

**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

For HCARS use only

received

JUN 8 1983

date entered

**1. Name**

historic Meyer, Frederick A. E., House

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number 929 East 200 South \_\_\_\_\_ not for publication

city, town Salt Lake City \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ congressional district

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

**4. Owner of Property**

name C. R. Stark c/o Wasudak Investment Corporation

street & number 929 East 200 South

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 400 South State Street

city, town Salt Lake City \_\_\_\_\_ state Utah

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Salt Lake City Central/  
Southern Survey

has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1982 \_\_\_\_\_ federal \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_ county  local

depository for survey records Salt Lake City Planning Department

city, town Salt Lake City \_\_\_\_\_ state Utah

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input 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 Meyer House is an outstanding example of the Italianate style in Utah. It incorporates all of the characteristic elements of the style which include: rectangular massing and side hall plan; low hip roof with overhanging eaves; a wide cornice decorated with both paired and single wooden brackets; a projecting bay window; long, narrow windows; and the classical detailing of the porch over the main entrance, over the windows and projecting bay, and at the corners of the building.

the first in 1873, and the second by 1898.

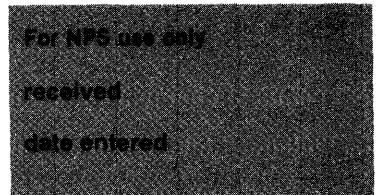
This house appears to have been built in two sections. The large two story main block, and its 1 1/2 story side wing make up the original house. The main block is a rectangular form two stories high and one room deep. It has a low hip roof with overhanging eaves. Although the facade is not symmetrical, the arrangement of openings is balanced. Openings consist of a three part bay and a set of double doors capped with a small porch on the first floor, and a pair of long narrow windows over the bay and a single window of the same type over the door on the second story. Classical elements which highlight this section include a wide cornice with both paired and single brackets under the eaves, a bracketed cornice over the projecting bay and on the front porch, bracketed window caps, and the Corinthian columns of the porch. The door is located to the side of center indicating the existence of a side hall plan.

The 1 1/2 story side wing has a gable roof, a projecting dormer with a steeply pitched roof, lacey jigsaw cut ornament on the porch piers, and a bellcast roof on the porch and the east bay. There are long narrow double hung sash first floor windows which vary slightly in size from those of the main block. The second story window has a semicircular upper sash. The moldings of the wing are much simpler than those on the west half of the house. The three dimensional bracketed window caps of the second story windows of the original block were omitted in favor of a simple, flat type of window surround. The porch which spans the wing is probably not original, as is suggested by the way that it abuts the small entrance porch, and by the difference in proportion of the piers.

The two story extension which spans the rear of the house is a rectangular block with a truncated hip roof. Its siding is similar to that of the rest of the house, but the line of juncture with the gable roof of the east wing, and the difference in proportion and ornamentation of the windows suggest that this part of the house was added some time after the original house was built. It was built, however, by 1898 when the house appears as one complete unit on the Sanborn-Paris Insurance maps. It has a grouping of three windows on the second story of the east and west sides, each of which has a projecting lower sill supported on brackets, and a panel of flat jigsaw ornamentation above it. A three part bay was added to the west wall of this section within the historic period, and complements the rest of the house. There are simple double hung windows on the east wall. Roof cresting is visible on the facade, running across two thirds of the roof ridge of the east wing and continues along the roof ridge of the rear extension. It, therefore, serves to tie those two sections of the house together.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet |

Item number 6

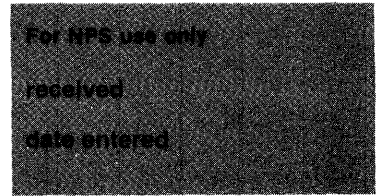
Page 2

Representation in Existing Surveys

title: Historic American Building Survey	elegible?	no
date: 1968		
depository of records: Utah Heritage Foundation		federal
city/town: Salt Lake City	state:	Utah

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 2

Item number 7

Page 2

The one story addition to the northeast corner was made after October 7, 1892 at which time a building permit was acquired for a one story three room addition. H. H. Anderson is listed as the architect, and "Dean" is listed as the builder.<sup>1</sup> The addition has a gable roof and siding that matches that on the rest of the house. It has three round arch multipaned glass doors on the north side and houses the kitchen and a multipurpose room. This section lacks the monumental character of the rest of the house, but because it was built of the same material it does not affect the original integrity of the house.

The Meyer House, although built in several sections, today looks much as it did in 1898. No major alterations have been made to the exterior of the building since that time. It has recently been rehabilitated and repainted which will serve to preserve its original integrity.

Notes

<sup>1</sup>Salt Lake City Building Permits, October 7, 1892, Utah State Historical Society Library.

## 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input 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** ca. 1873      **Builder/Architect** Orig. Hse-unknown      Addition-Dean/H. H. Anderson

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Frederick Meyer House, built in 1873, is significant as one of the best examples of the Italianate architectural style in Utah architecture, and as the best example of one of three major house types used to express this important nineteenth century style. Utah's Italianate, following a national trend for such houses, is found in three distinct forms: the large cross-wing house; the two story side passageway box; and the one story cottage. The Meyer House is the best example of the two story box type, and is one of only two frame examples of the type in Salt Lake City. The other is the Jonathan C. and Eliza K. Royle House, 635 East 100 South, listed in the National Register, 1983. Frederick Meyer, a Mormon convert from Germany, was a salesman and eventually manager in the ZCMI clothing department. The Italianate style was made popular in the United States primarily by house pattern books, and became a common stylistic choice in Utah by the 1870s.<sup>1</sup> There was great variation in the local expression of the style. Some houses, like the Albert Kelly House, 418 South 200 West, were simplified versions built for popular consumption in which only the basic form and the brackets on the cornice betray an Italianate aesthetic. At the other end of the spectrum is the Meyer House which displays all of the Italianate elements associated with Utah's expression of the Italianate style. It includes the box form and side hall plan; the low hip roof with overhanging eaves; the wide cornice decorated with both paired and single wooden brackets; the projecting bays; the long, narrow double hung sash windows; and the classical detailing of the porch over the main entrance, of the window headers, of the projecting bay, and of the corners of the building. Of eight documented extant examples of the Italianate, two story box type house in Utah, the Meyer House is one of the oldest, and is the most architecturally distinctive, a fact borne out by its recording in 1968 by the Historic American Building Survey. It is one of three such Italianate houses which is eligible for nomination to the National Register.<sup>2</sup> The William Morrow House, 390 Quince Street, the oldest example of the type, was listed in the National Register in 1982 as part of the Capitol Hill Historic District, Salt Lake City. Other Utah examples of the Italianate style listed in the National Register include: the Charles R. Savage House, 80 D Street (cross-wing type), and the Howe C. Wallace House, 474 Second Avenue (cottage type), in the Avenues Historic District, Salt Lake City; the Lewis S. Hills House, 126 South 200 West (cross-wing type), Salt Lake City; and the David McDonald House, 4659 Highland Drive (cross-wing type), Salt Lake City.

Frederick A. Eugelbert Meyer and his wife, Emelia C. Hannibal Meyer, had this two story, Italianate house built about 1873 and moved here from 51 East Temple (Main) Street. Frederick was a salesman in the Z.C.M.I. clothing department, where he had started working the previous year and where he continued to work until his retirement in 1909, serving as manager of that department from 1891 on.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Salt Lake City Building Permits. Utah State Historical Society Library.  
 A/P Associates Planning and Research, Salt Lake City Arch. and Historical Survey, Central/  
 Southern Survey Area. Salt Lake City, 1983.  
 Deseret News, 1981.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acres of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Fort Douglas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A 

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4	2	7	1	1	0
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4	5	1	2	8	6	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

B 

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 Zone Easting Northing

C 

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D 

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H 

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**Verbal boundary description and justification** Commencing 47.29 feet West of the Southeast corner of Lot 2 Block 56 Plat B Salt Lake City Survey; West 54.71 feet; North 10 rods; East 54.71 feet; North 10 rods; East 54.71 feet; South 10 rods to beginning.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deborah R. Temme/Architectural Historian & Roger V. Roper/Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date March 1983

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone 801-533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah

## 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

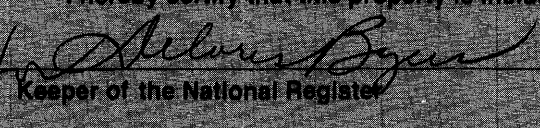
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date 5-25-83

For HCRS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register  Keeper of the National Register	Entered in the National Register date <u>7/7/83</u>
Attest: Chief of Registration	date

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For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet **3**

Item number **8**

Page **2**

Born in Schleswig, Germany on June 23, 1849, he came to Utah in 1862 with his mother and sister, all converts to Mormonism. As a young man he fought in Indian battles in Sanpete County, for which he received a medal of recognition for his service from the territorial government. Frederick served a foreign mission for the LDS Church from 1878 to 1880.

Mrs. Meyer, born in 1846, came to Utah with her family, also converts to the LDS Church, in 1853. She and her husband raised their six children in this house. Frederick lived in this house until his death in 1915, and Emelia lived here until just months before her death in 1918.

Emma Ramsy Morris and her husband, George Q. Morris, bought the house in 1918 and lived here until about 1929, when they moved into the Belvedere Apartments on State Street. Mrs. Morris, prior to her marriage, was an internationally known soprano who had made her debut at the Berlin Opera House with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra. She also had performed for Kaiser Wilhelm in the Imperial Palace and for President Theodore Roosevelt in the Mormon Tabernacle Choir.<sup>3</sup> She taught music lessons for a time in this house while living here.

George Q. Morris was the son of Elias Morris, founder of Elias Morris & Sons, stone and construction materials suppliers. That company, founded in 1860, is still in operation today. George became president of Elias Morris & Sons, and many years later, served as an a member of the Council of the Twelve of the LDS Church for seven years until his death in 1962.

In 1936 Clyde R. and Emma Stark bought the house. Clyde, a salesman, lived here until his death in 1981. Walter Wendelboth of Wasudak Investment Corporation is currently in the process of buying and restoring the house.

Notes

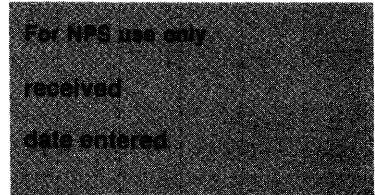
<sup>1</sup>A/P Associates Planning and Research, Salt Lake City Architectural and Historical Survey, Central/Southern Survey Area, (Salt Lake City, 1983), p. 146.

<sup>2</sup>Following is a list of the eight two story box type Italianate houses in Utah. Their present status with regards to the National Register is indicated.

1. William Morrow House, 390 Quince Street, Salt Lake City, part of the Capitol Hill Historic District, Salt Lake City, listed 1982.
2. Jonathan C. and Eliza K. Royle House, 635 East 100 South, Salt Lake City, listed in the National Register, 1982.
3. Frederick A. E. Meyer House, 929 East 200 South, Salt Lake City, to be nominated to the National Register, 1983.

**United States Department of the Interior  
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**National Register of Historic Places  
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Continuation sheet 4

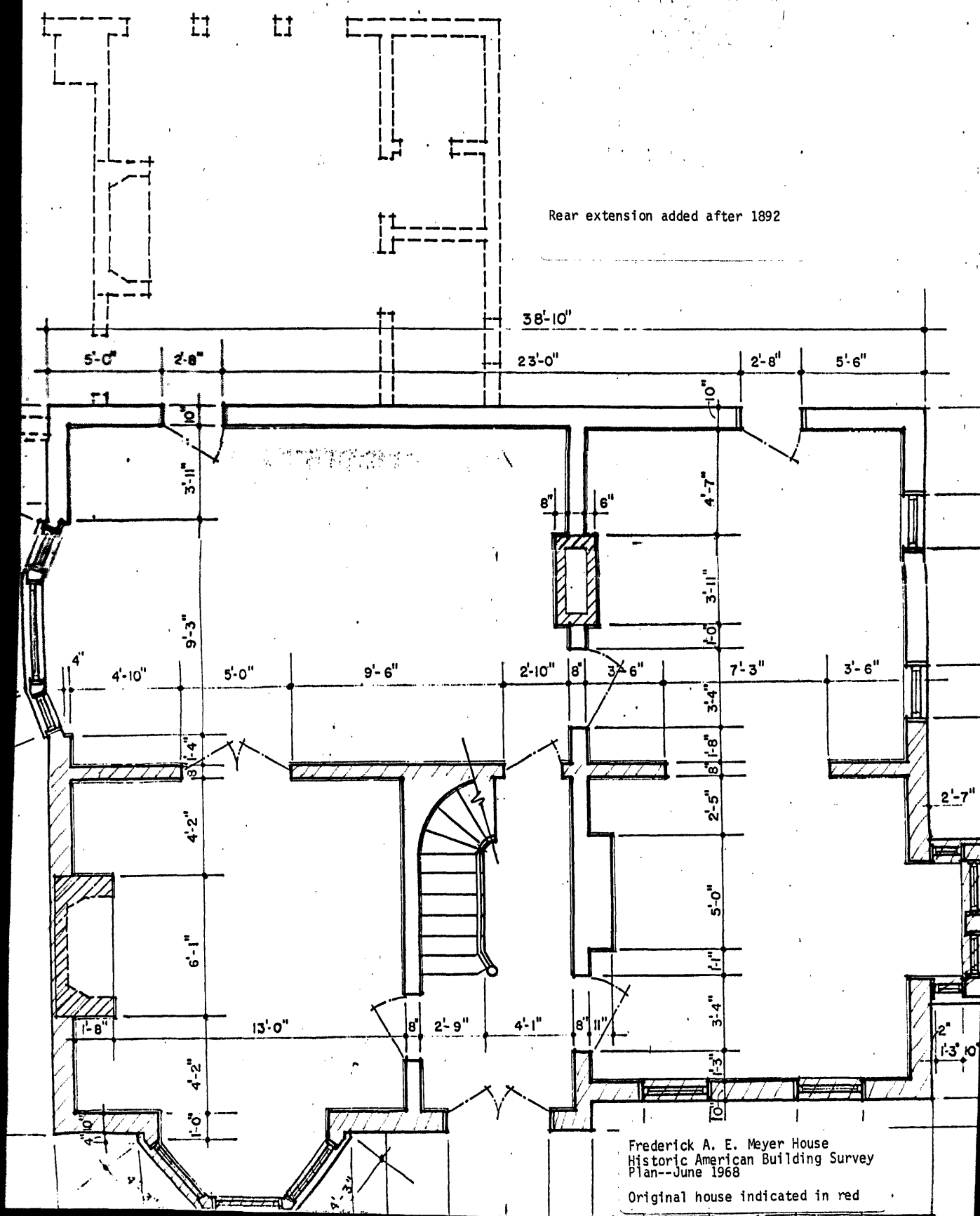
Item number 8

Page 3

4. Albert H. Kelly House, 418 South 200 West, Salt Lake City, to be nominated to the National Register, 1983.
5. Charles R. Snelgrove House, 744 South West Temple, Salt Lake City, to be nominated to the National Register, 1983.
6. George Q. Cannon House, 1400 South 1000 West, Salt Lake City, altered, not eligible for nomination to the National Register.
7. 1500 South 1000 West, Salt Lake City, altered, not eligible for nomination to the National Register.
8. 1134 West Indiana Street, Salt Lake City, altered, not eligible for nomination to the National Register.

<sup>3</sup>Deseret News, August 12, 1981, p. 1B.





Rear extension added after 1892

Frederick A. E. Meyer House  
 Historic American Building Survey  
 Plan--June 1968  
 Original house indicated in red