

DATA SHEET

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NCRS use only

received FEB 28 1980

date entered MAR 10 1980

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

1. Name

historic New York Hotel

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 42 Post Office Place _____ not for publication

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

state Utah code 049 county Salt Lake code 035

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name John Williams

street & number 72 West 400 South St.

city, town Salt Lake City _____ vicinity of state Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Recorders Office

street & number City and County Building, 450 So. State St.

city, town Salt Lake City _____ state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah State Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date July 1975 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City _____ state Utah

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The New York Hotel was designed by well-known Utah architect Richard K.A. Kletting. It is a three story rectangular brick structure designed for shops on the first floor and 62 hotel rooms on the upper two floors (suites with private baths and single rooms for which there was a bath on each floor). It was considered a completely modern building, with steam heat and electric lights. Each floor was originally 8,140 square feet. The building is 49 feet from the base of the concrete foundation to the flat roof; the first floor is 14 feet high, the upper two 10.5 feet high.

The very restrained facade is divided into three parts by the covered entrance canopy, supported by four cast iron columns on high sandstone bases, and the curvilinear gable above. The gable is divided by three large medallions; large block letters ("The New York") follow the curve of the gable. Below the name is a large rondelle and the date of construction in large numerals. The only ornament above the first floor is a single row of dentil moulding on either side of the gable below the plain roof cornice. The 2/1 sash windows are done with cut stone, flush lintels, and narrow, projecting sills.

The condition of the building deteriorated over the years, both on the exterior and the interior. It was ordered closed in 1975 and did not re-open for a year. The building originally cost \$50,000 to construct, and the new owners spend \$50,000 in 1976 to remodel the building. It was then sandblasted and all the trim was painted brown. On the west side of the building a small asbestos and glass three-story addition was made to house an elevator. At the same time the interiors of the two upper levels were done by Muir-Chong Architects in a contemporary idiom. The owner also placed old European street lamps in front of the building.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1906

Builder/Architect Richard K. A. Kletting

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The New York Hotel is significant as an important part of the non-Mormon development of the south end of Main Street in the early twentieth century. It is also significant for its architecture and as an example of successful adaptive use of an historic structure. The architect was Richard K.A. Kletting, one of Utah's most prominent in the two decades following statehood. In 1975 the city condemned the building because of extensive decay of the interior. It was then renovated, including the reconstruction of the interior in a contemporary idiom by developer John Williams and Muir-Chong Architects.

The building was constructed in 1906 for Orange J. Salisbury and was one of a dozen or so commercial structures built by non-Mormon businessmen near the south end of Main Street in the first decade and a half of the twentieth century. Historically, Salt Lake City's central business district has tended to develop along a dualistic spatial pattern that was a vivid reflection of the city's social, cultural, and economic dichotomy. In general, Mormon businesses have tended to be concentrated north of Second South St. and non-Mormon establishments south of Second South. The construction in the first years of the twentieth century of the New York Hotel, the buildings comprising the Exchange Place Historic District (NR), and several other buildings, stamped this division even more firmly on the face of the city and were deliberately built as a counterweight to Mormon concentration at the north end of the city.

The New York Hotel was also one of a dozen hotels, large and small, built throughout downtown Salt Lake City in the first decade of the twentieth century in response to the construction of both the Union Pacific Railroad Depot and the Denver and Rio Grande Depot.

The building's original owner was Orange J. Salisbury, a prominent mining and businessman of Salt Lake City. Born in Salt Lake on June 29, 1882, he graduated from Cornell University in 1905 as a mining engineer, obtained patents on filter press equipment, and organized the Kelley Filter Press Com., later incorporated as the United Filter Corporation. Salisbury took part in the construction of concentrating mills on the Salmon River near Challis, Idaho and the Deer Trail mine near Marysville, Utah. During World War I, he directed the planning and construction of a shell-loading plant and later directed operations of the plant. He was president of the Salisbury Investment Company in Salt Lake City. He also designed and engineered the Salisbury building, which now houses the J.C. Penny Department Store, and financed the construction of a number of commercial buildings in Salt Lake City, and also in Idaho Falls, Idaho. He was a director of the Utah Light and Traction Co. and was affiliated with the Electric Bond and Share Co. A sports enthusiast, he was a sponsor of the Salt Lake Tennis Club. He moved to Southern California in 1921 and died in January 1943 in Altadena, California.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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When Salisbury decided to build a hotel in downtown Salt Lake City, it was to be a luxury hotel. The architect was Richard K.A. Kletting, the architect of Utah's State Capitol Building and many of Utah's finest structures. The hotel had seventy-five rooms. Only the suites had private baths, with both steam heat and electric lights. The hotel opened in November, 1906. Alexander J. Stratton, who had previously been the head clerk of the Cullen Hotel was the proprietor. Hotel advertisements boasted of Mr. Stratton's experience in catering to the public and assured all guests of excellent service. The hotel offered permanent quarters as well as daily and weekly rooms. Over the years, the once elegant hotel began to show its age and by the 1960's had fallen into a state of disrepair. The owners made minor renovations in 1968 and 1970, but this was not enough to stop the inevitable. In February, 1975 the Salt Lake City Health Department ordered the building closed, citing health and safety reasons for their action. In 1976 Salt Lake developer John Williams bought the hotel and undertook an extensive renovation effort. It now houses a restaurant and law offices.