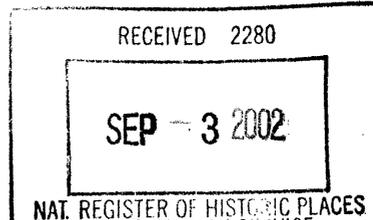


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1180

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration 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 Livingston, William & Annie, House

other name/site number "The Pines"

2. Location

street & town 2491 E. Valley View Ave. not for publication

city or town Holladay vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84117

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 8/29/02
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 the 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:)

[Signature] 10/16/03
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall

Livingston, William & Annie, House
Name of Property

Holladay, Salt Lake County, Utah
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	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2	1	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 Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early 20th Century: Craftsman Bungalow
Other: Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Stucco
roof Asphalt Shingle
other _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Livingston, William & Annie, House
Name of Property

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

8. Description

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 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.)

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
- 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)

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1917-1951

Significant Dates

1917

1939

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Livingston, William and Annie, House
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .80 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/2 4/3/0/8/0/0 4/5/0/1/6/0/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Legal Description:

Commencing 26.5 rds N & S 60° E 10.8 rds & N 28°30' E 60 rds & N 66° E 41.52 rds and N 41°15' W 215 ft fr cen sec 10 T 2S R 1E SL Mer N 70°07' E 290.2 ft N 19°16' W 208.8 ft S 64°41' W 175.36 ft SW'LY to pt N 41°15' W 82.1 ft fr beg S 41°15' E 82.1 ft to beginning less street.

Property Tax No. 22-10-206-026-0000

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries describe the remaining portion of the historically larger property which is still associated with the historic structure.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alan Barnett / Preservation Consultant
organization _____ date May 23, 2002
street & number 725 W. 200 N. telephone (801) 359-5737
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84116

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 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/title Merlin S. and Joan L. Taylor
street & number 1453 W. Heather Downs Dr. telephone _____
city or town South Jordan state UT zip code 84095

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.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Livingston, William and Annie, House, Holladay, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The William and Annie Livingston House is a gabled 1½ story Craftsman-style bungalow built about 1917 with a concrete foundation and brick walls covered by an exterior finish of pebbledash stucco over the entire body of the house. The original wood shingles on the large roof have been covered with asphalt shingles. While the original stucco finish and most of the Craftsman features remain intact, a 1939 remodel moved the main entrance from the west facade to the south facade and added some Colonial Revival features to the house.

The original primary facade on the west includes a typical bungalow porch running the width of the house, which shelters a pair of doors in the center flanked by two large windows, each with an upper section of leaded glass. At some point after the main entrance was shifted to the south facade, the original wide stairs leading up to the porch were covered over to create an extension to the porch and a small staircase was built on the north end of the porch. The extension has recently been removed and the original stairs are being replicated. Above the main porch is a gabled dormer porch on the second floor enclosed with Craftsman-style windows.

The south facade is on the gable side of the house. It includes the current primary entrance in the center. The windows on either side of the entry and on the second floor are placed asymmetrically and a small attic window is located at the peak of the gable. Exposed purlins project under the eaves on the gabled ends of the house, while the rafter tails are exposed at the ends of the roof. This expression of structure lends to the Arts and Crafts character of the house.

The north facade of the house is similar to the south side in that the windows are arranged asymmetrically. There is evidence that some of the original windows have been covered over, moved, or enlarged. The most notable change is the replacement of the original window in the center of the facade with an arched Colonial Revival window providing light to the staircase inside. Two chimneys project from the wall and extend above the roofline.

An enclosed porch is attached to the east side of the house. The porch is constructed entirely of wood and extends halfway across the side of the house. It is not clear if the porch is original to the house, but its materials, design, and construction suggest that it was built fairly early in the history of the house. The east facade also includes a second story shed dormer.

The interior of the house includes a great room spanning the width of the house at the west end and a fireplace at north end of that room. The fireplace was remodeled and apparently included bookcases on either side originally, a typical feature of Craftsman-style bungalows. At some point the bookcases have been removed and the square windows above them enlarged. The original oak mantelpiece and tiles have been restored with the removal of later wood trim. The ceiling of the great room features a Craftsman box-beam ceiling. The original gum woodwork in the room had been painted but was recently restored.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Livingston, William and Annie, House, Holladay, Salt Lake County, UT

The entry hall is adjacent to the great room and includes the area that was once the original staircase and another room, reportedly a music room. In the 1939 remodel the music room was removed to create an entry hall and the current curved staircase replaced the original staircase. The current staircase includes a wrought iron and brass handrail and has as its focal point an arched Colonial Revival window in the north wall. A small bathroom was built underneath the staircase as part of the remodel. It is possible that the small square window in the bathroom was added at that time. The bathroom includes well-preserved period fixtures and tile work.

A central hallway leads to the east end of the house, with smaller rooms on each side. Patches of infill in the flooring and differing types of flooring suggest that the walls in this part of the house have been shifted, probably moving and enlarging the original hallway, but it is difficult to tell what the exact layout of this section of the house would have been originally.

At the east end of the house are the kitchen and the dining room. The kitchen has been completely remodeled over the years, but is likely in its original location; it was recently upgraded. The dining room has not been altered much. It features a particularly fine Craftsman-style built-in gumwood buffet with leaded glass cabinet doors. The dining room, like the great room, has a box-beam ceiling and oak flooring. These, along with the buffet, have been restored to their original, natural finish.

The second floor is arranged with a central hallway and two bedrooms at the west end, both of which have doors into the enclosed second story porch. Two more bedrooms flank the hallway on the north and south and two bathrooms are tucked under the shed dormer at the east end.

The partial basement includes a small suite with two rooms, a kitchenette, and a bathroom. This suite presumably housed domestic servants.

The house sits on an irregularly-shaped 0.8 acre lot on the northeast corner of Holladay Boulevard and Valley View Avenue. Because the site slopes from east to west, the first floor is close to ground level on the east side, while the porch on the west is perched quite high, which gives the house a commanding presence when viewed from Holladay Boulevard on the west. Furthermore, the house is surrounded on three sides by numerous large evergreen trees, many of which are older than the house itself. A semi-circular drive leads to the main entrance on the south side of the house. At one time, the property included a "rustic" log 2-car garage¹ at the east end, but this has recently been replaced by a larger garage, and the only other building associated with the house is a concrete block shed (c.1945?) on the northern property line. The yard was overgrown and in disrepair, with remnants of a tennis court, circular drive, walkways, and a pond. It has recently been re-landscaped along with the restoration of the house.

¹ Salt Lake Tribune, 10 May 1931.

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Livingston, William and Annie, House, Holladay, Salt Lake County, UT

The house is one of the largest in the immediate neighborhood. It's neighbors include homes that vary widely in size, style, and time periods, including a small turn-of-the-century cottage, a small rustic Craftsman bungalow, a large Tudor-revival house, a 1960s duplex, 1970 rambler-style homes, and 1990s condominiums. This diversity near the center of Holladay is indicative of the haphazard growth of the community through the 20th century.

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Livingston, William and Annie, House, Holladay, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The William and Annie Livingston House, constructed ca. 1917, is historically significant under criterion A as a house that represents the early beginnings of suburbanization in the Salt Lake Valley. Prior to this time, some of the wealthy Salt Lake elite had built large summer homes in the Holladay area, but the Livingston House represents a trend for members of the upper-middle class to build homes in the area with the intent of working in the urban core while living in a rural setting. While the real impact of suburbanization would not be evident until the post-World War II growth of suburban communities, the Livingston House illustrates that the trend had its beginnings in a much earlier time.

The Livingstons chose to build their substantial house in the relatively remote rural community of Holladay, despite the fact that William Livingston was a prominent Salt Lake businessman and maintained his office in the downtown business district. Their decision to build a Craftsman-style bungalow further illustrates the desire to create a retreat from complex modern life. While many Craftsman-style homes were built in Salt Lake, none could achieve the Arts and Crafts ideal of connecting with nature the way the Livingston home did, set as it was on a large piece of property surrounded with pine trees in the rural community of Holladay. Ironically, the achievement of this isolated, simple life in the setting of nature was dependent on the complex hubbub of commerce in the business district of Salt Lake City and on technological advances in transportation.

Like the Livingstons, all of the subsequent owners of the house into the 1950s chose to live outside the urban setting of Salt Lake City, despite the fact that each made a living working in the downtown business district of Salt Lake City. The house is important in the history of Holladay as a marker in the long transition from an agricultural community to a suburban municipality. It is also significant in the history of Salt Lake City as an indicator of a cultural attitude shift towards a preference by those who were tied economically to the urban center to live outside the urban area if they could afford to do so. Furthermore, while this property is most closely tied to the history of the Salt Lake Valley, the trends of suburbanization of rural communities and the upper and middle class exodus from the urban core are themes that played out in communities across the United States in the 20th century.

Historical narrative

In the Fall of 1847, just months after the arrival of the first Mormon settlers in the Great Salt Lake Valley, several men established residence in crude dugouts along Spring Creek, about 8 miles southeast of Salt Lake City. The following spring they were joined by other families and over time the surrounding land was divided and an agricultural community began to take shape. Early on the area was known as Big Cottonwood or Holladay's Burgh, but eventually it became simply Holladay. Throughout the 19th century and into the early 20th

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Livingston, William and Annie, House, Holladay, Salt Lake County, UT

century the community grew and developed basic businesses, such as general stores and a blacksmith shop, as well as institutions such as schools and churches.

Nevertheless, Holladay remained a relatively diffused rural agricultural community far into the 20th century, dependent on Salt Lake City for most business, banking, and governmental functions. This isolation was due in large part to the fact that Holladay was some distance from Salt Lake City and connected to it only by poor roads. Even as the roads improved, a trip to Salt Lake reportedly took an hour by good horse and buggy and longer by team and wagon.²

In the first part of the 20th century, Holladay became more closely tied to the city. In 1912 a streetcar line was completed out to the center of Holladay, near the intersection of 4800 South and Holladay Boulevard.³ Furthermore, as automobiles became more affordable and popular, roads were improved to accommodate traffic.

In 1917, William D. and Annie Anderson Livingston purchased land on the northeast corner of Holladay Boulevard and a street later known as Valley View Avenue. The property had been owned by Joseph P. Newman since the 1870s, and according to Newman's niece, he had built an adobe house on the property and surrounded it with evergreen trees collected from the canyon. The trees were so thick that they "made a wonderful evergreen forest so the house could hardly be seen from the street."⁴ The Livingstons had a new house built on the property and christened the home "The Pines."⁵ The house is still surrounded by large pine trees today.

The Livingstons were both natives of Sanpete County in central Utah. William had worked for 12 years as a lawyer and served as county attorney and district attorney in Sanpete County. He then turned his attention to development of irrigation and mining interests before moving to Holladay in 1915. Mr. Livingston was the president of the Livingston Investment Co. as well as being involved in a number of other business ventures. He maintained his business office in the Atlas Block in Salt Lake City. His prominence in the Utah business community earned him a place among prominent citizens whose biographies were included in the 1919 publication Utah Since Statehood.⁶ Besides being prominent in business, he was also prominent in the local community and served as 1st Counselor to the Bishop of the Holladay LDS Ward.

The Holladay area had for some time been a favorite retreat for Salt Lake City's elite. Some wealthy families built summer homes in the area, most notably the Walker family, who had made their money in banking, retail business, and mining. Several of the Walkers built homes along Walker Lane, but these were originally built as

²Stephen L. Carr, ed., Holladay-Cottonwood, Places and Faces (Holladay, UT: Holladay Cottonwood Heritage Committee, 1976), 18.

³Ibid, 49.

⁴Elizabeth Newman Hutchinson, Holladay, Salt Lake County, Utah (privately printed, 1971), 28.

⁵Biography of William Dick Livingston, photocopy in possession of W. Dick Livingston.

⁶Utah Since Statehood, Vol. 2, (Chicago-Salt Lake: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1919) 270-271.

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Livingston, William and Annie, House, Holladay, Salt Lake County, UT

secondary homes and the owners maintained a primary residence in the city. In time, many opted to establish primary residence in rural Holladay. One historian has noted this trend among the Salt Lake City elite, “the appeal of year-round country life began to catch on in the period from 1910 into the 1930s among many prominent families of Salt Lake City.... The beauty, freedom and privacy plus plentiful land for tennis courts, swimming pools, stables and bridle paths in summer; and the ice skating ponds, snowy country roads for sledding, and bobsleigh rides in winter outweighed the inconveniences of living so far from town. Walker, Wallace, Bamberger, Tuttle, Riter, Cutler, Clarke and many other well known names were on Walker Lane and Cottonwood Lane Mail boxes....”⁷ The fact that the Livingstons built their primary residence in Holladay was indicative that this trend was not limited just to the upper crust of Salt Lake society, but to other successful professionals as well. Indeed, Holladay is still known today as a somewhat exclusive suburb populated by upper and upper middle class residents.

It is also noteworthy that the Livingstons chose to build their home in the Craftsman style. Although numerous Arts and Crafts homes were built in Salt Lake City in the same era, the Livingston House, set as it was in a pine grove in a rural community, more closely reflected the Craftsman ideal than its urban counterparts. Furthermore, the house reflects the contradiction faced by those who aspired to this ideal. Those who sought a simpler life in rustic homes in a rural setting also sought the convenience and comfort afforded by modern technology and found themselves increasingly dependent on the complex urban life of business, commerce, and technology to achieve a life of comfort and simplicity in harmony with nature. While this tension is particularly evident in the Arts and Crafts movement, it remained an on-going theme in the development of suburbia in the 20th Century.⁸

The history of the Livingston House suggests that the Livingstons’ choice to locate in Holladay was not merely an anomaly. In 1922 William Livingston died at age 51 following an operation. Although William had been quite prosperous, his death undoubtedly strained family resources⁹. The family continued living in the house until 1924 and then after building another smaller home on property just to the north of the house, Annie sold “The Pines” to the financiers who held the mortgage on the property. The financiers in turn sold the home to James H. and Elizabeth Angel. The Angels had previously been living in Salt Lake City and the city directory lists James as a contractor with an office in the Ness Building in Salt Lake. After moving to Holladay, he maintained his downtown office and both James and Elizabeth were actively involved in fraternal organizations in Salt Lake.

The Angels occupied the house until 1932, when they sold it to David E. Hurd. Hurd was a plumber by trade and lived in Salt Lake City. He apparently purchased the house in Holladay as a rental property and never lived in it. The 1933 Salt Lake City directory lists David and Virginia Keith as the residents of the home, which they were apparently renting from Hurd. David Keith was the son of the more renowned David Keith. The older

⁷Carr, 55.

⁸ Janet Ore, “Pagoda in Paradise”, Pacific Northwest Quarterly, Summer 2001.

⁹ W. Dick Livingston, 1 March 2002, interview by Alan Barnett.

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Livingston, William and Annie, House, Holladay, Salt Lake County, UT

Keith had started working in the mines of Park City and eventually came to own the Silver King Coalition Mines Co. along with his partner, Thomas Kearns. Keith became one of the richest men in Utah and built an elegant mansion on South Temple, the most prestigious street in Salt Lake City. Following his father's death, the younger David Keith became the manager of his father's estate. He became president of the Silver King Coalition Mines Co. and purchased the Matthew Walker mansion on South Temple. By 1933 he and his wife had moved their residence to the house in Holladay, although Mr. Keith maintained an office in the David Keith building built by his father in Salt Lake City. The Keiths continued to rent the home from Hurd until 1939, when they moved to a home on Walker Lane. That year David Hurd sold the property to Bascom W. and Melva Palmer.

The Palmers had been living in a home on South Temple when they purchased the property. In the 1940 Salt Lake City directory, the Palmers appear as residing in the house in Holladay, but the address has changed from a Holladay Boulevard address to the current one on Valley View Avenue. This fact, along with manufacture dates stamped on several of the plumbing fixtures in the house, suggests that prior to moving into the house, the Palmers had it remodeled. This remodeling included creating a new main entrance on the south side or Valley View Ave. side of the house with modest colonial revival ornamentation around it. The room just inside the door was turned into an entrance hall and a sweeping colonial revival staircase replaced the original staircase with an arched window above the stairs. A bathroom was installed under the stairs and some modifications were made to the floor plan on the second floor, probably to accommodate an additional bathroom. This remodeling gave the house its current character, primarily Craftsman Bungalow, with a few flourishes of Colonial Revival. Bascom Palmer was an ophthalmologist and, like those who owned the house before him, continued to work from an office in Salt Lake City after moving to Holladay. The Palmers continued living in the house until 1951, when they sold it and moved to another home in Holladay.

Following World War II the growth of suburban communities in Salt Lake County accelerated and those who could afford to increasingly chose to live in the suburbs. Since that time, the transformation of Holladay from an agricultural community to a suburban section within the Salt Lake City metropolitan area has been complete. The reality of this transformation is perhaps symbolized by the fact that Holladay finally incorporated in 1999. The William and Annie Livingston House represents the early development of Holladay as a suburban destination. Holladay was one of the first places outside of Salt Lake City to become a desirable alternative residential area for those who made their living in the city. The prestige Holladay held was undoubtedly fostered by the image of the very wealthy who chose to build large country homes in the Holladay area, but the Livingston house is evidence that those of the upper middle class were also able join in the exodus from the city. While Holladay led the way as the most prestigious of Salt Lake City suburbs, eventually all the small agricultural communities surrounding Salt Lake City developed into suburbs as transportation became easier and the suburbs became affordable for the middle class. The beginnings of the trend toward suburbanization evidenced in the Livingston House have had tremendous impact in forming both the suburban communities on the periphery as well as Salt Lake City at the urban core.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Livingston, William and Annie, House, Holladay, Salt Lake County, UT

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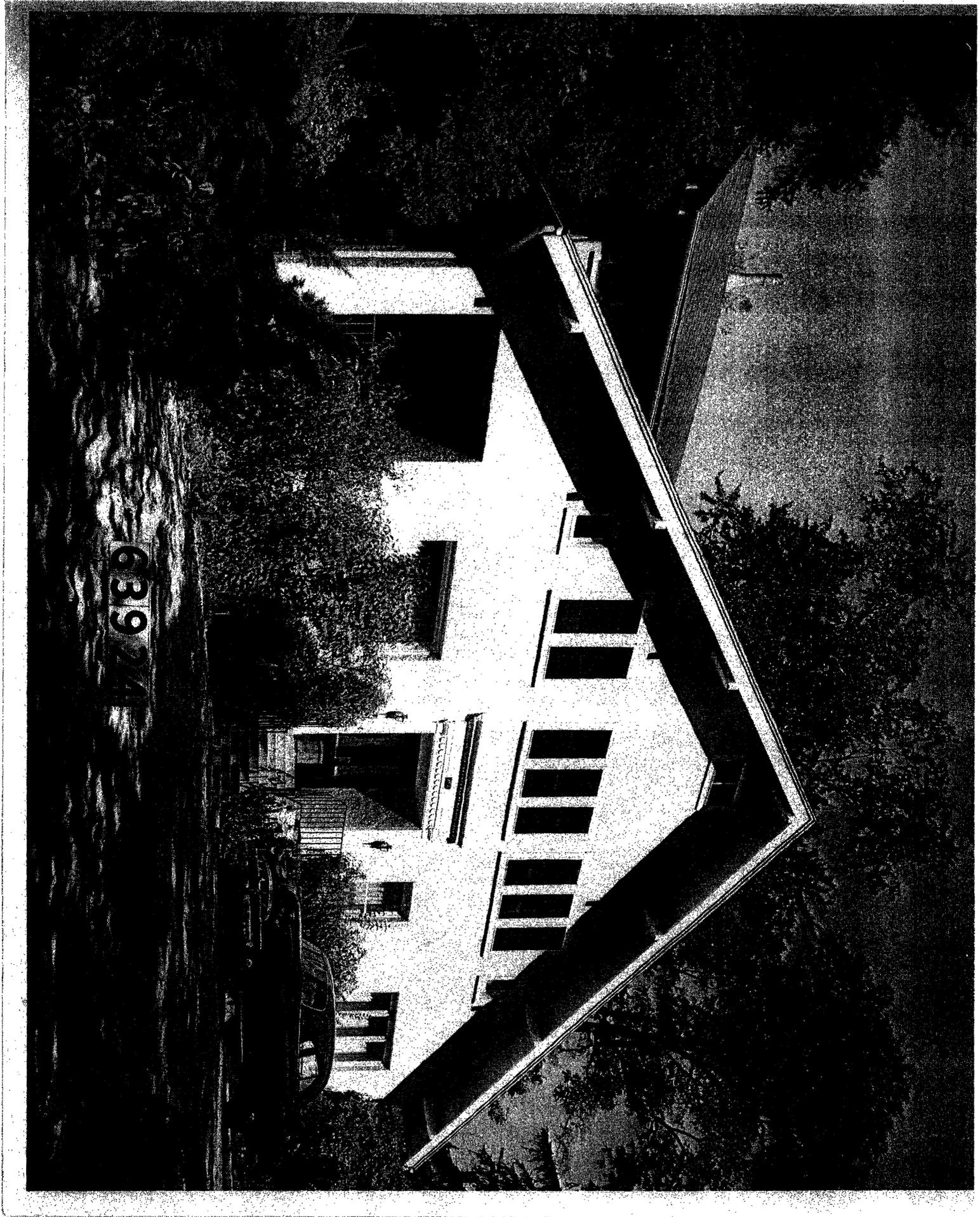
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Livingston, William and Annie, House, Holladay, Salt Lake County, UT

Utah Since Statehood. Vol. 2. Chicago-Salt Lake: S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1919.



Tax Photo c. mid 1950s?
William & Annie Livingston House
Holladay, Salt Lake Co., UT

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Livingston, William and Annie, House, Holladay, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. William and Annie LIVINGSTON House
2. Holladay, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: J. Cory Jensen
4. Date: August 2002
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. West elevation of building showing landscape. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 2:

6. West elevations of building. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 3:

6. South & west elevations of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 4:

6. North & east elevations of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 5:

6. Restored buffet, building interior. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 6:

6. Front room, building interior. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 7:

6. Front room, building interior. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 8:

6. Detail of restored mantle piece. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 9:

6. Detail of staircase. Camera facing northeast.