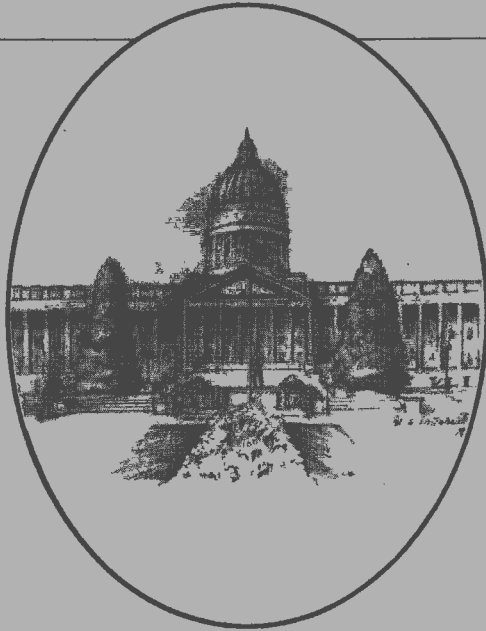




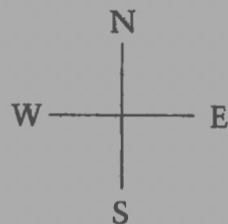
Historic Buildings On Capitol Hill

SALT LAKE CITY





A tour of Capitol Hill is easily made by car, but perhaps more enjoyable are two leisurely walks through this historic area. Begin the first at the Utah State Capitol (No. 1) and the second at No. 15 for a stroll through the picturesque Marmalade District.



INTRODUCTION

The Capitol Hill neighborhood adjoins the state's impressive stone Capitol Building which sits prominently upon the former Arsenal Hill, overlooking Salt Lake City from the north. Of all the city's neighborhoods, none is more diverse in landscape or architecture, nor more rich in history. In reality a collection of sub-neighborhoods, the Capitol Hill community includes the City Creek Historic District in the canyon on the east, the Marmalade Historic District to the west, the Wasatch Springs area to the north and the "Heber's Bench" area (named after Mormon leader, Heber C. Kimball) below the Capitol to the south. Each of these areas is unique and contributes to the heterogeneous quality of the neighborhood as a whole.

Even before the first company of Mormon Pioneers entered the Valley of the Great Salt Lake on July 24, 1847, a small party of advance scouts explored City Creek Canyon and, travelling through the heart of what 150 years later would be a lively urban neighborhood of 10,000 people, went north to discover the hot springs which were to become a major recreational center.

Within a short time this area, north of what was designated as Temple Block, became a favorite area for settlement. The hillsides began to fill with a scattering of one and two room log and adobe houses and dugouts. No dugouts remain, but there are still several small first-generation pioneer residences. Many have been stuccoed or remodelled, but the low-pitched roofs and small building proportions are clues to their antiquity.

For the first two decades vernacular and modified Greek Revival architecture dominated the landscape. After the railroad came to Utah in 1869, the influence of the Victorian Era was strongly felt. New homes were built and older homes remodelled exhibiting the picturesque, decorative qualities for which the late 19th century is known.

The turn of the century, with its mining and building booms, brought new wealth and architectural dispositions to Salt Lake City. Several extravagantly appointed mansions, of a scale unknown before or since on Capitol Hill, replaced an earlier generation of fine homes. Some of the mansions employed a newly revived formal, classical type of architecture. The paradigm of the new formalism was the neo-classical Capitol Building, itself, designed by architect Richard K. A. Kletting and begun in 1913. With the construction of this impressive structure and the filling up of nearly all of the remaining building lots in the area, the architectural development of the Capitol Hill neighborhood reached full maturity. Succeeding decades would see new buildings only when old ones were razed.

The people, too, came and departed in their appointed times. Today the populace of the Capitol Hill area is as diverse as its architecture. Sixth generation descendants of Mormon pioneer stock live side by side with descendants of third generation European working class families and newly arrived first generation Asian Americans. Still an attractive and vital living area, the Capitol Hill neighborhood continues to make, as well as remember, history. In 1980 it was nominated as an Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

UTAH STATE CAPITOL

No. 1



On April 18, 1913, Governor William Spry broke ground for the Utah State Capitol, saying, "We expect this building to be one which will be a joy as long as it might stand, and we propose to build it so that it shall stand through all time." It had taken 57 years to reach this point. Early pioneers had named Fillmore as their capital city, but, by 1856, it could be seen that burgeoning Salt Lake City should be the official seat of government. The new Capitol was completed in 1915 at a cost of \$2,739,529.

Legislators wanted the Capitol to reflect Utah as much as possible. Forty local architectural firms entered a design competition which was won by Richard K. A. Kletting, architect for the original Saltair Pavilion and many eloquent homes. Regional laborers were employed and indigenous materials were used when practical.

This building of Utah granite is one of the finest examples of Renaissance Revival style in the United States. A well-proportioned copper dome rises above an unadorned pediment and a colonnade of 24 Corinthian columns.

The 165-foot high interior rotunda is of Georgian marble. Utah history is dramatized in large canvasses and murals, and the dome ceiling is painted with seagulls in flight (Utah's state bird). The Gold Room, a magnificent reception hall decorated with native bird's eye marble, boasts chandeliers, chairs and a table adorned with gold leaf from Utah mines. The ground floor houses exhibits from Utah's 29 counties. Guided tours are available. National Register of Historic Places.

PIONEER MEMORIAL MUSEUM

300 North Main Street

No. 2



One of the West's most complete collections of authentic 19th century memorabilia is housed in the Pioneer Memorial Museum, built and maintained by the National Society of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. Completed in 1950, this stone building in Classical Revival style is a replica of the Old Salt Lake Theater.

Four floors of the museum and a two-story Carriage House contain displays of artifacts and craftsmanship left by Mormon pioneers in the period from 1847 until about 1900. Visitors are taken back in time when they view the authentically furnished Brigham Young Room, Heber C. Kimball Room and Brigham Young's opera box from the Old Salt Lake Theater. Display cases hold personal belongings and mementoes from other prominent Utah families, many of them former residents of homes still standing in the Capitol Hill District. One of the most lavish cases contains selections from the wardrobe of Utah's Silver Queen, Susanna Bransford Emery Holmes Delich Engalicheff. There is a replica of an old sugar factory, a pioneer kitchen, a typical parlor, a doctor's office and a bedroom. The elegant Old Salt Lake Theater curtain, painted with a scene entitled "Victorious Fleet", hangs in the atrium. In the basement is a military room, a blacksmith shop, a replica of the old ZCMI store and the original eagle, carved by Ralph Ramsey, that topped Eagle Gate.

The Carriage House, completed in 1973, has early transportation vehicles such as a steam-powered fire wagon, stage coach, a mule-drawn streetcar and Brigham Young's wagon.

ALFRED McCUNE HOME

200 North Main Street

No. 3



Alfred W. and Elizabeth McCune set out to plan a large bungalow that would be simple, comfortable and convenient, with "vast display, extravagant pretensions, stately or gorgeous effects not to be tolerated". To achieve this goal, they first financed a two-year American and European tour for architect S. C. Dallas to study styles and techniques. Then they cleared the hillside site of two houses, ordered roof tiles from Holland, shipped mahogany from San Domingo, oak from England and rare white satin-grained mahogany from South America. A broad mirror was imported from Germany in specially built railroad cars. Walls were hung with moiré silks, brocades, hand-embroidered wool tapestry and Russian leather. The result was this magnificent Gothic/East Asian style home, completed in 1901. Alfred stopped counting dollars when they reached the half-million mark. It is estimated that the home would cost eight to ten million dollars to duplicate today.

Alfred was born in Calcutta, India, and later immigrated with his family to a farm in Nephi, Utah. At age 21, he contracted to build portions of the Utah Southern Railroad, becoming one of the largest railroad contractors in the Rocky Mountain region. He became a partner of J. P. Morgan, William Hearst and F. Vanderbilt in the Peruvian Cero de Pasco mines.

In 1920, the McCunes presented their home to the LDS Church. It has housed the McCune School of Music, the Brigham Young University Salt Lake City Center and is now headquarters for Sweetwater Corporation. National Register.

KIMBALL-WHITNEY CEMETERY

c. 41 Gordon Place

No. 4



This small plot of consecrated ground marks the final resting place of Heber C. Kimball, First Counselor for LDS President Brigham Young. A large central monument commemorates the grave. A charming stone wall and iron fence contain the burial ground.

Kimball was born in Vermont and moved to New York when he was 21 to establish a pottery with his brother. It was there he converted to the LDS Church. In 1847, he joined Brigham Young on his trek to the Salt Lake Valley, where he later received a large tract of land north of Temple Square to construct a home and mills.

Newell K. Whitney came to Utah in 1848 as the Second Presiding Bishop. Shortly after his arrival, he and Kimball dedicated this private cemetery. Whitney's wife, Ann, was the first to be buried here. Thirty-three Kimballs, thirteen Whitneys and ten others are reported to have been interred on the grounds before the site was closed in 1889. Descendants of Kimball maintained the site until it was taken over by the LDS Church. It is believed that many of the graves have been transferred.

It is interesting to note the Dutch Colonial architecture of the two duplexes east of the cemetery. Constructed in 1909-1910, they feature gambrel roofs faced with patterned wood siding and gabled front porches flanked by Doric columns. The windows are trimmed with sandstone sills and lintels and contain diamond pane transoms. A dentil belt course of corbelled bricks circles the upper buildings.

DOUGALL HOME

145 North State Street
No. 5

BAILEY HOME

163 North State Street



A decorative highlight of this Victorian Eclectic home built for William B. Dougall is the prominent exterior wood trim. Featured is an elaborate swan's neck pediment and carving on the front dormer window and a gable with modillions, dentil molding and an oval window. Transoms in the large bay window under the porch are of leaded glass and paired Ionic columns support the porch cornice.

Dougall, a grandson of Brigham Young, was born in 1869. He was a manager of the Deseret Telegraph Company, a staff member of the DESERET NEWS and editor of the MILLENNIAL STAR. At the time of his death at the age of 37, he was engaged in the insurance business.

The Dougall home is one of few in the area that has been owned by the same family since its construction in 1904. Although William only lived in the house two years, his wife and three children resided there until 1931. Grant Dougall is the present owner. The house has been remodelled to include an apartment.

A pleasing feature of the cube-shaped John Henry Bailey home is the little porch topped by a second-story balustrade and flanked by columns. The front bay windows contain beautiful leaded glass. It is thought that this house was built by the same developer as the house at 169 North State Street.

Bailey, owner of Bailey and Sons Company, was the first man to ship alfalfa seed out of Utah.

ASHBY SNOW HOME

158 North State Street

No. 6



The influence of Frank Lloyd Wright is evidenced in the large two-story Prairie style home built by Ashby Snow in 1909. At that time, Utah was a leader in the western United States in adopting this new progressive architectural form.

In contrast to the vertical lines that are dominant through most of the Capitol Hill District, the brick and stucco house has strong horizontal characteristics. A truncated hipped roof with broad eaves is pitched above a band of casement windows on the second floor. All of the windows contain beautiful leaded glass border decorations. The projecting front porch has two main brick piers and four slim metal columns that give the flat roof the appearance of floating.

Snow was a native Utahn, born in St. George and a son of LDS Apostle Erastus Snow. He attended law school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and then returned to associate himself with numerous successful enterprises including Utah Portland Cement, ZCMI, Hotel Utah, U & I Sugar, Saltair Beach, the Salt Lake, Garfield and Western Railway and Utah Savings and Trust.

A son, Erastus P. Snow, assumed ownership of the home in 1931. He added a large swimming pool with underground dressing rooms on the south portion of the double lot.

CANNON HOME

180 North State Street

No. 7

GALLACHER HOME

170 North State Street



The property at 170 North State Street is the original site of the home built for John R. Park, President of the University of Utah from 1869-1892. During the early 1900's, the Park house was razed. In 1925, Edwin and Agnes Snow Gallacher purchased the land and contracted for this Tudor Revival style home with multiple gables and casement windows fitted with leaded lights. The front roof swoops in a graceful arc to form a brick enclosure for the main porch.

Gallacher, a retired U.S. Army sergeant who had served in the 1914 Mexican Campaign and World War I, married Ashby Snow's daughter and associated with the Utah Portland Cement Company and Saltair Beach. His widow, now Mrs. Elmer Karren, still resides in the home.

The home of Willard T. Cannon is another example of the Tudor Revival style. The two-and-a-half story home, built in 1918, has an asymmetrical plan. As in the Gallacher home, the multi-gabled roof has pseudo half timbering and leaded glass lights in casement windows. The dark red brick of the home merges into a containing wall and stairway leading to a side porch.

Willard Cannon became president and general manager of U & I Sugar. He was the son of George Q. Cannon, who was a member of the First Presidency of the LDS Church and editor of the DESERET NEWS. The home has been divided into apartments.

MILLER-GEOGHEGAN HOME

204 North State Street

No. 8



Although this 1890-vintage Queen Anne house is now badly in need of repair, it was a very elegant residence in its day. Under the peeling white paint, one can see evidence of the original red stone, brick, shingles and wood, a combination of several building materials, typical of the Queen Anne style. The house is asymmetrically designed with three and one-half stories and a circular turret. A recessed porch with "gingerbread" detailing is on the third floor and the front entrance is enhanced by stately columns. A delicate wrought iron fence surrounds the property.

In 1890, Charles C. and Millicent Godbe Brooks built the 16-room mansion at a cost of \$10,000. Brooks was a successful mining engineer who served as United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor for Utah. He was also County Surveyor and a member of the Salt Lake County Board of Public Works. Millicent was a daughter of William Godbe, founder of the Godbeite Movement, an action group of liberal businessmen organized to oppose the economic policies of the Mormon Church.

The house was sold to United States Marshall, Glen Miller, in 1897. Joseph Geoghegan (Gay-gan), a wealthy Irish Catholic merchant broker, purchased the home in 1904. Geoghegan was a prominent Republican and served as Adjutant General under Governor John C. Cutler. The Geoghegans had eleven children. The house has had several subsequent owners and is now divided into apartments.

WOODRUFF-RITER-STEWART HOME

93 East Second North Street

No. 9



This prestigious home, designed by well-known architects Headlund and Wood and built in 1906 for Edward D. Woodruff, is a beautiful example of the Second Renaissance Revival style. Ornate plaster rosettes set in blue squares decorate the undersides of wide eaves, and six dormer windows jut under cornices of dentil egg-and-dart molding. Hipped roofs of painted blue tile project from all four sides, and Doric columns and pillars trim the front entrance. A symmetrical double stairway to the main entry tops an arch leading to the basement door. The home, originally of red brick, has been painted white. Elaborate blue wrought iron railings and fences were other later additions. A carriage house in the rear is separated from the neighbors by an old cobblestone wall.

The original interior resembled an English manor house with stained glass windows, exposed beams, mahogany paneling, leather walls and murals by the prominent Utah artist, William Culmer. However, it is said that Woodruff pinched pennies by using pine painted to simulate mahogany in the back rooms. Unfortunately, subsequent owners painted over all of the elegant decoration.

Woodruff, formerly a Union Pacific doctor, became president of the Brown, Terry, Woodruff Corporation which established the Troy Laundry. The home was inherited by his daughter, Lesley, and her husband, General Franklin Riter, the first Utah attorney on the Board of the American Bar Association and U.S. Judge Advocate in Germany. DeVirl Stewart bought the home in 1950. It now houses offices. National Register.

SECKELS-SPENCE HOME

45 East Second North Street
No. 10

CRISMON HOME

53 East Second North Street



The graceful gambrel roof of the Crismon home is the first feature one notices. The house, built in 1906 for Charles G. Crismon, is in the Victorian Eclectic style with wooden pilasters dividing windows on the central shingled dormer and classic square posts on an indented front porch.

Crismon established one of the first assaying firms in Utah and certified many of the state's major ore discoveries.

In 1887, Heber C. Kimball's daughter, Sarah, and her husband, Louis Seckels, built this beautiful Victorian Eclectic home at No. 45. The windows, each designed for a view of the LDS Temple, were placed between twelve Tuscan columns which represented the twelve Mormon apostles. The posts were arranged in an uneven manner in order to preserve the Temple view. The house is now divided into apartments. State Register of Historic Sites.

The "T"-shaped stuccoed adobe house at No. 36 across the street is an example of the vernacular style. Built between 1875 and 1885, it was the home of J. Golden Kimball, a son of Heber C. Kimball.

As a young man, Golden dropped out of school and became a mule skinner. It is said this experience contributed to the colorful aphorisms and earthy humor that sparked his future speeches as a member of the LDS Church hierarchy. Stories are legion about the "Swearing Prophet". One of the favorites tells about him counseling a young man about blaspheming. "Well, young man," he said, "so you have a problem with swearing. But, you can quit! Hell, I did!" State Register.

BROOKS-SNYDER HOME
214 North State Street
No. 11

ELLERBECK HOME
210 North State Street



Dr. George E. Ellerbeck built this home at 210 North State Street in 1890. The large, one-and-a-half story structure in Victorian Eclectic style has a Palladian window arrangement in the main gable, which is clipped at the corners with brackets under the eaves. An arched bay window, gabled dormers and an oval porch on the southwest corner emphasize the asymmetrical plan.

Sharing a set of divided sandstone steps with its neighbor is the Brooks-Snyder home. Note that the left retaining wall is of hewn stone and the right wall of cobblerock. The homes are both fronted by a fine wrought-iron fence.

The Victorian Eclectic home at No. 214 was designed by Richard K. A. Kletting and built in 1892 by L. M. Wright at a cost of \$3,800. The property was purchased for Murray and Alta Young Godbe by his mother, Mary Hampton Godbe, and his brother-in-law, Charles P. Brooks who built the lovely Queen Anne style home on the corner. Alta Godbe was a granddaughter of Brigham Young.

In 1897, the Godbes turned the home over to his mother and brother-in-law, who lived there for six years. The home has changed owners several times and was once the home of Gideon Snyder, a City Treasurer and active in several mining and development companies.

DICKSON-GARDNER-WOLFE HOME

273 East Capitol Street

No. 12



This beautiful example of Classical Revival style achieves symmetry and stateliness with a central pedimental portico, four colossal wooden columns, an elliptical arch, fan lights and side lights with tracery. A wide veranda extends around a pentagonal window.

The residence, constructed for William H. Dickson in 1905, is listed on the State Register. Dickson, U.S. District Attorney for the Territory of Utah, was reputed to be "the greatest mining attorney in the world". The residence was later purchased by James P. Gardner, a clothier and vice president of National City Bank. In 1924, Gardner sold the home to James H. Wolfe, later Chief Justice of the Utah Supreme Court.

The house overlooks Canyon Road, the original bed of City Creek, which once flowed through Temple Square. Early pioneers dammed the creek at North Temple to make a flood plain suitable for plowing.

CANYON ROAD

Several of the early buildings can still be seen along Canyon Road. The small brick home at No. 52-54 was built around 1881 for Ephraim Knowlton and his wife, Edith, a prominent Salt Lake Theater actress. No. 56, a two-story brick home with decorative woodwork and columns, was built in 1882-83. No. 66 is a modest pioneer brick house of the 1880's. 183 Canyon Road, built in 1890, and No. 217, home of Erastus Snow built around 1886, are also of interest. Ottinger Hall, at No. 233, was constructed in 1901 by the Veterans Volunteer Fire Department to house meeting facilities and a firemen's museum.

WHITE MEMORIAL CHAPEL

East Capitol and 300 North Street

No. 13



One of Salt Lake City's earliest LDS Ward buildings, the 18th Ward Chapel, built at Second Avenue and A Street in 1883, was one of the first local Gothic Revival style churches to feature a steeple tower. Vertical lines, accented by pointed-arch windows and a steeply pitched roof, are typical of this architectural form. The building, designed by San Francisco architect Obed Taylor, became the prototype for many churches in the state. The chapel once served families of early church leaders, President Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball and Newell K. Whitney.

In 1973, the church was torn down to make way for a new LDS Stake House. Two years later, Kenneth and Ada Marie White joined the Community Memorial Chapel Group in their determination to preserve the historic chapel and donated \$240,000 towards a \$300,000 restoration project to rebuild it on Capitol Hill. Stephen T. Baird was the architect.

When the chapel was dismantled, each handmade brick was code-numbered and saved, along with the tower, pews, doors, large Gothic stained glass window and carved wooden pulpit containing related memorabilia. Now owned by the State, the chapel is available for non-denominational community functions.

MEMORY GROVE

The small canyon east of the Capitol contains Memory Grove, a secluded park dedicated to Utah's war dead. Hundreds of trees were planted in 1920 to honor victims of World War I and reminders of our country's fight for freedom are in a World War I cannon, tank from the Vietnam War, replica of the Liberty Bell and memorial monuments. Stairways from upper streets were donated by the Salt Lake Rotary Club.

COUNCIL HALL

North State and 300 North Street
No. 14



For almost 30 years, Council Hall was the seat of Salt Lake City government and the meeting place for the Territorial Legislature. The building was designed by William H. Folsom, architect for the Old Salt Lake Theater and many church and commercial structures. Constructed in 1864-1866 at 120 East First South Street, this fine example of Federal/Greek Revival style architecture was built of sandstone quarried in Red Butte Canyon and hauled via Utah's first chartered railroad. It was built at a cost of \$70,000.

Plans were made in 1948 to relocate Council Hall on Capitol Hill. The land was secured from the City, and the LDS Church funded moving and reconstruction costs. Most of the furnishings and landscaping were paid for by the State.

In 1960, after the building had been dismantled and 325 sandstone slabs carefully numbered, it was moved to its present location. Cost of reconstruction was \$300,000. Officially presented to the State of Utah, Council Hall now houses the Utah Travel Council.

Mementoes in the East Room on the main floor, which was used by the six city officials who occupied the building between 1866 and 1894, include a handmade American flag, Brigham Young's copy of the Territorial Code, his desk and bookcase and a bust made from his death mask.

On the second floor the Rose Room, which served as a general courtroom and meeting place for the Territorial Legislature, contains a grand piano that crossed the plains in a pioneer ox-cart. National Register.

THE MARMALADE DISTRICT

The Marmalade District, so called because its streets were named for the fruit-bearing plants and trees imported and planted there by its early residents, is a small triangular area bounded by 300 North Street on the south, 500 North Street on the north, Center Street on the east and Quince Street, the district's "Main Street", on the west. Settled in the early days of Salt Lake City, the Marmalade District is distinguished from other neighborhoods by steep, narrow, angular streets, mature landscaping and a surprising variety of vintage residential buildings. Within a single one-block area are almost as many styles of architecture as exist in the entire Avenues District. Moreover, many buildings are considered to be among Utah's best examples of certain types of architecture.

The John Platts home, built c. 1856, is an outstanding example of an early vernacular residence. Constructed of brick, adobe and river rock, the house reflects indigenous tastes and materials, including the use of apricot pits for binder in the mortar (Platts was a fruit grower). The Richard V. Morris home shows the common adaptation of Greek Revival style to otherwise simple adobe structures. The Daniel Cross home, located at the northern tip of the district, is an example of an early two-family home. Half a block to the south is the Robert Bowman home, built in 1879 by the architect of the nearby 19th Ward Meetinghouse. A mason by trade, Bowman embellished his home with beautifully carved stone trim.

The Marmalade District also features some excellent architecture from the picturesque Victorian era. The Quayle and Carlson homes, both built in the mid-1880's, are superb and rare examples of "Carpenter Gothic", a style in which fancy "Gothic" detailing is expressed entirely in wood, rather than in customary stone. Other notable buildings featuring the informal eclectic influence of the "Gay Nineties" include the highly unorthodox 19th Ward Meetinghouse, built in 1890 with an "onion dome" steeple, and the homes of Reverend Nutting, Neils Christensen and William Asper. A major landmark of somewhat more formal, stately design is the Morrow-Taylor home on the southeast corner of Quince and Plum (400 North Street) which boasts perhaps the most elegant interior in the district. The architecturally diverse nature of the district may be due to the fact that its early residents were primarily designers, builders and artisans.

The Marmalade District, then, is a modest monument to the skill, taste and resourcefulness of its pioneer inhabitants. Not to be overlooked, however, are their modern counterparts — those insightful 20th century urban pioneers who are preserving the district by living there and, through restoration, recapturing the worth and beauty of the area's older homes. Perhaps the most unexpected thing about the Marmalade District is that it still exists, close to the heart of downtown Salt Lake City, encroached upon by monolithic condominium towers. The district's very survival may most eloquently attest to its value, not only as an artifact of the past, but also as a viable, revitalized living area for the present and future.

RICHARD VAUGHEN MORRIS HOME

314 Quince Street

No. 15



This stucco-over-adobe home with a stone foundation is in the vernacular style with classical implications. Built between 1861 and 1866 for Richard Vaughen Morris, the two-story structure has a second-story door that opens into thin air. There are several theories concerning the use of these seemingly non-functional openings. Some claim they were designed so that a second, polygamous wife could get fresh air. Others view them as a means of transferring furniture upstairs without using the typically narrow staircase. The large porch, main entry and molded cornice are treated with a classical motif. The upstairs sleeping porch on one side is a later modification.

Morris, born in north Wales, was a frail child. At the age of thirteen, his parents sent him to England to apprentice under a lawyer. In 1849, his brother, Elias, future founder of Elias Morris & Sons Monument Company, baptised Richard into the LDS Church. A year later, the new convert abandoned the law and returned to Wales to serve as secretary to the leader of the LDS Church there. He came to Utah in 1855.

A member of the Nauvoo Legion Cavalry, Morris served in two Indian wars and battled a band of LDS dissenters in the Morrisite War. He became assistant government assessor and collector of Internal Revenue, secretary to a congressional delegate, secretary of the Deseret Telegraph Company, president of the Utah Soap Factory and auditor for the Utah Central Railroad. National Register.

ASPER-NOALL HOME

325 Quince Street

No. 16



It is estimated that the Asper-Noall home was built in the late 1870's for William and Rebecca Jane Noall Asper. The one-story brick eclectic home features decorative woodwork in the front gable and bay window. The foundation is of rough-faced sandstone.

William Asper was born in Pennsylvania. Upon converting to Mormonism, he moved to Salt Lake City as a carpenter, craftsman and architect. He built the circular staircase in Assembly Hall on Temple Square. In time, he founded Asper, Noall and Company, a lumber and planing mill, in partnership with Matthew Noall.

Asper was active in the leadership of the LDS Church and was president of the quorum of the Salt Lake Stake. He served on a mission to the southern states and became conference president there. He had three wives, Mary E., Adelaide Adelia Wilcox and Rebecca Jane Noall. One of his sons was Frank Asper, the famous Mormon Tabernacle organist.

This home was purchased in 1978 by the Utah Heritage Foundation through its Revolving Fund. The Fund enables the Foundation to buy older and/historic buildings for resale to buyers who agree to undertake rehabilitation/restoration work.

JAMES WATSON HOME

335 Quince Street

No. 17



When this small brick home was first built for James Watson in about 1866, it was probably a vernacular "T" plan. The house was updated during the latter part of the century to include Victorian style ornamental woodwork. An Italianate style oriel was added to the front bay and decorative porch elements were designed. A cornerstone, probably engraved with the date of construction, is now illegible.

Watson, born in England, immigrated to Utah in 1863. His brother, Joseph, came at the same time. The two brothers first lived in the small stuccoed adobe house across the street at 334 Quince Street.

The Watson brothers formed a building company in Salt Lake City. Working primarily in stonework, the firm constructed many of the city's major buildings, including the Hooper-Eldredge Block, the ZCMI Shoe Factory and part of the main ZCMI building. Joseph was a member of the City Council.

The Watson home was another purchased in 1978 and resold for restoration through the Utah Heritage Foundation's Revolving Fund plan.

THOMAS QUAYLE HOME

355 Quince Street

No. 18



Early one Sunday morning in 1975, this charming old house was hoisted onto a flatbed truck and moved from its city center location at the Growers' Market to make way for the new Hilton Hotel. City officials and utility companies cooperated on the transfer to establish the Quayle House on Quince Street as headquarters for the Utah Heritage Foundation.

An important example of the Carpenter Gothic style, the home was built around 1884 by Thomas Quayle. Steep gables, corner wood quoins, decorative bargeboard and Eastlake style porch ornamentation make it a rare surviving frame structure. The interior has four rooms and a narrow, slightly curving stairway climbing to the second floor. The house has been completely restored and has retained its State Register standing due to its compatibility with the character of the neighborhood.

Quayle was born on the Isle of Man in 1835. His parents, converts to the Mormon Church, immigrated to Nauvoo, Illinois, six years later and eventually continued on to Utah in 1847 with the John Taylor Company.

The family suffered many hardships. When Thomas and his brother, John, were in their teens, they ran away to the gold fields in California. There they bought a small store and began freighting goods from Sacramento to the mines. They later returned to Utah and continued their freighting business into Idaho and Montana.

JOHN PLATTS HOME

364 Quince Street
No. 19



The John Platts home is one of the oldest residences still standing on Capitol Hill. According to tradition, Platts selected this site in 1858 because he considered the land the best available for raising peaches. A stonemason, he emigrated from England in 1854. He became Brigham Young's carriage keeper.

The fieldstone, brick, adobe and frame house is in the vernacular style. Platts was his own architect and builder. The building evolved in three stages. Originally, it was a single-story "I" plan pioneer dwelling constructed of common fieldstone. However, Platts exhibited pride in his craftsmanship by setting sandstone quoins into the corners and accenting the windows with red rock. When Utah's red brick was first fired at the Brigham Brick Works around 1860, a brick second story was added. About the same time, a clapboard attachment was connected to the rear of the house. Original wooden shingles were later replaced with asphalt.

Although unpretentious, the home must have been impressive in comparison with other dwellings of the period. It demonstrates the transition in architectural attitudes by updating the early vernacular style to a later modified temple design with extensions of a side/rear entrance and porch.

The house was purchased through the Utah Heritage Foundation's Revolving Fund plan for restoration by architect Wallace Cooper. National Register.

NEILS C. CHRISTENSEN HOME

375 Quince Street

No. 20



This unique little home was built in 1887 for Neils C. Christensen, a convert from Denmark. The two-story home with a raised basement level was constructed of frame and shiplap siding over a sandstone foundation. The plan is symmetrical and rectangular with chamfered corners and a steep cross gable centered on the hipped roof of the main facade. Under the eaves is a wide molded cornice with decorative brackets that reflect the Gothic Revival influence. The window headers have massive dentils. The original front porch has been replaced.

Christensen worked as a harnessmaker, a mason and mining man. He became superintendent of the Leonora Mine in Beaver, Utah. He lost this home in a sheriff's sale after having lived in it only six years.

One of the early Revolving Fund houses, the Christensen home was purchased in 1974. Historic easements which guarantee future preservation were placed on the building before it was resold.

MORROW-TAYLOR HOME

390 Quince Street
No. 21

CARLSON HOME

378 Quince Street



This Carpenter Gothic style home at No. 378 was the first of its kind to be built in the Capitol Hill area. Now listed on the State Register, the home was built for August W. Carlson about 1872-73. Carlson, an emigrant from Sweden, was a regent of the University of Utah.

The wood and stucco building has a frame front with unusual wooden quoins, "gingerbread" and bargeboard trim. A bay window is topped by a small balcony with turned columns. A French door opening into the second floor is surmounted by a peaked lintel.

William Morrow's Victorian Italianate home was built about 1868. The house was built of handmade brick on a foundation of coursed rough-faced ashlar. Attractive detailing shows in a molded cornice and elaborately corbelled chimneys.

LDS Apostle John W. Taylor purchased the home around 1884. It is rumored that his father, LDS President John Taylor, once hid here from federal authorities during the polygamy persecutions. Supposedly, the president bolted through a half-door in the back bedroom into the furnace room below. Son John slid a wardrobe in front of the door until the pursuers left.

A detached frame building northeast of the house was probably a summer kitchen or wash house. A pipe drained water into the yard.

The name "May" inscribed on a front plaque is for one of Taylor's wives.

REV. JOHN D. NUTTING HOME

161 West Fourth North Street

No. 22



One might wonder how the "brothers and sisters" of the neighborhood reacted when a Gentile (non-Mormon) missionary moved into their midst. Rev. John D. and Lillie Nutting built this Victorian Eclectic "gingerbread" home in 1894 after they had immigrated to Utah, to become pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church. The Nuttings located their frame home, built of shiplap siding, on the east end of the lot to insure a good view of the city below. The house is a basic "T" plan individualized by wall dormers and ornamental trim.

Rev. Nutting began to study Mormonism shortly after his arrival in an attempt to combat the difficulty of reaching his LDS friends with the Protestant message. At the turn of the century, he helped organize the Utah Gospel Mission and became its secretary.

Traveling missionaries began to criss-cross the intermountain states throughout the year, knocking on doors, distributing literature and Bibles, publishing a newspaper, LIGHT ON MORMONISM, and conducting meetings — virtually fighting the Mormons with their own tactics. In 35 years, they had worked the region seven times, made 351,510 house calls and distributed over 40,000 pages of literature and Bibles. Their missionary success was moderate but their legacy of 100 glass negatives, now housed at the University of Ohio, is invaluable.

In 1974, John and Christine Norman were the first to take advantage of the Utah Heritage Foundation's Revolving Fund plan to restore the home. State Register.

KIDDLE HOME

442 Quince Street

No. 23

BOWMAN-BEESLEY HOME

434 Quince Street



One of the most distinctive features of this brick and sandstone Victorian Eclectic house at No. 434 is the use of detailed stone lintels over the windows on the front bay. It is conceivable that these massive Italianate headers, which are out of proportion for the small scale of the home, were available to the owner Robert Bowman through his profession as a stonemason. Quoins and a molded bracket cornice decorate the facade of the house. A date plaque on the front gable indicates that the oldest section was built in 1879.

The house was apparently expanded significantly in 1895-96. The new section has hipped bays in the southeast corner and the rear. These bays are three-sided with large segmental window insets with incised floral motifs and a molded cornice. Tuscan supports flank the indented entrance.

Bowman, foreman and engineer for the Watson Brothers Construction Company, dressed down all of the stone for the Brigham Young monument and many early mansions.

Another employee of Watson Brothers, Walter William Kiddle, bought this adjacent property in partnership with his brother, Thomas Mathew, who is credited by family tradition for building this house. They purchased lots No. 442 and 450 for \$300 and later sold 450, alone, for \$900. This vernacular style house appears to have been built around 1880-84. It was probably originally a modified temple or "T" plan. The central gable was added later.

19TH WARD CHAPEL AND RELIEF SOCIETY HALL

168 West Fifth North Street

No. 24



The Russian influence apparent in the 19th Ward Meetinghouse was a dramatic departure from the plain uniformity of older LDS chapels. Built in 1890, the chapel exemplifies the waning of the pioneer period and a greater acceptance of more varied styles of architecture. The large white onion-shaped dome and lesser onion-topped pillars are dominant features of the red brick building. It is listed, along with the Relief Society Hall, on the National Register of Historic Places.

The 19th Ward was one of the original nineteen wards organized in Salt Lake City. At first, members met in private homes or at the Warm Springs Bath House (later Wasatch Springs Plunge). Subsequent gatherings were held in an adobe schoolhouse until it was razed and replaced by a small chapel in 1866.

The Relief Society Hall was built in 1908 about two blocks away from the present chapel. The building was later moved to this location. The amusement hall was added in 1929. This is the only remaining ward chapel with an adjacent Relief Society Hall in the city. The facility is now owned by Salt Lake City and is being restored to provide office space for the Utah Heritage Foundation and other non-profit organizations.

DANIEL CROSS HOME

467 Center Street

No. 25



The two front doors on this vernacular style stuccoed adobe house might make one suspect it was a "polygamy house", but actually, it was an early duplex. The two sides of the building are mirror images of the "I" plan. The duplex is also an example of the modified or broken salt-box profile due to the one-story lean-to in the rear. This modification of the simple "I" plan was common in New England but rather rare in Utah.

Built around 1884, the typical pioneer architecture displays a symmetrical main facade and features window lintels, cornice molding and classically derived Victorian columns. It is said that a plaque bearing a cross and the date of construction was once on the north side of the home. Some claim that the house was called "Banbury Cross House" because its owner, Daniel Cross, came from Banbury, England.

Cross was listed in the 1885 City Directory as a "Capitalist". Following his death, a son, Nephi Lorenzo, a Central Pacific brakeman, acquired title to the residence. The home remained in the Cross family until 1937.

SVEN J. JONASSON HOME

390 Center Street

No. 26



The basically vernacular style of this home displays Gothic Revival motifs, as noted in the vertical lines of the steep gable with a finial and drop at the apex. Decorative bargeboard, prominent quoins, a three-sided bay with hipped roof and a window, featuring fine Classical vernacular detailing, relieve the stuccoed adobe home of plainness. Now vacant, it is unchanged since it was built, except for asphalt roofing and an enclosed front porch.

The home was built about 1872 by Sven J. Jonasson, an attorney, notary public and an original stockholder in the Utah Southern Railway. He was a federal judge during the territorial period when the capital was located at Fillmore. He and his wife were handcart pioneers.

In 1877, Gustave and Clara Johnson purchased the home. Johnson was an employee of ZCMI, Walker Brothers and Jennings Store and organized many mercantile institutions in Salt Lake City suburbs. Trained in horticulture in Sweden, he maintained a large garden and did much to beautify the community. The house is still owned by his descendants. State Register.

BROWNING-AURES HOME

328 Center Street

No. 27



The basic design of this home is a "T" plan with variations of the Carpenter Gothic mode. The "T" plan is one of the so-called "alphabet plans" that modify the simple two-story rectangular structure one or two rooms deep. The "T" formation provided three, five or six rooms.

The Carpenter Gothic mode copied the vertical lines of that style but translated the traditional masonry construction to wood. Since the early Mormon pioneers preferred the permanence of masonry over frame construction, the Carpenter Gothic style appeared rather late in Utah.

An enclosed front porch and frame lean-to in the rear of the Browning-Aures home are modifications of the original character. A charming addition is a three-sided bay on the front gable, which also functions as a small balcony from the second floor. A Classical flavor is achieved by a molded cornice and corner pilasters.

The stuccoed frame and adobe house was built around 1875 for Elijah F. Pearce, a basketmaker. He lost title in a sheriff's sale a year later. Subsequent owners were Erastus Richards, James A. and Charles Browning, who lived in the house from 1883 to 1889, and Jacob Aures, who bought the home in 1910. Members of the Aures family lived in the house until it was purchased through the Revolving Fund in 1979 and re-sold to Dan Sakas for restoration. State Register.

EBENEZER BEESLEY HOME

80 West 300 North Street

No. 28



The Ebenezer Beesley home has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places as one of the few remaining examples in Salt Lake City of the "I" form stuccoed adobe house. The "I" form, two-story home was the largest of the rectangular pioneer house plans. The house could be one or two rooms deep and it was distinguishable from those with one-and-a-half stories in that the upper floor was full height, making dormers unnecessary. This vernacular style was a popular architectural treatment brought to Utah in the mid-19th century by Mormons emigrating from the northeast U.S.A. Similar houses may still be found in many rural Utah towns.

This two-story home has had several additions since its construction in the 1860's. A one-and-a-half story rectangular extension was appended to the rear to form a "T" configuration. This section has a dormer with a classical pediment. Another adobe addition and a brick section were later modifications. One of the most interesting features on the original facade is the upstairs door.

Beesley immigrated to Utah from England in 1859 with Captain George Rowley's Mormon Handcart Company. He was first employed as a shoemaker, but exceptional musical talent advanced him to conducting the volunteer Salt Lake Theater orchestra and directing the Tabernacle Choir. Founder of the Beesley Music Company, he was a prolific composer and compiled a hymn book for the LDS Church. He was a polygamist and had sixteen children.

EDWIN RAWLINGS HOME

322 Almond Street

No. 29



One could almost miss this charming little cottage tucked among the trees on Almond Street. The one-story frame home was built for Edwin Rawlings about 1873. A front porch extends the full length of the main facade and square posts with decorative moldings and turned balusters support the porch roof. A frame lean-to forms a side extension.

Rawlings was an English emigrant who worked as a cabinet-maker and carpenter for ZCMI and the Co-op Furniture Company. He was an accomplished musician and was a charter member of the martial band organized for the Nauvoo Legion.

After traveling to Utah by covered wagon, Rawlings worked ten years to earn enough money to build his home and bring his brother and sister to America. He bought this lot from Heber C. Kimball's tract in 1871 and constructed the modest home. He married Annie Marsh and later took a second wife. Annie was childless but took full responsibility for rearing his five children by his second wife. Later the family built the duplex in front of the original home. Rawling's two daughters lived in the duplex and his granddaughter used the cottage as a studio for teaching piano lessons. State Register.

ALBERT ADKISON HOME

135 Apricot Avenue

No. 30



Albert H. Adkison, a real estate man, built this Victorian cottage for speculation around 1905. The two-story house is on a rough-faced ashlar foundation. The first story is of brick, while the upper floor is frame and wood shingle. The house consists of a one-room-wide-and-two-rooms-deep central mass with a gabled facade. There is evidence of a small gabled entrance portico which might have been a later modification, since removed. The second floor is well integrated into the structural form but might have been an addition. The house has been tastefully restored by Nathan and Marie Morgan.

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Membership in the Foundation is open to all who share these goals.

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