

**HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION
STAFF REPORT**



Planning and Zoning Division
Department of Community and
Economic Development

TRACY AVIARY TREE PLAN FOR PHASE II
PLNHLC2011-00018
Liberty Park, 589 East 1300 South
February 2, 2011

Applicant:

Friends of Tracy Aviary

Staff:

Ray Milliner (801)535-7645 or
ray.milliner@slcgov.com

Tax ID:

16-07-427-001

Current Zone:

OS

Master Plan Designation:

Open Space

Council District:

5, Jill Remington Love

Lot Size:

4,356,000 square feet or
approximately 100 acres

Current Use:

Public Park

Applicable Land Use

Regulations:

21A.32.100 OS
21A.34.020(G & H)
21A.42.070

Notification

- Notice mailed on January 19, 2011
- Agenda posted on the Planning Division and Utah Public Meeting Notice websites January 19, 2011

Attachments:

- A. Tree Removal Plan
- B. Letter from Applicant
- C. Tracy Aviary Master Plan
- D. Aviary Nomination to the National Register

Request

The applicant, Friends of Tracy Aviary, is requesting Historic Landmark Commission approval of a tree plan that would delineate which trees will be removed in anticipation of the next wave of development on the site.

Staff Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Historic Landmark Commission review the application and approve the proposed tree plan at Tracy Aviary pursuant to the findings, analysis and conditions of approval in this staff report.

Conditions of Approval

1. A landscape plan clearly delineating location, size, and type of trees to be replanted will be reviewed and approved by the HLC as part of any future design approval.
2. The applicant shall continue working with the City arborist to ensure that all trees proposed to be removed and replaced are appropriate for the site, and that as many existing trees as possible are preserved and maintained.

Vicinity Map



Background

The applicant, Friends of Tracy Aviary, seeks Historic Landmark approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness for the removal of 32 trees at Tracy Aviary. The reason for the request is to make way for a proposed bird show exhibit and central plaza and tropical bird exhibit that would be build in the south east section of the aviary (near the existing Wilson Pavilion). The improvements are part of a \$19.6 million bond approved by City tax payers for upgrades to the aviary. Previous Historic Landmark Commission approvals include:

- Construction of a Ground Hornbills Exhibit
- Remodel and renovation of the Wilson Pavilion
- Construction and installation of a temporary bird holding trailer
- The review and approval of a Master Plan for the Aviary
- Approval of an infrastructure plan
- Approval of a new Education and Guest Services Building
- Approval of a new owl forest exhibit

At the August 5, 2009 Historic Landmark Commission meeting, the applicant presented a master plan and structure inventory for the Tracy Aviary. Tracy Aviary and its contents are “features” of a Landmark Site,

Liberty Park. The Master Plan, Phase II shows the removal of multiple features. The approved master plan anticipates the removal of both trees and buildings. The proposal under review today is consistent with the plan adopted in 2009.

Project Description

The Tracy Aviary, located in the southern portion of Liberty Park, is requesting that the Historic Landmark Commission review and approve a tree plan to remove 7 trees for a proposed bird show amphitheater and 25 trees for a central plaza and tropical bird exhibit. The applicant is requesting HLC review and approval prior to review of the design of the structures for the following reasons:

1. This request is the first step in the design process for each facility. Once it is determined which trees will be removed and which will stay, the applicant can then design site plans for the exhibits, as well as a revegetation and landscape plans.
2. The applicant has begun work on the utility plan (approved by the HLC on August 4, 2010) and would like to remove these trees as part of that work, a cost saving measure. The HLC did not approve removal of these trees at the August 4, 2010 meeting.

The applicant has been working with the City Arborist to determine which trees can be saved, which will be transplanted, and which will need to be removed. The tree removal plan is attached as exhibit A.

Public Comments

On January 27, 2011 the applicant, staff and members of the public met on site to discuss the proposal. Each of the trees proposed for removal was reviewed, and the scope of the work at the Aviary was discussed.

Liberty Park Landscape Scoping Project

In 1999, the City initiated the “Liberty Park Landscape Scoping Project” the purpose of which was to recommend in detail the repairs and renovations needed to restore Liberty Park. The plan specifically addressed site furnishings, architectural elements, activities, neighborhood impacts, management operations and landscape. With regard to the trees in the Park, the project stated:

“The Park trees are one of the most valued elements of the Park. Removing trees and not replacing them is not acceptable, so a tree replacement program is suggested as well as programs for planting new trees in areas where as older trees may one day need to be replaced.”

With regard to the historic nature of the trees, the project states:

“Trees are a very sensitive issue in the Park, and everything should be done to preserve and protect as many of them as possible. Most of them are mature and need routine maintenance procedures designed to secure their longevity. Trees that are hazardous need to be removed. Almost all of the mature trees need to be pruned to remove dead wood, structurally unsound branches and other conditions that are not conducive to healthy trees. The important landscape elements of the Park such as the alley of trees along the 600 East pedestrian promenade, the evergreen arcs behind the Seven Canyons Fountain, and the perimeter street trees are historic landscape elements. They are part of the original planting design. They require special consideration to ensure their long-term survival in the Park.”

With regard to specific handling of trees in the Park, the project states;

“Trim trees: prune and trim approximately 768 mature trees according to required procedures of the Salt Lake City Urban Forester, i.e. remove dead branches, branches which are not structurally sound, crossing branches etc. Completely remove debris. This item includes trees in Tracy Aviary.

New Trees: Plant approximately 200 new trees 2 ½ inches in caliper

Remove Trees: Remove approximately 112 mature trees which are hazardous on in poor condition. Completely remove debris and grind trunks. Includes trees in Tracy Aviary.”

National Register of Historic Places Inventory

In 1978, the park was successfully nominated for inclusion onto the National Register of Historic Places. In that nomination, the Aviary and trees were discussed as follows:

“Originally the Park included several pavilions, a bandstand, a small lake and several informally landscaped walkways. With the large oval road and central axis road and these informal planted areas, the Park combined a formal plan with the then popular style of picturesque Victorian garden design.

The Park has experienced the problems of many large urban parks, especially the addition of uses not compatible with the original passive recreation of the Park. These include an aviary, a small zoo, tennis courts, a small building which serves as a police radio transmission station and a carnival. The large size of the Park minimizes the impact of most of these uses.

Beginning in the 1970’s, the City and the neighborhood association have been working on a master plan to remove the most incompatible uses and restore some elements of the original Park design. These are expected to include the removal of the carnival, the regarding of the lake and the removal of most of its concrete edging, the renovation or reconstruction of a bandstand, and additional landscaping.”

Analysis and Findings

Analysis: It is clear that trees are a significant and historic component of the Park, that significantly contribute to an individual’s overall enjoyment of the Park. The historic planting pattern of the Park includes

- The row of trees along the 600 East pedestrian corridor
- The perimeter of the Park
- The evergreen arc behind the 7 Canyons Fountain.

Trees that are not part of these three Park components are considered contributory as a whole to overall landscape of the Park, but not individually. The 1997 plan states that if any tree is removed, it should be replaced. Finally, all tree related activity should be carried out under the supervision of the Salt Lake City Urban Forester.

The 1997 Landscape Scoping Project anticipated the natural life cycle of the trees in the park, and made recommendations to ensure that the historic planting pattern is preserved (through planting, trimming, and replacement) as well as the other trees in the Park. The trees in the Tracy Aviary are not part of the historic planting pattern of Liberty Park. Therefore, individual plants and trees, themselves, are not historically significant. Nonetheless, the planted environment of the Aviary with its wooded areas, waterways and pedestrian walkways is significant. As a result, the removal of individual trees is appropriate in the Aviary, provided they are replaced and the overall planted environment is preserved.

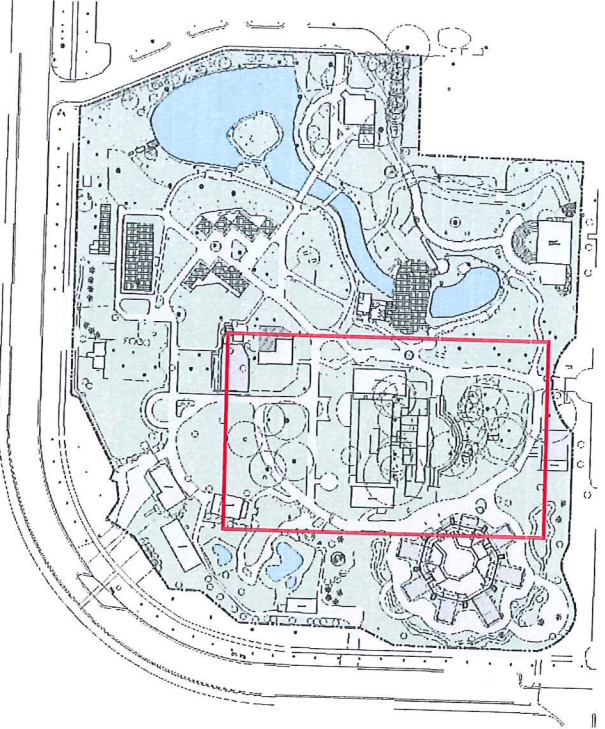
The proposed tree removal plan anticipates removal of trees that will be affected by the proposed improvements to the Aviary. Care has been taken to ensure that those trees not affected by the development are preserved, and that trees that can be relocated are relocated.

The National Register Inventory document clearly indicates that the historically significant landscaping in the Par are those planted along the original planned walkways. No specific mention is made of the historic nature of the landscape within the Aviary. Rather, the need to maintain and protect the overall nature of the landscape is stressed.

Finding: Staff has reviewed the proposed tree plan and made the following findings:

1. Individual trees in the Aviary are not part of the historic planting pattern of Liberty Park.
2. The overall planned and planted environment of the Aviary is a contributory feature of Liberty Park.
3. All trees proposed to be removed will be replaced per the direction of the Salt Lake City Urban Forester.
4. All trees that can reasonably be relocated will be relocated.
5. The proposed plan is consistent with the 1997 Liberty Park Landscape Scoping Project.
6. The HLC will review a landscape/replanting plan as part of future development projects in the Aviary.
7. The proposed tree plan does not significantly impact the findings in the local landmark site designation or the National Register Nomination of Liberty Park.

Attachment A
Site Plan



CONTEXT PLAN. 2
Scale: 1"=100' TI-02



PHASE 2C TREE INVENTORY. 1
Scale: 1"=20' TI-02

KEY	CALIPER	SPECIES
1	30	Elm / Ulmus sp.
2	18	Ash / Fraxinus
3	-6	Elm & Ash group under 6" caliper
4	10	Elm / Ulmus sp.
5	3	Box Elder / Acer Negundo
6	24	Elm / Ulmus sp
7	36	Elm / Ulmus sp
8	14-14	Elm / Ulmus sp multi stem
9	36	Elm / Ulmus sp
10	8-5-6	Box Elder / Acer Negundo multi stem
11	3-4-6-8	Elm / Ulmus sp. multi stem
12	5-6-3-3	Elm / Ulmus sp. multi stem
13	8	English Walnut / Juglans sp.
14	36	Elm / Ulmus sp.
15	40	Elm / Ulmus sp.
16	48	Cottonwood / Poplar sp.
17	24	Cottonwood / Poplar sp.
18	24	Cottonwood / Poplar sp.
19	40	Cottonwood / Poplar sp.
20	12	Cottonwood / Poplar sp.
21	48	Willow / Salix sp.
22	36	Cottonwood / Poplar sp.
23	36	Cottonwood / Poplar sp.
24	30	Box Elder / Acer Negundo
25	12	Box Elder / Acer Negundo
26	36	Elm / Ulmus sp.
27	36	London Plane / Platanus
28	24	Cottonwood / Poplar sp.
29	28	Box Elder / Acer Negundo
30	20	London Plane / Platanus
31	30	Cottonwood / Poplar sp.
32	20-20	Box Elder / Acer Negundo

01
TI-02

+

PROJECT : TRACY AVIARY PHASE 2C
DRAWING TITLE : INVENTORY / ANALYSIS OF EXISTING TREE CANOPY
DATE : 11 JAN 2011
SCALE : 1" = 20'-0"

Attachment B
Letter from the Applicant

To: Salt Lake City Historic Landmarks Commission
From : Paul Svendsen, Friends of Tracy Aviary Consultant & Owner's Representative
Date: January 14, 2011
Re: Future Tracy Aviary Construction & the Impact on Trees

This memorandum addresses two issues arising out of current and future construction at Tracy Aviary. First, Friends of Tracy Aviary (FOTA) requests permission to immediately remove seven trees as part of its utility upgrades, which are underway now. Second, FOTA requests permission to remove 25 trees at a later date that will be impacted by future large-scale improvements within the Aviary.

I. Background Information

Tracy Aviary has many large trees. By FOTA's estimate, there are over 500 trees within the Aviary's boundary, with well over 300 having a six-inch caliper or greater. A substantial number of these trees are "volunteers," meaning that they grew by chance rather than as part of a planned landscape design. Many if not most of the trees represent three common species: Box Elder, Elm, and Cottonwood.

These trees are an important asset for the Aviary. They are beautiful, offer shade during the summer months, provide habitat for a variety of local birds, and contribute to the Aviary's oasis-like character. FOTA is committed to maintaining and enhancing these aspects of the Tracy Aviary experience.

But the trees also pose significant management challenges that are easy to underestimate. Proper tree maintenance, especially in the case of large trees, requires significant expertise and is very costly, especially on a campus with such a large number of trees. Because the Aviary's circulation routes were not designed with tree pruning in mind, access for heavy equipment is generally difficult, disruptive, and in some cases impossible. Due to these and other factors, very few if any of the Aviary's large trees have received attention on a regular basis. As a result, a significant portion of the trees within the Aviary are in subpar condition. This is particularly true of the older trees. Safety of visitors, staff, and facilities at the Aviary is a constant and ongoing point of concern. In recent years there have been a number of major tree failures and alarming near-misses.

Finally, there is widespread agreement that the Aviary needs to revitalize and grow in order to survive. This was the unmistakable message of the Aviary's 2008 bond proposition, which passed with nearly 80 percent support county-wide. The major construction projects funded by the bond include (1) renovation of the Wilson Pavilion (completed 2010); (2) infrastructure upgrades (currently underway); (3) new Education & Guest Services Building (construction to begin February 2011); (4) new bird show facilities (design RFQ published in December); and (5) major new bird exhibits, with sizable indoor and outdoor components (design RFQ published in December).

For these and other construction projects, the Aviary has adopted the widely accepted industry standard practice of not constructing buildings within the dripline of trees. The purpose of this policy is twofold. First, it is designed to limit root damage so that remaining trees survive the construction process. Second, it is a common-sense means of protecting expensive new buildings from damage due to falling limbs and/or trees as a result of weather events, undetected defects, or simply old age.

If a proposed building is located within the dripline of a tree, the tree is generally transplanted or removed. The Aviary has recently transplanted several trees and plans to transplant more. But for large trees, transplanting is often not physically and/or financially feasible. Where removals are necessary, the Aviary's board of directors has adopted a formal policy requiring that whenever a tree of nine inch caliper or larger is removed, it must be replaced with at least three new trees elsewhere within the Aviary.

II. Request for Permission to Remove Seven Trees Due to Future Bird Show Construction

At its meeting on August 4, 2010, the Historic Landmarks Commission approved FOTA's plan for a major overhaul of the Aviary's underground utilities. An element of that plan involved the use of directional drilling in several areas to avoid removing certain trees.

In one area, FOTA believes it would be preferable to use the traditional open trench method of installation for its new utilities. This will necessitate the removal of two London Planes (numbers 27 & 30); one Elm (number 26); two Cottonwoods (numbers 28 & 31); and two Box Elders (numbers 29 & 32).

The reason for this request is that FOTA will soon be constructing a new bird show amphitheater and holding building that will require the removal of all these trees anyway. Architectural design of the new bird show facilities is expected to be complete later this year, and construction is expected to commence in 2012. These new facilities will replace the outdated and inadequate bird show facilities that currently occupy the east and north sides of the old swimming pool area.

FOTA has considered using directional drilling in order to maintain the seven trees until bird show construction begins next year but believes this is an unwise use of taxpayer money. Directional drilling is an expensive process. Using this technique to permit the seven trees in question to stand for a few additional months would cost an extra \$11,060 in bond funds. In view of the short-lived benefit, FOTA believes the most sensible course of action is to use the more cost-effective trenching technique and remove the seven trees now.

III. Request for Permission to Remove 25 Trees Due to Future Exhibit and Plaza Construction

As the new bird show facilities are being built, FOTA will also construct a major new exhibit with both indoor and outdoor components. The indoor portion will be one of the Aviary's hallmark attractions, featuring the stunning tropical birds and lush foliage of Panama. The exterior portion is likely to feature King Vultures and possibly a walk-through interactive experience. Together, these exhibits will be among the largest structures at the Aviary. The Aviary's working space estimate for these facilities is 9,000-10,000 square feet, although these estimates are subject to change during the programming and conceptual design processes. Because of the size of the structures and the existing sloping terrain, substantial site work, excavation and grading will likely be required.

In addition, FOTA will build a new central plaza roughly where the abandoned swimming pool is located. Removing some or all of the old swimming pool structure and filling in the resulting hole will be an invasive process that is likely to disturb surrounding areas significantly.

There are approximately 25 trees of varying sizes within the future exhibit & plaza area. FOTA is requesting permission to remove these trees (numbers 1-25) at a future date, likely 2012, so that construction of the new facilities can proceed.

In FOTA's view, it is simply impossible to build the new exhibit and plaza facilities funded by the bond if the trees must remain. In the exhibit area, the necessary building area is sufficiently large that it will enter the dripline of virtually every tree in the area. This is true even if the most contorted design scenarios are considered. The same is true of the plaza area, where it will be necessary to remove the deep swimming pool walls that run under the trees and clear, re-grade, and compact the soil throughout the work site. In short, if FOTA is going to build the features endorsed by Salt Lake County voters in 2008, it needs substantial flexibility with respect to the trees in the affected area.

IV. Conclusion

No one at the Aviary relishes the idea of removing trees. But at this critical juncture in its history, the Aviary needs to grow in order to survive and flourish. And as the Aviary grows, a small portion of the old must make way for the new.

This will benefit the Aviary not only in the short run but in the long run as well. Today, due to a long history of funding shortages and benign neglect, the Aviary has an unusually large proportion of trees that are closer to the end of life than the beginning. They will die, and when they do, the Aviary will be barren. By beginning the reforestation process now, our grandchildren will be able to enjoy a shady summer day at the Aviary just as we can today.

The projects described in this memorandum are consistent with the master plan reviewed by the Historic Landmarks Commission in August of 2009. And they are arguably the most critical components of the package of improvements funded by the Aviary's 2008 bond. Not only as the Aviary's representative, but as a Salt Lake City resident, parent, and Aviary visitor since I was an infant, I urge you to let the Aviary take these critical steps forward.

Attachment C
Tracy Aviary Master Plan

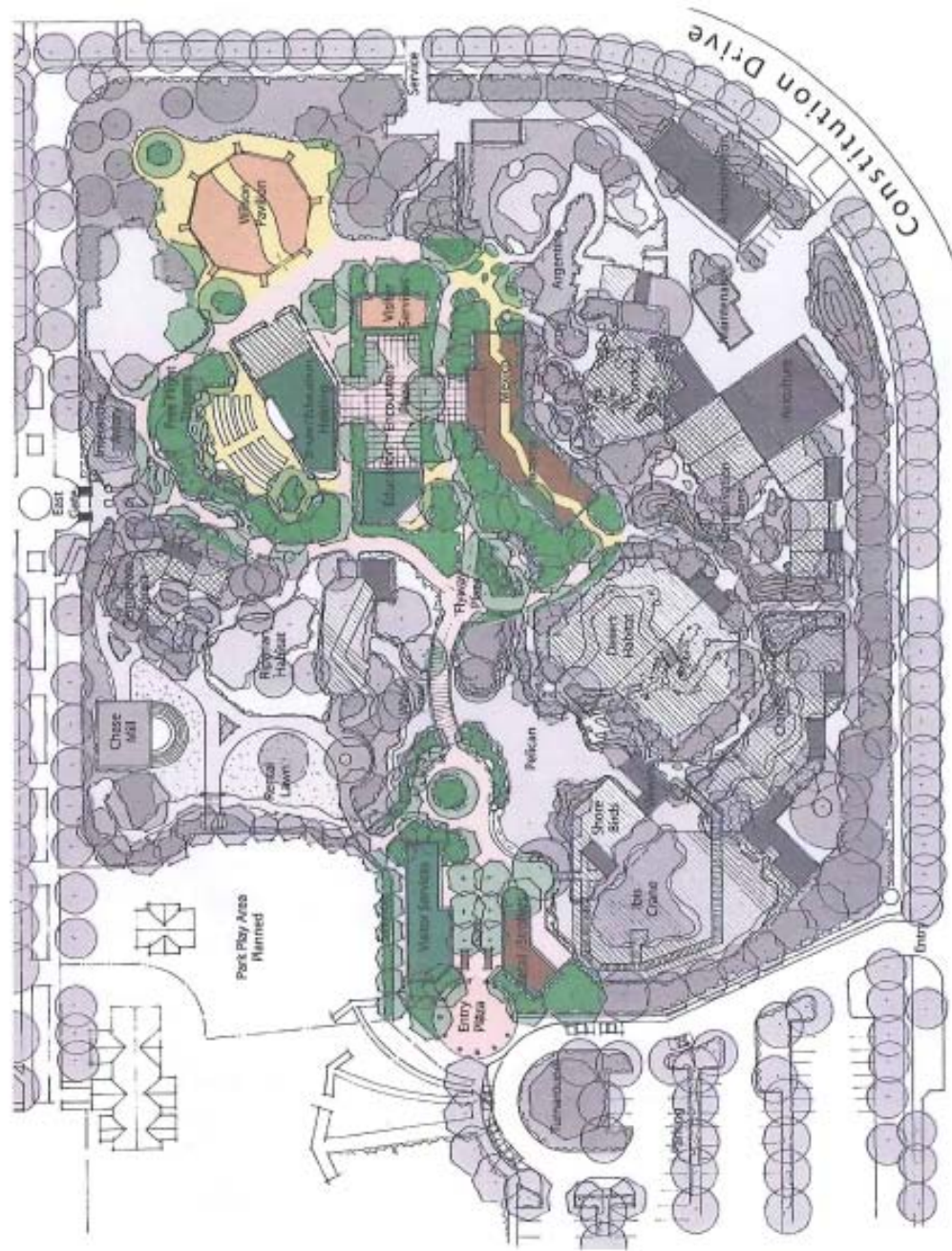


Tracy Aviary Master Plan Site Plan: Phase II

The Portico Group

February 2008
Salt Lake City, Utah

- Existing Building
- New Building
- New Building with "Green Roof"
- Mashed Exhibit (Water Walk-Through)
- Mashed Exhibit (Views Through Mesh)
- Exhibit Pathway
- Visitor Pathway
- Service Pathway
- Existing Tree to Remain
- Prepared New Tree
- Refurbished Fence
- Green/Paved area
- Lawn
- Wetland
- Water



Attachment D
National Register Nomination Document

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

For HCRS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Liberty Park

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Fifth to Seventh East, Ninth to Thirteenth South not for publication

city, town Salt Lake City vicinity of congressional district

state Utah code 049 county Salt Lake code 035

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Salt Lake City Corporation

street & number City and County Building

city, town Salt Lake City vicinity of state Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Salt Lake City and County Building, County Recorder's Office

street & number City and County Building

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah State Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1978 federal state county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Liberty Park is one of the largest urban parks in Utah. It includes an area of 110 acres, from Ninth South to Thirteenth South and from Fifth East to Seventh East streets. The original vehicular circulation is basically intact, including a large oval loop road and a central axis road running from north to south on the line of Sixth East Street. The park includes the building and grounds of the Isaac Chase Mill, built in 1852 (National Register).

Originally the park included several pavillions, a bandstand, a small lake and several informally landscaped walkways. With the large oval road and central axis road and these informal planted areas, the park combined a formal plan with the then popular style of picturesque Victorian garden design.

The park has experienced the problems of many large urban parks, especially the addition of uses not compatible with the original passive recreation of the park. These include an aviary, a small zoo, tennis courts, a small building which serves as a police radio transmission station and a carnival. The large size of the park minimizes the impact of most of these uses.

Beginning in the 1970's, the city and the neighborhood association have been working on a master plan to remove the most incompatible uses and restore some elements of the original park design. These are expected to include the removal of the carnival, the regrading of the lake and the removal of most of its concrete edging, the renovation or reconstruction of a bandstand, and additional landscaping.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below					
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation		
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)		

Specific dates

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Liberty Park is significant as one of the earliest and largest urban parks in Utah. Originally purchased by Salt Lake City in 1881 from the estate of Brigham Young, it is Utah's best example of the "central park." It documents the spirit of reform of the second half of the nineteenth century, when parks were seen as important factors in civilizing America's increasingly industrialized cities and improving the moral character of their inhabitants. Many American cities followed the pattern of New York City's Central Park, which was designed in the late 1850's. Liberty Park is laid out on the site of a mill and farm established by Isaac Chase (the Isaac Chase Mill is listed on the National Register).

Liberty Park was established on the site of the Isaac Chase Farm and Mill. Chase had been assigned a plot in the original "Big Field Survey" of 1847, which distributed farm plots to the first settlers of the Salt Lake Valley. Because of the mill and the large trees on the farm, it was locally known as Forest Park, the Locust Patch and the Mill Farm. The farm and mill were purchased by Brigham Young in 1860, who traded Chase for property in Centerville in Davis County, which Chase never occupied. Brigham Young reportedly expressed the desire that the property be purchased by the city "for the lowest price" after his death. On April 20, 1881, the city paid the Brigham Young estate \$27,500 for the farm.

Local newspapers reported that the "locust patch is the only grove within miles of the city and is located about three blocks from the First Ward street car tracks. This grove is large enough for all the purposes that can ever be required....The farm contains as much ground as will be needed for a park for Salt Lake in the next two generations at least, and there is so much that it will never be necessary to keep the grounds like a lawn, as would be the case were it but a ten acre block. The whole can be made to appear rural and rustic, can be sufficiently developed and still give ample room for picnics, for ponds, for walks, for driving and for all other purposes for which parks are used."

The dedication of the park was originally scheduled for July 4, 1881. Because of the assassination of President Garfield, the celebration was postponed. Although the city waited until the following summer for the dedication, they did not wait until the Fourth of July but instead had the celebration on June 17, 1882, the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Salt Lake Herald, July 2, 3, 1881; June 14, 1882
Deseret Evening News, June 17, 1882
Daily Utah Chronicle, September 28, 1977
Utah State Historical Society, "Liberty Park" file

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property ca. 110 acres

Quadrangle name Salt Lake South, Sugarhouse

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A	1 2	4 5 1 1 1 3	4 2 0 4 0 1	B	1 2	4 5 1 0 2 3	4 2 6 0 3 0 1
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 2	4 5 1 0 2 4	4 2 6 4 8 0 1	D	1 2	4 5 1 1 1 2	4 2 6 5 0 1 0 1
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundaries of Liberty Park as originally purchased by Salt Lake City in 1881:
Fifth to Seventh East, Ninth to Thirteenth South Streets

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karl T. Haglund, Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society

date December 1979

street & number 307 West 200 South

telephone 801 533 6017

city or town Salt Lake City

state Utah

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer

date January 7, 1979

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

The dedicatory procession formed at the City Hall and included Mayor Jennings, ex-mayor Little (who had presided over the purchase of the property), Wilford Woodruff and numerous other city, state, and Mormon Church officials. Music was provided by Croxall's Silver Band, the Union Glee Club and the Sixth Infantry Band. The remarks of the speakers reflected the popular importance of the new large park. Mr. Ben Sheeks concluded one of the orations by saying that the park "gives to the poor a feeling of interest in his country, and to the rich a satisfaction which ever follows the act of giving to those who needs. And who will say that the man, woman or child does not need the opportunity of enjoying a pleasant walk--of beholding the beauties of art or nature--even as they need bread. Let us ever remember that sometimes "the beautiful is as useful as the useful--perhaps more so."

A greenhouse was built in 1903, and tennis courts added about 1915. The large entrance piers at Sixth East and Ninth South were added in 1920. The bandstand was built about 1911, and a bandstand shelter added in 1949. A swimming pool was constructed in 1949. An appropriation for a zoo was made in 1914, and the zoo remained open until the establishment of the Hogle Zoo in 1931. Russell Tracy donated his collection of birds to the city in 1938, with appropriations for its construction matched by Tracy in 1938 and 1939.

A master plan has been proposed by the city, which plans to spend four million dollars during the next ten years improving the facilities and landscaping.