Form No. 10-300 REV. (9/77)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Salt Lake City,

RECEIVED

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Utah

SEE II	NSTRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW T</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES (S
NAME				
HISTORIC				
	Y'S EGYPTIAN THEAT	RE		
AND/OR COMMON				
	TIAN THEATRE			
LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER	Washington Rlyd			
CITY, TOWN	Washington Blvd.		NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	RICT
Ogdei	n	VICINITY OF	II	
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Utah		49	Weber	057
CLASSIFIC	ATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	_Xoccupied	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	_Хвотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDEN
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	XENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	X_YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
OWNER OF	PROPERTY			
NAME				
	Edith S. Broadben	it .		
STREET & NUMBER				
and the state of t	2635 St. Mary's W	lay		
CITY, TOWN	Ca14 Ia1- C:4-	WIGHTY OF	STATE	
I O O A FIX O N	Salt Lake City —	VICINITY OF	Utah	
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	APTION		
COURTHOUSE,				
REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	Weber County,	Ogden City Muni	cipal Building	
STREET & NUMBER	D 0 D 0600		_	
CITY, TOWN	P.O. Box 9699,	Washington Blv	d. STATE	
CITY, TOWN	Ogden		-	4.00
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Utah H	Historic Sites Survey			
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DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS	Ilhah Chaka III ayaa	and Conjuta		
CITY TOWN	<u> Utah State Histori</u>	car Society	STATE	

X.FAIR

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

EXCELLENT	
GOOD	

__DETERIORATED
__RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

__UNALTERED
XALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE
__MOVED DATE_____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Peery's Egyptian Theatre continues as a movie theatre. The building is two and a half stories tall; three vertical divisions in the facade are separated by bundled shafts. The street level facade has been remodelled. The central bay includes the box office and theatre entrance, in marble and aluminum framed glass. The main entrance is a series of six fully glazed, single leaf, one panel aluminum doors with plain aluminum surround and flush, light transom panels. The right and left bays house See's Candies (a white enamel facade) and Nick Pepe Mens Wear (a brown brick facade). A modern metal marquee projects over the sidewalk between the first and second story.

Above the marquee, the facade is the original polychromatic terra cotta tile. Its flat surfaces are imitative of smooth faced, coursed ashlar with a stretcher bond. Each bay contains a second story set of three metal windows with flat openings without headers. The larger central windows of each set are sided by figure sculpture of window height. The central window is a single fixed light with a tripartite transom. The side windows are double casement with divided transoms above with simulated ashlar surrounds.

The four decorated bundled shafts (two separating the bays and two on each end of the facade) rise to the top of the second story windows where enriched lotus flower capitals are topped by an undersized enriched abacus. The shouldered arch between the columns outlines a decorative vulture and sun disk symbol and volutes. The simulated smooth-faced, coursed ashlar architrave is topped with a roll-like molding. Sculpted Egyptian ornamentation is located above the columns on the enriched frieze. A cavetto cornice is faced with a smooth simulated ashlar fascia with a rope-like crown molding at the top.

The facade has a flared shed roof of tile with two 'massive sculptured figures which . . , represent kings and dieties which were worshipped by the people of the early Pharoahs.'' Each giant stone god cradled a bowl in crossed legs, from which wisped clouds of lighted steam. 2

The rear of the building exposes the main structural element, reinforced concrete, which is treated to simulate smooth, massive coursed stonework. All exterior and interior windows and doors are metal.

The first floor facade has had several alterations. The original cement reinforced marquee was faced with poly-chromatic terra cotta tile and had elaborate ornamented panels "one of which represents a sunrise . . ."³, which may exist under the present marble veneer. The original steel doors were removed during a later remodeling but the entrance location is unchanged.

The facades of the store bays were originally fixed bay display windows with entrances between them. These windows had flat openings, plain surrouds and metal slipsills

The entrance to the second story store was located on the south end of the facade and made the adjacent display windows small in comparison to the north bay. A 1974 photo shows the removal of the second story store entrance and the covering of the street level portion of the southern column (See's Candies remodeling). The only remaining access to the second story store is via the projection room.

A one story, rectangular heating plant originally existed west of the theatre. They were separated at street level by the alley but the two rear exits tunneled under the alley and came up through the boiler building, exiting in the alley. This building matched the Egyptian motif and had an 85 foot Egyptian smoke stack with a bell shaped cap. The total length of the theatre was reported to be 255 feet. This established the western wall of the boiler building. The boiler was two stories high, going from basement level to the first floor. The site of the furnace building was acquired by Homer and Klomp, Inc. August 3, 1964 and is now a parking lot. The rear exits presently open directly to the alley.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Most of the elaborate ornamentation and painted and sculptured scenes in the interior have been painted over, in many instances a bland solid color. Where ornamentation is absent, the plastered interior walls imitate smooth, massive, coursed stonework. An early account stated that "the lower walls are finished and panelled in oil painted colors with gold paint predominating Egyptian gods and goddesses and ancient Roman and Egyptian figures are in evidence throughout the inside walls, in the frieze, over the stage and are right in harmony with the exterior.

The auditorium was built to represent a temple court with a "dome ceiling decorated to represent a desert sky." The ceiling is painted dark blue but modern direct lights were added in 1961. The system of small electric lights, which once could "produce the effects of night, golden sunsets, the silver light of dawn or moonlight" is in disrepair. A cloud machine, mounted in the center of the interior, flashed clouds across the sky. These special effects would follow the mood of an organ song such as "I've Been Waiting for the Sunrise". 9

The auditorium walls are "theatre pink" with acoustical tile added in 1961. Egyptian paintings have been covered over. The original balconies, covered with canopies stretched over spears, (one of which housed an unusual theater instrument, a piano) are blocked in.

The proscenium is completely covered by a large pink theater curtain. Its original elaborate treatment of the Egyptian hieroglyphics and figures, "noted for their color, authenticity and striking arrangement" remains partially undisturbed.

Statuary, matching the existing roof statuary, were located on either side of the stage; they also produced lighted steam. The date of their removal is unknown. The elaborate organ grill is located across the top of the proscenium, hiding the organ chambers. The figure of an Egyptian goddess remains only partially visible above the theatre screen. Four lath and plaster pillars originally flanked the proscenium area. The outer two pillars remain, the base of one partially eliminated in a remodelling of the exits.

On June 17, 1953, cinemascope was introduced and a wider screen was installed. The two pillars flanking the stage were removed. In 1961 the present (larger) cinemascope screen was added in front of the orchestra pit, eliminating some seating. At this time seating was redone. A new concrete floor was poured over the old and seats reduced from 1200 to 800.13

The pipes of original Wurlitzer Hope-Jones pipe organ were removed in the late 1950's to their present location in the Organ Loft, Salt Lake City. The location of the console is unknown. A ten rank organ with two manuals, it contains percussion effects "such as harps, chimes, xylophones, glockenspiels, vibrating bells, sleigh bells, drums; it produces also the music of a full symphony orchestra". Two of the ranks were located in the second floor echo chamber. With the organ, "the divinest of the arts has been welded to the universal language of the silver sheet, a musical counterpart mooded to and paralleling the drama's theme." 15

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The large projection room was well equipped. A system of steel doors were designed to close in case of fire (early film was highly flammable). Although the electrical system is outdated, many of the impressive lighting and special effects controls still function.

Although Peery's Egyptian Theatre has been modernized several times, the building is largely intact. The removal of the boiler building has not been dated. The last major remodeling was in 1961 (new screen, paint, accoustical tile, ceiling lights, and seats). Much of the integrity of the street level facade appears to remain under the modernization attempts. The building is extremely well built and in excellent structural condition, but in need of a new roof.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION	
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE	
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE	
_1600-1699	X_architecture	EDUCATION	MILITARY	Xsocial/humanitarian	
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	XTHEATER	
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900-	X_communications	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		INVENTION			
SPECIFIC DATES 1924 BUILDER/ARCHITECT F. Berne/Hodgson and McClenahan				on and McClenahan	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1924 Mayor P. F. Kirkendall said that Peery's Egyptian Theatre was "the first step toward a city beautiful." It is Utah's only intact Egyptian Revival building and probably the best example of the style ever built in Utah. It was designed to produce a show rather than just showing a movie. It was designed by the architects Hodgson and McClenahan, and the contractor was F. Berne of Ogden (see attached list of subcontractors). The theatre was built during the 1920's building boom in Ogden by Harmon and Louis Peery, sons of D. H. Peery.

The impact on the Ogden community was recorded by the Ogden Standard Examiner Newspaper on July 2, 1924, in an eight page section including the front page: "there is not a finer or more complete theatre of its kind. . . . in the entire West . . . the finished word in modern photoplay houses." In 1924 the Egyptian was classified as a demonstration theatre which assured Ogden of several world's premiere productions and a rating equal to New York, Chicago, Salt Lake City and Lost Angeles. Though it has been through a long period of decline, the downtown traffic generated by the new in-town mall may make feasible the hopes of the owners to restore the theatre.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

SEE ATTACHED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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10 GEOGRAP	HICAL DATA					
	MINATED PROPERTY less t	han 1				
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FOOTNOTES

- 1. Peery's Egyptian Theatre, (grand opening pamphlet), Chimes Press, Ogden and Los Angeles, n.d. (July 3, 1924).
- ²·Van Summerill, ''Peery's Egyptian Theatre'', <u>Journal of the Theatre Historical</u> Society, 6:4 (1974), p. 10.
- ³."Ogden's Magnificent New Theater Shrine of Beauty Dedicated to the Best in Art", Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 1.
- 4. Peery's Egyptian Theatre, p. 2.
- ⁵."Commencing Today", Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 3.
- ⁶. Peery's Egyptian Theatre, p. 2.
- ⁷·Van Summerill, interview, November 1977.
- ⁸ Peery's Egyptian Theatre, p. 4.
- ⁹·Ted Kirkmeyer, interview, December 4, 1977.
- 10. Summerill interview.
- 11. "Beauty Marks Fine Interior", Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 5.
- 12. Summerill, "Peery's Egyptian Theatre", p. 10.
- 13. Summerill interview.
- ¹⁴ Peery's Egyptian Theatre, p. 5.
- 15."Ogden's Magnificent New Theatre Shrine of Beauty Dedicated to Best in the Art", Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 1.
- 16."Peery Family Thanked for Pride and Confidence in City as Theatre is Opened", Ogden Standard Examiner, July 4, 1924, p. 1.

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Footnotes - continued

17."Cry Room, Where Mothers with Cross Babes can See Show One Peery Feature", Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 1.

18. "Peery's Egyptian to Show Paramount Films at Same Time as Leading Cities", Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 1.

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"Beauty Marks Fine Interior," The Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p.1.

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Chamberland, Jim, (employed by Hodgson and McClenahan, architects), interview, Ogden, Utah, November 1977.

"Commencing Today", The Ogden Standard Examiner, July 9, 1924.

"Culley Store No. 2 to Open," The Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 1.

"Cry Room, Where Mothers with Cross Babes can See Show One Peery Feature," The Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 1.

"R.M. Hoggan to Open Store," The Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 1.

King, Bill, (descendant of D.H. Peery), interview, Ogden, Utah, November 1977.

Kirkmeyer, Ted, (manager of Fox Intermountain Theatres 1940-56), interview, December 4, 1977.

'Movie Machine is Fire-Proof', The Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 2.

Ogden's magnificent New Theatre Shrine of Beauty Dedicated to Best in Art", The Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 1.

Peery's Egyptian Theatre, (grand opening pamphlet), Chimes Press, Ogden and Los Angeles, July 3, 1924.

"Peery's Egyptian to Show Paramount Films at Same Time as Leading Cities," The Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 1.

''Peery's Egyptian Theatre Grand Opening Thursday Eve, July 3, 8 O'Clock'', The Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 8.

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"Peery Family Thanked for Pride and Confidence in City as Theatre is Opened", The Ogden Standard Examiner, Friday evening, July 4, 1924, p. 1.

"Players Look Natural in All Color Film", <u>The Ogden Standard Examiner</u>, July 2, 1924, p. 4.

Summerill, Van, "Peery's Egyptian Theatre", The Journal of the Theatre Historical Society, Vol. 6, No. 4 (Fourth Quarter, 1974), pp. 10-11.

"Theatre to Be Cool Inside", The Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 1.

"Theatre Built in Fast Time," The Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 1.

"Two Architects Study Egypt," The Ogden Standard Examiner, July 2, 1924, p. 4.