

# Salt Lake City Tour

**SOUTH TEMPLE:** this was once one of the elegant residential streets in the city; some of the handsome houses may still be seen in spite of the commercial development. The entire street was named an Historic District in 1972.

**Union Pacific Depot,** built in 1901 in the upsurge of passenger train travel, is a fine example of a Victorian public building. Notice murals and stained glass windows inside. (S)

**Devereaux House,** 334 West South Temple. Built in 1857 by William Staines, this was one of Utah's most opulent early mansions. In 1867 it was purchased by William Jennings (who opened the Eagle Emporium, which became Z.C.M.I.), who enlarged the house and gardens. Now owned and used as offices by J. J. Coan Company. (N)

**"Cast Iron Front" of Z.C.M.I.,** 15 South Main. Built in 1868, Z.C.M.I. was one of the first department stores in the United States. Although major modifications have occurred in the building, the center cast iron front is original; the cast iron facade will be preserved and incorporated in the new Z.C.M.I. Center. (N)

**Beehive House,** 67 East South Temple. Designed by Truman O. Angell, this lovely pioneer home was built by Brigham Young in 1854. It served as his official residence, has been beautifully restored by the L.D.S. Church. **Open** M-Sat. 9:30-4:30. (N)

**Alta Club,** 100 East South Temple. The club, which was organized in 1883, moved to its newly-erected building in 1897. In 1909 the east section of the building was added; little has been remodeled inside. Architect was Frederick Albert Hale. (S)

**Cathedral of the Madeleine,** 331 East South Temple. Built 1900-09, this grand cathedral was designed by C. M. Neuhausen. The art work and interior finishing are truly outstanding. **Open** daily 8:30-5:30. (N)

**Enos A. Wall Mansion,** 411 East South Temple. Designed by Richard Kletting, built in 1905, this opulent structure is impressive both inside and out. Col. Wall was a mining magnate, helped develop ore reduction process at Bingham. Now occupied by L.D.S. Business College. (S)

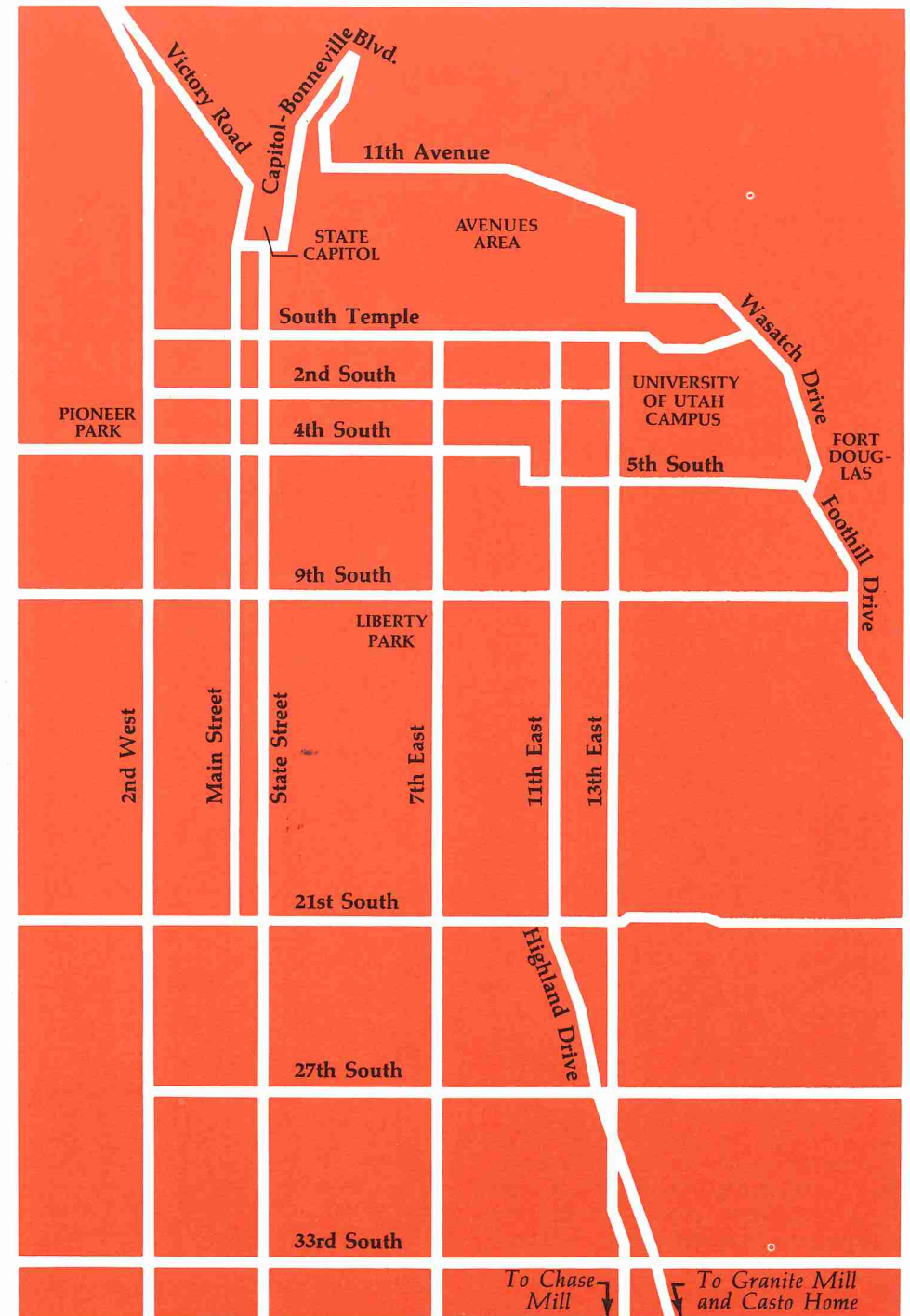
**Keith-Brown Mansion and Carriage House,** 529 East South Temple. Built in 1900 with Park City silver by David Keith. It is one of the few architecturally significant mansions remaining in Salt Lake City. Designed by Frederick Albert Hale, the entrance hall is particularly lovely. Beautifully restored by Terracor Corp. **Open** for tours occasionally. (N)

**Cosgriff-Hogle Home and Carriage House,** 548 East South Temple. This red brick home, constructed in 1901 and presently used as offices for Terracor, was built for John B. Cosgriff. The house was lived in by the James A. Hogle family from 1919-1955. According to architect Georgius Y. Cannon, the style of the building is "purely American" and not representative of the work of early Utah architects. (S)

**Thomas Kearns Mansion and Carriage House,** 603 East South Temple. Built in 1900-02 by Thomas Kearns, the silver magnate, U. S. Senator, and publisher of the *Salt Lake Tribune*. Reflects the architecture and opulence of early 20th Century mining wealth in Utah. Used as Governor's Mansion for a time. Now used as offices for the Utah State Historical Society and the Utah Heritage Foundation. Carriage house used as offices for the Utah State Institute of Fine Arts. **Open** M-F 8:30-5:00. (N)

**Mathew H. Walker Home,** 610 East South Temple. Built in 1906 (major addition in 1956) for Mr. Walker, a prominent citizen in the community; has rich interior, somewhat remodeled. Used as a home and a club in the past, now serves as an office building. (S)

**James Glendenning Home,** 617 East South Temple. Built c. 1885 of brick with stone quoins for Robert James Glendenning, mayor of Salt Lake 1894-96. Presently used as dental offices.





**Lewis Cohn Home**, 666 East South Temple. Mr. Cohn came to Salt Lake from Poland via California's Gold Rush, opened a mercantile store. This brick home was built for him c. 1890, presently owned by Masonic Temple Association.

**Emmanuel Kahn Home**, 678 East South Temple. Brick house with extensive and detailed exterior woodwork built c. 1890 for Mr. Kahn, prominent Jewish merchant and originator of Masonic Library which opened in 1874. Presently cut up into seven apartments. (S)

**Morris R. Evans Home**, 701 East South Temple. Built in 1911 using brick walls of 1876 two-story brick house previously built by Mr. Evans. Has been divided into five apartments. (S)

**Sherman-Jackling Home**, 731 East South Temple. Built c. 1898 by William Sherman, engineer interested in oil fields. Purchased in 1904 by Daniel C. Jackling, one of the developers of low-grade copper ore processing; legend has it that the house was bought for Mr. Jackling's mistress. Presently used for offices. (S)

**George F. Stiehl Home**, 966 East South Temple. Constructed of chipped brick and stone in 1901 for Dr. Stiehl, a dentist. The interior has lovely floors and woodwork. (S)

**Town Club**, 1081 East South Temple. Built as a home for the widow of Samuel Walker, one of the founders of Walker Bank, in 1909. In 1939 the building was acquired as a private club, has been changed little except for east wing addition. (S)

**Pedar Franklin Home**, 1116 East South Temple. Built in 1901 by Mr. Franklin, who was involved in many aspects of early Utah mining. Now partitioned into apartments. (S)

**W. W. Armstrong Home**, 1177 East South Temple. Designed by Richard Kletting, built in 1911 of stuccoed brick, for Mr. Armstrong who was a banker and served as State Senator. The interior, with original woodwork and stained glass, has been preserved. (S)

**Grant-Walker Home**, 1205 East South Temple. Lovely wood house con-

structed c. 1900 for Robert D. Grant, purchased in 1905 by J. R. Walker, Jr. Mr. Walker, Sr., was active in early Utah business and in non-Mormon political movement. (S)

**Lewis L. Terry Home**, 1229 East South Temple. Handsome red brick house with surrounding wall and cast-iron gate is generally Colonial-Georgian in design. Built in 1908 for Mr. Perry, is still single-family home. (S)

**CAPITOL HILL—AVENUES:** these were some of the earliest areas to be settled in the city, and many of the early small plastered adobe houses can still be seen. The west side of Capitol Hill has been called the Marmelade District because the streets are named for fruit trees. Capitol Hill Area was designated an Historic District in 1971.

**Ottinger Hall**, 233 Canyon Road. Built in 1901 by members of the Volunteer Fire Dept. for club and meeting rooms. The hall, still used by relatives of the original builders, contains Fire Dept. relics and memorabilia, a book collection, and paintings by George M. Ottinger, after whom the building was named. (N)

**Council Hall**, top of State Street. Built in 1865, the old Salt Lake City Hall served as the seat of government for Salt Lake City and the Territory of Utah for many years. In 1961-62 the building was dismantled and relocated in its present site, where it serves the Utah Travel Council. **Open** M-F 8:30-5. (N)

**Heber C. Kimball Grave**, Gordon Place. Heber C. Kimball, one of the most important leaders of the L.D.S. Church, was born in 1801 in Vermont, died in 1868 and was buried in the family burial ground. (S)

**McCune Mansion**, 200 North Main. Built by Alfred W. McCune at the turn of the century with fine imported materials and excellent craftsmanship. Now vacant and its future is in question. (S)

**John Platts Home**, 364 Quince Street. Built before 1858 by John Platts,

this quaint cobblestone house is an excellent example of pioneer construction by people of moderate means. The original home was two rooms of stone, but a second floor of red fired brick was added later. (N)

**Morrow-Taylor Home**, 390 Quince Street. Built by William Morrow c. 1868, purchased in 1884 by John W. Taylor, son of L.D.S. President John Taylor. It is said that the house once contained a hidden room where President Taylor hid during polygamy persecution. (S)

**19th Ward and Relief Society Building**, 235 West 4th North. Built in 1890, Russian influence is evident. Erected as the pioneer era was waning, the architecture indicates a desire, perhaps, to break away from the plain uniformity of older chapels. Now owned by Ballet West. (S)

**Ebenezer Beesley Home**, 80 West 2nd North. Built c. 1872 of stuccoed adobe by Mr. Beesley, who became famous for his musical talents. Exterior is nearly original, but interior has been divided into apartments. (S)

**Nicholas Groesbeck Home**, rear of 82 1st North. Built c. 1863 by Mr. Groesbeck, whose life "was pure and exemplary." The house, built of stuccoed adobe, originally had 13 bedrooms; now divided into apartments. (S)

**Wasatch Springs and Plunge**, 840 North 2nd West. These springs became known to the Mormons in the summer of 1847 and soon became a favorite bathing spot. A bath house was built as early as 1850; the present structure was completed in 1922. **Open** M-Sat. 8 a.m.-10 p.m., Sunday noon-8. (S)

**McIntyre Home and Carriage House**, 259 Seventh Avenue. Built in 1898 by Gill S. Peyton, designed by Frederick Albert Hale. William McIntyre purchased the home in 1901. Mr. McIntyre owned one of the largest ranches in Canada, and he and his brother developed the great Mammoth Mine in the Tintic Mining District in 1873-74. Presently used by LDS Hospital as a nurses' home. (S)

**18th Ward Chapel**, A Street between 2nd and 3rd Avenues. Erected in 1881, it remains the last of the original 19 historic Salt Lake wards of the L.D.S. Church still in active use, but destined for demolition. (S)

**Rowland Hall**, 205 First Avenue. Built about 1880 with later additions. The structure came to house Utah's oldest private girls' school in continuous use. The school building was added in 1892-93; the chapel generally follows the design of early English chapels. In 1960 St. Mark's Boys' School was added. (S)

**Nephi Clayton Home and Carriage House**, 140 Second Avenue. Nephi and Sybella Clayton built the house about 1890. It was designed and decorated by a Chicago architect; the interior woodwork was done in St. Louis and the stained milk glass imported from Milan. Now owned by Howard D. Evans, has been divided into eight apartments. (C)

#### **DOWNTOWN:**

**Old Clock at Zion's First National Bank**, SW corner of 1st South and Main. Erected in 1870, it is one of the very few pieces of street furniture still remaining downtown. It was originally powered by water diverted from City Creek. (S)

**Utah Commercial and Savings Bank**, 22 East 1st South. A well-preserved example of a business building of 1890, designed by Richard Kletting. The front is of red sandstone—smooth, scored, and carved. The interior has been remodeled somewhat. Now houses shops, restaurant, offices. (S)

**St. Mark's Cathedral**, 231 East 1st South. Built in 1870, this cathedral is the oldest non-Mormon church in Salt Lake City. Designed by Richard Upjohn, America's best-known architect of Gothic Revival churches and first president of A.I.A. **Open** M-F 9-4, Sundays. (N)

**City and County Building**, 440 South 2nd East. Completed in 1894, its architects were Proudfoot, Bird and Monheim. The gray sandstone building represents some of the finest public construction in early Utah and is located on an original site set aside as a public



square. It was also used as the State Capitol Building for a time. **Open** M-F 8:30-5:00. (N)

**Old Pioneer Fort Site**, Pioneer Park between 3rd and 4th South, 2nd and 3rd West. Site of the first Mormon fort and permanent settlement in the Great Basin. Construction began August 9, 1847, provided protection for 160 families. On December 9, 1848, a meeting was held in the home of Heber C. Kimball to organize the provincial State of Deseret. The fort served as the home of Mormon pioneers until 1849 when they moved to town lots; after 1849 the square served as the campsite for newly-arrived immigrants. In 1898 it was designated a public park. (S)

**Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Station**, 3rd South and 3rd West. Constructed 1908-1910 at a cost of \$750,000, the station is a tangible monument of the conflict between George Gould and Edward H. Harriman for control of the transcontinental rail passenger service. (S)

**Gibbs-Thomas Home**, 137 N. West Temple. Built in 1896 for Gideon A. Gibbs and his wife, a daughter of L.D.S. President John Taylor. In 1904 the Gibbs, unable to continue their extravagant mode of living, were forced to sell their house to Richard Kendall Thomas. His son, Elbert D. Thomas, served as U.S. Senator from 1932-1950. His daughter presently owns the home. (S)

#### FURTHER AFIELD, EAST:

**Frederick A. E. Meyer House**, 929 East 2nd South. Built in 1873, this is one of the city's finest remaining Victorian residences. A fine fireplace, reportedly belonging to Brigham Young, is preserved in the home; the interior is being maintained, but extensive outside repair is needed. (S)

**Fort Douglas**, on the bench east of University of Utah. The Fort was started in 1862, but the officers' residences (outstanding examples of this kind of structure) were built in 1875-76. An earlier structure, Bldg. #55, is still occupied. The Fort played a prominent

role in early Utah history under General Patrick E. Connor and others. (N)

**Gardner Home and Mill Site**, 1415 Murphys Lane. The saw mill was in operation as early as 1848, operated by Archibald and Robert Gardner. Robert's house on Mill Creek, next to the mill in a grove of trees, is still standing and well cared for. (S)

**Santa Anna Casto Home**, 2731 Casto Lane. Built about 1870 of pink brick on a 30-acre orchard, the complex includes a fruit house near the home. Santa Anna, who was born in Mormon Winter Quarters in 1850, was a prominent citizen, active in civic affairs. (S)

**Granite Paper Mill**, 6900 Big Cottonwood Canyon Road. Erected at the mouth of Big Cottonwood Canyon in 1883, it was the first major paper mill built to provide paper for the Deseret News, as a means of attaining self-sufficiency from the paper manufacturers in the east. It typifies early Utah industrial architecture. (N)

#### FURTHER AFIELD, SOUTH:

**Isaac Chase Mill**, Liberty Park, 6th East between 9th and 13th South. Built of adobe held together with clay mortar, this structure is the last pioneer mill remaining in the city. The timbers were held together with rawhide and wooden pegs, and were bored with 2-inch holes to prevent dry rot. **Open** now and then. (N)

**Brigham Young Farm House**, 732 Ashton Avenue. Constructed between 1861-63, the farm house served as a family home and place to entertain guests. Agricultural experiments were conducted on the farm. Five of Brigham Young's wives lived there at one time or another. **Open** M-Sat. 9:30-4. (N)

**Pioneer Craft House**, 3271 South 5th East. Built as the Scott School in 1890, this two-room structure was the third school on the site; a log cabin and an adobe building preceded it. In 1950 Pioneer Craft House moved into the building and today it continues a fine educational tradition. **Open** M-F 9-4, Sat. 9-12. (S)