

PH0673901

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED MAY 1 1979
DATE ENTERED JUL 26 1979

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

ROWLAND HALL-ST. MARK'S SCHOOL

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

205 1st Avenue

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

02

STATE

Utah

CODE
049

COUNTY
Salt Lake

CODE
035

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Rowland Hall-St. Mark's School

STREET & NUMBER

205 First Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Salt Lake City and County Building

STREET & NUMBER

2nd East at 4th South

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE
Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah Historic Sites Survey, Utah State Register

DATE

1972

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 type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" 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

Rowland Hall-St. Mark's School today occupies a block in the Avenues Historic District bounded by A and B Streets on the west and east, and by First and Second Avenues. They originally faced south, looking across lawns and tennis courts toward the Salt Lake Valley. A new classroom building along First Avenue now closes off the view and creates a partially enclosed "quadrangle" in the west half of the block. The east half of the block contains three mansions purchased by the school in the Twentieth Century for additional classroom space and faculty housing.

The first building of Rowland Hall was the Watt-Haskins home, one of the most impressive adobe houses in the Avenues. It was built as a two-story gable roofed structure about 1862 and enlarged in the Georgian style with a truncated-hip roof about 1871. After the house became the home of Rowland Hall in 1880, it was remodeled again. A new mansard-like double hip roof with large (south) front and side dormer windows was added to provide third floor dormitory space. The panelled wood cornice is decorated with paired brackets. Quoins accent the corners of the building. Windows are six-over-six pane double-hung units with wide, plain trim. A long one-story front porch with panelled cornice and square columns cover the front of the house. Inside, the first floor still has Nineteenth Century interiors, including a southwest front parlor, a central stair hall with linocrusta wainscoting and a carved banister, and a large east-side library with leaded glass front bookcases.

At the rear of the Watt-Haskins house are two large brick additions, containing dormitories and dining facilities, that triple the size of the original house. Built in the late Nineteenth Century they continue the dormered double hip roof and bracketted cornice of the house, but may be easily distinguished from it by the brick construction and narrower arched windows with corbelled drip molding.

To the east of the Watt-Haskins house, separated from it by the narrow chapel, is a large brick classroom building constructed in 1906. The building is a factory-like structure with a two-story rear section and three-story center section, both with flat roofs. The south front portion of the building is decorated in the Georgian Revival Style to echo the Watt-Haskins house, with a dormered roof, bracketted cornice, quoins, and six-over-six pane windows. The front center second story window has a semi-circular fanlight under a gable in the Georgian manner. There is a one-story front addition. Inside, the large second floor front library has a dramatic two-story height with a complex wood beamed ceiling.

The chapel between the Watt-Haskins house and the classroom building was conceived at the same time as the classroom structure but was not built until 1910. It is set back creating a small three-sided court yard that serves as the main entrance to the three buildings. The chapel building has a long gable roof with a bracketted cornice topped by a cross at the south (front)

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gable end. On the second floor is the sanctuary with its altar at the north end. The chapel interior has exposed wood roof trusses, small stained glass windows set high in the unplastered red brick walls, and dark wooden pews that step up parallel to the side walls. Natural lighting comes from a large leaded glass Gothic window with simple tracery at the south end of the chapel. The first story of the chapel contains classrooms and a hall connecting the Watt-Haskins houses with the 1910 classroom structure. The main entrance to the school, sheltered outside by a bracketted hood, opens onto the hall.

The three main buildings of Rowland Hall-St. Mark's School looked out over the Salt Lake Valley to the south until 1970. In that year a new classroom building was built along First Avenue on the south portion of George Watt's original half-block lot, creating a campus "quadrangle." The new building is a modern two-story brick structure by architects Snedaker Budd & Watt with blank walls, and windows set in the chamfered corners. The structure's shallow mansard roof and grey brick echo in modern form the original buildings of the school. An arched walkway through the center of the building creates a dramatic frame for the older structures to the north, and maintains a visual link with the valley to the south.

On the east half of the block along B Street are three mansions purchased by Rowland Hall and St. Mark's in 1922 and 1956 for use as classrooms and faculty housing. The homes are painted grey with white trim to match the buildings on the "quadrangle" to the west, but they remain separate from it, not integrated by any landscaping.

The Joseph Rawlins house, 231 First Avenue at the corner of B Street, was built in 1887 and purchased by Rowland Hall in 1922. It is a two-and-one-half story Italianate Style brick structure. It has a complex irregular plan with gable roofs and dormer windows. The southeast front entrance of the house is marked by a two-story rectangular tower. Next to the tower is a segmental brick bay window that extends through the roof of the house with a wooden dormer section. On the east (B Street) side of the house is a shorter segmental brick bay window, as well as two elaborate chimneys with corbelled brick work. A one-story southeast porch, now partially enclosed, has wooden ionic columns. The house has segmental arched second story windows and round-arched first story windows, and several corbelled brick belt corners.

The 1888 Joseph E. Caine Mansion at 67 B Street is notable for its unusual brick and stone decoration. It is made up of a small main hip-roofed section with two story north, south, and east gabled projecting bays, and a gabled one-and-one-half story rear wing. Around the edge of the roof is a corbelled brick parapet with a wooden cornice that has tiny pediments at the corners. At the peak of the gables the cornice rises into a single corble step above the ridge line of the roof with checkerboard pattern brickwork. Windows have stone and brick rim including a variety of corbelled drip molding.

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The Priscilla Paul Jennings Mansion, built about 1901 at 87 B Street on the corner of Second Avenue, shows influence of the Classical Revival Style popular at that time. It has a large hip roofed main section with two (east) front dormer windows. These are one south and two north gabled bays that contain chimneys. The gables have pediments with modillions, and are finished in stucco with decorative wood framing. A heavy cornice with modillions and dentil molding runs around the house. There is a recessed, enclosed second story northeast porch, and a one-story enclosed porch with decorative panes in the windows. The heavy, gabled front porch has a dentilled cornice with modillions and returns. It is supported by heavy round columns on posts with balustrades between. Next to the front porch is a one-story wooden front bay window.

The Caine and Jennings Mansions were purchased in 1956 when the St. Mark's boys school was reactivated requiring additional classrooms and faculty housing.

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Rowland Hall-St. Mark's School occupies a distinct niche in Utah's educational and religious history, and its significance as an institution has additional merit because of the individual architectural and historical interest of the buildings that comprise the campus.

Rowland Hall-St. Mark's has antecedents that make it one of the oldest established religious schools in Utah. The Episcopal Church has never been numerically strong in Utah, although it was among the first non-Mormon religious to assign clergymen in the area. Unlike the other Protestant churches, however, the Episcopal Church has never adopted a program of evangelizing the Mormons. Their school program was established to serve the needs of Episcopal communicants and of those seeking a superior college preparatory education for their children. By contrast, the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches established mission schools that subsidized the education of Mormon children. The intent, openly avowed, was to wean the children away from Mormonism. Episcopal educational and religious policy was to maintain a low profile in the Mormon/Gentile conflict, and to concentrate on providing education for the middle and upper classes.

Episcopal education commenced with the arrival of George Foote and Thomas W. Haskins, in May 1867. Taking over a Sunday School program from a departing Congregationalist minister, they moved on to create the St. Mark's Grammar School of Boys, which met in a bowling alley. This was followed by the St. Mark's School of Girls, which was operated independently for ten years. In 1880 an Episcopal lay woman, visiting in Salt Lake City, felt that there was a need for improved educational facilities, especially for girls growing up in mining camps and on ranches. So a boarding school for daughters of the nouveau riche entrepreneurs of Utah's mines and ranches was endowed and named for her husband, Benjamin Rowland.

For a time the two schools operated separately, with Rowland Hall being exclusively for boarders and St. Mark's School for Girls serving day students. Economy eventually determined that the two schools merge, and Rowland Hall continued on to serve both types of student. Its generous endowment also allowed it to flourish even during those difficult years when free public education became generally available throughout Utah in 1896, causing the demise of most religious schools. The St. Mark's School for boys did not survive this period, and was not re-established until 1956. The two schools have now been combined, and offer some of the finest private education in the state.

The Rowland Hall-St. Mark's Campus has four houses, a classroom section, a chapel and a new classroom building. The homes were originally built as single family residences and belonged to several prominent Utahns. The other buildings and numerous additions to the original home were built for the school.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

U.S.H.S. photograph collection, 979:21, pp. 9, 10.
 Rowland Hall, manuscript Collection, Utah State Historical Society
 Salt Lake City building permits, Utah State Historical Society.
 Daniel S. Tuttle, Reminiscences of a Missionary Bishop. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1906.
 Sanborn maps, 1898, 1911, University of Utah.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre.

QUADRANGLE NAME _____ QUADRANGLE SCALE _____

UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 2	4, 2, 5, 5, 6, 0	4, 5, 1, 3, 5, 4, 0	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

All of Plat D Block 16.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

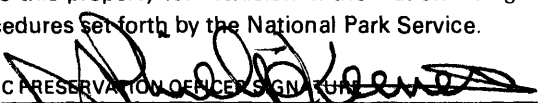
NAME / TITLE	Jessie Embry/Project Historian
ORGANIZATION	Utah State Historical Society
STREET & NUMBER	307 West 200 South, Suite 1000
CITY OR TOWN	Salt Lake City
DATE	January 1979
TELEPHONE	(801) 533-6017
STATE	Utah

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

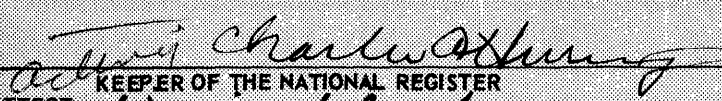
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER'S SIGNATURE 

TITLE J. Phillip Keene III, State Historic Preservation Officer


DATE 4-11-79

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

 DATE 7-26-79

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:  DATE 7-19-79

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

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George D. Wall-Thomas W. Haskins House

The original Rowland Hall was in a home that was built by George D. Watt. Watt, a Mormon convert from England, came to Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1842. Just before the Mormons were driven out of this area, George was called on a mission to England. In 1850 he was released from his mission and he and his family came to Utah.

George worked for the Deseret News, the Mormon newspaper, after he came to Salt Lake City. He was hired by Brigham Young as a clerk and as a reporter for the Utah legislature in 1853. Watt also published a journal which included the speeches of the Mormon leaders. He continued to publish Journal of Discourses until 1868 when he left the office of Brigham Young. Watt also was one of the main promoters of the Deseret alphabet, a phonetic alphabet that was to help the immigrants learn English easier and the sencultural industry in Utah.

In 1868 Watt, who had been one of the strongholds in Young's office, left the employ of the church. He set up a mercantile business with Robert Sleater and William Ajax. According to family tradition, the store eventually went out of business because the Mormon leaders advised the church members not to patronage it because it had "gentile" business connections in Chicago.

In 1869 Watt became interested in the Godbeites, a group of Mormons who had broken off from the main body partially because of a dispute over the role that Brigham Young, a prophet, should play in temporal affairs. His interest in the Godbeites grew and by 1874 he was a member of that group.

This house was built in approximately 1862 on some property that Watt had received from Brigham Young. During that year Watt was working in Young's office and he received credit for some carpentry work and some lime from the church. He was probably building this adobe house then with these materials. Watt lived in this house until about 1869 or 1870 when he moved his family to Kaysville. Watt sold the home and property and by 1870 Warren Hussey, the banker who persuaded Bishop Tuttle to come to Utah, owned the house. He sold it in 1871 to Thomas W. Haskins, one of the Episcopal missionaries.

Thomas might have lived in this house for about the next three years. According to Tuttle, Haskins had been living in the rectory while Tuttle was in Montana and Idaho. When he returned to Salt Lake in 1871 Haskins moved so Tuttle could have the house, but Tuttle does not say where Haskins lived. During the period that Haskins lived here he was the principal of the St. Mark's School which met at the nearby St. Mark's Church. For a while he was the chaplain at Fort Douglas. In about 1873 he left Salt Lake and by 1891 he was in Los Angeles.

Haskins probably maintained the George D. Watt House, but he enlarged it. To increase the floor space, he removed the gable roof and added a section on to the rear of the house. He then put a truncated roof on the house. According to the photographs at the Utah State Historical Society, this change took place in about 1871 when Haskins acquired the property.

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In 1880 Reverend Kirby received title for the property on behalf of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Rowland. The title was then put in the name of Bishop Tuttle. The property is now in the name of the school but if for any reason the school is closed, the property would be returned to the Episcopal diocese of Utah.

The George D. Watt-Thomas W. Haskins House was the original home of Rowland Hall. It was used for classes and for boarding the teachers and students. Since 1870 the school has made several additions to the house including opening up the top of the house for a third floor and the addition of two brick sections to the rear of the house. These sections are the same height as the adobe house and the entire building is painted the same color so the brick sections blend in with the adobe house.

Classroom Section and Chapel

There was constantly a need for more rooms for the school. The school officials made several plans to build on the block but they were never carried out because there were no funds available. In 1900 Felix Brunot, a man from Philadelphia, donated \$35,000 to the school. With the new funds, Bishop Abiel Leonard hired an architect, Theodore Davis Beal, to design a new school house. Beal made plans to add a chapel and a classroom building on the original house and by 1906 the plans were ready. Beal suggested that the \$35,000 was not enough to finish the work and that the classroom building be completed first.

A three-story brick and frame building that appears on the 1898 Sanborn map was probably torn down in 1906 to build the new classroom. The cornerstone of the new school was dedicated on October 17, 1906, by the new bishop, F. S. Spalding. The new building increased the space at the school but left the church school with an enormous debt. In 1909 the school sent out an appeal for money to overcome the debt and to help construct the chapel.

The appeal for money was successful and provided enough funds to build the chapel. In 1910 Bishop Spalding signed an agreement with David R. Smith and George A. Smith of Smith Brothers to build the chapel. The chapel was completed that year and a pipe organ was added in 1911.

Since 1910 several additions have been made to the rear of the classroom building. Since the additions are to the rear and are painted the same color as the 1906 building, they do not detract from the historic character of the building.

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Joseph L. Rawlins House

The Joseph Rawlins House was built in 1887. Rawlins, the original owner, is significant in Utah politics. An attorney, he helped form the Democratic party in 1894. In 1893 he was a delegate to Congress and was instrumental in legislation passed to return Mormon property to the L.D.S. Church and to enable Utah to be admitted to the Union. Rawlins was also one of the first senators to the United States Congress from Utah. He held that office from 1877 to 1903. Rawlins lived here until 1907. Rowland Hall bought this house in 1922 for additional classroom space.

Joseph E. Caine House

This house was built in 1888 for Joseph E. Caine. Caine was prominent in Salt Lake businesses. He was manager of the Caine and Hooper Company, an insurance company. Sidney E. Hooper was president and Caine's father, John T. Caine, was vice-president of the company. Joseph resigned that position to become a cashier at Utah Savings and Commercial Bank. He later became the secretary and manager of the Commercial Club in Salt Lake. In 1913 he moved to Oakland where he was secretary of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce. When St. Mark's School was opened again in 1956, the Episcopal Church bought this house for additional classroom space.

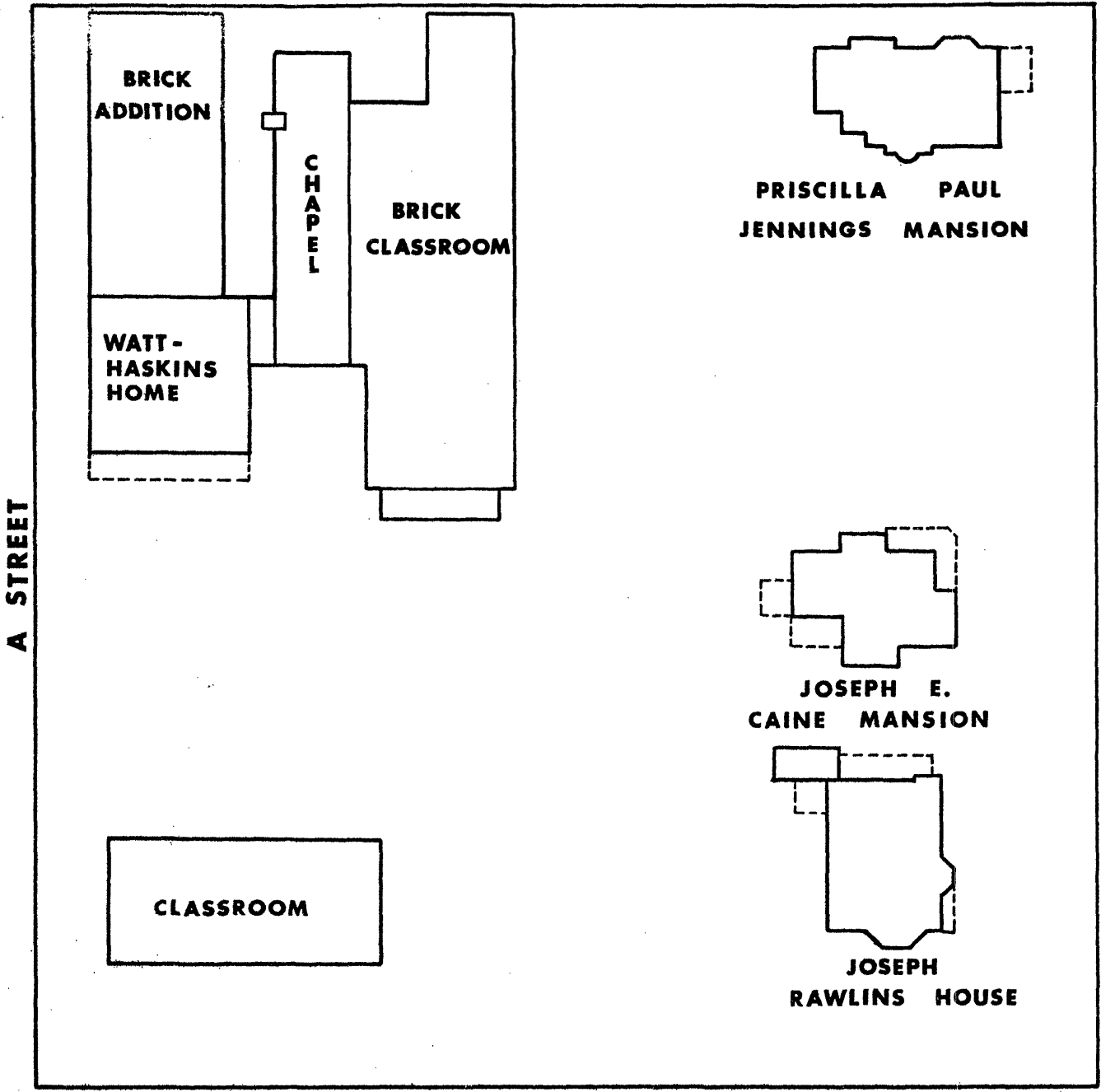
Priscilla Paul Jennings House

Priscilla Paul Jennings, the second wife of William Jennings, was the original owner of this house. William Jennings owned a meat market and then expanded into the mercantile business in Salt Lake. In 1869 he built the Eagle Emporium and he was instrumental in the founding of Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution, the leading Mormon business in Salt Lake City. He was elected mayor of Salt Lake City in 1882. He died in 1886. Jennings built the Devereaux Mansion. For many years it was the social entertainment center of Salt Lake. William and Priscilla entertained the dignitaries that came through Salt Lake City in that house.

Priscilla had the house built about fourteen years after William's death. She lived here until she died in 1918. Priscilla was active in the Mormon Church. She served on the Relief Society general board, the governing body for the LDS Church's women's organization.

In 1956 the house was sold to Rowland Hall. Since then it has been used as a home for school officials and classrooms.

2nd AVE.



1st AVE.



ROWLAND HALL
ST. MARK'S SCHOOL