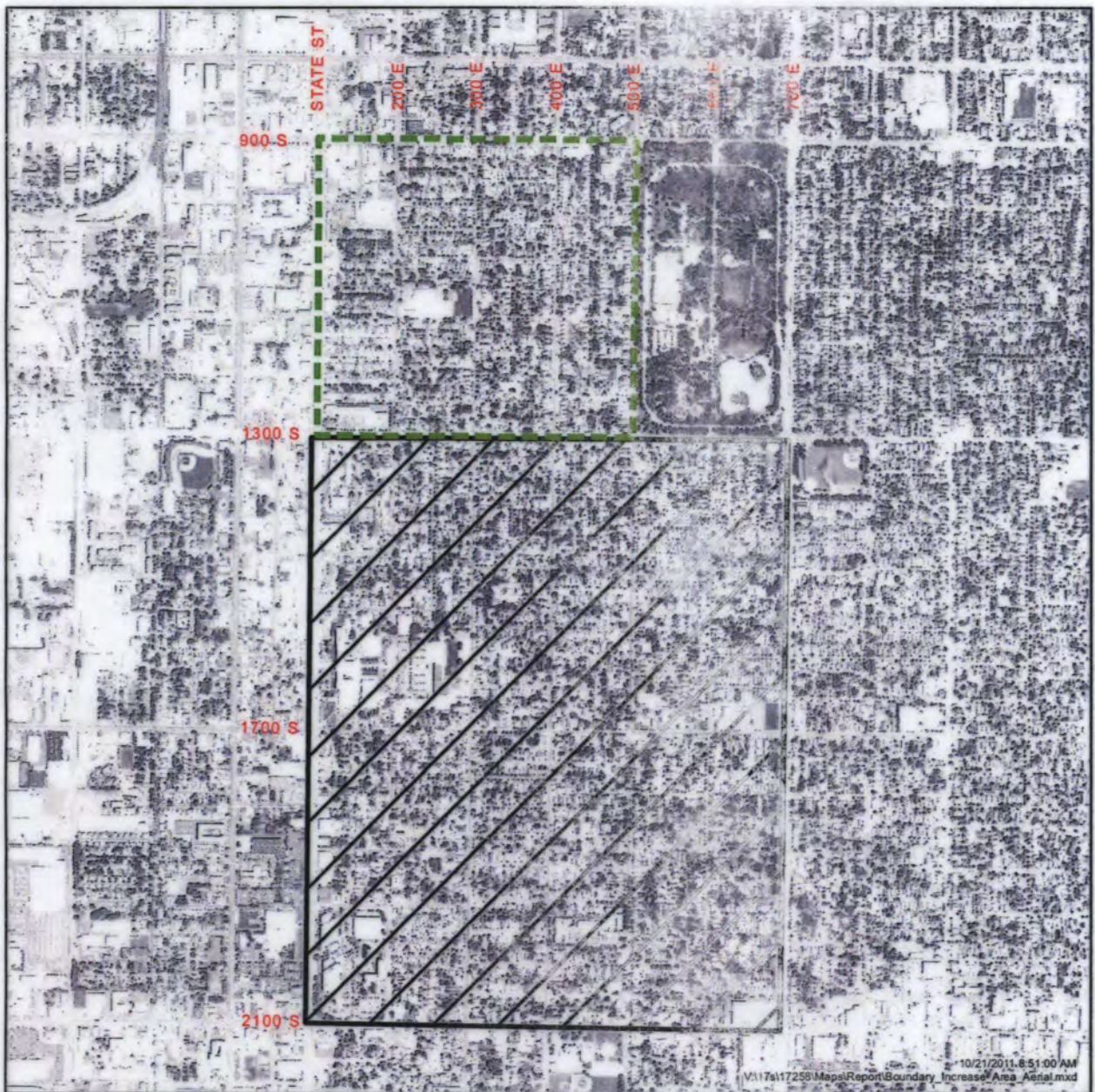
SALT LAKE CITY SOUTH, UT
1999

NIMA 3665 III NW-SERIES V897









Wells Historic District (Existing Area)

Liberty Wells Historic District (Boundary Increase Area)

0 800 1,600
Feet
0 200 400
Meters

Imagery taken from National Agricultural
Imagery Program (NAIP) natural color
aerial photography 1-meter resolution,
2009.



SWCA
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Contains Privileged Information: Do Not Release

Area Enlarged





State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

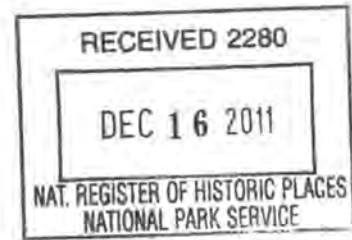
GREG BELL
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Community and Culture

JULIE FISHER
Executive Director

State History

WILSON G. MARTIN
Acting Director



December 6, 2011

CAROL SHULL
KEEPER
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
1201 "I" (EYE) STREET, NW, 8th FLOOR (MS 2280)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the registration form and documentation for the following National Register nominations that have been approved by the State Historic Preservation Review Board and the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

Beck, Reid, House
Crossgrove House
Liberty Wells H.D. B.I.

Draper, Salt Lake Co.
Draper, Salt Lake Co.
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co.

Thank you for your assistance with this nomination. Please contact me at 801/533-3559, or at coryjensen@utah.gov if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

J. Cory Jensen
Architectural Historian
National Register Coordinator
Office of Historic Preservation

Enclosures

UTAH STATE
HISTORY

UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ANTIQUITIES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
RESEARCH CENTER & COLLECTIONS

State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

GREG BELL
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Community and Culture

JULIE FISHER
Executive Director

State History

WILSON G. MARTIN
Acting Director

TO: Carol Shull, Keeper,
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Cory Jensen, National Register Coordinator
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 6th day of December, 2011,
for the nomination of the Liberty Wells H.D. B.I.
to the National Register of Historic Places:

- _____ 1 _____ Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- _____ Multiple Property Documentation form
- _____ 23 _____ Photographic Prints
- _____ Photographs (supplemental image files on CD-R)
- _____ 1 _____ Gold Archival CD-R w/Image Files & Nomination PDF
- _____ 1 _____ Original USGS Map(s)
- _____ 3 _____ Sketch Map(s)/Figure(s)
- _____ Pieces of Correspondence
- _____ Other _____

COMMENTS: Please review

For questions please contact Cory Jensen at 801/533-3559, or coryjensen@utah.gov

STATE HISTORY

UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ANTIQUITIES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
RESEARCH CENTER & COLLECTIONS

100 S. RIO GRANDE STREET, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84101-1162 • TELEPHONE 801 533-3500 • FACSIMILE 801 533-3501 • HISTORY.UTAH.GOV