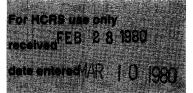
DATA	SHEET
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United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



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

1. Name

historic New York Hotel

and/or common

2. Location

street & number	42 Post Of:	fice Plac	ce			not for publicati	on
city, town	Salt Lake	City	vicinity of	con	gressional district	Second	
state	Utah	code	049 col	Sa1	t Lake	(code)35
3. Clas	sification						
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public X private both Public Acquisitio in process being consider	<u>x</u> n Ac	atus occupied unoccupied work in progre cessible yes: restricted yes: unrestric no		esent Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private resid religious scientific transportatio other:	
4. Own	er of Pro	perty					
					<u></u>		
name John V	Villiams						
street & number	72 West 400 S	outh St.					<u></u>
city, town	Salt Lake Cit	У	vicinity of	F	state	Utah	
5. Loca	tion of L	egal	Descrip	otion			
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	County	Recorders O	ffice			
street & number		City an	d County Bu	ilding, 4	450 So. State S	St.	-
city, town	<u></u>	Salt La	ke City		state	Utah	
	esentatio	on in	Existin	a Sur	'Vevs		
				<u> </u>			
title Utah Stat	<u>e Historic Site</u>	es Survey	has thi	s property I	been determined el	egible? yes _	<u>×</u>
date July 197	5				_ federal sta	te county	_ lo
depository for su	rvey records Uta	h State	Historical	Society			
city, town Sa	lt Lake City				state	Utah	

7. Description

Condition		Check one
_x_excellent	deteriorated	unaltered
good	ruins	_X_ altered
fair	unexposed	

Check one _X_ original site ____ moved date

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 elctric 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 lo.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 eaither 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 lams in front of the building.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications		ing landscape architectur law literature military music	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
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 deacde 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 Marysvale, 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 desinged 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.

Major Bibliographical References 9.

- 1.
- "Salvaging Skid Row," <u>Utah Holiday</u>, VI(January 21, 1977), 5. "Orange J. Salisbury," <u>Salt Lake Tribune</u>, January 24, 1943, 14. 2.
- Salt Lake Herald, November 16, 1906, 2. 3.
- 4. Deseret News, February 11, 1975, 31.

Geographical Data 10.

Acreage of nominated property <u>less than one acre</u> Quadrangle name Salt Lake City North

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A 1 2 Zone	424720 Easting	4 5 1 2 4 8 0 Northing	B J B Basting	Northing
c				
E			FLLILL	
G				

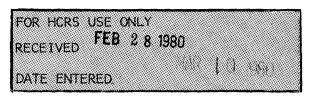
Verbal boundary description and justification Beg 33 ft N fr SE Cor Lot 4, B1k 51, Plat A, SIC Survey; W 110 ft; N 19.3 ft; W 6.8 ft; N 8.5 ft; E 6.8 ft; N 46.2 ft; E 110 ft; S 74 ft to beg.'

state		code	county			code	-
state		code	county			code	
11. Fo	orm Prepa	ared By					
name/title	John McCournic	k/Historian L	ois Harris				
organization	Utah State H	istorical Soci	ety	date			
street & numb	er <u>307 West 2</u>	nd South		telephone	533-60	17	
city or town	Galt Islas Ci	+ 17		state Uta	h 84101		
12. St	Salt Lake Ci Late Histo significance of this national	property within the state	state is: _Xlocal				
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FHR-8-300A (11/78) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

CONTINUATION SHEET

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM



ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

When Salisbury decided to build abortel 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 Thehotel opened in November, 1906. Alexander J. Stratton, who had previously been the head clerk of the Cullen Hotel was the properietor. 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 restaurent and law offices.