

Welcome to historic South Temple Street



Photo courtesy of Utah State Historical Society

South Temple has been Salt Lake City's most prestigious street since the city was first settled. LDS Church President Brigham Young established his home site on South Temple shortly after Mormon pioneers arrived in the valley. Other prominent church leaders also built homes on South Temple because of its proximity to Temple Square. Young predicted that South Temple would be "the fine [sic] residence street of the city."

In the 1860s, South Temple became the major route between Salt Lake City and Fort Douglas in the eastern foothills. Access to timber and sandstone in Red Butte Canyon and a slaughteryard on the eastern end of South Temple contributed to the steady stream of traffic on the rutted dirt road. During this period, most of South Temple remained very rural in character. Larger homes and important LDS Church buildings were clustered between 200 West and 200 East streets. To the east, small adobe homes stood on corner lots along South Temple with gardens, barns, and corrals occupying the wide spaces between them.



Photo courtesy of Utah State Historical Society



In the last decades of the 19th century, the wealth flowing out of Utah's mines transformed South Temple from a noisy, dusty thoroughfare into a stately, tree-lined boulevard. The street became the center of the glittering social life of Utah's fashionable elite. Mining magnates like Thomas Kearns, David Keith, and Enos Wall built lavish mansions with gracious gardens on South Temple. These homes were unrivaled in Utah for the excellence of their design and craftsmanship and their opulent display of wealth. Hoping to share in the prestige of their fabulously rich neighbors, successful businessmen constructed grand homes on the east end of the street.



Photo courtesy of Utah State Historical Society

South Temple suffered a period of decline from the 1930s through the 1960s. Changes in zoning laws, waning family fortunes, and the demand for commercial space near downtown led to the demolition of 30 of the 40 grand mansions built on the street. The loss of important historic buildings on South Temple galvanized support for Utah's young historic preservation movement in the 1960s. Because of its outstanding historical and architectural significance, South Temple was designated Salt Lake City's first historic district in 1975 and a National Register Historic District in 1982.

Walking along South Temple today you will see the beautiful homes of some of Utah's most influential families, magnificent churches, impressive clubhouses, and one of the city's first hospitals. Many of these

buildings represent the finest work of Utah's most prominent architects. They reflect a wide range of architectural styles and, in some instances, are the best example of a particular style in the state.

In addition to its outstanding architecture, South Temple retains numerous historic streetscape elements. Note the deep building setbacks and procession of mature trees that contribute to South Temple's grand quality. Other reminders of South Temple's past include original sandstone sidewalks and curbs, historic carriage steps and hitching posts, and lattice light poles from the late 19th century. Together, South Temple's magnificent buildings and streetscape make it an historic treasure.



Using this Guide

The Historic South Temple Street Walking Tour Guide contains descriptions of 39 buildings and sites along South Temple from State Street to Virginia Street. Tour sites are indicated on the map that folds out from the back cover. Tour entries read as follows:

Map number

Historic Site Name

Street Address

Date of Construction, Architect or Architectural Firm, City of Architect's or Firm's Practice

Days & times site accessible to the public

Completing the tour on foot requires approximately 2.5 hours. The route, in one direction, is 1.8 miles long. You may wish to ride a UTA bus back to your starting point when you have finished the tour. Buses 4 and 11 make regular stops along South Temple Monday through Saturday.

This guide also contains Time Travel on South Temple, a tour designed for kids ages 9-12 accompanied by an adult. The kids' tour includes ten buildings between 300 East and 700 East streets and requires approximately 45 minutes to complete. To begin traveling through time, turn to page 28.

Enjoy your walk through Salt Lake City's history!

The Lion House

63 East South Temple

1854-1856, Truman O. Angell, SLC

Restaurant open to the public Monday-Saturday, 11:00 am-2:00 pm, and Thursday-Saturday, 5:00-8:30 pm. No tours available.

The Lion House is one of several houses built on South Temple by Brigham Young, the second president of the LDS Church



and Utah's territorial governor. Young's presence on South Temple made it Salt Lake City's most prestigious residential street. For many years, South Temple was informally known as "Brigham Street."

Brigham Young intended the Lion House to be a model for polygamous living

arrangements. As many as 20 of his wives and dozens of his children lived here at one time. The basement contained a dining room which could accommodate 70 people. On the main floor were sitting rooms, a "prayer room," and bedrooms for wives with children. The second floor had 20 bedrooms for childless wives and older children, one under each of the 20 gabled dormer windows.

Brigham Young died in the Lion House in 1877. Some of his wives and children continued to live in the house until the 1900s. Today the building contains a reception center and restaurant.

The Beehive House

67 East South Temple

1853-1855, Truman O. Angell, SLC

30-minute guided tours available every 15 minutes

Monday-Saturday, 9:30 am-4:30 pm, and Sunday, 10:00 am-1:00 pm.

The Beehive House served as Brigham Young's residence, office, and reception area for official visitors. It was designed by Young's brother-in-law, Truman O. Angell. Angell, one of Utah's prominent early architects, also designed the Lion House and the Salt Lake City LDS Temple. The Greek Revival style Beehive House features a two-story veranda, an observatory, and a cupola topped with a beehive. Young's son added a three-story wing to the north after he purchased the house in 1888.

In addition to the Beehive House and the Lion House, Young's walled estate fronting South Temple also included the White House, a family schoolhouse, carpenter shop, barns, orchards, and gardens. The Eagle Gate at the intersection of South Temple and State streets marks the original entrance to Young's multi-

purpose compound. The Eagle Gate also provided access to City Creek Canyon to the northeast. See the marker on the northeast corner of the intersection for a history of the Eagle Gate.

In the early 1960s, the LDS Church restored the Beehive House and opened it as a house museum. Guided tours of the building are available daily.

Alta Club Building

100 East South Temple

1897-1898, Frederick A. Hale, SLC; east wing, 1910

The exclusive Alta Club was founded in 1883 by prominent Utah businessmen and named after the Alta mining district in Little Cottonwood Canyon. The original members were largely involved in the mining industry and were all non-Mormons.

The Alta Club's official exclusion of Mormons reflects the deep divisions between Mormons and non-Mormons in late 19th-century Utah. After the turn of the century, the club gradually began to admit Mormons and helped promote accommodation between the two communities. The Alta Club now also welcomes women as members.

Well-known Salt Lake City architect Frederick A. Hale designed the Alta Club in the Second Renaissance Revival style. This style was popular for men's clubs in the eastern United States at the turn of the century. The club's Renaissance Revival elements include its horizontal emphasis, arched windows and doors, and recessed arcaded balconies.

Elks Club Building

139 E. South Temple

1923, Scott & Welch, SLC

Lodge No. 85 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks constructed this striking building as its club headquarters in 1923. The Elks was one of several national fraternal organizations popular in Salt Lake City's non-Mormon community. This six-story building, constructed at a cost of \$300,000, reflects the Elks' prominence in early-20th century Utah.

The building originally contained many amenities for the use of Elks' members, including a 1300-seat lodge room, a grand dining room, a library, billiard and card rooms, and more than 50 sleeping rooms. The Roman arch tunnel between the building and the sidewalk leads to the basement which once contained a gymnasium. The main entrance, reached by the stairs on either side of the tunnel, opens into a beautiful lobby featuring marble-sheathed columns and gold-leafed ceiling moldings.



The Salt Lake Elks sold this building in the mid-1970s. Several additions were made in the late 1970s, including another story on the roof and a two-story glass enclosure on the east side. Today, the building is owned by the LDS Church and houses a variety of offices.

Heber J. e³ Augusta Grant House

174 E. South Temple

1904, Dallas & Hedges, SLC

Augusta Grant oversaw the construction of this Victorian home in 1904. Her husband, Heber J. Grant, took up residence here in 1905 after returning from serving a mission for the LDS Church. Now surrounded by commercial buildings, the Grant House is a reminder that single-family residences were once the norm on this section of South Temple.



Heber J. Grant was an influential businessman and, in 1918, became the seventh president of the LDS Church. Grant used the financial and political contacts he had developed during his career to maintain the solvency of key Utah industries during the Great Depression.

The Grants lived in this house until 1916. Several alterations have been made to it over the years, including the addition of the pedimented front porch with decorative brackets. Today the building houses law offices.

The Covey e³ Buckingham Apartment Buildings

239-245 E. South Temple

Covey-1909, David C. Dart, SLC

Buckingham-1916, W. C. A. Vissing (builder), SLC

The Covey Investment Company, which built, owned, and managed many of the city's early apartments, constructed both of these buildings. Completed in 1909, the seven-story Covey Apartments is one of Salt Lake's few historic apartment buildings more than four stories tall. Because of its height, the Covey featured a rare luxury in early 20th-century Utah—a passenger elevator. Also note the tile ornaments dividing the upper stories and the indented porches with wrought iron railings.

The Covey Investment Company seems to have intended this "high rise" on prestigious South Temple to be its flagship apartment building. The company changed the name of the 1905 Covey Flats on 300 South to the La France Apartments so it could give the Covey name to this building.

The Buckingham Apartments, built in 1916, are more typical of the buildings constructed by the Covey Investment Company.

These “walk-up” apartments snake around two central courtyards, one opening to the street and one opening to the alley behind the building, allowing each tenant to have a front and back porch. The more humble Buckingham features much less architectural ornamentation than its upscale neighbor.

Hagensbarth House/Larkin Mortuary

260 E. South Temple

1915, David C. Dart, SLC

As the historic photo shows, this building has changed significantly since it was constructed as the home of Francis and Mary Ellen Hagensbarth. The house originally featured an eclectic mix of details from a variety of architectural styles. The half-timbering on



Photo courtesy of Utah State Historical Society

the second story and massive west chimney are reminiscent of the Tudor Style, while the low-pitched tile roof and paired brackets under the eaves are hallmarks of the Italianate Revival. The porch piers feature Classical cartouches, yet the roof ridgetaps hint of China.

Francis Hagensbarth was the president of a livestock empire that included 3 million acres of sheep and cattle ranches in Idaho, Montana, and Mexico. He and Mary Ellen built this elaborate house after their more modest Victorian house on the site burned in 1914.

Alma Larkin purchased the house in 1925 and began using it for his mortuary business. The house underwent a major remodeling in 1956 when a large east wing was added and many of the exterior ornaments removed. The original entrance with its beautiful art glass as well as much of the west side of the house remain intact.

The Cathedral of the Madeleine

331 E. South Temple

1899-1909, Carl M. Neuhausen (1899-1907), SLC, and Bernard O. Mecklenburg (1907-1909), SLC

*Open to the public M-F, 7:30 am-9 pm, Sat. & Sun., 7:30 am-7 pm.
Guided tours available Fridays at 1 pm and Sundays at 12:30 pm.*

The mining fortunes that gave rise to South Temple’s grandest mansions also helped fund the construction of Utah’s first Catholic cathedral. The Cathedral of the Madeleine was built between 1899 and 1909 under the direction of the Right Reverend Lawrence Scanlan. It was designed by prominent Utah architect Carl M. Neuhausen as a Romanesque-style building with round Roman arches



and rough-cut stone. Later, when Bishop Scanlan acquired additional funds for the project, the towers and pointed Gothic style portico were added to the plans. Upon Neuhausen's death in 1907, Bernard O. Mecklenburg was hired to complete the roof and towers.

While the exterior of the cathedral was substantially complete by

1909, the interior remained quite plain. In 1915, the Right Reverend Joseph Glass embarked on a three-year project to enhance the interior. Under the direction of noted American architect John Comes, the finest craftsmen of the day created paneling, painted murals, and carved wooden altarpieces for the building. The resulting ornate, polychrome interior is an outstanding example of the Gothic Revival style popular in the early 20th century. Comes also oversaw the completion of the exterior of the cathedral with the addition of the tympanum carving, tower gargoyles, and bi-level front steps. Both the exterior and interior of the cathedral have undergone extensive restoration to preserve their historic character. The National Trust for Historic Preservation recognized the excellence of the interior restoration with a prestigious Honor Award in 1994.

First Presbyterian Church

12 C Street

1903-1906, Walter E. Ware, SLC

The construction of the First Presbyterian Church marked the coming of age of Utah's Presbyterian community. The state's early Presbyterian chapels and mission schools were funded by Presbyterian missionary organizations in the East. The money for this magnificent building, however, was raised by local Presbyterian congregations. Thus, the First Presbyterian Church was a symbol of the growing numbers and influence of Presbyterians in Mormon-dominated Utah.

Utah architect Walter E. Ware modeled his design for the First Presbyterian Church on the beautiful medieval cathedral in Carlisle, England. Like the Carlisle Cathedral, First Presbyterian Church is built of red sandstone. The church's irregular massing, crenellated square tower, finials, and lancet-shaped windows are also reminiscent of the Carlisle Cathedral.

The church's three large stained glass windows are artistic treasures. The west window depicts Christ in the manger, the south depicts Christ at Gethsemane, and the east depicts



the first Easter. In October 1906, only five months after the church was completed, a severe storm blew out the magnificent east window. Because of the damage, no services could be held in the church for six months. Undaunted, congregation members raised over \$3,000 to replace the window.



The sanctuary of First Presbyterian Church is noted for its fine acoustics and has long been used for concerts and recitals. The debut of the church's new pipe organ in 1911 was reported in the *Deseret News* as "one of the most notable musical functions that have been held in the city." Today, the church continues to host musical performances as well as the meetings and activities of over 50 cultural, educational, and community groups.

Enos e's Mary Wall Mansion

411 E. South Temple

Original Building—1881

Enlarged and Remodeled—1908-1914, Richard K. A. Kletting, SLC

A substantial two-story house stood on this property when Enos Wall purchased it in 1905. Wall hired Richard K. A. Kletting, who later designed the Utah State Capitol Building, to enlarge and remodel this house. Kletting completely transformed the original building into the present Neoclassical-style mansion. The lavish interior featured delicately gilded frescos, beautiful woodwork, and handsome marble. Several of the guest bedrooms opened onto the rooftop promenade.

Enos Wall staked mining claims and managed mining operations in Montana, Idaho, and Utah. He also invented several pieces of ore-crushing machinery. Wall, however, is best known as a co-founder of the immensely profitable Utah Copper Company in Bingham Canyon.



This open-pit mining operation eventually became Utah Kennecott Copper Company.

Enos and Mary Frances Wall lived in the house until their respective deaths in 1920 and 1923. Between 1926 and 1950 the mansion housed the Salt Lake Jewish Center. The Pacific National Life Insurance Company bought the mansion in 1950 and added the rectangular west wing in 1956. In 1961, the building was purchased by the LDS Business College which continues to operate there today. The college constructed the building's east wing in 1975. Aside from the addition of the two wings, the mansion's exterior appears much as it did in 1914.



A. O. Whitmore Electric Automobiles Building **430 E. South Temple**

1910, Frederick A. Hale, SLC

This building's simple exterior belies its fascinating history. It was built by A. O. Whitmore in 1910 as a factory, dealership, and service garage for his Whitmore electric automobiles. Whitmore came to Utah in 1894 to work on the development of the Nunn's Park Power Plant at the mouth of Provo Canyon, the first power station in the nation built for the long-distance transmission of high-voltage electricity. He then used his experience with electricity to design and produce battery-powered cars. Whitmore soon became the largest manufacturer and dealer of electric cars in the region.

Whitmore strategically located his business on South Temple near the wealthy families who could afford to purchase early automobiles. The garage's location was also convenient for South Temple residents who needed to recharge the batteries of their electric cars.

Whitmore stopped manufacturing electric cars in 1920, but by then he was pioneering another new business. In 1914, he produced the first commercial oxygen in Utah and founded the Whitmore Oxygen Company. Several years later he built a plant near the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon. This building, however, served as the offices for Whitmore Oxygen Company until 1975.

David e³ Mary Keith Mansion

529 E. South Temple

1900, Frederick A. Hale, SLC

Tours can be arranged by calling Utah Heritage Foundation, (801) 533-0858, at least two weeks in advance.

David Keith made his fortune on a lucky hunch. Orphaned at the age of 14, Keith went to work as a miner. He eventually became a foreman in a Park City silver mine where he met another hard-working miner, Thomas Kearns (*see entry #15*). Keith and Kearns leased an undevel-



oped Park City mine after noticing a rich ore vein headed toward the property. Their hunch about the ore proved correct. The two men became multi-millionaires and remained lifelong friends, business partners, and neighbors.

The newly-wealthy Keith and his second wife, Mary, hired Frederick A. Hale to design this stately mansion on fashionable South Temple Street. The mansion's Neoclassical facade features a pedimented portico supported by four colossal columns. The interior is organized around an octagonal rotunda of polished cherrywood with a beautiful stained glass skylight. The carriage house, located to the east of the mansion, housed a bowling alley, shooting gallery, and servants' quarters.

The Keiths lived in the mansion until 1916 when they sold the property to their neighbors, the Ezra Thompson family. Members of the Thompson family lived in the house until 1969 when Terracor acquired it and adapted it for office space. After a fire caused severe damage to the mansion in 1986, Terracor conducted an extensive restoration and continues to operate in the building today.

Ferguson/Hall House

551 E. South Temple

1898, Samuel C. Dallas, SLC

The Ferguson/Hall House combines elements from the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles. The Queen Anne style reached the height of its popularity in Utah when this house was built in 1898. The house draws its overall form from this style, including its irregular massing, corner turret, variety of window shapes, and wood-shingled second story above a brick first story. The Colonial Revival style was just beginning to gain favor in Utah in the 1890s. The house's wide cornices with modillion brackets, large Palladian window, Doric porch columns, and gambrel-roofed east bay all reflect the emerging Colonial Revival trend.

This house and one next door to the east (555 E. South Temple) were built by Jeannette Sharp Ferguson. She owned them for many years as rental properties, although she did live in the house at 555 E. South Temple for two years. Ferguson's husband, Fergus Ferguson was the brother of Mary Keith who lived next door to the west in the Keith Mansion (*see entry #12*).

Judge William C. and Marion Hall were the first tenants of the house. They also lived at 555 E. South Temple for two years prior to completion of this house. William Hall was a mining lawyer, Secretary of Utah Territory, Salt Lake City Attorney, and a judge in the Third District Court. Today, the Ferguson/Hall House is owned by Terracor and used as office space.

Gentsch/Thompson House

576 E. South Temple

1889, architect unknown



This house was built in 1889 for Frederick Gentsch, a general superintendent of the Pacific Express Company. The best-known occupants of the house, however, were Ezra and Emily Thompson who purchased the house in 1898. Ezra Thompson had a profitable career as an officer of several Park City mining companies. He was elected mayor of Salt Lake City in 1899 and served three successful terms in office. Thompson was also an auto enthusiast and bought an Owens Magnetic electric car which he recharged at Whitmore Oxygen just down the street (*see entry #11*).

Ezra and Emily Thompson lived in the house until 1916 when they purchased the Keith Mansion at 529 E. South Temple. Their oldest son, Lynn, continued to reside here until 1943. The Children's Service Society then purchased the house and adapted it for office space.

The Gentsch/Thompson House, with its irregular facade and five jutting bays, is Victorian Eclectic in style. The most prominent feature of the house is the large square tower with an unusual curved hip roof. Also of note are the ornamental ironwork over the porch and the leaded and stained glass windows, all original to the house.



Thomas & Jennie Kearns Mansion (Utah Governor's Mansion)

603 E. South Temple

1900- 1902, Carl M. Neuhausen, SLC

Tours available April-November on Tuesdays & Thursdays from 2-4 pm.

Thomas Kearns, with his partner David Keith (*see entry #12*), made a fortune on the silver flowing out of Park City mines. Kearns' wealth enabled him to become one of Utah's most influential men. He served a term in the United States Senate (1901-1905) and co-owned the *Salt Lake Tribune* with Keith.

Every feature of the Chateausque mansion built for Kearns and his wife, Jennie, speaks of eloquence and opulence. Utilizing the finest craftsmen and materials available, the Kearnses created a residence comparable in quality and style to mansions built by the Vanderbilts and Carnegies in the East. The Kearns Mansion became the dazzling center of Utah's elite social life. President Theodore Roosevelt, a personal friend of the Kearnses, dined here in 1903.

The Kearns Mansion began a new phase in its history in 1937 when Jennie Kearns donated it to the state for use as Utah's first official governor's residence. Between 1937 and 1957, three Utah first families lived in the mansion. In 1957, the state legislature funded the construction of a new governor's residence and the Utah State Historical Society moved into the building. After a renovation project spearheaded by Governor Scott and Mrs. Norma Matheson, the Kearns Mansion became the Governor's Mansion once again in 1980.

In December 1993 a fire swept through the mansion damaging or destroying many of its original finishes. An exacting restoration project drawing on the talents of highly-skilled craftsmen from across the country restored the mansion as accurately as possible to its original 1902 appearance.

Matthew & Angelena Walker Mansion

610 E. South Temple

1904, Ware & Treganza, SLC

Matthew Walker was the youngest of the four Walker brothers whose mercantiling, banking, and mining enterprises made them some of Utah's most influential men. Immigrants from England, the Walker brothers crossed the plains by wagon with their mother after their father and three sisters died of cholera in St. Louis. The brothers started a mercantile



Photo courtesy of Utah State Historical Society

business selling provisions to the soldiers at Camp Floyd in 1859. The mercantile soon began offering banking services and Matthew Walker worked as the

teller. He eventually became president of the Walker Brothers Bank, one of Utah's largest financial institutions.

The firm of Ware & Treganza designed this Second Renaissance Revival mansion for Walker and his wife, Angelena. Among the house's Italian-inspired details are round arches, a bracketed cornice, a red tile roof, and a border of small lions' heads along the fascia.

The focal point of the mansion's interior was the grand hall which opened to a height of three stories and was crowned by an immense stained glass skylight. The hall contained an organ with 1,500 pipes extending to the third floor. Nearly every Sunday evening, the Walkers' friends gathered in the hall to hear recitals by local and national musicians.

The Walker Mansion was converted to offices in 1943. Over the years, it suffered major alterations and the addition of offices to the west and a parking structure to the rear. The building's present owner has undertaken an extensive restoration to return much of the mansion to its original appearance.

Epley/Glendinning House

617 E. South Temple

1883, attributed to John H. Burton, SLC

Utah Arts Council gallery open to the public Mon-Friday, 8 am-5 pm.

The Epley/Glendinning House resists being pinned down to one style of architecture. Its tall windows capped by hoods, quoins, and projecting bay give it an Italianate flavor. Yet the massing, steeply pitched roof, and dormer window are not typical of the Italianate style.

Mining engineer John W. Epley constructed the house in 1883 and then sold it to James and Margaret Glendinning in 1884. Glendinning was vice-president of the George M. Scott Hardware Company and a member of the prestigious Alta Club. Unfortunately, he was also an alcoholic. Glendinning was elected mayor of Salt Lake City in 1896, but his term in office was plagued with personal and political scandal. Margaret Glendinning desperately sought advice and financial assistance from friends. But in 1898, the Glendinnings' house was foreclosed upon and sold at a sheriff's sale.

The Epley/Glendinning House changed hands many times after 1898. In 1957, a dentist purchased the home and made extensive alterations to convert it into a dental clinic. The State of Utah acquired the property in 1975 to house the Utah Arts Council. The council has restored much of the house's exterior to its original appearance.

Salt Lake Masonic Temple

650 E. South Temple

1927, Scott & Welch, SLC

Tours available on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons by calling in advance, (801) 363-2936.

The Masonic Temple is Salt Lake City's best example of Egyptian Revival style architecture. This style was popularized by the discovery of King

Tutankhamen's tomb in 1922. The temple's design also includes a variety of symbols and elements significant to the Masons.

The temple's massive portico features eight lotus capitol columns supporting a curved, or cavetto, cornice. Engraved on the cornice is a double-headed, feathered serpent symbolizing Horus, Egyptian god of light or life. An Egyptian sun disk with the Masonic square, compass, and letter "G" appears in the center of this carving. Together these symbols represent the "light of Masonry."

The steps leading to the temple's entrance are laid out in levels of three, five, seven, and nine, numbers with Masonic significance. The steps are flanked by two Egyptian-style sphinxes contemplating spheres. On the west side of the portico is a ramp and door designed for funeral services. Above this door is an Egyptian scarab signifying immortality.

The three upper levels of the temple, representing the three degrees of Masonry, contain meeting rooms and a 1,400 seat auditorium. The ground level houses administrative offices, banquet facilities, and a library open to the public. The Masonic Temple continues to serve Masonic Lodges in Salt Lake City.



Emanuel & Fanny Kahn Mansion

678 E. South Temple

1889, Henry Monheim, SLC

Emanuel Kahn and his older brother, Samuel, were among the first Jewish immigrants to settle in Utah. Emanuel arrived in Salt Lake City in 1867 to join his brother in the grocery business. The Kahn Brothers Store became one of the largest in the city. A devoutly religious man, Emanuel also helped found the Congregation B'nai Israel, Utah's first Jewish congregation.

The Kahn Mansion is a notable example of Queen Anne style



architecture with irregular massing, a variety of textures and materials, and a polygonal turret. Of particular appeal is the intricate wood trim on the tower and porches, including lathe-turned spindles and posts, fan and sunburst patterns, and molded cornices. The architect of the Kahn Mansion, Henry Monheim, was later a partner in the firm that designed the Salt Lake City and County Building.

The Kahn Mansion was divided into apartments in the 1950s, renovated as office space in the late-1970s, and today houses a bed and breakfast inn.

Morris & Alice Evans House

701 E. South Temple

1911, Frank W. Moore, SLC

Morris R. and Alice Evans bought this property in 1876 and shortly thereafter built a two-story brick house on the site. In 1911, the Evanses constructed the present English Tudor style home around their original home. The house



features intricate half-timbering, Tudor style arches in the arcaded porch, and many steeply pitched gables. Note the unusual third-story bay on the front facade which is cantilevered out over the lower two stories. The 1911 garage built behind the house featured its own gas pump.

A native of New York, Morris Evans arrived in Salt Lake City in 1871. During his successful career he established a cattle operation near Vernal, invested in several profitable mines in Utah and Nevada, and opened a sporting goods business. A fan of athletics, Evans played a key role in establishing a professional baseball team in Salt Lake City.

Members of the Evans family lived in the house until the early 1970s. During World War II, Evans' granddaughter divided the house into five apartments. She sold the house in 1973 and it was adapted for use as professional offices.

Sherman/Jackling House

731 E. South Temple

1898, Walter E. Ware, SLC



This Colonial-inspired house was built for a mining speculator named William Sherman in 1898. It originally featured a widow's walk on the roof, a balustrade on the porch roof, as well as small decorative balustrades on either side of the dormers.

Sherman sold the house to Daniel Jackling in 1904, just as Jackling launched a bold new mining venture that reshaped the mining industry and made him immensely wealthy.

Trained as a mining engineer, Jackling developed a process for profitably mining and processing copper concentrates from low-grade ore. He tested his new methods in Bingham Canyon west of Salt Lake City as the general manager of the Utah Copper Company. Despite a heavy up-front capital investment which made some investors nervous, Jackling's process proved successful. By the mid-20th century, more than 60 percent of the world's copper was produced using Jackling's techniques.

Unlike some of South Temple's other mining magnates, Jackling did not lavish his fortune on his house. In 1911, he moved into a special suite of rooms on the upper floors of the new Hotel Utah. Just four years later Jackling moved to San Francisco where he leased the top floor of the Saint Francis Hotel.

Jackling's South Temple house served as a private residence until 1952 when a finishing and modeling school occupied the space. Since 1965 it has housed professional offices.

George & Lizzie Downey House

808 E. South Temple

1893, Frederick A. Hale, SLC

The Downey House is a notable Utah example of Shingle style architecture. This style was popular in the 1880s and 1890s in Eastern seaside resorts. It is

defined, as its name suggests, by exterior walls nearly covered in wood shingles. The upper stories of the Downey House are sheathed in shingles applied in three different patterns. The house's prominent tower with a bellcast roof is also characteristic of this style. The large carriage house to the east, with its shingled second story, matches the style of the house.

The house was designed by Frederick A. Hale for Major George Downey and his wife, Lizzie. Hale is well known as the architect of the Alta Club, the Keith Mansion, and the Salt Lake Public Library (Hansen Planetarium). The Downeys moved to Salt Lake City in 1888 upon Major Downey's retirement from a 28-year military career. Major Downey became president of the Commercial National Bank and was active in civic affairs.

The Downey House was converted to apartments in 1938 and, over the years, the building deteriorated. In 1974, the rundown home was renovated and adapted for office space. The sagging carriage house, one of a handful remaining on South Temple, was also renovated for offices.

Maryland Apartments

839 E. South Temple

1912, Bernard O. Mecklenburg, SLC

Bernard Mecklenburg designed, built, and lived in this building. In fact, it was originally named the Mecklenburg Apartments. Mecklenburg was born in Nebraska in 1878





and moved to Salt Lake City in 1900. A well-respected architect, he designed many homes, planned the east wing of Holy Cross Hospital, and oversaw the completion of The Cathedral of the Madeleine.

In 1917, Mecklenburg changed the name of his building to the Maryland Apartments. This change may have been the result of anti-German prejudice during World War I.

The exuberant, exaggerated ornamentation of this Neo-classical building gives it a heavy feel. The large cornice features modillion brackets above egg-and-dart and dentil moldings. The same details adorn the cornice of the two-story portico. The balustraded balconies are supported by oversize brackets. Also note the flat arches above the windows and the geometric capitals atop the pilasters dividing the bays.

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Ladies Literary Club

850 E. South Temple

1912, Ware & Treganza, SLC



Built in 1912, the Ladies Literary Club Building is considered one of Utah's finest examples of the Prairie style. This style's horizontal emphasis is reflected in the building's rows of casement windows, the porch extending across the

entire front facade, bands of wood inlay on the second story, and wide eaves. A porch roof supported by brick piers shelters the entryway and extends over the driveway to the west to form a porte-cochere. Restrained ornamentation, like the wood inlay on the porch ceiling and the exquisite leaded glass, are also in keeping with the spare feeling of the Prairie style.

The architectural firm of Ware & Treganza won the commission for the Ladies Literary Club Building in a design competition. During their partnership of 25 years, Walter E. Ware and Albert O. Treganza designed several other Salt Lake City landmarks, including the Walker Mansion on South Temple (*see entry #16*) and the Commercial Club in Exchange Place.

The Ladies Literary Club was founded 35 years prior to the construction of this beautiful building to promote literary and artistic endeavors. The club played an important role in the development of public libraries in Utah, from supporting the first public subscription library operated by the

Masons to securing the passage of a bill to fund the state's first free public library in 1896. During the 1950s and 1960s, the club made its building available to the Utah Symphony for rehearsals. Members of the club continue to meet in this building and support a variety of educational and charitable causes.

Keith and Griffin Houses

34 & 35 Haxton Place

1910, Frederick A. Hale, SLC

Pairs of sandstone pillars topped by wrought iron arches mark the entrance to Haxton Place. This small, picturesque subdivision was developed in 1909 by real estate investors James Keith and Thomas Griffin. They named the development after a street in Griffin's native London. To insure that only "first class" residences would be built in Haxton Place, they placed restrictive covenants on the properties specifying the height, setback, and minimum cost of the houses. As was typical of subdivisions across the country in the early 20th century, the covenants also prohibited the sale of any property to persons of African or Chinese ancestry.



Keith and Griffin built their own English Country-inspired homes at the south end of Haxton Place. While their houses look like a duplex, they are actually separate buildings divided by 17 inches. The space between the houses is stuccoed over to give the appearance of a massive single building. The houses' asymmetrical facades, steep roofs with clipped gables, and tall, narrow, multipane windows are drawn from the Tudor Revival style. There were originally tennis courts behind these houses for the use of Haxton Place residents.

Walter & Esther Filer House

943 E. South Temple

c. 1906, Bernard O. Mecklenburg, SLC



Bernard Mecklenburg designed and built this house as well as the two houses directly to the east. All three share the four-square floor plan popular in Utah in the early 20th century. This type of house is generally cube-shaped and consists of four roughly square rooms on each floor. It can feature ornamentation from a variety of styles, although Prairie and Neoclassical are most common.

The Filer House originally featured a Neoclassical frame porch with a balustraded roof. The porch roof was a convenient spot for watching funeral processions up N Street to the Salt Lake City Cemetery. In 1910, the owners replaced this porch with a masonry porch in the Prairie style. During a mid-1990s renovation, the porch was rebuilt in its original Neo-classical style and wrapped around the west side of the house.

Walter Filer, manager of the Twin Falls Land and Water Company, and his wife, Esther, lived in this house until their divorce in 1909. Between 1960 and 1975, one of Salt Lake City's many Nacey Rest Homes occupied the building. After a devastating fire in the 1980s, the house was renovated as a bed and breakfast inn.

George & Lulu Lee Stiehl House

966 E. South Temple

1901, architect unknown

This house features Colonial Revival details but lacks the symmetrical facade usually associated with this style. The front porch, front door, and two-story wood bay are all off-center and the windows differ in their size and treatment. Other unusual details include the double-hipped roof dormer, the corner column by the west second story window, and the scroll-sawn corner brackets under the eaves. The columns, brackets, and balustrade of the front porch are repeated on a smaller porch on the east side of the house.



The house was built for George and Lulu Lee Stiehl. A native of Illinois, George Stiehl came to Salt Lake City to practice dentistry. Lulu Lee Stiehl was a president of the Ladies Literary Club and the chairwoman of the building committee that oversaw the construction of the group's South Temple clubhouse (*see entry #24*). Richard P. Morris purchased the house in 1907. A well-known businessman, Morris served as Salt Lake City's mayor from 1904 to 1908.

Phillip & Nellie Wrigley House

973 E. South Temple

1926, Vincent-Peterson Co. (builder), SLC

The Wrigley House is one of the early examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival style in Salt Lake City. The house's white stucco walls, round arch openings, wrought iron grill, and the low-relief ornaments in the gable end and above the

front steps are all typical of this style. The house also originally featured another



Spanish Colonial Revival hallmark—a red tile roof. There is beautiful stained glass in the west window on the front facade and in three windows on the east facade. Also note the twisted pilasters which appear along side many of the arched openings.

The first occupants of this house were Phillip and Nellie Wrigley. Phillip Wrigley established a clothing store called “Sweet Sixteen” and had shops in Salt Lake City, Logan, Ogden, and Provo. He died suddenly in 1926, shortly after this house was completed. Nellie Wrigley lived here with her daughter until 1934.

Note the original sandstone sidewalk along much of this block of South Temple. Sections of sandstone sidewalk, curb, and gutter still exist in many places on the street. These elements contribute to the historic streetscape which makes South Temple unique.

Frank & Laura Cameron House

974 E. South Temple

1908, Ware & Treganza, SLC

Like the Ladies Literary Club, the Cameron House is a Prairie style design of Ware & Treganza. The house features little ornamentation aside from the band of square stucco inserts that runs through the second story. A variety of masonry patterns, however, add texture and visual interest to the building. Note the vertical brick beltcourse between the first and second stories and the regular rows of recessed bricks on the front porch piers and wall.

The house was built for Frank Cameron, president of the Cameron Coal Company and director of the Utah Savings and Trust Company. In 1929, heavyweight boxing champion Jack Dempsey purchased the house for his mother, Cecilia Dempsey. Jack Dempsey lived and trained in Salt Lake City during the early part of his famous career. The Haven, a substance abuse residential treatment program, has operated in this house since 1969.

Holy Cross Hospital & Chapel

1050 E. South Temple

Main Building—1881-83, Henry Monheim, SLC

West Wing—1903, Carl M. Neuhausen, SLC

Chapel—1904, Carl M. Neuhausen, SLC

East Wing—1916, Bernard O. Mecklenburg, SLC

West Wing Remodeled—1920, Bernard O. Mecklenburg, SLC

The two remaining historic sections of Holy Cross Hospital, now the Salt Lake Regional Medical Center, are visible from South Temple. The historic chapel, located in the large center courtyard, was dedicated in 1904. It was designed by Carl M. Neuhausen, the





architect of The Cathedral of the Madeleine and the Kearns Mansion. The interior of the chapel was decorated by Italian artist Achille Peretti in 1909. The paintings he created

for the dome above the alter and the choir loft remain a focal point of the chapel today.

The east wing of the hospital, completed in 1916, was designed by Bernard O. Mecklenburg. This Gothic style building features crenelated gable parapets and square corner buttresses with pyramidal caps. Mecklenburg also worked on the matching west wing of the hospital which was demolished in 1988. Neuhausen designed a one-story west wing in 1903 and Mecklenburg converted it into three stories in 1920. The original central building which connected the east and west wings was completed in 1883. Designed by Henry Monheim, this building was demolished and the new hospital building constructed in 1960.

Holy Cross Hospital was founded under the auspices of the Catholic Church in 1875 by Sisters Holy Cross and Bartholomew. Only the second hospital established in Utah, it was originally located in a small house with just 13 beds. The Sisters worked with three doctors who offered their medical services for free.

Frances Walker House/Town Club

1081 E. South Temple

1906, architect unknown



Frances Walker built this home on South Temple when her house at 400 South and Main Street was demolished to make way for the Newhouse Hotel. Frances Walker was the widow of Samuel Walker, the eldest of the four brothers who founded the Walker Brothers Dry Goods Store and Walker Brothers Bank (*see entry #16*). Like her husband, Frances Walker was a native of England and emigrated to Utah with her family in 1849.

The Town Club, an elite women's group, purchased the building as a clubhouse in 1939. The Town Club was founded in 1930 to foster charitable, civic, educational, and social activities among its members. The club continues to host luncheons, receptions, and cultural activities for members and guests in the house today.

One of the most striking elements of this Colonial Revival style house is the swan's neck pediment above the front dormer. Also note the leaded glass side lights and heavy stone lintel which accent the front door. The one-story east wing was added after the Town Club acquired the house.

Patrick & Dolly Moran House and Cottage

1106 and 1108 E. South Temple

House-1901, John A. Headlund, SLC

Cottage-1908, architect unknown

Patrick Moran's name is stamped in many Salt Lake City sidewalks. His contracting company, one of the largest in the Intermountain West, poured much of the curbing and sidewalk in Salt Lake City and Ogden. The company also undertook huge

water projects like the Big Cottonwood conduit and pipeline in Weber Canyon. Moran eventually purchased the Portland Cement Company to insure the supply of materials he needed for his contracts.

Moran was well-loved in Salt Lake City. For several years he hosted "Moran Day" at Lagoon and furnished wagonloads of watermelon to the crowds. Among his many charitable projects, Moran organized the purchase of an elephant, Princess Alice, for Salt Lake City's zoo.

Moran and his wife, Dolly, bought this red brick house on South Temple from Mrs. Edwin Mulford in 1903. In 1907, they built the shingled cottage next door for Dolly's mother. She died, however, before the cottage was complete.

When their older children left for school in Connecticut, the Morans moved into the cottage themselves. The larger red brick house was only used when the older boys returned from school and for an occasional party. Dolly suffered a long illness prior to her death in 1917 and may have been more comfortable in the smaller cottage.

Walter & Alice Lyne House

1135 E. South Temple

1898, Jasper N. Melton, SLC

The Lyne House is a Victorian Eclectic building with many Colonial Revival details, including a classical front porch with pairs of Ionic columns and Palladian windows. The asymmetrical facade of the house is given a more classical feel by the balance of the semi-circular bay on the east with the rounded porch on the west. The Lyne House has lost some of its Victorian ornamentation, including decorative bargeboard in the front center gable and iron cresting along the roof. The house also once featured a balustrade on the porch roof and modillion brackets and dentil molding along the cornice.





Walter and Alice Lyne built this house in 1898. Walter Lyne owned a drug store on Main Street and later became a successful wool broker. The Lynes' daughter continued to live in the house until 1944. Over the next 40 years, the Lyne House

served as a boarding house, an optometrist's office, and was finally abandoned. In 1981, Nancy and John Pace bought the house and renovated it as a bed and breakfast inn.

To the east across R Street from the Lyne House is the entrance to the Wasatch Elementary School "Pedestrian Subway." This tunnel was built in 1931 to provide safe access to the school's playground on the south side of South Temple. Wasatch Elementary students continue to use the tunnel today.

William & Eva Armstrong House

1177 E. South Temple

1912, attributed to Richard K. A. Kletting, SLC



Prominent Utah architect Richard K. A. Kletting is believed to have designed this Neoclassical style house. The building has a Palladian plan with a main rectangular block flanked by smaller east and west wings. At the front of the main block is

an imposing classical portico with a pediment resting on an entablature supported by two-story Ionic columns. The porch beneath the portico is accessed by a series of French doors as well as a second story balcony. The main entrance to the house is in the east wing and features a pedimented canopy.

The house was built in 1912 for well-known financier William W. Armstrong and his wife, Eva. Armstrong organized and served as president of the National Copper Bank and held interests in other banks in Nevada, Idaho, and Wyoming. He was also active in political and civic life. He was elected to the state senate in 1917, but resigned to become the Federal Food and Fuel Administrator for Utah during World War I. The Armstrong House remains a private residence today.

Markland/Walker House

1205 E. South Temple

1895, Frederick A. Hale, SLC

Like the Shingle style Downey House (*see entry #22*), the Markland/Walker House was designed by Frederick A. Hale. The house's shingled exterior walls and prominent

corner turret are typical of the Shingle style. The entryway is sheltered by a semi-circular porch with Ionic columns. Above the porch is a recessed balcony. On the east side of the house is an unusual round bay topped by a dormer with three round, oculus windows.



The house was built in 1895 for Charles B. Markland, manager of the Conklin Sampling Works. In 1905 it was purchased by Joseph Walker, Jr. and his wife Margaret. Joseph Jr., son of the Joseph Walker who helped establish the Walker Brothers empire, became president of the family dry goods store (*see entry #16*). He also developed the Walker Mining Company in California.

The carriage house, situated to the north on “S” Street, features shingles and a turret that match the main house. The Walkers’ daughter, Margaret Wicks, bought the carriage house from her parents upon her marriage in 1935 and converted it into a residence. She incorporated paneling, parquet flooring, and a mantel from her grandfather’s house on Main Street into her new home.

Louis & Eugenia Terry House

1229 E. South Temple

1908, Henry Ives Cobb, Chicago/New York

Nationally renowned architect Henry Ives Cobb designed the Terry House. Cobb’s best known works are in Chicago and include the Newberry Library, the Chicago Athletic Association Building, and the University of Chicago central quadrangle. He also designed the Boston and Newhouse Buildings in Salt Lake City’s Exchange Place.

The Terry House is one of Utah’s most formal and elaborate examples of Colonial Revival architecture. It is crowned by a wooden roof railing and a heavy cornice. Atop the projecting central bay is a pediment with a semi-circular fanlight. The first story of the bay is framed by a portico supported by heavy brick pier and wood columns. The front door features an elliptical fanlight and sidelights with delicate tracery.



The first occupants of the house were Louis and Eugenia Terry. Louis Terry, a well-known Salt Lake City businessman, owned a furniture store and a laundry business. Paul and Margaret Keyser purchased the house in 1920 and remodeled its interior. A large addition was made to the rear of the house in 1990, but the appearance of the facade from the street remains largely unchanged.

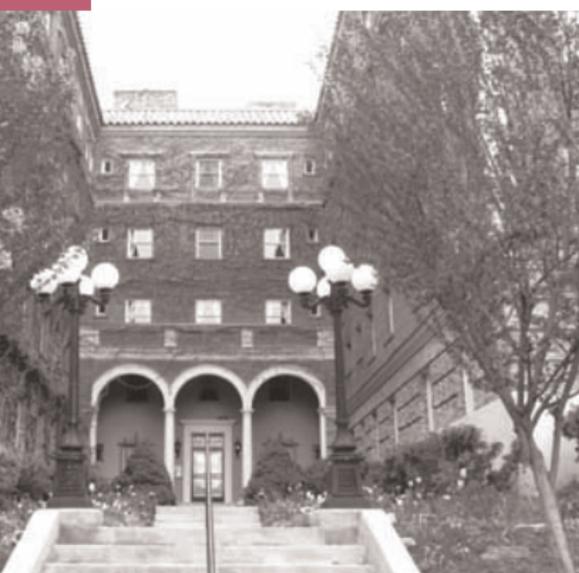
*Ayres/McClain & Ayres/Jacobs Houses***1264 E. and 1268 E. South Temple****1901, Walter E. Ware, SLC**

Many prosperous Salt Lake City businessmen and professionals built homes on South Temple hoping to share in the prestige of their fabulously wealthy neighbors. The twin houses built by Harry Ayres are representative of the upper-middle class homes constructed on the east end of South Temple at the same time the great mansions were built farther west on the street.

Harry Ayres was the manager of the Colorado Ironworks Company. He appears to have built these houses as an investment opportunity. He sold the house at 1268 East to Eldro and Ida Jacobs shortly after its completion. Eldro Jacobs was the treasurer of the Stockton Gold M & M Company.

The Ayres lived in the house at 1264 East for just one year before selling it to John and Ida McClain in 1903. McClain worked for the Burton Lumber Company from 1900 to 1932 and eventually became its president.

The masonry work on the Ayres Houses adds interest and texture to their facades. The most prominent masonry features of the houses are the corbeled brick panels surrounding two ornamental windows. Also note the beltcourse of projecting bricks and rock-faced, or rough cut, stone separating the first and second stories. The foundation and window heads and sills are also made of rock-faced stone.

*Mayflower Apartment Building***1283 E. South Temple****1927, Slack Winburn, SLC**

The stately Mayflower Apartment Building makes an elegant northern terminus for 1300 East. This H-shaped apartment block has a courtyard in both the front and the rear to provide light and ventilation to each unit. Stylistically, the Mayflower makes reference to buildings of the Italian Renaissance. For example, the main

entry is marked by a two-story arcade of three round arches and the roof is sheathed in red tiles. Also note the French doors with faux balconies, or balconets, on the second and fifth floors of the two projecting wings.

The Mayflower was constructed by the Bowers Building Company. Run by brothers George and Frank Bowers, this Salt Lake City firm constructed more than 3,000 buildings

in Utah, Nevada, and Wyoming between 1916 and 1946. The Bowers hired Slack Winburn to design the Mayflower. A well-respected local architect, Winburn designed many buildings in Salt Lake City. His work spans a wide range of styles from simple apartment blocks, to the Art Deco gates of Memory Grove Park, to the International style Public Safety Building at 200 South 300 East.

Reservoir Park & The Art Barn

54 Finch Lane

The Art Barn-1931-33, Taylor Woolley, SLC

Art Barn gallery open to the public Monday-Friday, 9 am-5 pm, and most Sundays, 1-4 pm.



Photo courtesy of Utah State Historical Society

Today, the reservoir in Reservoir Park sits beneath the tennis courts in the southwest corner of this block. Salt Lake City constructed the 5 million gallon, concrete lined reservoir in 1900 to “hold surplus water which runs to waste at night.” In 1919, the city purchased the north half of the block, including three houses on South Temple, for use as a public park. The reservoir was not covered until 1956.

The Art Barn has been a resident of the park since the early 1930s. The Art Barn was founded in 1930 by women who wanted local artists to “have a place to meet and gain inspiration from one another.” The group met briefly in the Judge Barn on 100 South, but in 1931 requested permission to build in Reservoir Park. Utah architect Taylor Woolley, who trained in the studio of Frank Lloyd Wright, designed the new building. The Art Barn women raised the money for its construction by hosting numerous “entertainments,” including a debate on prohibition.

As the building neared completion, some people objected that the name “Art Barn” was not sophisticated enough for the new art center. “The Art Barn,” however, won overwhelming public support in a newspaper contest held to name the building. The non-profit Art Barn offered free public exhibitions and workshops for over 40 years. In 1976, the Salt Lake City Arts Council was established to take over the work of the Art Barn as a community arts organization. The council continues to occupy the building today.