

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Price, Lorenzo and Emma, House and Barn

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1205 East 1300 South N/A not for publication

city or town Salt Lake City N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84105

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Wilson G. Mat 7/1/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Edson A. Ball 8/6/98
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Price, Lorenzo and Emma, House & Barn
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah (UT)
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
<u>2</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling = house
DOMESTIC / Secondary Structure = barn

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling = house
DOMESTIC / Secondary Structure = garage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN / Victorian Eclectic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE / Sandstone

STONE / Field Stone

walls BRICK

WOOD / Weatherboard

STONE / Fieldstone

roof ASPHALT

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Price, Lorenzo and Emma, House & Barn
Name of Property

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested Other State agency
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE
- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

- c.1896-1899
- _____
- _____

Significant Dates

- c.1896
- 1899
- _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

- N/A

Cultural Affiliation

- N/A
- _____
- _____

Architect/Builder

- Builder (house): Birkenshaw (first name unknown)
- Architect: unknown
- Builder (barn): probably Vandenberg, C.D.

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Price, Lorenzo and Emma, House & Barn
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .38 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/7/7/6/0 4/5/1/0/2/4/0 B 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1 D 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at southwest corner lot 1, Block 17A, Five Acre Plat A; Big Field Survey; East 80 feet; North 12.5 rods; West 80 feet; South 12.5 rods to beginning.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that have historically been associated with the structures and continue to be associated with the structures.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jedd A. Walker and Utah SHPO staff

organization University of Utah

date March 1998

street & number 735 University Village

telephone (801) 583-4338

city or town Salt Lake City

state UT zip code 84108

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- **Additional Items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Richard A. Schooley and Susan M. White

street & number 1205 East 1300 South

telephone (801) 484-4217

city or town Salt Lake City

state UT zip code 84105

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Price, Lorenzo and Emma, House & Barn, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Narrative Description

The Lorenzo and Emma Price House, built in 1899, is a two-story, red brick, Victorian Eclectic style house, and the Price Barn, located behind the house, is a c.1896, stone and wood, English two-bay barn. Minor changes have been made to the house, including two rear porch additions (c.1920 and c.1960), the bricking-in of one window on the facade (c.1910), and the removal of both the original front porch and its c.1910 bungalow-style replacement. Despite these minor alterations, the house still retains its integrity. The barn is virtually unaltered. The property is located in a residential neighborhood in east/central Salt Lake City.

The house is constructed of brick and has a sandstone and fieldstone foundation. The Victorian Eclectic style is evident in the verticality and asymmetry of the structure, the leaded-glass transom window, and the use of varied materials and textures such as brick walls, sandstone lintels and sills, and corbeled brick chimneys. It has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles and overhanging eaves. There are two chimneys on the roof, one of which is on the c.1920 rear addition and the other is on the original house. A few of the original double-hung wood windows have been replaced with matching aluminum-clad wood windows, though many of the original windows have been retained. The porch on the primary (south) facade currently appears as a stripped-down version of the original porch, which had lathe-turned columns and balustrade and a scroll-sawn frieze. That small corner porch was replaced by a full-width bungalow-style porch c.1910, which in turn was replaced by the current porch c.1960.¹ The south facade also features a window over the entry that was bricked-in (c.1910?) to accommodate a closet. The two-story, stuccoed rear addition (c.1920) is typical of sleeping and service porches of the early twentieth century, with a simple shed roof and bands of windows. Attached to that addition is a projecting, one-story, gable-roofed screen porch, also dating from the 1920s-'40s period.

The interior maintains many of its original features, such as the original wood trim, wood floors, balustrades, doors, fireplace (and surrounding tile), radiators, lath and plaster walls and ceilings, and hardware. The front door opens into an entryway with an ornate wooden staircase leading to the bedrooms on the second floor. A closet was added over the entryway c.1910, and the window above the entryway was probably filled in at the same time. A restroom was also added to the second floor at the end of the corridor between the bedrooms. The addition of a bathroom, closet, and moving of the kitchen space have also taken place on the first floor. (See attached floor plan drawing.)

The barn to the rear of the property was probably built c.1896. It is a rectangular, gable-roofed, English two-bay barn, characterized by the main openings set in the long side or principal (south) facade. A stairway in the southeast corner leads to the second floor. The barn features a fieldstone foundation and first story, topped with stick framing and horizontal wood siding on the second story. Both floors are currently single-room spaces. A concrete floor was poured in the western 3/5ths of the main floor when the barn was converted to an auto garage in the 1910s or 1920s, at which time the doorway was probably widened to better accommodate its use as a garage.

__ See continuation sheet

¹Interview with Velva Stephenson. She indicated that "the porch just fell off of the house".

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Price, Lorenzo and Emma, House & Barn, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Lorenzo and Emma Price House and Barn are locally significant for documenting the transition of this area of Salt Lake City from farmland to residential subdivisions during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The barn, completed in 1896, is one of the few agricultural structures remaining in what was known as the "Big Field," a large plat of farmland adjacent to the southern edge of the city. By 1890 this land was being parceled into subdivisions to accommodate the growing city, and by the 1920s the transition to residential use was virtually complete. The stone and frame barn itself is a rare remaining example of an English two-bay barn in Salt Lake City, where only a handful of structures such as this remain. The Price House and its occupants also represent the transition of this area from rural to urban uses. The house was constructed in 1899, replacing an older house on the property that had been in Emma Handley Price's family since at least the 1860s. After the house was built, Lorenzo Price shifted his career from farming to non-agricultural endeavors: most notably mine superintendent then contractor. As a contractor he built a number of homes on land that he had previously farmed. His own house remains on a generous parcel with the barn and adjacent garden plot, maintaining a vestige of both his own and the property's agricultural past.

House Construction and Price Family History

On February 27, 1899, Lorenzo Price obtained a building permit to construct this two-story brick house. The permit listed a Mr. Birkenshaw (no first name given) as the builder; no architect was listed.² Lorenzo's wife Emma Nancy Handley Price (1867-1965) had officially received title to this property in October 1895 as part of the final distribution of her father George Handley's estate. City directories indicate that Lorenzo and Emma had been living across the street since their marriage in 1890, sharing a house at 1180 E. 1300 South with her widowed mother Elizabeth for at least part of that time. During the 1890s Lorenzo's occupation was listed in the city directories as either farmer or gardener. He likely helped run the Handley family farm with Emma's brothers Charles I. and William F., who, according to city directories, were also farmers and lived nearby. This property had been in the Handley family since at least 1867.³ According to family history, the Price's new house replaced an older stone house that

²Several Birkenshaws are listed in the city directories of the period. Benjamin, Charles, Jacob, Thomas, and William Birkenshaw are listed as either bricklayers or carpenters, but there is no information currently available that might indicate which if any of them may have built this house. The \$1,000 estimated cost on the permit seems exceptionally low, even for that time when a house of this size would likely have cost about \$3,000-\$4,000. One explanation may be that since building permit fees were based on estimated construction costs, it made economic sense to offer a low estimated cost.

³Title abstract records show that George Handley transferred at least some of this property to William P. Vance in March 1867, but that Vance transferred it back to Handley's heirs (George died in 1874) in March 1881. Handley family history holds that this property has always been in their family.

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Price, Lorenzo and Emma, House & Barn, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

may have dated from the 1860s. City directories show Charles I. Handley living at that location, apparently in the stone house, as late as 1893.

Within about a decade of the house's construction, a large porch was added across the front, replacing the original small porch (visible in historic photos), and a two-story addition was subsequently added to the back. The full-width front porch was in place by 1911, and the rear addition was built some time after that, likely around 1920.⁴ The rear addition provided additional space for the family, which had grown from four children to eight children since moving into the house.

Lorenzo Price and Emma Nancy Handley Price were both born and raised in Salt Lake City. They were married on June 26, 1890, and were the parents of eight children: George Bithel, Inez Elizabeth, Lorenzo Vern, Blanche, Ona, Evona, Myna, and Kathleen. After farming for several years, Lorenzo Price served as the superintendent of the U.S. Lime Stone Quarry in Topliff, Utah (Tooele County), for about nine years. Beginning around 1913 he worked as a contractor in Salt Lake City. He died in 1922 after being ill for a year. According to his obituary, "In the nine years he had been engaged in the [contracting] business he built many beautiful and substantial houses which have contributed greatly to the growth and development of Salt Lake City."⁵ He is credited with building a number of houses in the vicinity of his own home, including most of the houses along the south side of 1300 South (across the street) between 1100 East and about 1200 East.⁶

After Lorenzo's death in 1922, Emma continued to reside in the house with some of her children. She remained there until her death in 1965. According to family history, she enjoyed gardening and spent many hours in the garden to the back of the house near the barn. The produce from the garden was stored over the winter in the barn.

Following Emma Price's death in 1965 the property was given to her youngest child, Kathleen Schlosar. She lived in the house until her death in 1992, at which time the current owners Richard A. Schooley and Susan M. White purchased the home.

⁴The 1911 Sanborn fire insurance map shows the full-width front porch on the house, which did not have the two-story rear addition at the time. The band of windows on that addition indicate a construction date in the 1910s or '20s. It seems likely the addition was built prior to Mr. Price's death in 1922. Also, Lorenzo and Emma's daughter, Myna, indicated in an interview on November 18, 1997, that as far back as she can remember the large porch and the addition to the back have always been there. Myna was born in 1909.

⁵*Deseret News*, June 3, 1922. Section 1, page 12.

⁶Stephenson interview.

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Price, Lorenzo and Emma, House & Barn, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Barn Construction

Records indicate the barn was built in 1896 for Lorenzo and Emma Price at a cost of \$200;⁷ family history supports that date as well.⁸ This was probably not the first barn or agricultural outbuilding on the property, given the Handley family's long history of farming the land, but it is the only one still remaining. A one-story, open-sided frame addition (likely a lean-to) was built on the north side of the barn by 1911, but was removed by at least the 1950s.⁹ Around 1920, at the advent of the motorized vehicle, the barn was modified slightly to house the family's automobile. Conversion of barns and carriage houses to garages was common at this time.

The Price Barn is a variant of the English barn type. It has a single-room interior, unlike most English barns that are divided into two or three bays. Though its form is clearly that of a barn, its smaller size is similar in scale to some of the larger carriage houses. Its stone and frame construction (a stone first story topped with a frame second story) is unique in Salt Lake City. There are other examples in other parts of the state, but no other barns of this type are known to exist in the city.

Two types of barns predominated in 19th-century Utah: the English barn and the Intermountain barn.¹⁰ Both have gable roofs and are usually of post-and-beam construction with wood plank sheathing, though a few were built of stone. (Balloon framing replaced the bulkier post-and-beam in the early 20th century.) Gambrel-roof dairy barns, perhaps most easily recognized type, date from the 20th century. The English barn is rectangular in shape and has the primary facade located on the long side. They usually feature a large wagon door on the facade (and often a matching door on the back wall as well) with one or two bays flanking the driveway on the interior. Intermountain barns have the doorway in the gable end and usually have one or two flanking wings covered with shed roofs.¹¹

⁷The *Salt Lake Tribune's* annual list of buildings shows a \$200 "frame barn" having been constructed for "L. Price" on this property (see January, 1, 1897). It is assumed this is the same barn, though the lower section of the barn is stone. The 1896 date is supported by a lien placed on the property in December 1896 for materials "used in the construction or repair of a barn" during October 1896 (lien #107633). The lien was placed on the property on Dec. 3, 1896, by the Morrison Merrill Company, which had not received payment for the materials from the contractor, C.D. Vandenberg. Vandenberg is not listed in the city directories, so little is known about him.

⁸Velva Stephenson (Emma Price's granddaughter) interview. Also, the foundation of the barn is similar in materials and construction to the foundation of the 1899 house, indicating that the two may have been built about the same time.

⁹Sanborn insurance maps, 1911 and 1951. Available at Utah State Historical Society Library. Lean-to additions were common on barns in Utah.

¹⁰Lesser structures were also built to protect animals, feed and equipment, including "thatched roof cow sheds," granaries, stables, and so forth. These can be viewed as separate components of a barn. Barns brought under one roof these various functions.

¹¹Gary B. Peterson, "Early Utah Barns," pp. 7-11.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Price, Lorenzo and Emma, House & Barn, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Barns and agricultural outbuildings are scarce in Salt Lake City. Twentieth-century growth, primarily during the 1900-1925 and post-WWII periods, transformed most of the farmland into subdivisions. It has been decades since active farming was taking place in the city. Though a comprehensive survey of these types of structures has not yet been conducted, it is clear that most of the older agricultural buildings have been demolished. There are some remnant chicken coops in various parts of the city (virtually all of frame construction and dating from 1920 or later), a few granaries, and a number of carriage houses, which functioned more as "garages" for horses and carriages than as barns for a functioning farm.¹²

Though the Price Barn's actual use as a barn may have been limited, given Mr. Price's career shift away from farming, it remains as the only clearly identified barn in Salt Lake City proper. Other barns may exist, but most of the barn-like structures that remain are actually carriage houses that were never part of a working farm.

Transformation of the Big Field from Farmland to Subdivisions

The original 1847 plat for Salt Lake City featured a central grid of square blocks for home lots with outlying farm plats. Given the local topography, the area south of the city was the most promising farmland and received the special designation of "the Big Field." The Big Field consisted of 5-acre lots between 900 South (the southern boundary of the city grid) and 2100 South and 10-acre lots below 2100 South. As the 19th century progressed, these farm lots were broken down into smaller and smaller parcels for more intensive use as the population increased and irrigation systems were established and improved.

The installation of electric streetcar lines in Salt Lake City in 1890 triggered a land rush into the Big Field, transforming the area from farmland to residential subdivision. The streetcar made it possible for people to live in the "country" and commute the 2-5 miles into the city. The first subdivisions in the Big Field were platted in the late 1880s, but the early 1890s were the boom period of subdivision speculation and development. Though the economic recession of 1893 put a damper on actual construction in these new subdivisions, the early decades of the 20th century brought a level of prosperity and population growth that completed the job. By the 1930s, virtually all of the 5-acre plat area of the Big Field was subdivision housing.¹³

¹²Carriage houses in this part of the city range from the substantial 1-1/2 story brick structure behind the National Register-listed John W. Judd House (918 E. Logan Avenue) to the simple frame structure behind the house at 955 E. 1700 South. These were constructed c.1891 as part of a subdivision development, not as auxiliary buildings on a farm (see Perkin's Addition National Register Thematic Nomination, Utah SHPO).

¹³A comprehensive reconnaissance level survey has not been performed. However, a windshield survey of the area substantiates that there are primarily Bungalow and Period Cottage style homes, popular in Utah during the 1910s through the 1930s.

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Price, Lorenzo and Emma, House & Barn, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

The Price House and Barn are located on the eastern edge of the Big Field. The property rises abruptly to the east of the house to the bench along 1300 East. As mentioned previously, Emma Handley Price's family had owned and farmed land at that location since at least the 1860s, utilizing springs east of the property for irrigation. By the late 1890s the surrounding area had already begun shifting toward housing. An equally important shift at that time was the transition of the local economy away from agriculture and toward mining, commerce, and industry.

This change from agriculture to industry, from farmland to residential subdivision, is reflected in the lives and property of Lorenzo and Emma Price. Lorenzo gave up farming in the late 1890s and pursued a successful career first in mining then in construction. He even built houses on what had been family farm property, though he maintained a buffer around his own house.¹⁴ The Victorian style house, barn, and garden plot stand out among the tight rows of bungalows on this and surrounding blocks. No other property in the area conveys either the appearance or actual history of a farmstead. The Price House and Barn are a microcosm of the Big Field and its transformation from farmland to housing.

¹⁴The .38 acre parcel currently associated with the house is over three times the size of most adjacent subdivision lots.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Price, Lorenzo and Emma, House & Barn, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Bibliography

Aegerter, John Fred. "Inglewood and Park View: A Look at Urban Expansion and Early Subdivision in Salt Lake City's Original Agricultural Plats." Master's thesis, University of Illinois at Champagne-Urbana, 1988. Available at Utah State Historical Society Library.

A.P. Associates, Planning and Research. "Salt Lake City Architectural/Historical Survey: Central/Southern Survey Area." Unpublished report prepared for the Salt Lake City Planning Commission and the Salt Lake City Historic Landmark Committee, 1983. Available at Utah State Historical Society Library.

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

Davis, Myna Price. Oral interview by Jedd Walker, November 18, 1997. Mrs. Davis is a daughter of Lorenzo and Emma Price.

Obituary Records. Utah State Historical Society.

Peterson, Gary B. "Early Utah Barns," Unpublished report prepared for the Utah State Division of Parks and Recreation, Pioneer Trail State Park, 1979. Available at Utah State University Library Special Collections.

Polk Directories, University of Utah, Marriott Library, Special Collections.

Price, Lorenzo. Oral interview by Jay M. Haymond, November 2, 1977. Transcription available, Utah State Historical Society Library. Mr. Price is the son of Lorenzo and Emma Price.

Salt Lake City Building Permit Records, Utah State Historical Society Library.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. University of Utah, Marriott Library, Special Collections.

Stephenson, Velva. Oral interview by Jedd Walker, November 14, 1997. Mrs. Stephenson is a grand-daughter of Price, Lorenzo and Emma.

Title Abstract Records, Archives, Tax Records, Salt Lake County Complex.

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National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 8

Price, Lorenzo and Emma, House & Barn, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah

Common Label Information:

1. Price, Lorenzo and Emma, House & Barn
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Roger Roper
4. Date: June 1998
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. South elevation of house. Camera facing North.

Photo No. 2:

6. Northwest elevation of house. Camera facing Southeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. South elevation of barn showing context with house. Camera facing North.

Photo No. 4:

6. Northwest elevation of barn. Camera facing Southeast.

Common Label Information:

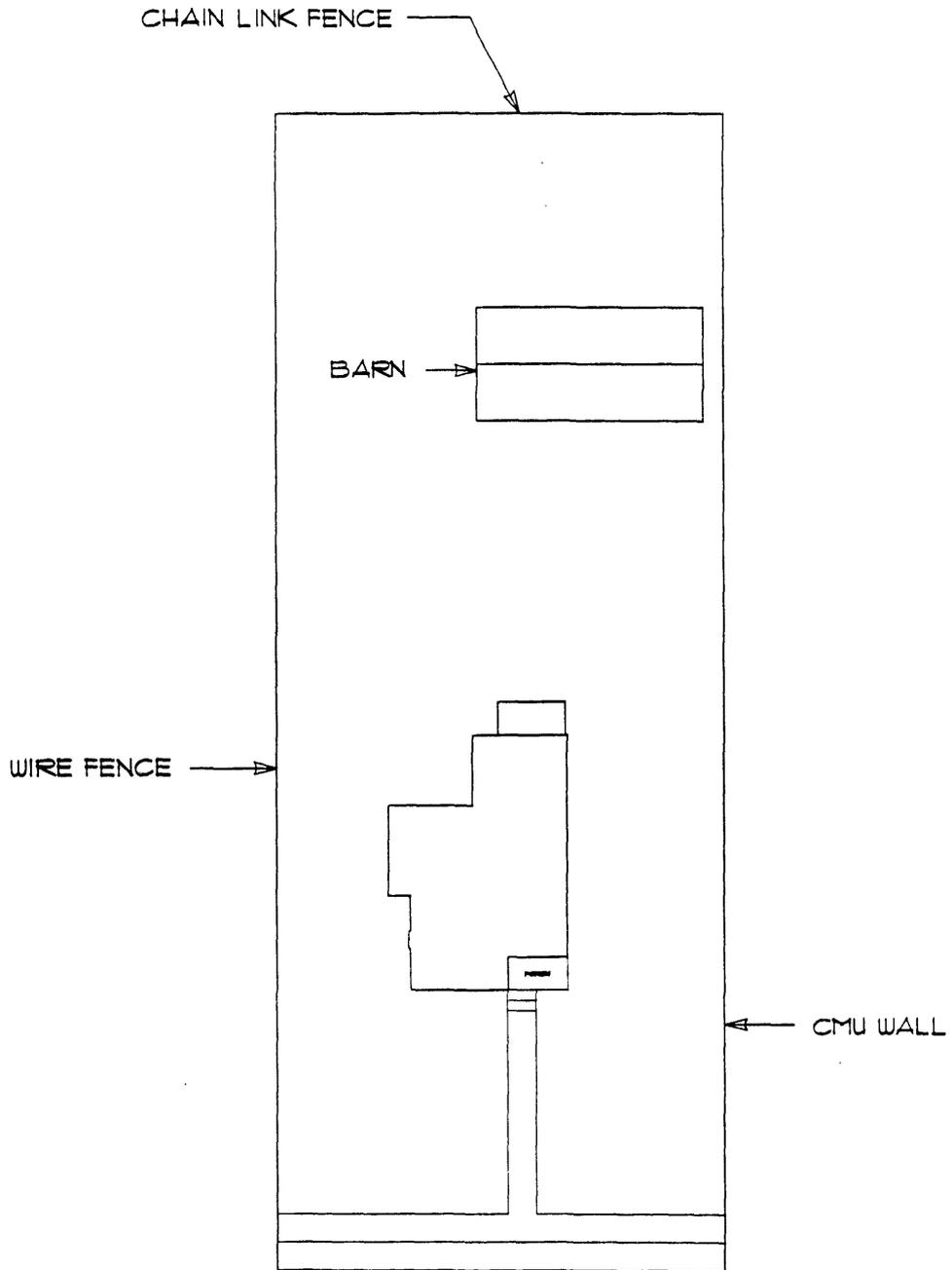
1. Price, Lorenzo and Emma, House & Barn
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Jedd A. Walker
4. Date: November 12, 1997
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 5:

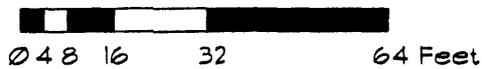
6. South elevation of barn. Camera facing North.

LORENZO & EMMA PRICE HOUSE

1205 East 1300 South, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT



Site Plan



NORTH

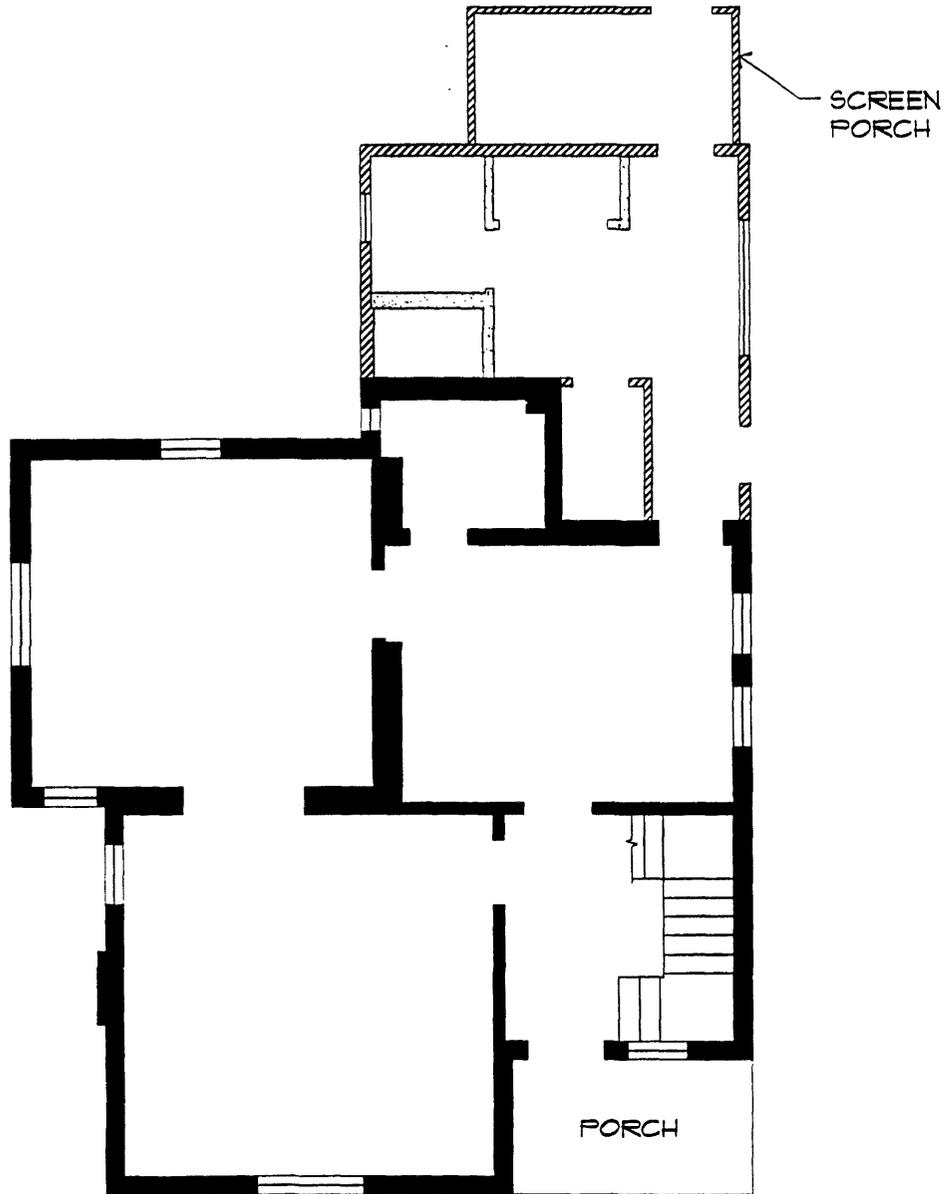


LORENZO & EMMA PRICE HOUSE

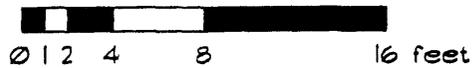
1205 East 1300 South, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Construction Phases:

- 1899 
- 1910 
- 1997 



Main Level Floor Plan



NORTH

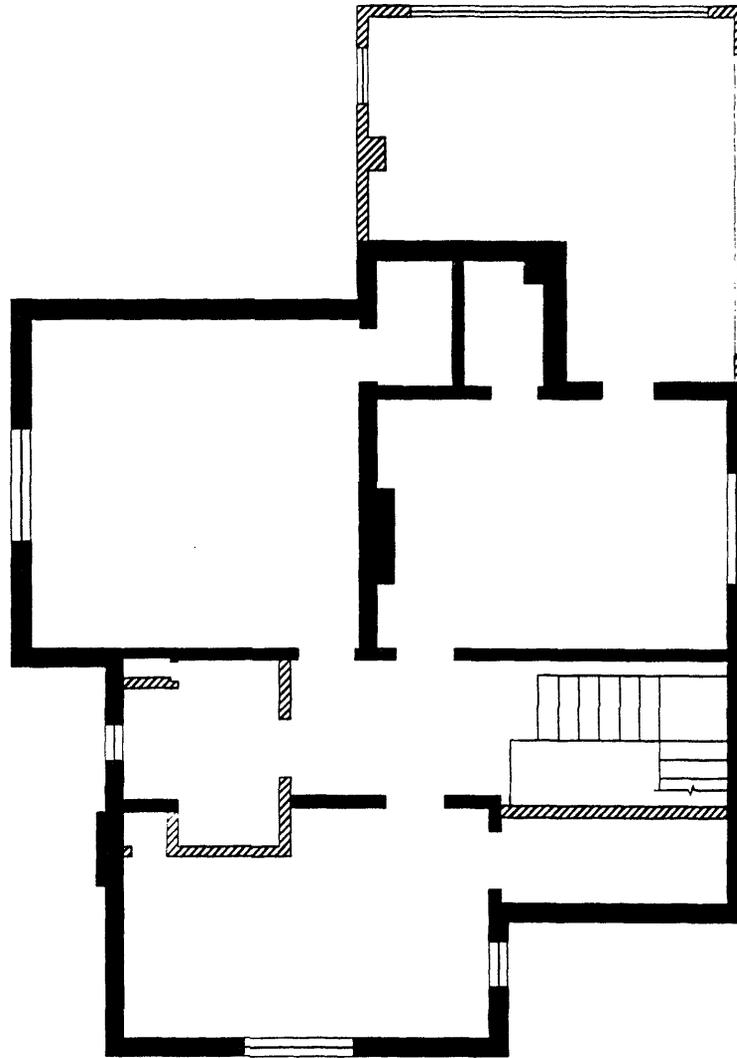


LORENZO & EMMA PRICE HOUSE

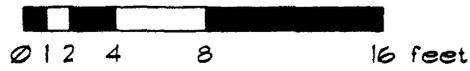
1205 East 1300 South, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Construction Phases:

- 1899 
- 1910 



Second Level Floor Plan



NORTH

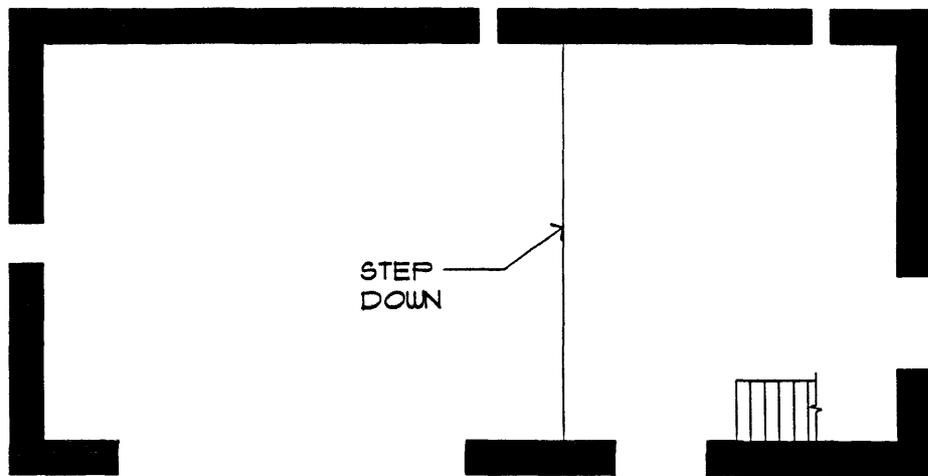


LORENZO & EMMA PRICE HOUSE

1205 East 1300 South, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Construction Phases:

1896 ■



Barn Main Level Floor Plan

NORTH



0 12 4 8 16 feet

LORENZO & EMMA PRICE HOUSE

1205 East 1300 South, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Construction Phases:

1896 ■



Barn Second Level Floor Plan

NORTH

