

**HISTORIC LANDMARK COMMISSION
STAFF REPORT**



Planning Division
Department of Community and
Economic Development

**Yalecrest-Princeton Park Local Historic District
Designation
PLNHLC2013-00861
Princeton Avenue from 1700 East to 1800 East
Meeting Date: September 4, 2014**

Applicant: Jon Dewey

Staff: Carl Leith
(801) 535-7758
Carl.leith@slcgov.com

Current Zone: R-1/5,000
(Single Family Residential) &
YCI (Yalecrest Compatible Infill
Overlay)

District Size: Proposed district
includes 27 properties

Master Plan Designation:
Salt Lake City Community
Preservation Plan 2012
East Bench Master Plan Low
Density Residential (4-8
units/acre)

Council District: District 6 –
Council Member Charlie Luke

Community Council District:
Yalecrest Neighborhood Council
Lynn Kennard Pershing,
Chairperson

**Applicable Land Use
Regulations:**
21A.34.020.C – Designation of a
Local Historic District

Notification:

- Notice mailed 8/21/2014
- Sign posted: Not Required
- Posted to the Planning
Division & Utah Public
Meeting Notice websites
8/21/2014

Request

This is a request by Jon Dewey, property owner, requesting to designate a new 27 property local historic district for Princeton Park; a subdivision located on Princeton Avenue between 1700 East and 1800 East in the Yalecrest neighborhood.

The request is before the Historic Landmark Commission because the local historic district designation process requires the Commission to hold a public hearing and forward a recommendation to the City Council which has final decision making authority on this type of request.

Staff Recommendation

Based on the analysis and findings of the staff report, it is the Planning Staff's opinion that the proposed local historic district meets the applicable standards and therefore recommends the Historic Landmark Commission forward to the City Council a recommendation to approve the request.

Staff is recommending that the Historic Landmark Commission note the potential changes to the 2005 Yalecrest Reconnaissance Level Survey relating to this local historic district designation as identified in this Staff Report. Staff will return to the Historic Landmark Commission on October 2, 2014 to further review the ratings and to seek a final determination on updates to the survey.

Potential Motions

Consistent with Staff Recommendation: Based on the findings listed in the staff report, testimony and information presented, I move to forward a positive recommendation to the City Council to designate a new local historic district for the Princeton Park subdivision.

Not Consistent with Staff Recommendation: Based on the testimony and information presented and the following findings, I move that the Historic Landmark Commission forward a negative recommendation to the City Council

- Published in newspaper 8/23/14
- Attachments:**
- A. Application Materials
 - B. Public Comments
 - C. Yalecrest Reconnaissance Level Survey 2005
 - D. Yalecrest National Register Nomination 2007

regarding the request to designate a new local historic district for the Princeton Park subdivision.

The Commission makes this recommendation based on the following findings:
 10. Standards For The Designation Of A Landmark Site, Local Historic District Or Thematic Designation: Each lot or parcel of property proposed as a landmark site, for inclusion in a local historic district, or for thematic designation shall be evaluated according to the following:

- a. Significance in local, regional, state or national history, architecture, engineering or culture, associated with at least one of the following:
 - (1) Events that have made significant contribution to the important patterns of history, or
 - (2) Lives of persons significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation, or
 - (3) The distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or the work of a notable architect or master craftsman, or
 - (4) Information important in the understanding of the prehistory or history of Salt Lake City; and
- b. Physical integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association as defined by the national park service for the national register of historic places;
- c. The proposed local historic district or thematic designation is listed, or is eligible to be listed on the national register of historic places;
- d. The proposed local historic district contains notable examples of elements of the city's history, development patterns or architecture not typically found in other local historic districts within Salt Lake City;
- e. The designation is generally consistent with adopted planning policies; and
- f. The designation would be in the overall public interest.

11. Factors To Consider: The following factors may be considered by the Historic Landmark Commission and the City Council to help determine whether the proposed designation of a landmark site, local historic district or thematic designation meets the criteria listed above:

- a. Sites should be of such an age which would allow insight into whether a property is sufficiently important in the overall history of the community. Typically this is at least fifty (50) years but could be less if the property has exceptional importance.
- b. Whether the proposed local historic district contains examples of elements of the city's history, development patterns and/or architecture that may not already be protected by other local historic districts within the city.
- c. Whether designation of the proposed local historic district would add important knowledge that advances the understanding of the city's history, development patterns and/or architecture.
- d. Whether approximately seventy five percent (75%) of the structures within the proposed boundaries are rated as contributing structures by the most recent applicable historic survey.

13. Boundaries Of A Proposed Local Historic District: When applying the

evaluation criteria in subsection C10 of this section, the boundaries shall be drawn to ensure the local historic district:

- a. Contains a significant density of documented sites, buildings, structures or features rated as contributing structures in a recent historic survey;
- b. Coincides with documented historic boundaries such as early roadways, canals, subdivision plats or property lines;
- c. Coincides with logical physical or manmade features and reflect recognized neighborhood boundaries; and
- d. Contains non-historic resources or vacant land only where necessary to create appropriate boundaries to meet the criteria of subsection C10 of this section.

VICINITY MAP



Proposed Princeton Park Local Historic District

Background

Project Description

The proposed Yalecrest – Princeton Park local historic district is located within the Yalecrest neighborhood on Princeton Avenue between 1700 East and 1800 East. The Yalecrest neighborhood, generally located between 800 South/Sunnyside Avenue and 1300 South from 1300 East to 1900 East, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. At this time, no local historic districts have been established within this National Register historic district.

The majority of the 27 Princeton Park houses are of the type called Period Revival and more than half of the houses were constructed between 1928 and 1932. The complete build out of Princeton Park however extends through the next two decades, with the last home in the subdivision being constructed in 1950/1. In terms of architectural style Princeton Park reflects this development spectrum, with plainer house styles representing its later phases. All are single family houses with the exception of an original duplex at 1703 Princeton Avenue.

The most popular of the architectural styles are variations on the English Tudor. Other examples include English Cottage, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional and Early Ranch types. The English Tudor and English Cottage styles emphasize irregular massing, steeply gabled roofs and the decorative use of brick and other cladding materials. Expressions of “half-timbering” characterize the English Tudor style, while the English Cottage exhibits a brick exterior. Houses in Princeton Park were built with similar setbacks with Norway maples planted in the parkstrips which, along with a shared building scale, help to create its currently cohesive character. While the majority of houses in Princeton Park are single story, there are several one and a half and also two story buildings.



Interesting architectural features in Princeton Park include steep gables, prominent chimney stacks and round arched doors and windows of many of the period revival houses. In the later phases of development house styles began to exhibit a shallower roof pitch and plainer, more horizontally proportioned, windows. A pronounced eaves line, porches, decorative door surrounds, leaded glass, and the creative use of brick detailing establish the individuality and character of many of the houses. Iron work is also a feature of many of the raised front porches in the spectrum of buildings.

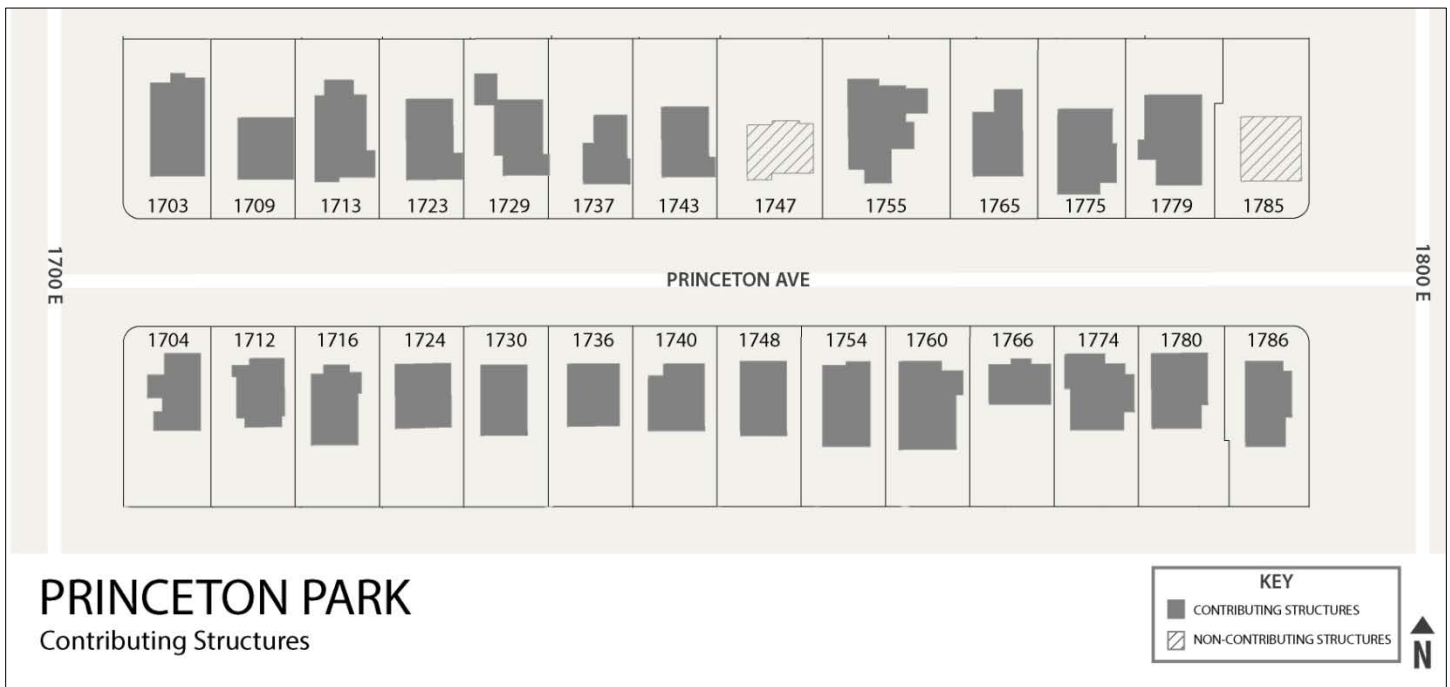
Initially, Princeton Park was platted as 28 lots, although one of these was then split between several of the others, resulting in the eventual construction of 27 houses. Two buildings were initially developed as duplex properties, although one has subsequently been converted to single-family use. The two principal builders in Princeton Park were N.L. Herrick and Albert Toronto, who between them constructed 22 of the houses. Both builders were important in the overall residential development of the Yalecrest neighborhood and the East Bench of Salt Lake City.

Residents of note within Princeton Park include Brewster and Olive Ghiselin, The former, originally from St. Louis and subsequently California, was an American poet and academic, taught English at the University of Utah and was responsible for the establishment of the Utah Writer's Conference in 1947, and remained as director until 1966. His publications included "Against the Circle" in 1946 and his collection of poems, "Country of the Minotaur" in 1970. Olive Ghiselin was also a celebrated writer and published "The Testimony of Mr. Bones."

The houses in Princeton Park exhibit a high degree of architectural integrity. The Yalecrest Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS), which was conducted in 2005, identifies 25 houses as contributing buildings and two houses as non-contributing. Of the 25 identified as Contributing in the 2005 survey, 23 are classified as category A buildings, or "Eligible/Significant", to the character of Princeton Park. Only two houses were rated as Non-Contributing (category C) for subsequent alterations (see historic survey methodology definitions below.)

Since that time, further research has indicated that one of these houses, 1785 E Princeton Avenue, where in 2005 the second story was assumed to be a later addition, in fact appears to be largely unaltered, with the second story being original to the house as built. Consequently, the 2005 survey should be revised to reflect this re-evaluation in the light of subsequent information. Therefore, subject to concurrence from the Historic Landmark Commission, 26 of the 27 buildings in Princeton Park are identified as contributing to the architectural integrity and character of the Princeton Park subdivision. This is in excess of 96% of the total buildings in this section of Princeton Avenue, and the Princeton Park subdivision proposed for local historic designation.

In the earlier stages of the development of Princeton Park the city streetcar system ran along 1500 East, although Salt Lake City's transition to an automobile oriented city was underway. Houses in Princeton Park were built with detached garages located at the rear of the lots. Although many of the original garages have been replaced with larger structures, many of the original garages remain.



Plan depicts 2005 Reconnaissance Level Survey findings, and not the recent re-evaluation.

Public Comments (see Attachment B)

- Correspondence:** Staff has received one email inquiry from a resident in the proposed district regarding the proposal. This inquiry related to what it might mean to be inside a historic district, would everything have to go through the Commission, what were the implications for new windows and height restrictions. Two phone inquiries were received from residents outside the proposed district, one inquiring whether one could vote if not within the application area, and one in opposition to any historic district designation in the general Yalecrest area. No other public correspondence relating to this proposed local historic district designation has been received at the time of the staff report preparation and distribution. Staff will forward any information received later to the Commission.
- Public Outreach Meeting:** On July 29, 2014, the Planning Division met with owners of property located within the proposed Yalecrest - Princeton Park local historic district. The purpose of the meeting was to inform the property owners about the designation process and to discuss how local historic district designation will impact the property owners. The meeting included discussion regarding the process for obtaining a Certificate of Appropriateness, the historic preservation standards, design guidelines and processes, the economic impact of historic designation and tax incentives available for historic rehabilitation. Three property owners and two other interested individuals attended this meeting, expressing general support for the proposal.
- Salt Lake City Planning Open House Meeting:** On August 21, 2014, the Planning Division held a Public Open House meeting at the City and County Building to discuss the proposed designation petition. The meeting was attended by perhaps twenty members of the public, including at least four residents from the proposed Yalecrest – Princeton Park local historic district. Residents had a series of questions relating to process, additional review for alterations, economic impacts and historic tax credits.

Zoning Ordinance Review

The Princeton Park subdivision is zoned R-1/5,000 which is a low density single family residential zoning district. The area is also regulated by the Yalecrest Compatible Residential Infill Overlay District which was adopted in 2005.

The purpose of the R-1/5,000 single-family residential district is to provide for conventional single-family residential neighborhoods on lots not less than five thousand (5,000) square feet in size. This district is appropriate in areas of the city as identified in the applicable community master plan. Uses are intended to be compatible with the existing scale and intensity of the neighborhood. The standards for the district are intended to provide for safe and comfortable places to live and play, promote sustainable and compatible development patterns and to preserve the existing character of the neighborhood.

The purpose of the Yalecrest Compatible Infill (YCI) overlay district is to establish zoning standards for new construction, additions and alterations of principal and accessory residential structures within the Yalecrest community. The goal is to encourage compatibility between new construction, additions or alterations and the existing character and scale of the surrounding neighborhood. The YCI Overlay district promotes a desirable residential neighborhood by maintaining aesthetically pleasing environments, safety, privacy, and neighborhood character. The standards allow for flexibility of building design while providing compatibility with existing development patterns within the Yalecrest community. There are no design standards included in the YCI Overlay which address appropriate exterior alterations in the context of maintaining the integrity of historic structures.

The YCI overlay provides some additional universal standards relating to the maximum height of a primary structure and a garage. The designation of a local historic district, as an H Historic Preservation Overlay, would introduce a more detailed level of design review. In that event the stricter level of design review for the local historic district would prevail.

Analysis and Findings

Findings

21A.34.020 H Historic Preservation Overlay District

10. Standards for the Designation of a Landmark Site, Local Historic District or Thematic Designation:

Each lot or parcel of property proposed as a landmark site, for inclusion in a local historic district, or for thematic designation shall be evaluated according to the following:

- a. Significance in local, regional, state or national history, architecture, engineering or culture, associated with at least one of the following:**
 - (1) Events that have made significant contribution to the important patterns of history, or**
 - (2) Lives of persons significant in the history of the city, region, state, or nation, or**
 - (3) The distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction; or the work of a notable architect or master craftsman, or**
 - (4) Information important in the understanding of the prehistory or history of Salt Lake City;**

Analysis: The 2007 Yalecrest nomination to the National Register of Historic Places states that the Yalecrest neighborhood is significant for its representation of events important to the patterns of the

City's development history and for the distinctive architecture. These findings for the entire Yalecrest neighborhood hold true for the Princeton Park subdivision.

Specifically relating to architecture, the predominant architectural forms found in Princeton Park are the Period Revival styles, primarily English Tudor, with examples of English Cottage and Colonial Revival. The later phases of development of Princeton Park exhibit examples of Minimal Traditional and Early Ranch types.

The development of the Princeton Park subdivision is representative of the eastward expansion of the City toward the east bench and the transition to the automobile as the primary mode of transportation. Although the neighborhood was served by a streetcar along 1500 East, Princeton Park was designed, in part, to attract residents with automobiles. All of the houses were built with detached garages.

Finding: The Princeton Park subdivision is historically significant based on its representation of the City's eastward expansion and its transition to an automobile oriented community (Standard a.1), residents of historic importance to the city (Standard a.2), and because of the intact nature of its distinctive architecture (Standard a.3). The proposal therefore meets this standard.

b. Physical integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association as defined by the national park service for the national register of historic places;

Analysis: The houses in Princeton Park are relatively intact and maintain a high level of integrity. According to the survey, the method used to evaluate the properties was based on age and architectural integrity as follows:

A-Eligible/significant: built within the historic period and retains integrity; excellent example of a style; unaltered or only minor alterations or additions; individually eligible for National Register architectural significance; also, buildings of know historical significance.

B-Eligible: built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of a style or type, but not as well-preserved or well-executed as "A" buildings, though overall integrity is retained eligible for National Register as part of a potential historic district primarily for historical, rather than architectural, reasons. The additions do not detract and may be reversible.

C-Ineligible: built during the historic period but have had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity. The resource may still have local historical significance.

D-Out-of-period: constructed outside the historic period.

The Yalecrest Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS) conducted in 2005 indicates that of the 27 houses constructed, 25 homes are rated as contributing (23 rated "A", two rated "B") and only two homes are rated as non-contributing because of alterations and additions that have been made. Since that time further research has indicated that one of the houses identified as non-contributing because of an assumed second story addition, 1785 Princeton Avenue, has not been altered from its original form by the addition of a second floor. This second floor was in fact part of the original construction.

Consequently, the house should be regarded as a contributing structure. Based on this re-evaluation by City Staff and the State Historic Preservation Office, Staff proposes that 1785 Princeton Avenue is re-classified as a contributing structure to address this point. With that confirmation, 26 of the original 27

houses in Princeton Park would be contributing buildings in the proposed Yalecrest - Princeton Park local historic district.

Finding: The physical integrity of the homes in the proposed Princeton Park local historic district has been significantly maintained. With the proposed changes to the contributing status of homes within the Princeton Park subdivision, 26 of the 27 houses (approximately 96%) would be rated as being contributing buildings. Only one house, 1747 Princeton Avenue, would be rated as non-contributing because of the addition of a second story. The proposed Princeton Park local historic district meets this standard.

c. The proposed local historic district or thematic designation is listed, or is eligible to be listed on the national register of historic places;

Analysis: The Princeton Park subdivision is located within the Yalecrest National Register District that was designated in 2007.

Finding: The proposed Yalecrest - Princeton Park local historic district meets this standard.

d. The proposed local historic district contains notable examples of elements of the city's history, development patterns or architecture not typically found in other local historic districts within Salt Lake City;

Analysis: According to the Yalecrest National Register nomination, the architectural variety and concentration of period cottages is unrivalled in Salt Lake City and in Utah. The Yalecrest district is also notable for its remarkable visual cohesion, with uniform setbacks, comparable massing and landscaping in houses of a similar era, mature shade trees and a very high degree of historic integrity in its contributing buildings. All but one of the houses in the proposed Yalecrest - Princeton Park local historic district are identified as contributing to the historic architectural character of the National Register Historic District, in recognition of this notable degree of historic integrity.

Finding: The proposed Yalecrest - Princeton Park local historic district meets this standard.

e. The designation is generally consistent with adopted planning policies;

Analysis: The City Council adopted the Community Preservation Plan in October 2012. The Plan is the key strategic document that will guide Salt Lake City's preservation efforts into the future. The purpose of the plan is to address the important goals of historic preservation and community character preservation to ensure the continued preservation of the City's neighborhoods. The Plan provides vision and established policies that will help preserve those areas of the City that are uniquely historic and tell the story of the City's historic and cultural development.

Relevant Preservation Plan Policies

Policy 3.1a: Identify historic resources in the City through the use of surveys that are consistent with the adopted State Historic Preservation Office survey criteria.

Policy 3.2a: Local designation of historic resources should occur where the primary purpose is to protect the historic resources for the public interest and not where the primary purpose is something other than that such as to stabilize a neighborhood or preserve neighborhood character.

Policy 3.2b: The pursuance of new locally designated historic resources should focus on protecting the best examples of an element of the City's history, development patterns and architecture. Local historic districts should have logical boundaries based on subdivision plats, physical and / or cultural features and significant character defining features where possible.

Policy 3.2c: Protect exemplary groupings of historic properties as local historic districts.

Policy 3.2d: Local designation should only occur after the City has an understanding of the degree of property owner and public support for the proposed designation.

Policy 3.2e: Local designation of historic properties should only occur, after the City expends resources to inform property owners of the reasons for the proposed designation and what regulations will be included and the incentives offered for local designation.

Policy 3.2h: Prior to local designation, national designation should be pursued to ensure financial incentives are in place for those historic resources that are regulated locally.

Policy 3.2i: Professional reconnaissance level survey work should be completed prior to designating a local historic district because it identifies the number and type of historic resources in an area and provides the information needed when determining the appropriateness for change to a specific historic resource.

Appendix A, Historic Districts and Sites Field Analysis, of the plan recognizes that Yalecrest retains a high degree of integrity and accords the neighborhood a high priority for stronger protections to control demolitions and teardowns.

Other adopted City policy documents addressing the role of historic preservation include:

East Bench Community Master Plan (1987): The proposed Yalecrest – Princeton Park local historic district is located within the area covered by the East Bench Community Master Plan. A stated goal of the Urban Design section of the plan is to “enhance the visual and aesthetic qualities and create a sense of visual unity within the community.” The Plan identifies the following elements which detract from the residential character:

- Building remodeling or additions that are not compatible with the design of the original structure or neighboring homes, and
- New structures that are not compatible with the design of surrounding homes.

The Plan also includes the following in regards to Yalecrest:

- “The older Harvard-Yale area contains many buildings of architectural and historic significance. Conditions may warrant creating a conservation or historic district in this area where the city would review all new buildings, additions, or alterations for compatibility with established neighborhood character. The city is in the process of conducting a survey of the

community to document sites of architectural and historic significance and to evaluate the potential for establishing a historic district.”

Urban Design Element (1990): The Urban Design Element includes statements that emphasize preserving the City’s image, neighborhood character and maintaining livability while being sensitive to social and economic realities. The Plan includes the following concepts:

- Allow individual districts to develop in response to their unique characteristics within the overall urban design scheme for the City.
- Ensure that land uses make a positive contribution to neighborhood improvements and stability.
- Ensure that building restoration and new construction enhance district character.
- Require private development efforts to be compatible with urban design policies of the city. Regardless of whether city financial assistance is provided.
- Treat building height, scale and character as significant features of a district’s image.
- Ensure that features of building design such as color, detail, materials and scale are responsive to district character, neighboring buildings and the pedestrian.

Salt Lake City Community Housing Plan (2000):

- Provide historic preservation education to developers and property owners, including information on technical and financial assistance and incentives.

City Vision and Strategic Plan (1993)

- Restore and adaptively reuse historic resources.
- Develop programs to enhance and preserve the City’s cultural history and character as expressed in the built environment.
- Offer strong economic incentives to stop housing unit deterioration.

Together: Final Report of the Salt Lake City Futures Commission (1998)

- Enforce preservation strategies for buildings and neighborhoods.
- Rehabilitate historic buildings for cultural uses wherever possible.

Finding: The designation of the proposed Yalecrest - Princeton Park local historic district is generally consistent with purposes, goals, objectives, and policies of the City adopted planning documents. The proposed designation of Princeton Park as a local historic district is consistent with the Community Preservation Plan policy directives regarding designation of new local historic districts, as well as the East Bench Master Plan and other relevant policy documents. The proposed Yalecrest - Princeton Park local historic district consequently meets this standard.

f. The designation would be in the overall public interest.

Analysis: The designation of the Princeton Park subdivision as a local historic district would generally be in the public interest. Evidence of the continued public interest in historic preservation has been documented with the City Council’s adoption of the Community Preservation Plan in 2012 as well as the other policy documents noted above.

Through the City Historic Preservation program, the City intends to protect the best examples of historic resources which represent significant elements of the City’s history, development patterns and

architecture. These policy documents indicate the importance of protecting our cultural heritage as expressed in stories of the people who developed and lived in the community, the development patterns, and the quality of architecture and craftsmanship. The public interest in preservation in this area was further expressed with the designation of the Yalecrest National Register District in 2007. A benefit of that recognition is the historic preservation tax credit program which provides a financial incentive for property owners to repair and maintain their historic homes.

Designation of the Princeton Park subdivision as a local historic district is being requested by property owners who live in the subdivision to recognize the quality of the historic homes on this block and to ensure that the architectural character of this area will survive into the future. Yalecrest is a very desirable neighborhood that has experienced a significant amount of reinvestment in the last decade. Concern has been expressed that some of the reinvestment in this neighborhood has resulted in examples of additions, new construction of homes that are not compatible or consistent with the historic development pattern and the loss of historic fabric through demolition of historic structures. Furthermore there is concern that the Yalecrest Compatible Infill (YCI) Overlay does not adequately provide standards to ensure design compatibility. The *Community Preservation Plan, Appendix A: Historic Districts and Sites Field Analysis*, recommends that the City consider stronger protections to control demolitions in Yalecrest. Local historic district designation provides this control.

Finding: Based on the interest expressed by over 33% of the property owners in Princeton Park that supported the initiation of this historic district designation application, and the adopted City policies noted above, designation of the Princeton Park subdivision as a local historic district appears to be in the best interest of the City. This standard is consequently met.

11. Factors to Consider: The following factors may be considered by the Historic Landmark Commission and the City Council to help determine whether the proposed designation of a landmark site, local historic district or thematic designation meets the criteria listed above:

- a. Sites should be of such an age which would allow insight into whether a property is sufficiently important in the overall history of the community. Typically this is at least fifty (50) years but could be less if the property has exceptional importance.**

Analysis: All of the homes in the Princeton Park subdivision were constructed during the years of 1928 through 1951, with in excess of half being constructed between 1928 and 1932. Therefore, all of the houses are at least 50 years old.

- b. Whether the proposed local historic district contains examples of elements of the city's history, development patterns and/or architecture that may not already be protected by other local historic districts within the city.**

Analysis: As noted above, the Princeton Park subdivision provides a unique development pattern and includes a higher percentage of period revival and later style houses, maintaining a very high degree of integrity, than can be found in other areas of the City or State.

- c. Whether designation of the proposed local historic district would add important knowledge that advances the understanding of the city's history, development patterns and/or architecture.**

Analysis: The unique development of this area represents the eastward expansion of the City's residential neighborhoods and the transition to an automobile oriented community.

- d. Whether approximately seventy five percent (75%) of the structures within the proposed boundaries are rated as contributing structures by the most recent applicable historic survey.**

Analysis: Over 96% of the houses, 26 of the 27, in Princeton Park are considered to be buildings contributing to the historic architectural character of the proposed district, and consequently well in excess of the ordinance consideration of 75%.

Overall Finding: Based on the analysis above, Staff is of the opinion that the proposed Yalecrest – Princeton Park local historic district meets or exceeds all of the factors for consideration.

13. Boundaries of a Proposed Local Historic District: When applying the evaluation criteria in subsection C10 of this section, the boundaries shall be drawn to ensure the local historic district:

- a. Contains a significant density of documented sites, buildings, structures or features rated as contributing structures in a recent historic survey;**

Analysis: Based on the Staff’s recommended contributing status ratings discussed above, 26 of the 27 houses (approximately 96%) in Princeton Park are rated as being contributing buildings and 24, or possibly 25 (subject to revision of the original 2005 survey findings) of those are considered to be architecturally significant.

Finding: The proposed Princeton Park local historic district contains a significant density of documented buildings that are rated as contributing buildings, and consequently this standard is met.

- b. Coincides with documented historic boundaries such as early roadways, canals, subdivision plats or property lines;**

Finding: The proposed local historic district’s boundaries are defined by the Princeton Park subdivision plat which was recorded in 1929. This standard is consequently met.

- c. Coincides with logical physical or manmade features and reflect recognized neighborhood boundaries; and**

Finding: The proposed Princeton Park local historic district consists of properties found on the north and south sides of Princeton Avenue bounded by 1700 East and 1800 East streets. This is a distinct and recognizable man-made boundary, and consequently the proposed designation meets this standard.

- d. Contains non-historic resources or vacant land only where necessary to create appropriate boundaries to meet the criteria of subsection C10 of this section.**

Finding: The proposed Yalecrest - Princeton Park local historic district does not include any vacant properties or land. All but one of the houses, and the cohesive streetscape and street character, are considered to be historic resources in Salt Lake City as defined by the National Register Historic District designation. Therefore this standard is met.

**ATTACHMENT A
APPLICATION MATERIALS**



SALT LAKE CITY PLANNING

HLC: Designation

OFFICE USE ONLY

Received By: <i>A Anglin</i>	Date Received: <i>10/15/13</i>	Project #: <i>PLNHLC2013-00961</i>
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PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION

Project Name: <i>YALECREST - PRINCETON PARK</i>	
Name of Applicant (property owner): <i>JON R. DEWEY</i>	
Address of Property Owner: <i>1724 E. PRINCETON AVE</i>	Phone: <i>801-582-7836</i>
Address of Applicant: <i>1724 E. PRINCETON AVE SLC UT 84108</i>	
E-mail of Applicant: <i>jon dewey @ msn . com</i>	Cell/Fax: <i>-</i>
E-mail of Property Owner: <i>jon dewey @ msn . com</i>	Phone: <i>801-582-7836</i>

➔ Please note that additional information may be required by the project planner to ensure adequate information is provided for staff analysis. All information required for staff analysis will be copied and made public, including professional architectural or engineering drawings, for the purposes of public review by any interested party.

REQUIRED FEE

➔ No application fee is required

WHERE TO FILE THE COMPLETE APPLICATION

Mailing Address:
 Planning Counter
 PO Box 145471
 Salt Lake City, UT 84114

In Person:
 Planning Counter
 451 South State Street, Room 215
 Telephone: (801) 535-7700

SIGNATURE

➔ If applicable, a notarized statement of consent authorizing applicant to act as an agent will be required.

Signature of Owner or Agent: <i>Jon R. Dewey</i>	Date: <i>10/12/13</i>
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Submittal Requirements for LHD "Yalecrest - Princeton Park"

LOCATION and BOUNDARIES

The proposed Yalecrest (Princeton Park) Local Historic District encompasses one complete subdivision, Princeton Park. It is located inside the Yalecrest National Register Historic District. The entire Yalecrest neighborhood was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. The Princeton Park subdivision is exactly one block long. It is located within Block 28 of the Five-Acre Plat C of the Big Field Survey. It includes all homes on the north and south sides of the 1700 East block of Princeton Avenue.

See Map.

1. Project Description

1. Significance in local, regional, state or national history, architecture, engineering or culture:

Princeton Park as well as the greater Yalecrest neighborhood is significant, exceeding beyond the recommended criteria noted in the application.

The Yalecrest-Princeton Park development was platted in August of 1929 when the Sisters of the Holy Cross owned the land. The Catholic Nuns' also owned neighboring Harvard Park, the subdivision on its northern border. Prior to the Nuns' ownership and before building began, the Marist Fathers of All Hallows College owned the land. Their Salt Lake schools, All Hallows College and St. Mary of the Wasatch, have since been demolished.

Princeton Park subdivision, within the Yalecrest National Register historic District, is a residential neighborhood containing 27 lots located on the East Bench of Salt Lake City. The distinctive characteristics of Princeton Park are numerous. The period of development/construction began in 1928 and continued through 1951. Originally this block of Princeton contained 28 lots, however one lot was sacrificed on the North side and divided up amongst 5 other lots. Lot 23 was the greatest beneficiary and now boasts the largest street frontage at 79 feet. (The original widths of lots on Princeton were developed at 52 feet). There are 13 lots on the North side vs. 14 lots on the South side. All but one are single family homes. There is one original duplex at 1703 Princeton but this wasn't always the case. There was another duplex originally built at 1785 Princeton but has since been turned into a single family home. Another transformation happened at 1730 Princeton. It was a single family home, and then turned into a duplex, then back again to a single family home.

The builders were well-known people in SLC and particularly within Yalecrest. N. L. Herrick, residing in Yalecrest at 1603 Harvard, of Herrick Building Company was the most prolific builder completing 13 homes on the block. Albert Toronto followed as the second most prolific builder with nine to his name, including the aforementioned larger lot on the North side. Unfortunately he was forced to sell that large lot to cover delinquent taxes. Albert Toronto was the owner and operator of Toronto & Company, a Salt Lake real estate, insurance and home building firm. Toronto built quite a few homes in Yalecrest. He was a Salt Lake City native, educated in local

schools and an active builder in the 1920s and 1930s. Both builders contributed to other subdivisions within Yalecrest.

The most notable couples from Princeton Park were Brewster and Olive Ghiselin, who resided for a number of years at 1747 Princeton. Brewster (June 13, 1903 – June 11, 2002) was an American poet and academic. Ghiselin was born in Webster Groves, a suburb of St. Louis. At the age of sixteen he moved to California where he lived until 1934. He then went on to be a member of the English faculty at the University of Utah where he taught English. He was also responsible for creating the Utah Writer's Conference in 1947 where he remained its director until 1966.

He published *Against the Circle* in 1946. The poem "Rattlesnake" from this book of poems is made mention of in Richard Hugo's *Triggering Town*, a book of lectures and essays on the writing of poetry. In 1970, he published the book *Country of the Minotaur*, a compilation of many of his poems. His wife Olive was a celebrated writer in her own right, with a book published under her name; *The Testimony of Mr. Bones*.

2. Physical Integrity (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling):

Princeton Park contains an astounding degree of historic structural integrity. Ninety-six percent of the structures are classified contributing structures. Of those that are considered contributing all but one are categorized in the highest category of eligible/significant. Because of these incredible percentages the block is remarkably visually cohesive. From the consistent setbacks and the mature Maple trees (some of them original) to the clean subdivision lines that repeat uniformly throughout the 1700 blocks of Yalecrest on the streets of Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Herbert and Yalecrest to the original scale of the homes whose designs are well suited on the small lots. It is clear this is a notable, desirable well kept neighborhood. Property values reflect this as well. The location is convenient and attractive to many because of the proximity to downtown, the University of Utah, and the foothills to the East. In some of the original advertisements for the area it is stated you could live above the pollution of the city. The consistency and uniformity in blocks, landscaping, architecture and materials is an unmistakably contributing factor in the feeling and desirability of the area. The original materials are recognizable and prominent on every single house in Princeton Park. Decorative brick work and trim still exists on these homes as well as the original zinc and leaded glass windows prominently displayed on the fronts and even sides of the houses. These are clearly distinctive features notable on the block. There have been no demolitions on this block further lending itself to its extreme cohesiveness.

3. Nation Register of Historic Places:

The entire Yalecrest Neighborhood was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007. The Princeton Park subdivision is located within the Yalecrest National Register boundaries.

4. Notable examples of elements of the City's history, development patterns or architecture:

The development pattern and architecture of this specific subdivision is extremely notable in the fact it was built out relatively slowly beginning in 1928 and continuing through 1951 thus telling

its story through the architecture of this subdivision. Because of this lengthy period the block exhibits different styles and designs reflective of the period in which they were built. Consequently the architecture is varied and diverse yet the block is extremely cohesive and exhibits a range of character all within scale. The styles include English Tudor, WWII Era Cottage, Minimal Traditional, English Cottage, Colonial Revival, Early Ranch and Neo Tudor English, with a large majority of its homes being English Tudor. More than half of the homes were built before 1932.

All garages are detached and set to the rear of the lots. Grass strip driveways or ribbon driveways are an historic site feature that leads from the street to the garage entrances. The block originally contained at least 17 ribbon driveways. This feature is almost completely gone; however there have been efforts to return them, two residences recently poured new concrete ribbon driveways instead of the full concrete driveway. Also of note, this block contains a Utah Heritage Foundation, Heritage Award Winner for a compatible addition.

Early Princeton Park residents only had to walk a couple blocks for mass transit via the street car that ran along 1500 East. But, a transportation revolution was underway with the private automobile. The street car service on 1500 East was discontinued in the 1930's. Since the original street cars were removed to accommodate 'progress' it is fascinating to watch the reintroduction of street cars and TRAX, again in the name of 'progress'. The same case can be made for structures. New housing developments, such as Daybreak, site "Harvard Yale" as a building model to emulate while the original still exists and thrives.

5. Designation is generally consistent with the adopted planning policies of the city:

The City's Preservation Policy was adopted in 2011. The Salt Lake City Community Preservation Plan was adopted Oct. 23, 2012. Princeton Park is a neighborhood that is nationally recognized for its historic value. Recognizing this resource and protecting it via a Local Historic District designation is consistent with the City's preservation goals.

6. Overall public interest:

Princeton Park, as well as the greater Yalecrest neighborhood has commanded much public attention and interest. From the building of the so called Garagemahal (featured in cartoons, articles, pictures) to Salt Lake City's first compatible infill ordinance the neighborhood has regularly been in the news. The Yalecrest Infill Ordinance was used as a reference in passing additional zoning throughout Salt Lake City. The entire neighborhood was recognized with the placement on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007, which required a Reconnaissance Level Survey, funded by the city and clearly demonstrating the interest of preserving the neighborhood. The interest continued throughout the Local Historic District designation process in which the entire Yalecrest neighborhood was more than half way through. Positive and supportive comments were received from persons not only in other parts of the city, but from residents throughout the State and even from out of State. During this process it was noted that Yalecrest exceeded the standards required for the Local Historic District designation and the RLS study recommended Historic District designation.

The adopted Salt Lake Preservation Plan notes that Yalecrest is compromised and received a 'High' priority rating for considering stronger protections to control demolitions and teardowns. Out of twelve neighborhoods that are National Districts (with no local protection or designation)

there is only one other that also received a high priority rating. The plan's recommendation follows:

While the Yalecrest Historic District generally continues to exhibit a good level of physical integrity relative to many other neighborhoods in the City, numerous comments received during this planning process expressed concern about teardowns and inappropriate infill. The Yalecrest neighborhood residents are committed to adopting stronger local controls to prevent demolitions of historic resources and to ensure that additions and alterations are sensitive to the local historic character. Active discussions are underway at the time of this planning process to determine the most effective tool. The city council budget allocation for the plan and study began in 2006. Seven years later no viable or binding protection exists for Princeton Park or Yalecrest as a whole. The need for designation is more important now than ever as the economy is rebounding and dozens of projects are occurring within Yalecrest with no guidelines in place to ensure compatible historic and character defining features are retained as the houses in the neighborhood evolve.

Historic Landmarks Commission voted overwhelmingly to forward a positive recommendation for designation. Of note the 91% contributing status number of structures throughout the entire neighborhood is nearly unmatched nationwide for such an area. Princeton Park exceeds that with a 96% contribution rate.

The interest continued when the Utah State Legislature stepped in and the Governor signed a bill prohibiting any Local Historic Districts from being enacted, initially for one year then for an additional year. During this time the City created a new process and an additional tool for preserving character. This application is for a Local Historic District and the protective guidelines that come with it. The current local historic district guidelines offered and being successfully used in several neighborhoods in Salt Lake City provide the type of historic and character preservation that is appropriate for Princeton Park, particularly since all original structures remain. It is the most effective tool in existence and readably available.

There has been interest in preservation in this area for over a decade, and specifically on this street with the majority of residents supporting a designation. The area has been used to lure prospective employees and businesses to relocate to Utah. There is a rich history in the stories of its past residents and how they fit into the development of Salt Lake City and its communities, churches, colleges, and businesses over the years. The look and feel of the historic architecture and streetscape is definitely still evident and felt today. It not only makes this area an enjoyable neighborhood to walk through, it makes it one of the more desirable neighborhoods to live in. Princeton Park is a notable subdivision of the Yalecrest neighborhood and contributes greatly to our City and the State. It is worthy of recognition and protection as a Local Historic District for all current and future residents of Salt Lake City and Utah.

2. Photographs

See attached

3. Research Material

N/A

4. For Landmark Site

N/A

5. For Boundary Adjustment

N/A

Yalecrest – Princeton Park

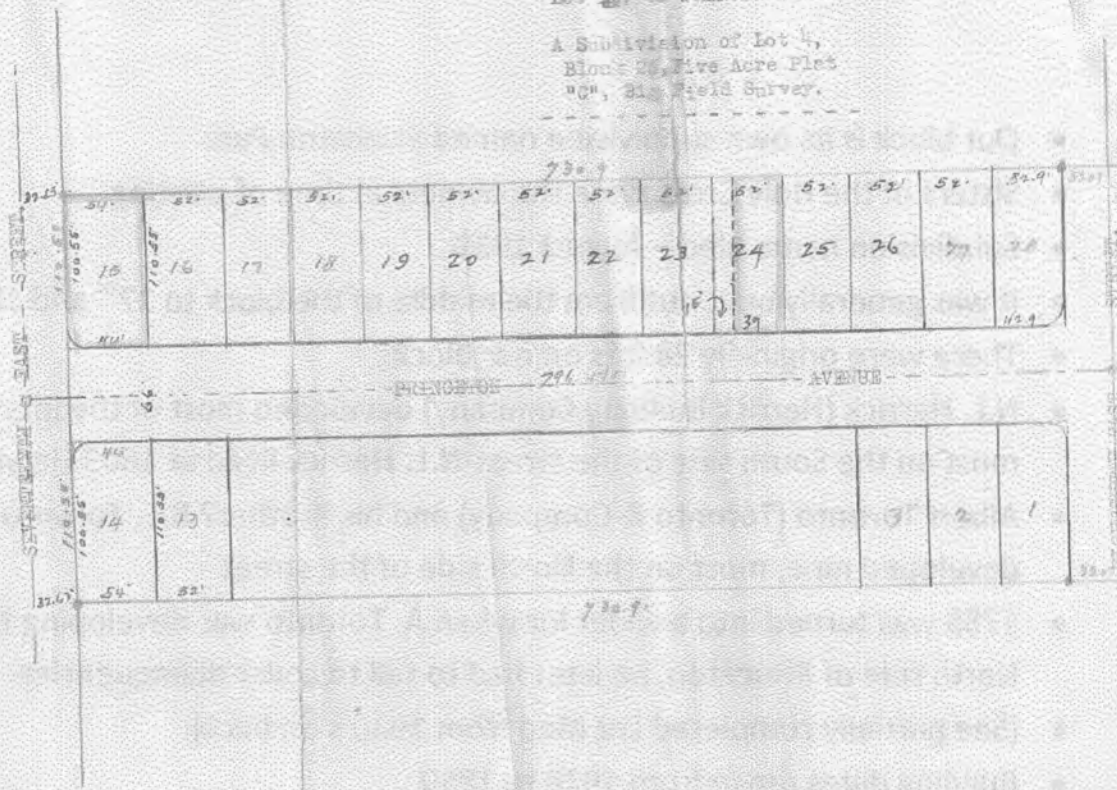
- Our block is its own subdivision named Princeton Park
- Sisters of the Holy Cross were the owners at time of platting
- Subdivision name filed – August 1929
- There were originally 28 lots on our block
- It was generally built out from the middle of the block to 17th and 18th East
- N.L. Herrick (Herrick Building Company) developed most of the lots (13) most on the South side of the street-N.L. Herrick lived at 1603 Harvard
- Albert Toronto (Toronto & Company) and his brother? R.E. Toronto developed nine, most on the North side of the street
- 1755 was turned into a wider lot when A. Toronto was developing the North side of Princeton, he later had to sell to cover delinquencies
- (See partially completed Lot Map from 1930s on back)
- Building dates range from 1928 to 1950
- More than half the homes were built prior to 1932
- Due to the length of time for the street to be fully developed we have several styles of homes, reflecting how architecture changed with the times
- 17 of the home types are period cottage
- The styles include English Tudor (this represents the most common on the street-13) English Cottage, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, Early Ranch
- 96% of the houses are considered contributing structures with 92% of those ranking the highest degree 'A' maintaining their original integrity
- These are remarkable numbers for a street of 85 years
- Streetscape: Norway Maples, consistent setbacks, wider street, visually cohesive

34 APR 1919

PLAN OF PART OF

Lot 21 of PRINCETON PARK

A Subdivision of Lot 4,
Block 26, Five Acre Plat
"C", Big Field Survey.





1703 E. Princeton Ave.
Minimal Traditional c. 1938



1704 E. Princeton Ave.
Minimal Traditional c. 1941



1709 E. Princeton Ave.
English Tudor c. 1929



1712 E. Princeton Ave.
Minimal Traditional c. 1940



1713 E. Princeton Ave.
English Tudor c. 1929



1716 E. Princeton Ave.
English Cottage c. 1930



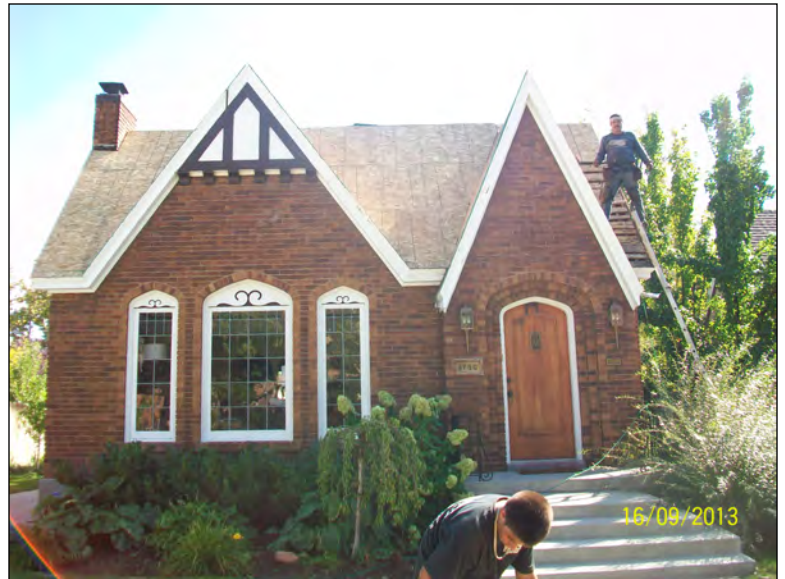
1723 E. Princeton Ave.
English Tudor c. 1930



1724 E. Princeton Ave.
English Tudor c. 1937



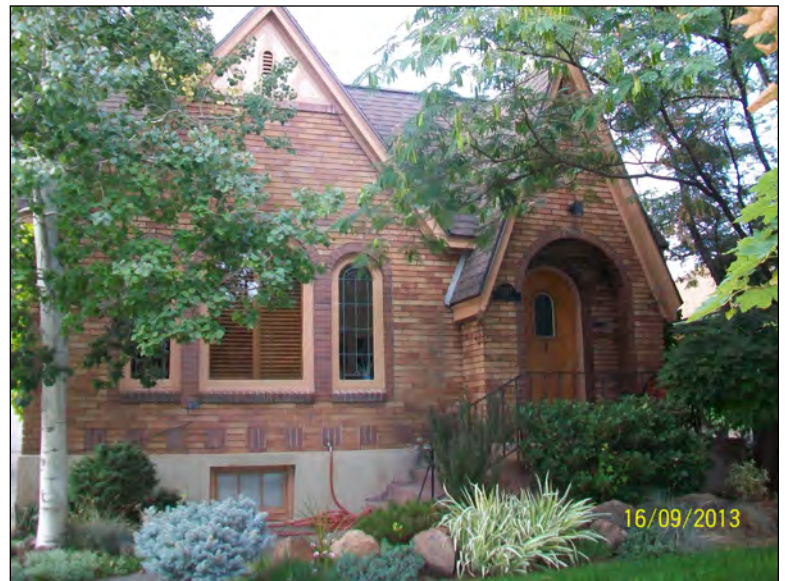
1729 E. Princeton Ave.
English Tudor c. 1930



1730 E. Princeton Ave.
English Tudor c. 1930



1736 E. Princeton Ave.
English Tudor c. 1928



1737 E. Princeton Ave.
English Tudor c. 1931



1740 E. Princeton Ave.
English Tudor c. 1930



1743 E. Princeton Ave.
English Tudor c. 1928



1747 E. Princeton Ave.
Period Revival c. 1928



1748 E. Princeton Ave.
English Tudor c. 1930



1754 E. Princeton Ave.
English Cottage c. 1931



1755 E. Princeton Ave.
English Tudor c. 1930



1760 E. Princeton Ave.
English Tudor c. 1930



1765 E. Princeton Ave.
Minimal Traditional c. 1940



1766 E. Princeton Ave.
Colonial Revival c. 1939



1774 E. Princeton Ave.
English Cottage c. 1939



1775 E. Princeton Ave.
Early Ranch c. 1951



1779 E. Princeton Ave.
Minimal Traditional c. 1941



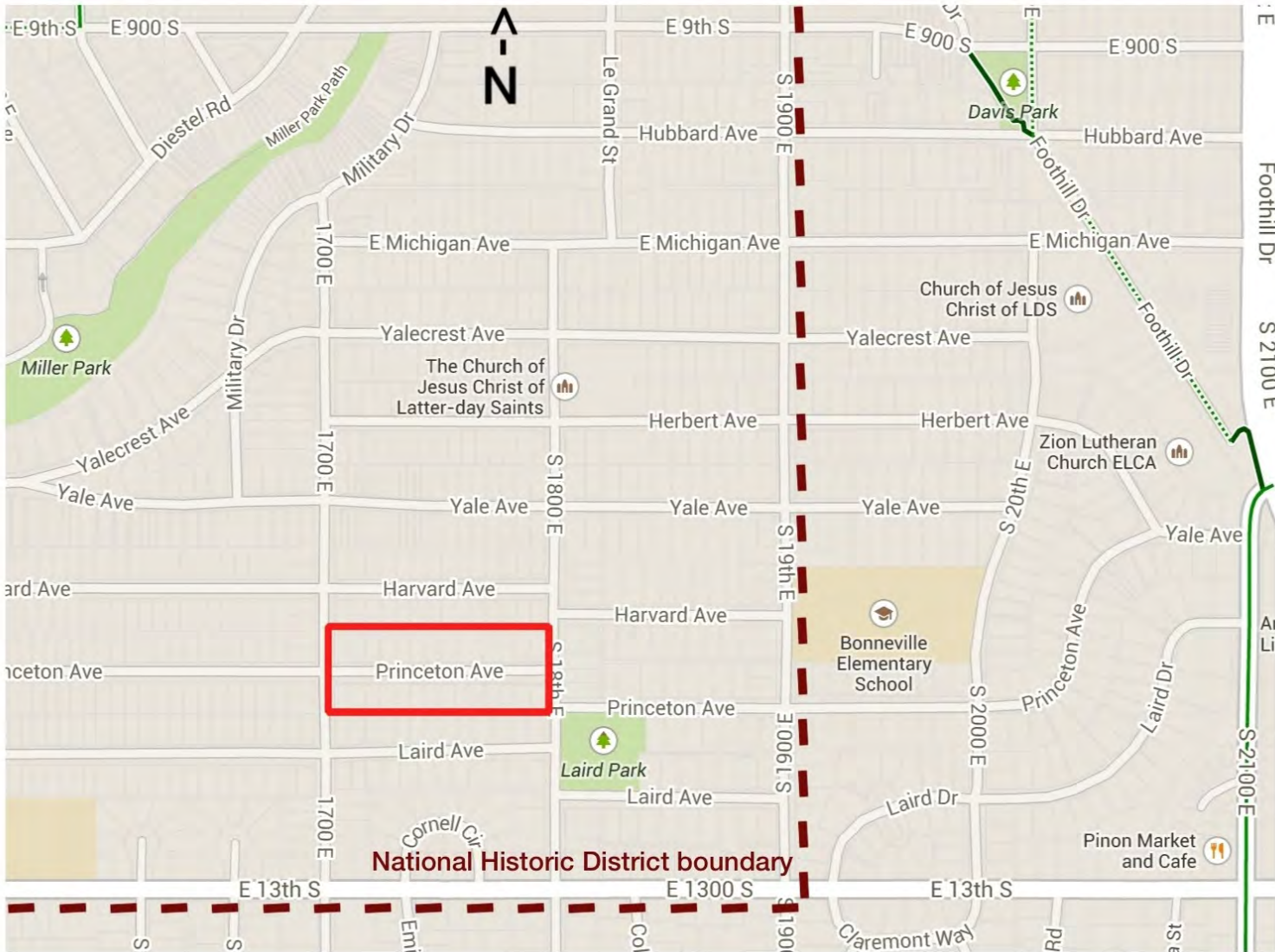
1780 E. Princeton Ave.
Period Revival c. 1940



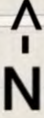
1785 E. Princeton Ave.
Neo-Tudor-English c.1936



1786 E. Princeton Ave.
Colonial Revival c. 1940



National Historic District boundary



Miller Park

Davis Park

Laird Park

Bonneville Elementary School

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

Church of Jesus Christ of LDS

Zion Lutheran Church ELCA

Pinon Market and Cafe



Local Historic District Designation Property Owner Support Form

My signature below indicates that I support the initiation of a process by Salt Lake City to consider creating a new local historic district in the location indicated on the attached map.

1785 Princeton Ave.	JUNE S TAYLOR Bruce Duncan	<i>June S. Taylor</i> <i>Bruce Duncan</i>	15 Sep 2013
Address	Printed name	Signature	Date
1766 E Princeton Ave.	Brian Stevens	<i>Brian Stevens</i>	9/15/2013
Address	Printed name	Signature	Date
1704 E Princeton Ave	Nancy Taylor	<i>Nancy Taylor</i>	9/15/13
Address	Printed name	Signature	Date
1754 E Princeton Ave	Katherine A Fox	<i>Katherine A Fox</i>	09/15/13
Address	Printed name	Signature	Date
1712 PRINCETON AVE	LUBHA SHAM	<i>Lubha Sham</i>	9/15/2013
Address	Printed name	Signature	Date
1748 Princeton Ave	Kimberly Damsie	<i>Kimberly Damsie</i>	9/16/2013
Address	Printed name	Signature	Date
1736 Princeton Ave	Robert E. Finley	<i>Robert E. Finley</i>	9/17/2013
Address	Printed name	Signature	Date
1724 PRINCETON	JON DEWEY	<i>Jon Dewey</i>	9/20/2013
Address	Printed name	Signature	Date
1743 Princeton	Gina Kiechle	<i>Gina Kiechle</i>	9/22/13
Address	Printed name	Signature	Date

Address Printed name Signature Date

Address Printed name Signature Date

Address Printed name Signature Date

Address Printed name Signature Date

Address Printed name Signature Date

**ATTACHMENT B
PUBLIC COMMENTS**

SALT LAKE CITY PLANNING DIVISION
NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING

Date: July 29, 2014

PLEASE INDICATE AND PROVIDE YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE FUTURE
PLANNING DIVISION NOTICES

PLEASE PRINT

1704 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____	1709 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____
1712 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____	1713 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____
1716 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____	1724 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: DEWEY Email Address: jondewey@msn.com
1729 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____	1730 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____
1736 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____	1737 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: Craig & Denise Smith. Email Address: crasmith5@comcast.net
1739 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____	1740 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____

**SALT LAKE CITY PLANNING DIVISION
NEIGHBORHOOD MEETING**

Date: July 29, 2014

**PLEASE INDICATE AND PROVIDE YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO RECEIVE FUTURE
PLANNING DIVISION NOTICES**

PLEASE PRINT

1743 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____	1747 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____
1748 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____	1754 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____
1755 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: <u>Jody Glende</u> Email Address: <u>jody@glende.com</u>	1760 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____
1765 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____	1766 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____
1774 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____	1775 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____
1779 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____	1780 E PRINCETON AVE NAME: _____ Email Address: _____

Princeton Ave.

OPEN HOUSE
YALECREST - PRINCETON PARK
ATTENDANCE ROLL
AUGUST 21, 2014

PRINT NAME: <u>STEVE ERKUND</u>	PRINT NAME: <u>Greg Ostrander</u>
ADDRESS: <u>1755 LAIRD AVE</u>	ADDRESS: <u>1777 E Princeton Ave</u>
ZIP CODE: <u>84108</u>	ZIP CODE: <u>84108</u>
EMAIL: <u>LAIRDEK@XMISSION.COM</u>	EMAIL: <u>greg.ostrander@gmail.com</u>
PRINT NAME: <u>JON DEWEY</u>	PRINT NAME: <u>STEVEN COZAKOS</u>
ADDRESS: <u>1724 PRINCETON</u>	ADDRESS: <u>1713 PRINCETON AVE</u>
ZIP CODE: <u>84108</u>	ZIP CODE: <u>84108</u>
EMAIL: <u>jon.dewey@msu.com</u>	EMAIL: <u>epsilon702@yahoo.com</u>
PRINT NAME: _____	PRINT NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____	ADDRESS: _____
ZIP CODE: _____	ZIP CODE: _____
EMAIL: _____	EMAIL: _____
PRINT NAME: _____	PRINT NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____	ADDRESS: _____
ZIP CODE: _____	ZIP CODE: _____
EMAIL: _____	EMAIL: _____
PRINT NAME: _____	PRINT NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____	ADDRESS: _____
ZIP CODE: _____	ZIP CODE: _____
EMAIL: _____	EMAIL: _____

ATTACHMENT C
YALECREST RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY 2005

YALECREST RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah — 2005



1662 E PRINCETON
A



1665 E PRINCETON
A



1666 E PRINCETON
B



1672 E PRINCETON
A



1677 E PRINCETON
A



1703 E PRINCETON
A



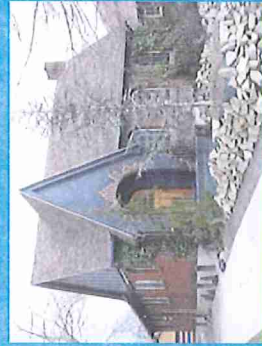
1704 E PRINCETON
A



1709 E PRINCETON
B



1712 E PRINCETON
A



1715 E PRINCETON
A



1716 E PRINCETON
A



1723 E PRINCETON
A

Architectural Survey Data for SALT LAKE CITY
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Address/ Property Name	Eval/ Ht	OutB	Yr.(s) Built	Materials	Styles	Plan (Type)/ Orig. Use	Survey Year KLS/ILS/Gen	Comments/ NR Status
1662 E PRINCETON FAALKERSON, H.P.	A 1	0/1	1929	REGULAR BRICK	ENGLISH COTTAGE	PERIOD COTTAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	GADDIS INV. CO.
1665 E PRINCETON	A 1	0/1	1929	REGULAR BRICK	ENGLISH COTTAGE	PERIOD COTTAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	GADDIS INV. CO.
1666 E PRINCETON	A 1	0/1	1933	REGULAR BRICK HALF-TIMBERING	ENGLISH COTTAGE	PERIOD COTTAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	GADDIS INV. CO.
1672 E PRINCETON	A 1	1/0	c. 1932	REGULAR BRICK HALF-TIMBERING	ENGLISH TUDOR	DOUBLE HOUSE / DUPLEX MULTIPLE DWELLING	05	
1677 E PRINCETON	A 1	1/0	c. 1929	STRIATED BRICK	ENGLISH COTTAGE	PERIOD COTTAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	
1703 E PRINCETON MILNER, I.L.	A 1	0/1	1938	CLAPBOARD SIDING BOARD & BATTEN SIDING	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	DOUBLE HOUSE / DUPLEX MULTIPLE DWELLING	05	+ 1143 S. 1700 EAST
1704 E PRINCETON	A 1	0/1	c. 1941	STRIATED BRICK	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	WWII-ERA COTTAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	HERRICK
1709 E PRINCETON	B 1	0/1	1929	REGULAR BRICK HALF-TIMBERING	ENGLISH TUDOR	PERIOD COTTAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	R.E. TORONTO
1712 E PRINCETON	A 1	1/0	1940	STRIATED BRICK	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	WWII-ERA COTTAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	HERRICK
1715 E PRINCETON	A 1	1/0	1929	STRIATED BRICK STUCCO/PLASTER HALF-TIMBERING	ENGLISH TUDOR	PERIOD COTTAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	R.E. TORONTO
1716 E PRINCETON	A 1	1/0	c. 1930	STRIATED BRICK	ENGLISH COTTAGE	PERIOD COTTAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	A. TORONTO
1723 E PRINCETON	A 1	0/1	1928	STRIATED BRICK HALF-TIMBERING	ENGLISH TUDOR	PERIOD COTTAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	ALBERT TORONTO

?=approximate address Evaluation Codes: A=eligible/architecturally significant B=eligible C=ineligible/altred D=ineligible/out of period U=undetermined/lack of info X=demolished

YALECREST RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah — 2005



1724 E PRINCETON
A



1729 E PRINCETON
A



1730 E PRINCETON
A



1736 E PRINCETON
A



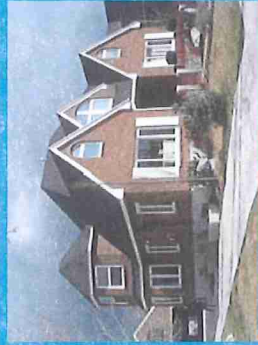
1737 E PRINCETON
A



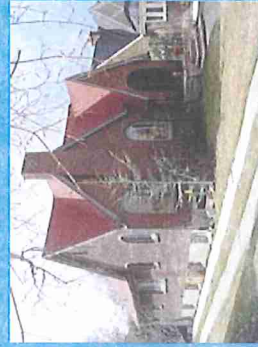
1740 E PRINCETON
A



1743 E PRINCETON
A



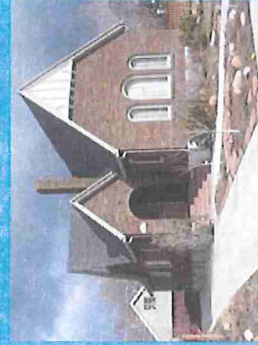
1747 E PRINCETON
C



1748 E PRINCETON
A



1754 E PRINCETON
A



1755 E PRINCETON
A



1760 E PRINCETON
A

Architectural Survey Data for SALT LAKE CITY
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Address/ Property Name	Eval/ Hit	OutB N/C	Yr.(s) Built	Materials	Styles	Plan (Type)/ Orig. Use	Survey Year RLS/ILS/Gen	Comments/ NR Status
1724 E PRINCETON	A	0/1	1936	STRIATED BRICK HALF-TIMBERING	ENGLISH TUDOR	PERIOD COTTAGE	05	HERRICK
		1				SINGLE DWELLING		
1729 E PRINCETON	A	1/0	c. 1929	STRIATED BRICK HALF-TIMBERING	ENGLISH TUDOR	PERIOD COTTAGE	05	
FITZPATRICK		1				SINGLE DWELLING		
1730 E PRINCETON	A	0/1	1930	STRIATED BRICK HALF-TIMBERING	ENGLISH TUDOR	PERIOD COTTAGE	05	HERRICK
		1				SINGLE DWELLING		
1736 E PRINCETON	A	1/0	1930	STRIATED BRICK HALF-TIMBERING	ENGLISH TUDOR	PERIOD COTTAGE	05	HERRICK
		1				SINGLE DWELLING		
1737 E PRINCETON	A	1/0	1931	REGULAR BRICK HALF-TIMBERING	ENGLISH TUDOR	PERIOD COTTAGE	05	A. TORONTO
		1				SINGLE DWELLING		
1740 E PRINCETON	A	1/0	1930	STRIATED BRICK HALF-TIMBERING	ENGLISH TUDOR	PERIOD COTTAGE	05	HERRICK
		1				SINGLE DWELLING		
1743 E PRINCETON	A	0/0	1930	STRIATED BRICK HALF-TIMBERING	ENGLISH TUDOR	PERIOD COTTAGE	05	A. TORONTO
		1				SINGLE DWELLING		
1747 E PRINCETON	C	1/0	1930	STRIATED BRICK	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	OTHER LATE 20TH C. TYPE	05	2000 POPTOP; PHIL WINSTON, BLDR.
		1.5			NEO-FRENCH	SINGLE DWELLING		
1748 E PRINCETON	A	0/1	1930	STRIATED BRICK HALF-TIMBERING	ENGLISH TUDOR	PERIOD COTTAGE	05	HERRICK
		1				SINGLE DWELLING		
1754 E PRINCETON	A	0/1	1931	STRIATED BRICK	ENGLISH COTTAGE	PERIOD COTTAGE	05	A. TORONTO
		1				SINGLE DWELLING		
1755 E PRINCETON	A	0/1	1931	STRIATED BRICK HALF-TIMBERING	ENGLISH TUDOR	PERIOD COTTAGE	05	A. TORONTO
1760 E PRINCETON	A	1/0	1931	STRIATED BRICK	ENGLISH TUDOR	SINGLE DWELLING	05	A. TORONTO
		1				SINGLE DWELLING		

?=approximate address Evaluation Codes: A=eligible/architecturally significant B=eligible C=ineligible/altared D=ineligible/out of period U=undetermined/lack of info X=demolished

YALECREST RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah — 2005



1765 E PRINCETON
A



1766 E PRINCETON
A



1774 E PRINCETON
A



1775 E PRINCETON
A



1779 E PRINCETON
A



1780 E PRINCETON
A



1785 E PRINCETON
C



1788 E PRINCETON
B



1819 E PRINCETON
C



1827 E PRINCETON
A



1832 E PRINCETON
A



1837 E PRINCETON
B

Architectural Survey Data for SALT LAKE CITY
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Address/ Property Name	Eval/ Ht	OutB N/C	Yr.(s) Built	Materials	Styles	Plan (Type)/ Orig. Use	Survey Year RLS/ILS/Gen NR Status	Comments/ NR Status
1765 E PRINCETON	A	1/0 1	1940	STRIATED BRICK	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	WWII-ERA COTTAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	N.L. HERRICK
1766 E PRINCETON	A	0/1 1.5	1938 1987	STRIATED BRICK CLAPBOARD SIDING	COLONIAL REVIVAL	CAPE COD SINGLE DWELLING	05	N.L. HERRICK
1774 E PRINCETON	A	0/1 1	1938	STRIATED BRICK	ENGLISH COTTAGE	PERIOD COTTAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	N.L. HERRICK
1775 E PRINCETON PULHAM, B.F.	A	0/1 1	1950	STRIATED BRICK	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER SINGLE DWELLING	05	
1779 E PRINCETON	A	0/1 1	1941	STRIATED BRICK	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	OTHER RESIDENTIAL SINGLE DWELLING	05	N.L. HERRICK
1780 E PRINCETON	A	1/0 2	1940 1972	BRICK:OTHER/UNDEF.	PERIOD REVIVAL: OTHER	PERIOD COTTAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	N.L. HERRICK
1785 E PRINCETON	C	1/0 1.5	1936	STRIATED BRICK HALF-TIMBERING	NEO-TUDOR/ENGLISH	OTHER RESIDENTIAL SINGLE DWELLING	05	POPTOP?
1786 E PRINCETON	B	0/1 2	1940 1950	STRIATED BRICK ALUM./VINYL SIDING	COLONIAL REVIVAL	PERIOD COTTAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	N.L. HERRICK
1819 E PRINCETON GILLMOR, S.J.	C	1/0 2	c. 1950	STUCCO/PLASTER	NEO-ECLECTIC: OTHER	OTHER LATE 20TH C. TYPE SINGLE DWELLING	05	
1827 E PRINCETON LYNCH, S.S.	A	0/1 1	1948	STRIATED BRICK ALUM./VINYL SIDING	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER SINGLE DWELLING	05	
1832 E PRINCETON	A	0/0 1	c. 1956	STRIATED BRICK ALUM./VINYL SIDING	POST-WWII: OTHER	OTHER LATE 20TH C. TYPE	05	
1837 E PRINCETON HICKS, LOWELL	B	0/0 1	1950	STRIATED BRICK STONE VENEER	RANCH/RAMBLER (GEN.)	SINGLE DWELLING RANCH WITH GARAGE SINGLE DWELLING	05	

?=approximate address Evaluation Codes: A=eligible/architecturally significant B=eligible C=ineligible/alterd D=ineligible/out of period U=undetermined/lack of info X=demolished

ATTACHMENT D
YALECREST NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION 2007

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Yalecrest Historic District

other name/site number Harvard-Yale

2. Location

street name Roughly bounded by Sunnyside Avenue (840 South) to 1300 South and 1300 East to 1800 East

not for publication

city or town Salt Lake City

vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84105

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1347	138	buildings
2		sites
		structures
		objects
1349	138	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling
- RELIGION / Religious Facility
- DOMESTIC / Multiple Dwelling
- COMMERCE / Department Store
- LANDSCAPE / Park

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling
- RELIGION / Religious Facility
- DOMESTIC / Multiple Dwelling
- COMMERCE / Restaurant
- COMMERCE / gas station
- LANDSCAPE / Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival
- LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman
- MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne, Art Deco; OTHER

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation CONCRETE, STONE
- walls BRICK, WOOD, STONE
- STUCCO, SYNTHETICS
- roof ASPHALT, TERRA COTTA
- other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Yalecrest Historic District
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1910-1957

Significant Dates

1910, 1940

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various including: Raymond Ashton, Taylor Woolley, Slack

Winburn, Samuel Campbell, G. Maurice Romney, S.L. Newton

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

Salt Lake City Planning Department

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approximately 390 acre(s)

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 ////// //////
Zone Easting Northing

B / ////// //////
Zone Easting Northing

C / ////// //////
Zone Easting Northing

D / ////// //////
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the northeast corner of 1300 East and 1300 South, proceeding due north to the corner of Sunnyside Avenue and 800 South, thence following east along Sunnyside to 1900 East, then south to 1300 South and due east to the place of beginning. See district boundary map.

Property Tax No. various

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are major thoroughfares enclosing the neighborhood and were drawn to include the highest concentration of historic resources in the area.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beatrice Lufkin / Historic Preservation Consultant

organization Salt Lake City Planning Department date 2007

street & number 1460 Harrison Avenue telephone 801-583-8249

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84105

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title District Nomination - Multiple owners

street & number N/A telephone N/A

city or town N/A state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

Site

The Yalecrest Historic District is a residential neighborhood located on the East Bench of Salt Lake City, eight blocks to the south and thirteen blocks to the east of the downtown business area of the city. It is remarkably visually cohesive with the majority of the houses built in subdivisions of period revival-style cottages in the 1920s and 1930s. The Yalecrest Historic District consists primarily of residential buildings but also contains three contributing churches, three commercial buildings (two noncontributing, one contributing) and two contributing parks. Single family houses predominate but there are also fifty-one multiple dwellings, most of which are duplexes.

There are one thousand four hundred eighty seven (1,487) primary resources within the historic district. The district retains a high degree of historic integrity as the overwhelming majority (91%) of the resources, one thousand three hundred forty nine (1,349), contributes to the historic character of the district. There are nine hundred eighty nine (989) outbuildings which are primarily detached garages set to the rear of the lots, the majority from the historic period. All of the streets in the district are paved with curbs, gutters and sidewalks [Photograph 1]. Only one building, a Prairie School-style bungalow, the George Albert Smith House at 1302 Yale Avenue, has been listed on the National Register [listed 1993].

The historic district boundaries coincide with those of the Yalecrest Community Council¹ district and are the surrounding major collector streets, Sunnyside Avenue, 1300 and 1900 East, and 1300 South. The district is visually distinctive from the neighboring areas by its cohesive historic-era architecture, unified tree plantings and landscape design that reacts with the natural topography of the creeks and gullies that cross the area. The architecture is remarkable for the concentration of fine period revival style houses; seventy four percent of the contributing resources (74%) were built from 1920-1939. These houses exhibit a variety of period revival styles with the largest portion being English Tudor (240 examples) and English Cottage (313 examples) styles.

Street patterns vary and represent several concepts of city planning: the rectilinear street grid of streetcar suburbs on the low relief sections, undulating patterns following the edges of streams and gullies, and the use of culs-de-sac and semi circles to limit traffic. There are a handful of alleys in the grid sections. Large uniform mature shade trees line the streets and the houses maintain similar setbacks and scale on the street faces [Photograph 2]. Street lighting is provided by two types of non-historic lamps; one with a cast concrete pole and a metal and glass top [Photograph 3] and the other, a metal pole on a concrete base [Photograph 4]. The yards have established landscaping with lawns and gardens. Both buildings and yards are well-maintained. Because of its historic residences and the tree-lined streets, the neighborhood was initially and continues to be one of the most desirable residential areas of the east bench of Salt Lake City.

¹ Community Councils are "neighborhood-based community organizations whose purpose is to provide community input and information to [Salt Lake] City departments." www.sl.gov.com/citizen/comm_councils/

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Survey Methods and Eligibility Requirements

Buildings were classified as either contributing or non-contributing based on the results of a reconnaissance level survey of the Yalecrest area in 2005.² Each building was evaluated for eligibility using the following guidelines set by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

A – Eligible/significant: built within the historic period and retains integrity; excellent example of a style or type; unaltered or only minor alterations or additions; individually eligible for National Register under criterion “C,” architectural significance; also, buildings of known historical significance.

B - Eligible: built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of a style or type, but not as well-preserved or well-executed as “A” buildings, though overall integrity is retained; eligible for National Register as part of a potential historic district or primarily for historical, rather than architectural, reasons. The additions do not detract and may be reversible.

C – Ineligible: built during the historic period but has had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity. The resource may still have local historical significance.

D – Out-of-period: constructed outside the historic period.³

Evaluations are based primarily on age and architectural integrity. A building may sometimes appear newer than its actual construction date because of intrusive alterations and additions. Surveyors attempt to determine the oldest portion of the building by looking for signs of greater age such as composition, massing, fenestration, foundation materials, chimneys and landscaping.

Architectural Styles, Types and Materials by Period

Streetcars, Subdivision Development and Automobiles (1910-1939)

The greatest number of resources (one thousand eighty-six or 81 percent) were constructed during this period, primarily via subdivision development. The principal building types found are bungalows (19 percent) and period cottages (53 percent), both immensely popular in Utah during this era. The bungalow was a ubiquitous housing type and style in the first quarter of the twentieth century in Utah and bungalows were the first houses to appear in Yalecrest. Bungalows have rectangular plans and are low to the ground with low-pitched roofs, either gabled or pitched. Stylistic elements of the Prairie School (110 examples) and the Arts and Crafts movement (26 examples) appear in bungalows and two story houses ranging from high-style architect-designed examples to simplified examples in the early subdivision and developer tracts. The Prairie School Style has a horizontal emphasis with broad overhanging eaves, low-pitched hip roofs, and casement

² The boundaries of the historic district are the same as those of the 2005 reconnaissance level survey.

³ *Reconnaissance Level Surveys, Standard Operating Procedures*. Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Rev. October 1995.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

windows. Many Yalecrest houses retain remarkable integrity, like the following Arts and Crafts bungalows: the stucco and cobblestone 1913 Brandenburger House at 1523 East 900 South (Photograph 5) and the W.R. Hainey House, a 1912 clinker brick example at 871 South 1400 East [Photograph 6]. The Prairie School vernacular style bungalow designed and built by Raymond Ashton, architect, as his own home was constructed of brick in 1913 at 1441 East Yale Avenue [Photograph 7]. The stucco and brick 1916 example at 1540 East Michigan Avenue [Photograph 8] is representative of a number of vernacular Prairie School bungalows in the area. It has the horizontal emphasis of the Prairie School as well as a more formal porte cochere. The Taylor A. Woolley-designed William and Leda Ray House at 1408 East Yale Avenue is a two-story brick Prairie School style box house with wide eaves built in 1915 [Photograph 9].

Two streets of small cottages between 1500 and 1600 East were constructed by a single developer, Samuel Campbell, in 1924 (between 1515 and 1589 Princeton Avenue) and 1925 (from 1515 to 1592 Laird Avenue). The clipped gable brick cottage on 1538 East Princeton Avenue [Photograph 10] was built in 1924 and is typical of the scale of the houses on the street. A small market at 1604 East Princeton Avenue was built by S. L. Newton in 1926 and later converted to single family use [Photograph 11]. The 1925 brick clipped-gable cottage at 1522 East Laird Avenue has columns and round-arched windows, characteristic of the distinguishing architectural detail Campbell and other builders supplied to the cottages [Photograph 12]. The sloping topography of the neighborhood makes garages underneath the house a practical solution to the space issues of a small lot. Samuel Campbell built the side-gabled brick clipped-gable cottage at 1207 South 1500 East with a garage underneath in 1925 [Photograph 13].

The period revival cottage is the largest category of building type in the neighborhood comprising 714 (53 percent) of the primary structures. Period revival styles were popular in Utah from 1890 to 1940. The most popular styles in Yalecrest are the English Cottage (310 or 19 percent) and the English Tudor styles (242 or 15 percent). Period revival styles are hypothesized to have been made popular in the United States by soldiers returning from World War I who had been exposed to the vernacular French and English historic architectural styles in Europe. The English cottage style refers to vernacular medieval English houses and differs from English Tudor in that the houses are of brick construction and do not typically feature false half-timbering. The English cottage period revival houses were frequently built between the world wars by speculative builders on small urban lots. They are mostly clad with brick and have irregular, picturesque massing, asymmetric facades, and steep front-facing cross gables. Both styles emphasize irregular massing, gabled roofs and the decorative use of various cladding materials. Single-story houses predominate although there are also a number of elegant two story examples.

Most of the prominent builders of the time constructed houses in Yalecrest in the English cottage and Tudor styles. The William Eldredge House at 1731 East Michigan Avenue is a brick and stucco English cottage-style single-story period cottage built in 1927 [Photograph 14]. A duplex period cottage-type house with rock façade on the twin steep front-facing gables was built in the English cottage style in 1932 at 940 South Fairview Avenue [Photograph 15]. A simpler English cottage style is a brick duplex at 1474 East Laird Avenue built in 1930 [Photograph 16]. Half-timbering is the most easily recognizable style characteristic of the English Tudor. A number of larger one-and-a-half and two-story Tudors are found in the Military Way area. In 1929 Samuel Campbell built the two-story house at 972 East Military Drive with half-timbering and

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

steep gables [Photograph 17]. A smaller single-story example with half-timbering in its gable ends was built by the Layton Construction Company in 1928 at 1780 East Michigan Avenue [Photograph 18]. D.A. Jenkins built a number of houses along 1500 East including the Tudor with a basket-weave brick pattern at 1035 South 1500 East in 1927 [Photograph 19]. The 1926 Lawrence Naylor House at 1510 East Yale Avenue has a half-timbered second story wing [Photograph 20]. Layton Construction Company also built a one-and-a-half story Tudor with an oriel window for John and Bertha Barnes in 1926 at 1785 East Yalecrest Avenue [Photograph 21]. Doxey-Layton built the single-story multicolored brick English Cottage on the corner at 1783 East Harvard Avenue in 1930 [Photograph 22].

Other period revival style houses in the Yalecrest Historic District range from the chateau-like French Norman (30 examples), gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial (12), Jacobethan Revival (15), and Spanish Colonial Revival (6) to the eclectic, combining several styles. A number of imposing French Norman style houses are found in the Normandie Heights subdivision area, developed between 1926 and 1935 with large irregularly-shaped lots on serpentine streets and substantial houses. The Leo Bird house was owned by former Mormon Church president Ezra Taft Benson and has a unique sculptured wooden roof. It was built in 1929 at 1389 East Harvard Avenue [Photograph 23]. An expansive neighboring house, built and owned by the contractor Eugene Christensen in 1933 at 1407 East Harvard Avenue, also has the characteristic French Norman conical tower [Photograph 24]. The John Lang House is a stucco-covered Spanish Colonial with a red tile roof built in 1924 at 1100 South 1500 East [Photograph 25]. The eclectic brick one-and-a-half story house at 1757 East Herbert Avenue [Photograph 26] was built as a model home in 1928 by the prolific builder Philip Biesinger. It has the rolled edge roofing imitative of thatch, one of the characteristics of period revival houses.

There are 149 (9 percent) Colonial Revival examples in Yalecrest that vary from large brick two-story houses to smaller Cape Cod cottages. A classic one-and-a-half story frame Cape Cod cottage was built in 1936 at 939 South Diestel Road by G. Maurice Romney for Adrian and Camille Pembroke, owners of a business supplies store [Photograph 27]. The two-story brick hip-roofed Colonial Revival with shutters at 1547 East Yale Avenue was built in 1924 of striated brick [Photograph 28].

A handful of Art Moderne, Art Deco and International style houses provide a contrast to the surrounding steeply gabled period cottages and give variety to the Yalecrest neighborhood. The flat-roofed smooth-walled Art Moderne/International style Kenneth Henderson House at 1865 East Herbert Avenue was built in 1938 [Photograph 29]. The Dal Siegal House at 1308 East Laird Avenue was constructed of striated brick in 1939 [Photograph 30]. Its lack of ornamental details, rounded corners and smooth wall surfaces show the influence of the Art Moderne style in the late 1930s in Salt Lake City.

Towards the end of this era period cottages began to be supplanted by World War II cottages. The house at 1571 East Michigan Avenue is a transition from the steep-gabled period cottages to the boxier minimal traditional styling of the World War II cottage. It was built of brick in 1938 with an attached garage [Photograph 31]. The Salomon house at 1789 East Hubbard Avenue is also transitional, built in 1939 with less steep gables and the characteristic nested entry gables of a period cottage [Photograph 32].

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Two of the three Yalecrest LDS churches were built in this era.⁴ The 1925 red brick Colonial Revival Yale LDS Ward Chapel at 1431 Gilmer Drive [Photograph 33] was designed by Taylor A. Woolley at Evans and Woolley and built by Gaskell Romney. Both Woolley and Romney were residents of Yalecrest. The Art Deco LDS Yalecrest Ward Chapel at 1035 South 1800 East [Photograph 34] was built in 1936 of exposed reinforced concrete.

Miller Park was given to the city in 1935 by Viele Miller in memory of her husband, Charles Lee Miller. The park follows the course of Red Butte Creek and its ravine, extending from 900 South southwesterly to 1500 East, is heavily wooded and has walking trails on either side of the creek, several foot bridges across the creek, and a small stone masonry bench at the northern end. Two of its sandstone ashlar benches and pillars are visible on the corner of 1500 East and Bonneview Drive. [Photograph 35]. A stone fireplace with a small area of lawn in the southern section of the park is used by neighborhood residents [Photograph 36]. The southern part of Miller Park is now known as Bonneville Glen and is part of the neighboring Bonneville LDS Ward Chapel and Stake Center property (see below). Miller Park is a contributing resource in the Yalecrest Historic District.

World War II and Postwar Growth (1940-1957)

The World War II and post-war growth period provided twenty percent of the principal contributing structures in the survey area; fifteen percent from the 1940s and five percent from the 1950s. House types encountered range from late period revival cottages and World War II Era cottages to early ranch and ranch house types in a range of wall cladding. Colonial Revival styles still continue to appear as the two-story brick side-gabled house at 1340 East Harvard Avenue [Photograph 37] was built in 1940. The 1955 brick early ranch at 1762 East Sunnyside Avenue is a transition between earlier period cottages and later ranches [Photograph 38]. An unusual contemporary or "modern" example is the stylish "butterfly" roof of the Donald B. & Ruth Ellison House built in 1953 at 1804 East Harvard Avenue [Photograph 39].

Postwar population growth of 40,000 in Salt Lake City spurred infill development in Yalecrest although there was no vacant land remaining for any additional subdivisions. The LDS Church acquired the southern half of Miller Park from the city and constructed the red brick postwar Colonial Revival style Bonneville Ward Chapel and Stake House in 1949 [Photograph 40]. The building was designed by Lorenzo S. Young and built by the Jacobsen Construction Company. In exchange the LDS Church gave the land that became Laird Park to the city. Now Laird Park provides a small green open area of lawn and playground bounded by Laird and Princeton Avenues and 1800 East [Photograph 41]. Its open space serves as a soccer field as well as a practice ball field. It is a contributing resource to the area.

A small commercial area developed in the postwar period at the intersection of 1700 East and 1300 South. In an example of adaptive reuse, a service station built in 1951 now serves as a restaurant at 1675 East 1300 South [Photograph 42]. It is a contributing resource. Across the street is an out-of-period 1961 service

⁴ The third church, the Bonneville LDS Ward Chapel and Stake Center, was built in 1949.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

station, still serving its original purpose at 1709 East 1300 South [Photograph 43]. The two other commercial structures across 1300 South to the south are outside of the historic district.

1960s and Beyond (1958-2007)

The late-twentieth century buildings in Yalecrest are infill or replacement structures and constitute only two percent of the total buildings of the district. The Uintah Elementary School [Photograph 44] at 1571 East 1300 South was designed by VCBO Architects of Salt Lake City and constructed by Layton ICS in 1993, replacing the previous 1915 structure. It is not out-of-scale with the nearby houses with its two floors and its brick masonry walls reflect the most common wall cladding from the surrounding neighborhood.

Modern housing styles predominated in the early part of the era. A ranch/rambler with a projecting double car garage was built of brick in 1976 at 1836 East Sunnyside Avenue [Photograph 45]. A later frame shed-roofed c. 1990 house is set back from the road at 1384 East Yale Avenue [Photograph 46].

The construction of the house on 1788 East Hubbard Avenue in 2000 spurred neighborhood controversy by its out-of-scale massing and three car garage doors on the façade [Photograph 47]. It led to neighborhood activism through the community council and the eventual development of a new zoning ordinance⁵ to prevent the construction of more out-of-scale houses in the neighborhood. Another two-story twenty-first century replacement house can be seen in contrast to its single-story neighbors at 1174 East Laird Avenue [Photograph 48].

More recent replacement houses reflect a modern reworking of the predominant styling of the area with Neo-Tudor styling details such as the asymmetry, brick and stone cladding and steeply gabled roofs but with significantly larger massing than the surrounding houses. Examples can be seen at 1774 East Michigan Avenue under construction in 2007 [Photograph 49] and the 2004 example at 904 South Diestel Road [Photograph 50]. A substantial addition to a 1927 Dutch Colonial style house is under construction⁶ in a style similar to that of the original house at 1009 Military Way [Photograph 51].

Yalecrest remains a desirable residential area with mature street trees and well-maintained historic houses and yards. It has a significant concentration of historic houses, fifty-nine percent of which are period revival cottages, built by prominent architects and developers in subdivisions from the 1910s through the 1940s with some infill and development in the 1950s. Its historic houses retain their historic integrity to a remarkable degree, ninety-one percent (91%), and contribute to the historic association and feeling of the area.

⁵ Yalecrest Compatible Residential Infill Overlay Zoning Ordinance, Adopted by the Salt Lake City Council on July 12, 2005.

⁶ In the spring of 2007.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Statistical Summary of the Yalecrest Historic District

Evaluation/Status	<u>Contributing</u> (A or B)		<u>Non-contributing</u> (C or D)		
Primary resources	91% (1,349)		9% (138: 108 altered; 30 out-of-period)		
Total (1486 primary resources)					
Construction Dates (contributing primary resources only)	<u>1910s</u> 7%	<u>1920s</u> 46%	<u>1930s</u> 28%	<u>1940s</u> 15%	<u>1950s</u> 5%
Original Use (contributing primary resources only)	<u>Residential</u> (single dwelling) 1,290	<u>Residential</u> (multi-family) 51	<u>Religious</u> 3	<u>Commercial</u> 2	<u>Landscape</u> 2
Construction Materials⁷ (contributing primary resources only)	<u>Brick</u> 54%	<u>Veneer</u> 33%	<u>Wood</u> 8%	<u>Stone</u> 4%	<u>Concrete</u> 0%
Architectural Styles (contributing primary resources only)	<u>Bungalow/Early 20th Century</u> 24%		<u>Period Revival</u> 59%		
	<u>WWII/Post War Era</u> 16%		<u>Modern</u> 1%		
Height	<u>1 story</u> 66%	<u>1.5 story</u> 23%	<u>2 story</u> 10%		
Outbuildings	573 contributing		411 noncontributing		

⁷ Totals add to more than 100% as a building may have more than one building material used.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Yalecrest Historic District is located on the east bench of Salt Lake City, southeast of the business and downtown section. It is locally significant both architecturally and historically, under Criterion A for its association with the residential development of the east bench of Salt Lake City by real estate developers and builders in the first half of the twentieth century. Its tract period revival cottages and subdivisions of larger houses for the more well-to-do represent the boom and optimism of the 1920s and 1930s in Salt Lake City. The district is also significant under Criterion C for its intact architectural homogeneity. It was built out quickly with 22 subdivisions platted from 1910 to 1938 containing houses that reflect the popular styles of the era, largely period revival cottages in English Tudor and English Cottage styles. The architectural variety and concentration of period cottages found is unrivalled in the state. Examples from Yalecrest are used to illustrate period revival styles in the only statewide architectural style manual.⁸ The subdivisions were platted and built by the prominent architects and developers responsible for early twentieth century east side Salt Lake City development. It is associated with local real estate developers who shaped the patterns of growth of the east bench of Salt Lake City in the twentieth century. Yalecrest was initially and continues to be the residential area of choice for prominent men and women of the city. The district is locally renowned as the "Harvard-Yale area" and its streets lined with mature trees and historic houses are referenced in advertising for twenty-first century subdivisions elsewhere in the Salt Lake Valley.⁹ It is a remarkably visually cohesive area with uniform setbacks, historic houses of the same era with comparable massing and landscaping, streets lined with mature shade trees, and a surprising level of contributing buildings that retain their historic integrity. It contains a concentration of architecturally significant period revival cottages and bungalows designed by renowned architects and builders of Utah. The historic resources of the Yalecrest Historic District contribute to the history of the residential east bench development of Salt Lake City.

Historical Development of the Area (1849-1909)

Salt Lake City was a planned city, laid out in a grid according to the "Plat of the City of Zion," a town plan proposed by Joseph Smith, founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints (Mormon or LDS), and later used for many Mormon settlements throughout the Utah territory. Within a year of the arrival of the first group of settlers in 1847, Salt Lake City had grown to 5,000 inhabitants. Public buildings were in the center of the city, surrounded by residential lots and farmland to the south and west. The Big Field Survey in 1848 divided the land to the south of the Salt Lake City settlement (900 South today) into five and ten-acre plots to be used for farming for the "mechanics and artisans" of the city.¹⁰ The Yalecrest Historic District is located on the northeastern section of land that was initially set apart as Five-Acre Plat "C" of the Big Field

⁸ Thomas Carter and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940*. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah. Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

⁹ E.g. <http://www.daybreakutah.com/homes.htm>

¹⁰ The area north of 2100 South was Five-Acre Plat "A" and the area south was the Ten-Acre Plat.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Survey.¹¹ The land was divided into 100-acre blocks, each of which was again divided into 20 lots of 5 acres each. The Yalecrest Historic District occupies Blocks 28, 29, and 30 which are bordered by the major north-south streets of the survey area: 1300, 1500, 1700 and 1900 East and the east-west streets of 900 and 1300 South. The property was intended for agricultural use and was distributed by the LDS church authorities to the faithful by lot for use in raising crops and farming.

The earliest identified residents in the Yalecrest area begin to appear in the 1870s.¹² Gutliffe Beck had a ten-acre plot and his early 1870s adobe farmstead was located near the intersection of Yalecrest Avenue and 1700 East. The property was later used as a dairy farm. Paul Schettler's farm, situated near the intersection of 1900 East and Herbert Avenue, had crops that included silk worms and mulberry orchards. David Lawrence had twenty acres of alfalfa located to the south of the Schettlers. On Sunnyside between 1800 and 1900 East Jim Carrigan built a house c. 1876 and farmed forty-five acres. A one-legged man named Wheeler lived at what is now 1372 Harvard and got his culinary water from Red Butte Creek. No remnants of the earlier settlement homes are known to remain.

Historic Contexts

Streetcars, Subdivision Development and Automobiles (1910-1939)

Rapid population growth of Salt Lake City and streetcar access to the downtown area made the Yalecrest area attractive to subdivision developers in the early years of the twentieth century. The population of Salt Lake City increased at the turn of the century, almost doubling from 1900 to 1910, bringing about a need for more housing for the new inhabitants.¹³ Air pollution from coal-burning furnaces as well as growing industry in the valley created smoke-filled air in Salt Lake City. Properties on the east bench beyond the steep grade that flattens at 1300 East above the smoky air of the city became attractive for residential development. Land developers from Utah and out-of-state purchased land on the east bench and filed subdivision plats. Early subdivision advertising touted the clean air of the bench, above the smoke of the valley.

Pavement of some of the streets in Yalecrest occurred soon after construction of the first houses. The earliest street pavement project began with Yale Avenue from 1300 to 1500 East in 1913-1914. Developers usually provided the sidewalks, curbs and gutters as they began to lay out the subdivisions. The streets were paved by the city and funded through assessments of the adjacent properties.¹⁴ Most Yalecrest streets were paved in the 1920s with only a few following in the 1930s.

¹¹The majority of Yalecrest with the exception of strips along the north and west sides is part of Five Acre Plat "C."

¹²All information on the 19th c. settlers is from the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, *Yale Camp Locality History* (1933), p.20.

¹³ 53,531 in 1900 and 92,777 in 1910.

¹⁴ E.g. Harvard Avenue from 1300 to 1500 East, Normandie Circle, and 1400 East from Harvard to Princeton were paved by a city contractor, Christenson, Jacob and Gardner, in 1926. The city paid \$772.31 and the adjacent parcels were assessed \$24,623.88. Today that construction would cost \$415,000.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Streetcars made the Yalecrest area easily accessible to downtown Salt Lake City. The lines serving the Yalecrest area traveled from downtown to 1300 East in front of East High, south along 900 South to 1500 East, then south to Sugar House and the prison. By 1923 there were 217 streetcars and over 100,000 passengers a day in Salt Lake City. By that same time, Salt Lake County had 21,000 private cars registered and garages became a popular addition to urban house lots. Ridership on the streetcars began to decline in the later 1920s in spite of a total of 152 miles of streetcar tracks in 1926. A trial gasoline powered bus¹⁵ began a route along 1300 East in 1933. Buses soon predominated in public transportation in the latter part of this era.

Subdivisions

The majority of the Yalecrest area was platted in subdivisions; 22 were recorded from 1911 to 1938.¹⁶ The first was Colonial Heights in the southeast corner of Yalecrest in January of 1911,¹⁷ but little was built there until the 1930s. The largest was Douglas Park, laid out across the northern section of Yalecrest¹⁸ later in 1911 by the W.E. Hubbard Investment Company. Hubbard was a medical doctor from Chicago who came to Utah via Los Angeles and became involved in real estate sales, investments and mining. He was active in real estate and by 1919 had platted, developed, and sold 41 subdivisions.

Douglas Park Amended and Douglas Park 2nd Addition comprise a total of 1,158 building lots in an area that includes the ravine surrounding Red Butte Creek and another gully that runs between Michigan and 900 South between 1300 and 1500 East. Initial development consisted of rather large, geographically dispersed bungalows on the western section, overlooking the city. Some of the earliest houses in the area are these scattered bungalows on 900 South, 1400 East and 1500 East. Construction of houses in the Douglas Parks took place over a forty year period from the teens through the early 1950s.

The Leo and Hallie Brandenburger House is an Arts and Crafts bungalow built in 1913 on the north side of 900 South with its lot steeply sloping at the rear into a wooded ravine. It was one of the first houses in the Douglas Park subdivision to be completed and the Brandenburgers had a view of the city to the west from their front porch. Leo Brandenburger arrived in Utah in 1904, the same year that he received his electrical engineering degree at the University of Missouri. He worked at the Telluride Power Company and Utah Power and Light Company before opening his own engineering office in the Louis Sullivan-designed Dooley Building (demolished) in downtown Salt Lake City in 1914.

Don Carlos Kimball and Claude Richards formed Kimball & Richards Land Merchants in 1908 to develop and sell land. They were responsible for over 30 subdivisions between 1900 and 1925. They served as developers as well as builders in Yalecrest. Gilmer Park was a creation of Kimball and Richards in 1919, and consists of 295 building lots, most of which lie outside of Yalecrest in the Gilmer Park National Register

¹⁵ The first in the nation to have the engine in the rear.

¹⁶ There were 439 subdivisions platted in Salt Lake City from 1906-1930. Aergenter, p. 29.

¹⁷ Fremont Heights dates from 1892 but the small portion of it within Yalecrest has only out-of-period buildings.

¹⁸ Roughly the area to the north of Michigan Avenue.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Historic District (listed 3/96) to the west. Thornton Avenue and Gilmer Drive between 1300 and 1400 South constitute the Yalecrest section of Gilmer Park.

The 1920s were a period of tremendous growth in Yalecrest with eleven subdivisions platted by a variety of developers. Upper Yale Park has curvilinear streets with large irregularly-shaped lots, many extending back to the wooded area of the Red Butte ravine and Miller Park. Houses built on the curving streets in Yalecrest have larger lots and tend to be larger scale than those set in the rectilinear grid streets. It was platted by Ashton and Jenkins in 1924.

The Bowers Investment Company, a branch of the Bowers Building Company, filed the subdivision papers for Normandie Heights in 1926. Normandie Heights was the last large (140 lots) subdivision to be platted in Yalecrest and its houses were built primarily from 1926-35. It is distinctive like Upper Yale Park because of its picturesque rolling topography with landscaped serpentine streets, regular newspaper promotions, prominent homeowners, deep setbacks, and large irregularly shaped lots. Much of the sales of its lots and houses were done by the firms of Kimball & Richards, Ashton-Jenkins, Gaddis Investment Company, and Le Grande Richards Realty Company.

Uintah Heights Addition consists of Laird Circle, Uintah Circle and Laird between 1400 and 1500 East and was registered in 1928. Houses were constructed there primarily in the late 1920s and early 1930s, many by Herrick and the Gaddis Investment Company.

The other subdivisions from the 1920s: Yalecrest Park, Upper Yale Addition, Upper Harvard, Upper Yale 2nd Addition, Upper Princeton, Harvard Park, and Upper Yale 3rd Addition have streets in a grid pattern. Four subdivisions were platted in the 1930s; Mayfair Park (1930) consists of two culs-de-sac and Hillside Park (1937) has the semi-circular Cornell Street. Upper Laird Park (1931) is both sides of one block of Laird Avenue. The last subdivision to be platted was Yalecrest Heights by Willard and Gwendolyn Ashton in 1938. After its plat was registered no significant vacant space was left in the Yalecrest area.

Architects

A number of prominent Utah architects designed houses and some also made their homes in the Yalecrest area: J.C. Craig designed the two-story Prairie house at 1327 S. Michigan c. 1915. Lorenzo S. Young who later designed the Bonneville LDS Ward Chapel and Stake Center in 1950 most likely designed his own house at 1608 E. Michigan c. 1935. Glen A. Finlayson built his unusual Art Deco house at 973 Diestal Road in 1936. He was a Utah native who worked as an architectural engineer for American Oil and Utah Oil for 33 years and lived in the house with his wife, Mina, until his death in 1969.

Slack Winburn designed the house at 979 South 1300 East in c. 1922. Winburn studied architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts et des Sciences Industrielles at Toulouse, France, following his service there in World War I. He moved to Salt Lake City in 1920 and was active designing many buildings in Utah and the Intermountain West including the Sigma Nu fraternity house and Bailif Hall at the University of Utah and a number of apartment buildings in Salt Lake City.

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Fred J. Swaner drew the plans for and supervised the building of a fashionable clinker brick bungalow at 871 South 1400 East in 1915 for William R. Hainey who emigrated to Salt Lake City from Grafton, Nebraska, to work for the Hubbard Investment Company, owners of Douglas Park. Dan Weggeland was an architect employed by the Bowers Building Company and responsible for designing many of the houses and apartment buildings constructed by them, including those in Normandie Heights.

Raymond Ashton designed his own house at 1441 East Yale Avenue in addition to a number of other Yale Park houses as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The Jacobethan Irving School and Sprague Library in the Sugar House section of Salt Lake City show his facility with period revival styles. He also designed the Prairie Style bungalow at 1302 East Yale Avenue that was home to George Albert Smith, a President of the LDS Church [NR-listed, 3/93]. He was allied with the Ashton family businesses as well as the Ashton-Parry Company and Ashton and Evans, Architects.

The noted Utah architect, Walter Ware, designed a Tudor Revival house for Lee Charles and Minnie Viele Miller in 1929 at 1607 East Yalecrest Avenue. Walter Ware designed the First Presbyterian and the First Christian Science Churches among many other buildings in Salt Lake City during his long career from the 1890s to 1949.

The Frank Lloyd Wright-trained Utah architect, Taylor A. Woolley, most likely designed the Prairie style house at 1408 East Yale Avenue for William W. and Leda Rawlins Ray, the U.S. District Attorney for Utah as well as another Prairie School Style house at 1330 East Yale Avenue for his uncle, Albaroni H. Woolley, a manager for Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution (ZCMI). Taylor Woolley was involved with both residential construction and one religious building in Yalecrest. The 1925 red brick Colonial Revival Yale LDS Ward Chapel at 1431 Gilmer Drive was designed by Taylor Woolley at Evans and Woolley and built by Gaskell Romney. Both Woolley and Romney were also residents of Yalecrest. Woolley was a major proponent of the Prairie School style of architecture in Utah.

Builders and Developers

Developers and builders played the primary role in the growth of Yalecrest. They laid out the potential lots, registered subdivisions with the county, arranged for sidewalks, curbs and gutters, arranged financing, involved real estate people, publicized the opening of the subdivisions in the newspapers, built speculative houses, frequently serving as contractors or builders for custom houses, and in many cases, lived in the subdivisions themselves. Most of the builders were active on numerous streets in the area.¹⁹

There are seventy-three developers and builders associated with the Yalecrest Historic District. The Ashton-Jenkins Company, one of the largest real estate and mortgage banking companies in Utah, recorded three subdivisions in the survey area: Yale Park in 1913, Yale Park Plat A in 1915 and Upper Yale Park in 1924. The Yale Parks were heavily promoted in the newspapers and attracted prominent homeowners. Several generations of the Ashton family were major developers in Salt Lake City and involved in real estate,

¹⁹ See Builders and Developers of Yalecrest appendix for their names and the names of the streets that they developed.

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development, construction, architecture and allied occupations. Edward T. Ashton and his brother George S. were sons of Edward Ashton, a cut stone contractor who supplied stone for many church and public buildings in Utah, and were partners in the firm of Ashton Brothers, contractors and builders, and later the Ashton Improvement Company. They were responsible for the construction of thousands of houses in Salt Lake City. Edward T.'s sons continued the family involvement with construction: Raymond J. was an architect, Marvin O. was manager of the Rio Grande Lumber Company, and Edward M. was a contractor.

Edward M. Ashton went into real estate by himself in 1900 but soon founded the realty firm of Ashton & Jenkins in 1905 with Edward Elmer Jenkins, a businessman involved in real estate and banking. The Ashton-Jenkins Company was also involved in real estate sales for the Normandie Heights subdivision. Edward M. Ashton lived in one of the earliest houses in Yalecrest, designed by his brother the architect, Raymond Ashton, and built by the Ashton Improvement Company, at 1352 East Yale Avenue in 1913.

Several families of builders and real estate people, like the Ashtons, were involved in Yalecrest. George C., Louis J. and Frank B. Bowers were brothers. The Bowers Brothers constructed over 3,000 buildings in Utah, Wyoming and Nevada by 1946. The builder Gaskell Romney was involved in developing Normandie Heights as well as building houses on speculation. He was active in Utah, Idaho and California and worked in Mexico before coming to Utah in 1921. G. Maurice Romney, his son, also did speculative building in the area. Gaskell Romney and his wife, Amy, lived in Yalecrest at 1442 and later at 1469 East Princeton Avenue.

Fred A. Sorenson, most likely of the Sorenson Building Company, built his own house c. 1927 at 1049 Military Drive. He worked as a builder from 1908 to only a few years before his death in 1988. J.A. Shaffer built several houses on speculation on Laird in 1927. He was briefly involved in Salt Lake real estate before moving to Indiana. H. (Henning) Henderson was born in Denmark in 1887 and worked as a building contractor in Salt Lake City from 1913 until his retirement in 1950. Albert Toronto was the owner and operator of Toronto & Company, a Salt Lake real estate, insurance, and home building firm. He was a Salt Lake native, educated in the local schools and active in building in the 1920s and 1930s. He built speculative houses in the Colonial Heights subdivision.

N.L. Herrick was a partner in the Gaddis Investment Company as well as an individual builder, active in the Upper Harvard and Uintah Heights Addition. Herrick and Company provided design as well as construction services. The Gaddis Investment Company was founded in 1922 to deal in real estate, investments and insurance. Both of its partners lived in Yalecrest; N.L. Herrick at 1603 East Harvard Avenue and Thomas E. Gaddis at 1465 East Laird Avenue in a French Norman house built in 1929. Thomas Gaddis was involved in real estate and investments in Salt Lake City from 1909 to his death in 1967.

Individual developers occasionally built the entire street of speculative houses. The district of small cottages, from 1500 to 1600 East on Princeton and Laird Avenues, was for the most part constructed by Samuel Campbell; Princeton in 1924 and Laird in 1925. Samuel Campbell worked as a contractor/builder in Salt Lake City from 1913 to 1930 and built more than sixty houses in Yalecrest. He built primarily on speculation frequently with financing from the Ashton-Jenkins Company. Many of the houses served as rentals to middle class tenants before being sold. The cottage district was not platted as part of a subdivision. Louis J.

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Bowers is another example of a single builder constructing buildings along an entire street. He built all of the houses on Uintah Circle in the Mayfair Park subdivision (platted in 1930) on speculation in 1937 and 1938.

Sidney E. Mulcock both owned the property and built speculative houses in Upper Princeton. Mulcock built Duffin's Grocery Store in 1925 at 1604 East Princeton Avenue, run by Clarence Duffin in conjunction with the William Wood & Sons meat market. Duffin's was the only market within Yalecrest and was designed to have the same setback and blend in with the surrounding houses. It has since been modified for residential use and is now a noncontributing building [Photograph 11].

Alice Felkner was one of the few women involved in real estate in Yalecrest. She was prominent in Utah mining and industrial pursuits as well as owning the land that was platted as Upper Yale Addition and Upper Yale 2nd Addition in 1926 & 1927. She was born in 1854 in Indiana and moved to Idaho with her brother, William H. Felkner, in 1886 to engage in stock, mercantile and mining businesses. The siblings moved to Salt Lake City in 1909. At the time of her death in 1937 she was a director of the Consolidated Music Company, a large stockholder of the Silver King Coalition Mines Company, and director of several large mining companies. The Upper Yale Additions extend along the north and south sides of Yale and Herbert Avenues from 1700 East to 1800 East. Houses were constructed in the late 1920s and 1930s, primarily by Philip Biesinger, another Yalecrest builder and developer.

With the help of mortgages from Ashton-Jenkins and the Romney Lumber Company Philip Biesinger built a model house at 1757 East Herbert Avenue in 1927-8. The *Salt Lake Tribune* advertisement²⁰ noted that it is located in "the best residential section this city affords" and is built of "the finest of materials" and "presents a most imposing appearance." The names of the workmen and suppliers are proudly listed in the model home announcement as are the "electric sink" and "automatic refrigeration." The property did not immediately sell so Biesinger sold this property to the Romney Lumber Company who used it as a rental property until 1940. The Romney Lumber Company was involved in the construction and financing of a number of houses in the surrounding subdivision as well as a retail operation where they provided "roofing, cement, plaster, (and) wall board."²¹ Philip Biesinger was building on the surrounding lots on Herbert as well as Harvard, Yale and Yalecrest Avenues.

Residents

The subdivisions of Yalecrest were actively marketed by the real estate firms through the newspapers to prominent people. Early inhabitants of the Yalecrest area range from leading citizens active in politics, business, sports and religion to well-to-do professionals, particularly law and medicine, as well as those in middle class occupations.

The Utah Governor Charles R. Mabey lived in an Ashton and Evans English Cottage-style house at 1390 East Yale. He also served on the Bountiful City Council, as Mayor of Bountiful, and as a state legislator. William C. Ray was a Democratic candidate for the U. S. House of Representatives in 1912 and later was the

²⁰ *Salt Lake Tribune*, 9/23/28, 3-8.

²¹ 1932 Salt Lake City *Polk City Directory*.

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U.S. District Attorney. He lived in a Prairie School-style house at 1408 East Yale with his wife, Leda Rawlins Ray. Wallace F. Bennett owned a 1923 Prairie School-style house at 1412 East Yale Avenue that had been previously owned by David D. Crawford of the Crawford Furniture Company. Bennett served in the U. S. Senate from 1950 to 1974.

Two presidents of the Mormon Church lived in Yalecrest. All of the individual governors of the United States in 1947 visited the home of the then President of the Mormon Church, George Albert Smith, at 1302 East Yale Avenue. The Prairie School style bungalow was built for Isaac A. Hancock who was vice-president of a Utah fruit and vegetable company by Raymond Ashton in 1919. Ezra Taft Benson served under President Eisenhower as the Secretary of Agriculture before becoming the president of the LDS Church. He lived in the French Norman style house at 1389 East Harvard Avenue that was built for Richard Leo Bird, the founder of an outdoor advertising agency.

Many business owners were residents of Yalecrest. John and Bertha Barnes bought the Tudor style cottage at 1785 East Yalecrest Avenue in 1929 and lived there until 1940. John Barnes was the owner and operator of Crown Cleaning and Dyeing Company (NR listed 7/2003) from 1922 to 1962. He was also president of the National Association of Dry Cleaners and the Sugar House Chamber of Commerce. Bryant Crawford and his wife, Carrie Day, purchased 1757 East Herbert Avenue in 1940. He was the president of Crawford and Day Home Furnishings. Lee Charles Miller ran the Miller and Viele Loan Company, first with his father-in-law, then by himself. The firm was the largest farm mortgage company in the intermountain west. He specialized in farm loans and financed a number of irrigation systems and reservoirs in southern Utah. After his death in 1930 Mrs. Miller donated property in his memory along both sides of Red Butte Creek to the city where it became known as Miller Park. Mrs. Miller raised and bred prize-winning Hampshire sheep and Guernsey cattle on her ranch on the Snake River in Idaho. The Millers lived at 1607 East Yalecrest Avenue in a Tudor Revival style house.

The 1930 U.S. Census of Population provides a snapshot of other occupants of the Yalecrest Historic District. The typical residents were often business proprietors or with managerial or professional careers, native born, and owned their own homes. Marie Morrison was a grocery store owner and a widow raising two children by herself at 1437 East 1300 South. Her neighbors on the street were also home owners. Roland Standish owned an advertising agency and lived at 1457 East 1300 South with his wife, Bertha, and their four daughters. Jacob Madsen and his wife, Mary, were immigrants from Denmark and lived with their two grown children at 1463 East 1300 South. Jacob and Mary owned a farm out of state and Sarah and Ilta were a stenographer and grade school teacher, respectively. Other occupations on the street were safety engineer, pharmacist, musician, and newspaper compositor.

Several generations shared the Willey house at 1455 East Gilmer. David was an attorney, his son, David Jr. was a salesman for a paint company, and two daughters, Dorothy and Katherine, were a stenographer and a clerk. Three grandchildren, a daughter-in-law and mother complete the family resident in the house. Several neighbors had servants, not uncommon in the area. Occupations of residents on the street ranged from coal mine operator, food and drug inspector, automobile salesman, mining and electrical engineers, sales manager for a furniture company, hotel proprietor and a son who worked as a gas station attendant.

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Two brothers lived next door to each other at 1403 and 1411 East Michigan Avenue. Joshua Summerhays was a hide and wool merchant who had four children with his wife, Mary. Their eldest daughter, Virginia, was a public school teacher as was her uncle, John, next door at 1411. John and LaPrella had four children ranging in age from 1 to 8 years old. The Summerhays' neighbors had a variety of occupations which included two engineers, electrical and mining, two stock & bond salesmen, a coal mine inspector, a linotype operator, a manager of a storage company and a sales engineer of steel structures.

An optometrist, a medical doctor, a dentist and an apiarist (beekeeper) lived as neighbors on 900 South. Dr. Byron and Mabel Rees lived at 1382 East 900 South with their three children, Ralph, Ione and Afton, and

Ellen Bybrosky, their Danish servant. Hubert Shaw installed mining equipment for a living and lived with his wife, Edith, at their house at 1434 East 900 South. J.C. Wilson worked in religious education and lived with his wife, Melina, and their four children at 1466 East 900 South.

Leslie Pickering was a general building contractor and lived with his wife, Mina, and daughter, Beverly, at 1464 East Michigan Avenue. He is not known to have constructed any buildings in the Yalecrest area. Pinsk, Russia, was the birthplace of Simon Weiss who worked as a clothing salesman after coming to this country as a child in 1903. His wife, Claire, and daughter, Betty, were both born in Utah. The Weiss family owned their home at 1363 Thornton Avenue. Fred B. and Hazel Provol were early tenants at the model house on 1757 East Herbert Avenue. Fred Provol was secretary-treasurer of the Hudson Bay Fur Company ("furs, coats, dresses, lingerie and costume jewelry") in the 1930s.

A school, two LDS churches, and a park were built to accommodate the population moving into the area. Uintah School was constructed in 1915 to support the growing elementary school age population of the East Bench. It was built encircled by vacant land but soon was filled to capacity with the rapid growth of the surrounding residential sections. The school was enlarged in 1927. Two LDS ward chapels were built in this era. Taylor Woolley's firm designed the 1925 red brick Colonial Revival Yale LDS Ward Chapel at 1431 Gilmer Drive. The Art Deco Yalecrest Ward Chapel at 1035 South 1800 East was built in 1936 of exposed reinforced concrete. Miller Park (discussed above) follows the course of Red Butte Creek on both sides of its ravine and originally extended from 900 South to 1500 East.

World War II and Postwar Growth (1940-1957)

The emergence of the defense industry in the Salt Lake valley in the early 1940s and the return of the GIs after the war caused a great need for housing. The population of Salt Lake City grew by 40,000. The FHA (Federal Housing Administration) estimated at the time that Salt Lake City needed 6,000 more housing units to meet the postwar demand. The district most likely reflects the building trends in Salt Lake in this era. New houses were built on the few vacant lots at Yalecrest and many homeowners took out building permits to finish basement or attic space for more room or to rent out as apartments. Donald and Ruth Ellison purchased their modern house at 1804 East Harvard Avenue soon after it was constructed in 1952. The following year they were living in the house while Donald Ellison was the claims manager for the Intern Hospital Service.

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Mass-transit vehicles transitioned from streetcars to buses, but in general began to be supplanted by the widespread use of private cars. By 1940 the 1500 East streetcar was gone and city buses served Yalecrest traveling along 1300, 1500 and 1700 East as well as 900 and 1300 South. Houses began to be designed with attached garages, rather than a separate garage at the rear of the lot.

The growth of the LDS population after the war required the construction of a third facility. A land swap gave the southern section of what was Miller Park to the LDS Church in 1945 in exchange for property that became Laird Park, located on 1800 East between Laird and Princeton. Land that was previously the southern section of Miller Park was used for construction of the Bonneville LDS Ward Chapel and Stake Center. Its red brick Postwar Colonial Revival style building was designed by Lorenzo S. Young and constructed by the Jacobsen Construction Company in 1949. Bonneview Drive was constructed by the church as a private road to provide access to the building but was later made a public street.

The few remaining vacant lots and streets on existing subdivisions were filled in during this era. For example, although the Hillside Park subdivision was registered in 1937 by the Anderson Lumber Company, an active builder in Yalecrest, initial construction didn't begin until 1939 and continued into the 1940s.

1960s and Beyond (1958-2007)

This era was a time of stability for the neighborhood. The Yalecrest area avoided the blight common in many urban neighborhoods during this era and remained a desirable residential area. There was no population pressure in the early part of the period as the population of Salt Lake City actually decreased fourteen percent between 1960 and 1980.²² No major roads were built through the neighborhood although traffic increased on the border streets of 1300 South, 1300 East and Sunnyside Avenue. A service station was built at 877 South 1300 East c. 1970 to aid the automobile traffic. The original 1915 Uintah Elementary School was demolished and replaced by a new structure in 1993.

The Monster House phenomena surfaced in the Yalecrest neighborhood and mobilized the inhabitants. They worked through their community council to create the Yalecrest Compatible Residential Infill Overlay Zoning Ordinance which was adopted by the City Council on July 12, 2005. Their residents took a leading role in presenting the concepts to the Salt Lake City Council and a city-wide ordinance followed in December of 2005, based on the efforts of the Yalecrest group.

Rising gasoline prices have made living near jobs in the city more attractive, reducing commuting time. As people desire to move from the suburbs back into the city, many want large suburban houses on small city lots. Even with the restrictions of the recent zoning ordinances, the district remains threatened by the trend to larger and larger residences, through demolition of the historic house and out-of-scale replacements or obtrusive additions to existing buildings.

²² 189,454 in the 1960 U.S. Census, 163,000 in 1980 and back up to 181,743 in 2000.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Summary

The Yalecrest neighborhood has mature street trees, well-maintained historic houses with landscaped yards and continues to be a desirable residential area, known throughout the valley as the Harvard-Yale area, and serves as an aspirational model for new subdivisions. The residential buildings within the Yalecrest Historic District represent the styles and types of housing popular in Utah between 1910 and 1957, with the majority built in the 1920s. Because it was developed within a short period of time by prominent developers and architects, the area has a remarkably high degree of architectural consistency and is highly cohesive visually. The collection of period revival styles both of the smaller period revival cottages in the gridiron streets as well as the larger houses on the more serpentine streets is a significant historic resource for Salt Lake City. The variety of period revival and bungalow styles found are literally textbook examples and, in fact, illustrate Spanish Colonial Revival, French Norman, and Prairie School styles in the state architectural history guide. The few noncontributing properties are scattered throughout the district and do not affect the ability of the district to convey a sense of significance. The area retains a remarkable degree of historic integrity.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Yalecrest Historic District
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Beatrice Lufkin
4. Date: 2007
5. Digital color photographs on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. 1800 block of Princeton Avenue. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 2:

6. 1700 block of Laird Avenue. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 3:

6. Streetlight at 1362 East Harvard Avenue. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 4:

6. Streetlight at 1420 East Gilmer Avenue. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 5:

6. 1523 East 900 South. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 6:

6. 871 South 1400 East. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 7:

6. 1441 East Yale Avenue. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 8:

6. 1540 East Michigan Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 9:

6. 1408 East Yale Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 10:

6. 1538 East Princeton Avenue. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 11:

6. 1604 East Princeton Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 12:

6. 1522 East Laird Avenue. Camera facing southeast.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 13:

6. 1207 South 1500 East. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 14:

6. 1731 East Michigan Avenue. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 15:

6. 940 South Fairview Avenue. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 16:

6. 1474 East Laird Avenue. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 17:

6. 972 East Military Drive. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 18:

6. 1780 East Michigan Avenue. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 19:

6. 1035 South 1500 East Avenue. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 20:

6. 1510 East Yale Avenue. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 21:

6. 1785 East Yalecrest Avenue. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 22:

6. 1783 East Harvard Avenue. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 23:

6. 1389 East Harvard Avenue. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 24:

6. 1407 East Harvard Avenue. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 25:

6. 1100 South 1500 East. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 26:

6. 1757 East Herbert Avenue. Camera facing north.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 27:

6. 939 South Diestel Road. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 28:

6. 1547 East Yale Avenue. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 29:

6. 1865 East Herbert Avenue. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 30:

6. 1308 East Laird Avenue. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 31:

6. 1571 East Michigan Avenue. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 32:

6. 1789 East Hubbard Avenue. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 33:

6. Yale Ward Chapel. 1431 East Gilmer Avenue. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 34:

6. Yalecrest Ward Chapel. 1035 South 1800 East. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 35:

6. Miller Park pillars. 1500 East and Bonneview. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 36:

6. Fireplace and lawn. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 37:

6. 1340 East Harvard Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 38:

6. 1762 East Sunnyside Avenue. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 39:

6. 1804 East Harvard Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 40:

6. Bonneville Ward Chapel. 1535 East Bonneview Avenue. Camera facing north.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 41:

6. Laird Park. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 42:

6. 1675 East 1300 South. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 43:

6. 1709 East 1300 South. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 44:

6. Uintah Elementary School. 1571 East 1300 South. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 45:

6. 1836 East Sunnyside Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 46:

6. 1384 East Yale Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 47:

6. 1788 East Hubbard Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 48:

6. 1174 East Laird Avenue. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 49:

6. 1774 East Michigan Avenue. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 50:

6. 904 South Diestel Road. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 51:

6. 1009 East Military Drive. Camera facing east.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

Site

The Yalecrest Historic District is a residential neighborhood located on the East Bench of Salt Lake City, eight blocks to the south and thirteen blocks to the east of the downtown business area of the city. It is remarkably visually cohesive with the majority of the houses built in subdivisions of period revival-style cottages in the 1920s and 1930s. The Yalecrest Historic District consists primarily of residential buildings but also contains three contributing churches, three commercial buildings (two noncontributing, one contributing) and two contributing parks. Single family houses predominate but there are also fifty-one multiple dwellings, most of which are duplexes.

There are one thousand four hundred eighty seven (1,487) primary resources within the historic district. The district retains a high degree of historic integrity as the overwhelming majority (91%) of the resources, one thousand three hundred forty nine (1,349), contributes to the historic character of the district. There are nine hundred eighty nine (989) outbuildings which are primarily detached garages set to the rear of the lots, the majority from the historic period. All of the streets in the district are paved with curbs, gutters and sidewalks [Photograph 1]. Only one building, a Prairie School-style bungalow, the George Albert Smith House at 1302 Yale Avenue, has been listed on the National Register [listed 1993].

The historic district boundaries coincide with those of the Yalecrest Community Council¹ district and are the surrounding major collector streets, Sunnyside Avenue, 1300 and 1900 East, and 1300 South. The district is visually distinctive from the neighboring areas by its cohesive historic-era architecture, unified tree plantings and landscape design that reacts with the natural topography of the creeks and gullies that cross the area. The architecture is remarkable for the concentration of fine period revival style houses; seventy four percent of the contributing resources (74%) were built from 1920-1939. These houses exhibit a variety of period revival styles with the largest portion being English Tudor (240 examples) and English Cottage (313 examples) styles.

Street patterns vary and represent several concepts of city planning: the rectilinear street grid of streetcar suburbs on the low relief sections, undulating patterns following the edges of streams and gullies, and the use of culs-de-sac and semi circles to limit traffic. There are a handful of alleys in the grid sections. Large uniform mature shade trees line the streets and the houses maintain similar setbacks and scale on the street faces [Photograph 2]. Street lighting is provided by two types of non-historic lamps; one with a cast concrete pole and a metal and glass top [Photograph 3] and the other, a metal pole on a concrete base [Photograph 4]. The yards have established landscaping with lawns and gardens. Both buildings and yards are well-maintained. Because of its historic residences and the tree-lined streets, the neighborhood was initially and continues to be one of the most desirable residential areas of the east bench of Salt Lake City.

¹ Community Councils are "neighborhood-based community organizations whose purpose is to provide community input and information to [Salt Lake] City departments." wwwslcgov.com/citizen/comm_councils/

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Survey Methods and Eligibility Requirements

Buildings were classified as either contributing or non-contributing based on the results of a reconnaissance level survey of the Yalecrest area in 2005.² Each building was evaluated for eligibility using the following guidelines set by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

A – Eligible/significant: built within the historic period and retains integrity; excellent example of a style or type; unaltered or only minor alterations or additions; individually eligible for National Register under criterion “C,” architectural significance; also, buildings of known historical significance.

B - Eligible: built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of a style or type, but not as well-preserved or well-executed as “A” buildings, though overall integrity is retained; eligible for National Register as part of a potential historic district or primarily for historical, rather than architectural, reasons. The additions do not detract and may be reversible.

C – Ineligible: built during the historic period but has had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity. The resource may still have local historical significance.

D – Out-of-period: constructed outside the historic period.³

Evaluations are based primarily on age and architectural integrity. A building may sometimes appear newer than its actual construction date because of intrusive alterations and additions. Surveyors attempt to determine the oldest portion of the building by looking for signs of greater age such as composition, massing, fenestration, foundation materials, chimneys and landscaping.

Architectural Styles, Types and Materials by Period

Streetcars, Subdivision Development and Automobiles (1910-1939)

The greatest number of resources (one thousand eighty-six or 81 percent) were constructed during this period, primarily via subdivision development. The principal building types found are bungalows (19 percent) and period cottages (53 percent), both immensely popular in Utah during this era. The bungalow was a ubiquitous housing type and style in the first quarter of the twentieth century in Utah and bungalows were the first houses to appear in Yalecrest. Bungalows have rectangular plans and are low to the ground with low-pitched roofs, either gabled or pitched. Stylistic elements of the Prairie School (110 examples) and the Arts and Crafts movement (26 examples) appear in bungalows and two story houses ranging from high-style architect-designed examples to simplified examples in the early subdivision and developer tracts. The Prairie School Style has a horizontal emphasis with broad overhanging eaves, low-pitched hip roofs, and casement

windows. Many Yalecrest houses retain remarkable integrity, like the following Arts and Crafts bungalows: the stucco and cobblestone 1913 Brandenburger House at 1523 East 900 South (Photograph 5) and the W.R. Hainey House, a 1912 clinker brick example at 871 South 1400 East [Photograph 6]. The Prairie School

² The boundaries of the historic district are the same as those of the 2005 reconnaissance level survey.

³ *Reconnaissance Level Surveys, Standard Operating Procedures*. Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Rev. October 1995.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

vernacular style bungalow designed and built by Raymond Ashton, architect, as his own home was constructed of brick in 1913 at 1441 East Yale Avenue [Photograph 7]. The stucco and brick 1916 example at 1540 East Michigan Avenue [Photograph 8] is representative of a number of vernacular Prairie School bungalows in the area. It has the horizontal emphasis of the Prairie School as well as a more formal porte cochere. The Taylor A. Woolley-designed William and Leda Ray House at 1408 East Yale Avenue is a two-story brick Prairie School style box house with wide eaves built in 1915 [Photograph 9].

Two streets of small cottages between 1500 and 1600 East were constructed by a single developer, Samuel Campbell, in 1924 (between 1515 and 1589 Princeton Avenue) and 1925 (from 1515 to 1592 Laird Avenue). The clipped gable brick cottage on 1538 East Princeton Avenue [Photograph 10] was built in 1924 and is typical of the scale of the houses on the street. A small market at 1604 East Princeton Avenue was built by S. L. Newton in 1926 and later converted to single family use [Photograph 11]. The 1925 brick clipped-gable cottage at 1522 East Laird Avenue has columns and round-arched windows, characteristic of the distinguishing architectural detail Campbell and other builders supplied to the cottages [Photograph 12]. The sloping topography of the neighborhood makes garages underneath the house a practical solution to the space issues of a small lot. Samuel Campbell built the side-gabled brick clipped-gable cottage at 1207 South 1500 East with a garage underneath in 1925 [Photograph 13].

The period revival cottage is the largest category of building type in the neighborhood comprising 714 (53 percent) of the primary structures. Period revival styles were popular in Utah from 1890 to 1940. The most popular styles in Yalecrest are the English Cottage (310 or 19 percent) and the English Tudor styles (242 or 15 percent). Period revival styles are hypothesized to have been made popular in the United States by soldiers returning from World War I who had been exposed to the vernacular French and English historic architectural styles in Europe. The English cottage style refers to vernacular medieval English houses and differs from English Tudor in that the houses are of brick construction and do not typically feature false half-timbering. The English cottage period revival houses were frequently built between the world wars by speculative builders on small urban lots. They are mostly clad with brick and have irregular, picturesque massing, asymmetric facades, and steep front-facing cross gables. Both styles emphasize irregular massing, gabled roofs and the decorative use of various cladding materials. Single-story houses predominate although there are also a number of elegant two story examples.

Most of the prominent builders of the time constructed houses in Yalecrest in the English cottage and Tudor styles. The William Eldredge House at 1731 East Michigan Avenue is a brick and stucco English cottage-style single-story period cottage built in 1927 [Photograph 14]. A duplex period cottage-type house with rock façade on the twin steep front-facing gables was built in the English cottage style in 1932 at 940 South Fairview Avenue [Photograph 15]. A simpler English cottage style is a brick duplex at 1474 East Laird Avenue built in 1930 [Photograph 16]. Half-timbering is the most easily recognizable style characteristic of the English Tudor. A number of larger one-and-a-half and two-story Tudors are found in the Military Way area. In 1929 Samuel Campbell built the two-story house at 972 East Military Drive with half-timbering and

steep gables [Photograph 17]. A smaller single-story example with half-timbering in its gable ends was built by the Layton Construction Company in 1928 at 1780 East Michigan Avenue [Photograph 18]. D.A. Jenkins built a number of houses along 1500 East including the Tudor with a basket-weave brick pattern at 1035 South

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1500 East in 1927 [Photograph 19]. The 1926 Lawrence Naylor House at 1510 East Yale Avenue has a half-timbered second story wing [Photograph 20]. Layton Construction Company also built a one-and-a-half story Tudor with an oriel window for John and Bertha Barnes in 1926 at 1785 East Yalecrest Avenue [Photograph 21]. Doxey-Layton built the single-story multicolored brick English Cottage on the corner at 1783 East Harvard Avenue in 1930 [Photograph 22].

Other period revival style houses in the Yalecrest Historic District range from the chateau-like French Norman (30 examples), gambrel-roofed Dutch Colonial (12), Jacobethan Revival (15), and Spanish Colonial Revival (6) to the eclectic, combining several styles. A number of imposing French Norman style houses are found in the Normandie Heights subdivision area, developed between 1926 and 1935 with large irregularly-shaped lots on serpentine streets and substantial houses. The Leo Bird house was owned by former Mormon Church president Ezra Taft Benson and has a unique sculptured wooden roof. It was built in 1929 at 1389 East Harvard Avenue [Photograph 23]. An expansive neighboring house, built and owned by the contractor Eugene Christensen in 1933 at 1407 East Harvard Avenue, also has the characteristic French Norman conical tower [Photograph 24]. The John Lang House is a stucco-covered Spanish Colonial with a red tile roof built in 1924 at 1100 South 1500 East [Photograph 25]. The eclectic brick one-and-a-half story house at 1757 East Herbert Avenue [Photograph 26] was built as a model home in 1928 by the prolific builder Philip Biesinger. It has the rolled edge roofing imitative of thatch, one of the characteristics of period revival houses.

There are 149 (9 percent) Colonial Revival examples in Yalecrest that vary from large brick two-story houses to smaller Cape Cod cottages. A classic one-and-a-half story frame Cape Cod cottage was built in 1936 at 939 South Diestel Road by G. Maurice Romney for Adrian and Camille Pembroke, owners of a business supplies store [Photograph 27]. The two-story brick hip-roofed Colonial Revival with shutters at 1547 East Yale Avenue was built in 1924 of striated brick [Photograph 28].

A handful of Art Moderne, Art Deco and International style houses provide a contrast to the surrounding steeply gabled period cottages and give variety to the Yalecrest neighborhood. The flat-roofed smooth-walled Art Moderne/International style Kenneth Henderson House at 1865 East Herbert Avenue was built in 1938 [Photograph 29]. The Dal Siegal House at 1308 East Laird Avenue was constructed of striated brick in 1939 [Photograph 30]. Its lack of ornamental details, rounded corners and smooth wall surfaces show the influence of the Art Moderne style in the late 1930s in Salt Lake City.

Towards the end of this era period cottages began to be supplanted by World War II cottages. The house at 1571 East Michigan Avenue is a transition from the steep-gabled period cottages to the boxier minimal traditional styling of the World War II cottage. It was built of brick in 1938 with an attached garage [Photograph 31]. The Salomon house at 1789 East Hubbard Avenue is also transitional, built in 1939 with less steep gables and the characteristic nested entry gables of a period cottage [Photograph 32].

Two of the three Yalecrest LDS churches were built in this era.⁴ The 1925 red brick Colonial Revival Yale LDS Ward Chapel at 1431 Gilmer Drive [Photograph 33] was designed by Taylor A. Woolley at Evans and Woolley and built by Gaskell Romney. Both Woolley and Romney were residents of Yalecrest. The Art Deco LDS

⁴ The third church, the Bonneville LDS Ward Chapel and Stake Center, was built in 1949.

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Yalecrest Ward Chapel at 1035 South 1800 East [Photograph 34] was built in 1936 of exposed reinforced concrete.

Miller Park was given to the city in 1935 by Viele Miller in memory of her husband, Charles Lee Miller. The park follows the course of Red Butte Creek and its ravine, extending from 900 South southwesterly to 1500 East, is heavily wooded and has walking trails on either side of the creek, several foot bridges across the creek, and a small stone masonry bench at the northern end. Two of its sandstone ashlar benches and pillars are visible on the corner of 1500 East and Bonneview Drive. [Photograph 35]. A stone fireplace with a small area of lawn in the southern section of the park is used by neighborhood residents [Photograph 36]. The southern part of Miller Park is now known as Bonneville Glen and is part of the neighboring Bonneville LDS Ward Chapel and Stake Center property (see below). Miller Park is a contributing resource in the Yalecrest Historic District.

World War II and Postwar Growth (1940-1957)

The World War II and post-war growth period provided twenty percent of the principal contributing structures in the survey area; fifteen percent from the 1940s and five percent from the 1950s. House types encountered range from late period revival cottages and World War II Era cottages to early ranch and ranch house types in a range of wall cladding. Colonial Revival styles still continue to appear as the two-story brick side-gabled house at 1340 East Harvard Avenue [Photograph 37] was built in 1940. The 1955 brick early ranch at 1762 East Sunnyside Avenue is a transition between earlier period cottages and later ranches [Photograph 38]. An unusual contemporary or "modern" example is the stylish "butterfly" roof of the Donald B. & Ruth Ellison House built in 1953 at 1804 East Harvard Avenue [Photograph 39].

Postwar population growth of 40,000 in Salt Lake City spurred infill development in Yalecrest although there was no vacant land remaining for any additional subdivisions. The LDS Church acquired the southern half of Miller Park from the city and constructed the red brick postwar Colonial Revival style Bonneville Ward Chapel and Stake House in 1949 [Photograph 40]. The building was designed by Lorenzo S. Young and built by the Jacobsen Construction Company. In exchange the LDS Church gave the land that became Laird Park to the city. Now Laird Park provides a small green open area of lawn and playground bounded by Laird and Princeton Avenues and 1800 East [Photograph 41]. Its open space serves as a soccer field as well as a practice ball field. It is a contributing resource to the area.

A small commercial area developed in the postwar period at the intersection of 1700 East and 1300 South. In an example of adaptive reuse, a service station built in 1951 now serves as a restaurant at 1675 East 1300 South [Photograph 42]. It is a contributing resource. Across the street is an out-of-period 1961 service

station, still serving its original purpose at 1709 East 1300 South [Photograph 43]. The two other commercial structures across 1300 South to the south are outside of the historic district.

1960s and Beyond (1958-2007)

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The late-twentieth century buildings in Yalecrest are infill or replacement structures and constitute only two percent of the total buildings of the district. The Uintah Elementary School [Photograph 44] at 1571 East 1300 South was designed by VCBO Architects of Salt Lake City and constructed by Layton ICS in 1993, replacing the previous 1915 structure. It is not out-of-scale with the nearby houses with its two floors and its brick masonry walls reflect the most common wall cladding from the surrounding neighborhood.

Modern housing styles predominated in the early part of the era. A ranch/rambler with a projecting double car garage was built of brick in 1976 at 1836 East Sunnyside Avenue [Photograph 45]. A later frame shed-roofed c. 1990 house is set back from the road at 1384 East Yale Avenue [Photograph 46].

The construction of the house on 1788 East Hubbard Avenue in 2000 spurred neighborhood controversy by its out-of-scale massing and three car garage doors on the façade [Photograph 47]. It led to neighborhood activism through the community council and the eventual development of a new zoning ordinance⁵ to prevent the construction of more out-of-scale houses in the neighborhood. Another two-story twenty-first century replacement house can be seen in contrast to its single-story neighbors at 1174 East Laird Avenue [Photograph 48].

More recent replacement houses reflect a modern reworking of the predominant styling of the area with Neo-Tudor styling details such as the asymmetry, brick and stone cladding and steeply gabled roofs but with significantly larger massing than the surrounding houses. Examples can be seen at 1774 East Michigan Avenue under construction in 2007 [Photograph 49] and the 2004 example at 904 South Diestel Road [Photograph 50]. A substantial addition to a 1927 Dutch Colonial style house is under construction⁶ in a style similar to that of the original house at 1009 Military Way [Photograph 51].

Yalecrest remains a desirable residential area with mature street trees and well-maintained historic houses and yards. It has a significant concentration of historic houses, fifty-nine percent of which are period revival cottages, built by prominent architects and developers in subdivisions from the 1910s through the 1940s with some infill and development in the 1950s. Its historic houses retain their historic integrity to a remarkable degree, ninety-one percent (91%), and contribute to the historic association and feeling of the area.

⁵ Yalecrest Compatible Residential Infill Overlay Zoning Ordinance, Adopted by the Salt Lake City Council on July 12, 2005.

⁶ In the spring of 2007.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Statistical Summary of the Yalecrest Historic District

Evaluation/Status	<u>Contributing</u> (A or B)		<u>Non-contributing</u> (C or D)		
Primary resources	91% (1,349)		9% (138: 108 altered; 30 out-of-period)		
Total (1486 primary resources)					
Construction Dates (contributing primary resources only)	<u>1910s</u> 7%	<u>1920s</u> 46%	<u>1930s</u> 28%	<u>1940s</u> 15%	<u>1950s</u> 5%
Original Use (contributing primary resources only)	<u>Residential</u> (single dwelling) 1,290	<u>Residential</u> (multi-family) 51	<u>Religious</u> 3	<u>Commercial</u> 2	<u>Landscape</u> 2
Construction Materials⁷ (contributing primary resources only)	<u>Brick</u> 54%	<u>Veneer</u> 33%	<u>Wood</u> 8%	<u>Stone</u> 4%	<u>Concrete</u> 0%
Architectural Styles (contributing primary resources only)	<u>Bungalow/Early 20th Century</u> 24%		<u>Period Revival</u> 59%		
	<u>WWII/Post War Era</u> 16%		<u>Modern</u> 1%		
Height	<u>1 story</u> 66%	<u>1.5 story</u> 23%	<u>2 story</u> 10%		
Outbuildings	573 contributing		411 noncontributing		

⁷ Totals add to more than 100% as a building may have more than one building material used.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Yalecrest Historic District is located on the east bench of Salt Lake City, southeast of the business and downtown section. It is locally significant both architecturally and historically, under Criterion A for its association with the residential development of the east bench of Salt Lake City by real estate developers and builders in the first half of the twentieth century. Its tract period revival cottages and subdivisions of larger houses for the more well-to-do represent the boom and optimism of the 1920s and 1930s in Salt Lake City. The district is also significant under Criterion C for its intact architectural homogeneity. It was built out quickly with 22 subdivisions platted from 1910 to 1938 containing houses that reflect the popular styles of the era, largely period revival cottages in English Tudor and English Cottage styles. The architectural variety and concentration of period cottages found is unrivalled in the state. Examples from Yalecrest are used to illustrate period revival styles in the only statewide architectural style manual.⁸ The subdivisions were platted and built by the prominent architects and developers responsible for early twentieth century east side Salt Lake City development. It is associated with local real estate developers who shaped the patterns of growth of the east bench of Salt Lake City in the twentieth century. Yalecrest was initially and continues to be the residential area of choice for prominent men and women of the city. The district is locally renowned as the "Harvard-Yale area" and its streets lined with mature trees and historic houses are referenced in advertising for twenty-first century subdivisions elsewhere in the Salt Lake Valley.⁹ It is a remarkably visually cohesive area with uniform setbacks, historic houses of the same era with comparable massing and landscaping, streets lined with mature shade trees, and a surprising level of contributing buildings that retain their historic integrity. It contains a concentration of architecturally significant period revival cottages and bungalows designed by renowned architects and builders of Utah. The historic resources of the Yalecrest Historic District contribute to the history of the residential east bench development of Salt Lake City.

Historical Development of the Area (1849-1909)

Salt Lake City was a planned city, laid out in a grid according to the "Plat of the City of Zion," a town plan proposed by Joseph Smith, founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints (Mormon or LDS), and later used for many Mormon settlements throughout the Utah territory. Within a year of the arrival of the first group of settlers in 1847, Salt Lake City had grown to 5,000 inhabitants. Public buildings were in the center of the city, surrounded by residential lots and farmland to the south and west. The Big Field Survey in 1848 divided the land to the south of the Salt Lake City settlement (900 South today) into five and ten-acre plots to be used for farming for the "mechanics and artisans" of the city.¹⁰ The Yalecrest Historic District is located on the northeastern section of land that was initially set apart as Five-Acre Plat "C" of the Big Field

⁸ Thomas Carter and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940*. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah. Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

⁹ E.g. <http://www.daybreakutah.com/homes.htm>

¹⁰ The area north of 2100 South was Five-Acre Plat "A" and the area south was the Ten-Acre Plat.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Survey.¹¹ The land was divided into 100-acre blocks, each of which was again divided into 20 lots of 5 acres each. The Yalecrest Historic District occupies Blocks 28, 29, and 30 which are bordered by the major north-south streets of the survey area: 1300, 1500, 1700 and 1900 East and the east-west streets of 900 and 1300 South. The property was intended for agricultural use and was distributed by the LDS church authorities to the faithful by lot for use in raising crops and farming.

The earliest identified residents in the Yalecrest area begin to appear in the 1870s.¹² Gutliffe Beck had a ten-acre plot and his early 1870s adobe farmstead was located near the intersection of Yalecrest Avenue and 1700 East. The property was later used as a dairy farm. Paul Schettler's farm, situated near the intersection of 1900 East and Herbert Avenue, had crops that included silk worms and mulberry orchards. David Lawrence had twenty acres of alfalfa located to the south of the Schettlers. On Sunnyside between 1800 and 1900 East Jim Carrigan built a house c. 1876 and farmed forty-five acres. A one-legged man named Wheeler lived at what is now 1372 Harvard and got his culinary water from Red Butte Creek. No remnants of the earlier settlement homes are known to remain.

Historic Contexts

Streetcars, Subdivision Development and Automobiles (1910-1939)

Rapid population growth of Salt Lake City and streetcar access to the downtown area made the Yalecrest area attractive to subdivision developers in the early years of the twentieth century. The population of Salt Lake City increased at the turn of the century, almost doubling from 1900 to 1910, bringing about a need for more housing for the new inhabitants.¹³ Air pollution from coal-burning furnaces as well as growing industry in the valley created smoke-filled air in Salt Lake City. Properties on the east bench beyond the steep grade that flattens at 1300 East above the smoky air of the city became attractive for residential development. Land developers from Utah and out-of-state purchased land on the east bench and filed subdivision plats. Early subdivision advertising touted the clean air of the bench, above the smoke of the valley.

Pavement of some of the streets in Yalecrest occurred soon after construction of the first houses. The earliest street pavement project began with Yale Avenue from 1300 to 1500 East in 1913-1914. Developers usually provided the sidewalks, curbs and gutters as they began to lay out the subdivisions. The streets were paved by the city and funded through assessments of the adjacent properties.¹⁴ Most Yalecrest streets were paved in the 1920s with only a few following in the 1930s.

¹¹The majority of Yalecrest with the exception of strips along the north and west sides is part of Five Acre Plat "C."

¹²All information on the 19th c. settlers is from the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, *Yale Camp Locality History* (1933), p.20.

¹³53,531 in 1900 and 92,777 in 1910.

¹⁴E.g. Harvard Avenue from 1300 to 1500 East, Normandie Circle, and 1400 East from Harvard to Princeton were paved by a city contractor, Christenson, Jacob and Gardner, in 1926. The city paid \$772.31 and the adjacent parcels were assessed \$24,623.88. Today that construction would cost \$415,000.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Streetcars made the Yalecrest area easily accessible to downtown Salt Lake City. The lines serving the Yalecrest area traveled from downtown to 1300 East in front of East High, south along 900 South to 1500 East, then south to Sugar House and the prison. By 1923 there were 217 streetcars and over 100,000 passengers a day in Salt Lake City. By that same time, Salt Lake County had 21,000 private cars registered and garages became a popular addition to urban house lots. Ridership on the streetcars began to decline in the later 1920s in spite of a total of 152 miles of streetcar tracks in 1926. A trial gasoline powered bus¹⁵ began a route along 1300 East in 1933. Buses soon predominated in public transportation in the latter part of this era.

Subdivisions

The majority of the Yalecrest area was platted in subdivisions; 22 were recorded from 1911 to 1938.¹⁶ The first was Colonial Heights in the southeast corner of Yalecrest in January of 1911,¹⁷ but little was built there until the 1930s. The largest was Douglas Park, laid out across the northern section of Yalecrest¹⁸ later in 1911 by the W.E. Hubbard Investment Company. Hubbard was a medical doctor from Chicago who came to Utah via Los Angeles and became involved in real estate sales, investments and mining. He was active in real estate and by 1919 had platted, developed, and sold 41 subdivisions.

Douglas Park Amended and Douglas Park 2nd Addition comprise a total of 1,158 building lots in an area that includes the ravine surrounding Red Butte Creek and another gully that runs between Michigan and 900 South between 1300 and 1500 East. Initial development consisted of rather large, geographically dispersed bungalows on the western section, overlooking the city. Some of the earliest houses in the area are these scattered bungalows on 900 South, 1400 East and 1500 East. Construction of houses in the Douglas Parks took place over a forty year period from the teens through the early 1950s.

The Leo and Hallie Brandenburger House is an Arts and Crafts bungalow built in 1913 on the north side of 900 South with its lot steeply sloping at the rear into a wooded ravine. It was one of the first houses in the Douglas Park subdivision to be completed and the Brandenburgers had a view of the city to the west from their front porch. Leo Brandenburger arrived in Utah in 1904, the same year that he received his electrical engineering degree at the University of Missouri. He worked at the Telluride Power Company and Utah Power and Light Company before opening his own engineering office in the Louis Sullivan-designed Dooley Building (demolished) in downtown Salt Lake City in 1914.

Don Carlos Kimball and Claude Richards formed Kimball & Richards Land Merchants in 1908 to develop and sell land. They were responsible for over 30 subdivisions between 1900 and 1925. They served as developers as well as builders in Yalecrest. Gilmer Park was a creation of Kimball and Richards in 1919, and consists of 295 building lots, most of which lie outside of Yalecrest in the Gilmer Park National Register

¹⁵ The first in the nation to have the engine in the rear.

¹⁶ There were 439 subdivisions platted in Salt Lake City from 1906-1930. Aergarter, p. 29.

¹⁷ Fremont Heights dates from 1892 but the small portion of it within Yalecrest has only out-of-period buildings.

¹⁸ Roughly the area to the north of Michigan Avenue.

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Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Historic District (listed 3/96) to the west. Thornton Avenue and Gilmer Drive between 1300 and 1400 South constitute the Yalecrest section of Gilmer Park.

The 1920s were a period of tremendous growth in Yalecrest with eleven subdivisions platted by a variety of developers. Upper Yale Park has curvilinear streets with large irregularly-shaped lots, many extending back to the wooded area of the Red Butte ravine and Miller Park. Houses built on the curving streets in Yalecrest have larger lots and tend to be larger scale than those set in the rectilinear grid streets. It was platted by Ashton and Jenkins in 1924.

The Bowers Investment Company, a branch of the Bowers Building Company, filed the subdivision papers for Normandie Heights in 1926. Normandie Heights was the last large (140 lots) subdivision to be platted in Yalecrest and its houses were built primarily from 1926-35. It is distinctive like Upper Yale Park because of its picturesque rolling topography with landscaped serpentine streets, regular newspaper promotions, prominent homeowners, deep setbacks, and large irregularly shaped lots. Much of the sales of its lots and houses were done by the firms of Kimball & Richards, Ashton-Jenkins, Gaddis Investment Company, and Le Grande Richards Realty Company.

Uintah Heights Addition consists of Laird Circle, Uintah Circle and Laird between 1400 and 1500 East and was registered in 1928. Houses were constructed there primarily in the late 1920s and early 1930s, many by Herrick and the Gaddis Investment Company.

The other subdivisions from the 1920s: Yalecrest Park, Upper Yale Addition, Upper Harvard, Upper Yale 2nd Addition, Upper Princeton, Harvard Park, and Upper Yale 3rd Addition have streets in a grid pattern. Four subdivisions were platted in the 1930s; Mayfair Park (1930) consists of two culs-de-sac and Hillside Park (1937) has the semi-circular Cornell Street. Upper Laird Park (1931) is both sides of one block of Laird Avenue. The last subdivision to be platted was Yalecrest Heights by Willard and Gwendolyn Ashton in 1938. After its plat was registered no significant vacant space was left in the Yalecrest area.

Architects

A number of prominent Utah architects designed houses and some also made their homes in the Yalecrest area: J.C. Craig designed the two-story Prairie house at 1327 S. Michigan c. 1915. Lorenzo S. Young who later designed the Bonneville LDS Ward Chapel and Stake Center in 1950 most likely designed his own house at 1608 E. Michigan c. 1935. Glen A. Finlayson built his unusual Art Deco house at 973 Diestal Road in 1936. He was a Utah native who worked as an architectural engineer for American Oil and Utah Oil for 33 years and lived in the house with his wife, Mina, until his death in 1969.

Slack Winburn designed the house at 979 South 1300 East in c. 1922. Winburn studied architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts et des Sciences Industrielles at Toulouse, France, following his service there in World War I. He moved to Salt Lake City in 1920 and was active designing many buildings in Utah and the Intermountain West including the Sigma Nu fraternity house and Bailif Hall at the University of Utah and a number of apartment buildings in Salt Lake City.

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Fred J. Swaner drew the plans for and supervised the building of a fashionable clinker brick bungalow at 871 South 1400 East in 1915 for William R. Hainey who emigrated to Salt Lake City from Grafton, Nebraska, to work for the Hubbard Investment Company, owners of Douglas Park. Dan Weggeland was an architect employed by the Bowers Building Company and responsible for designing many of the houses and apartment buildings constructed by them, including those in Normandie Heights.

Raymond Ashton designed his own house at 1441 East Yale Avenue in addition to a number of other Yale Park houses as well as commercial and institutional buildings. The Jacobethan Irving School and Sprague Library in the Sugar House section of Salt Lake City show his facility with period revival styles. He also designed the Prairie Style bungalow at 1302 East Yale Avenue that was home to George Albert Smith, a President of the LDS Church [NR-listed, 3/93]. He was allied with the Ashton family businesses as well as the Ashton-Parry Company and Ashton and Evans, Architects.

The noted Utah architect, Walter Ware, designed a Tudor Revival house for Lee Charles and Minnie Viele Miller in 1929 at 1607 East Yalecrest Avenue. Walter Ware designed the First Presbyterian and the First Christian Science Churches among many other buildings in Salt Lake City during his long career from the 1890s to 1949.

The Frank Lloyd Wright-trained Utah architect, Taylor A. Woolley, most likely designed the Prairie style house at 1408 East Yale Avenue for William W. and Leda Rawlins Ray, the U.S. District Attorney for Utah as well as another Prairie School Style house at 1330 East Yale Avenue for his uncle, Albaroni H. Woolley, a manager for Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution (ZCMI). Taylor Woolley was involved with both residential construction and one religious building in Yalecrest. The 1925 red brick Colonial Revival Yale LDS Ward Chapel at 1431 Gilmer Drive was designed by Taylor Woolley at Evans and Woolley and built by Gaskell Romney. Both Woolley and Romney were also residents of Yalecrest. Woolley was a major proponent of the Prairie School style of architecture in Utah.

Builders and Developers

Developers and builders played the primary role in the growth of Yalecrest. They laid out the potential lots, registered subdivisions with the county, arranged for sidewalks, curbs and gutters, arranged financing, involved real estate people, publicized the opening of the subdivisions in the newspapers, built speculative houses, frequently serving as contractors or builders for custom houses, and in many cases, lived in the subdivisions themselves. Most of the builders were active on numerous streets in the area.¹⁹

There are seventy-three developers and builders associated with the Yalecrest Historic District. The Ashton-Jenkins Company, one of the largest real estate and mortgage banking companies in Utah, recorded three subdivisions in the survey area: Yale Park in 1913, Yale Park Plat A in 1915 and Upper Yale Park in 1924. The Yale Parks were heavily promoted in the newspapers and attracted prominent homeowners. Several generations of the Ashton family were major developers in Salt Lake City and involved in real estate,

¹⁹ See Builders and Developers of Yalecrest appendix for their names and the names of the streets that they developed.

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development, construction, architecture and allied occupations. Edward T. Ashton and his brother George S. were sons of Edward Ashton, a cut stone contractor who supplied stone for many church and public buildings in Utah, and were partners in the firm of Ashton Brothers, contractors and builders, and later the Ashton Improvement Company. They were responsible for the construction of thousands of houses in Salt Lake City. Edward T.'s sons continued the family involvement with construction: Raymond J. was an architect, Marvin O. was manager of the Rio Grande Lumber Company, and Edward M. was a contractor.

Edward M. Ashton went into real estate by himself in 1900 but soon founded the realty firm of Ashton & Jenkins in 1905 with Edward Elmer Jenkins, a businessman involved in real estate and banking. The Ashton-Jenkins Company was also involved in real estate sales for the Normandie Heights subdivision. Edward M. Ashton lived in one of the earliest houses in Yalecrest, designed by his brother the architect, Raymond Ashton, and built by the Ashton Improvement Company, at 1352 East Yale Avenue in 1913.

Several families of builders and real estate people, like the Ashtons, were involved in Yalecrest. George C., Louis J. and Frank B. Bowers were brothers. The Bowers Brothers constructed over 3,000 buildings in Utah, Wyoming and Nevada by 1946. The builder Gaskell Romney was involved in developing Normandie Heights as well as building houses on speculation. He was active in Utah, Idaho and California and worked in Mexico before coming to Utah in 1921. G. Maurice Romney, his son, also did speculative building in the area. Gaskell Romney and his wife, Amy, lived in Yalecrest at 1442 and later at 1469 East Princeton Avenue.

Fred A. Sorenson, most likely of the Sorenson Building Company, built his own house c. 1927 at 1049 Military Drive. He worked as a builder from 1908 to only a few years before his death in 1988. J.A. Shaffer built several houses on speculation on Laird in 1927. He was briefly involved in Salt Lake real estate before moving to Indiana. H. (Henning) Henderson was born in Denmark in 1887 and worked as a building contractor in Salt Lake City from 1913 until his retirement in 1950. Albert Toronto was the owner and operator of Toronto & Company, a Salt Lake real estate, insurance, and home building firm. He was a Salt Lake native, educated in the local schools and active in building in the 1920s and 1930s. He built speculative houses in the Colonial Heights subdivision.

N.L. Herrick was a partner in the Gaddis Investment Company as well as an individual builder, active in the Upper Harvard and Uintah Heights Addition. Herrick and Company provided design as well as construction services. The Gaddis Investment Company was founded in 1922 to deal in real estate, investments and insurance. Both of its partners lived in Yalecrest; N.L. Herrick at 1603 East Harvard Avenue and Thomas E. Gaddis at 1465 East Laird Avenue in a French Norman house built in 1929. Thomas Gaddis was involved in real estate and investments in Salt Lake City from 1909 to his death in 1967.

Individual developers occasionally built the entire street of speculative houses. The district of small cottages, from 1500 to 1600 East on Princeton and Laird Avenues, was for the most part constructed by Samuel Campbell; Princeton in 1924 and Laird in 1925. Samuel Campbell worked as a contractor/builder in Salt Lake City from 1913 to 1930 and built more than sixty houses in Yalecrest. He built primarily on speculation frequently with financing from the Ashton-Jenkins Company. Many of the houses served as rentals to middle class tenants before being sold. The cottage district was not platted as part of a subdivision. Louis J.

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Bowers is another example of a single builder constructing buildings along an entire street. He built all of the houses on Uintah Circle in the Mayfair Park subdivision (platted in 1930) on speculation in 1937 and 1938.

Sidney E. Mulcock both owned the property and built speculative houses in Upper Princeton. Mulcock built Duffin's Grocery Store in 1925 at 1604 East Princeton Avenue, run by Clarence Duffin in conjunction with the William Wood & Sons meat market. Duffin's was the only market within Yalecrest and was designed to have the same setback and blend in with the surrounding houses. It has since been modified for residential use and is now a noncontributing building [Photograph 11].

Alice Felkner was one of the few women involved in real estate in Yalecrest. She was prominent in Utah mining and industrial pursuits as well as owning the land that was platted as Upper Yale Addition and Upper Yale 2nd Addition in 1926 & 1927. She was born in 1854 in Indiana and moved to Idaho with her brother, William H. Felkner, in 1886 to engage in stock, mercantile and mining businesses. The siblings moved to Salt Lake City in 1909. At the time of her death in 1937 she was a director of the Consolidated Music Company, a large stockholder of the Silver King Coalition Mines Company, and director of several large mining companies. The Upper Yale Additions extend along the north and south sides of Yale and Herbert Avenues from 1700 East to 1800 East. Houses were constructed in the late 1920s and 1930s, primarily by Philip Biesinger, another Yalecrest builder and developer.

With the help of mortgages from Ashton-Jenkins and the Romney Lumber Company Philip Biesinger built a model house at 1757 East Herbert Avenue in 1927-8. The *Salt Lake Tribune* advertisement²⁰ noted that it is located in "the best residential section this city affords" and is built of "the finest of materials" and "presents a most imposing appearance." The names of the workmen and suppliers are proudly listed in the model home announcement as are the "electric sink" and "automatic refrigeration." The property did not immediately sell so Biesinger sold this property to the Romney Lumber Company who used it as a rental property until 1940. The Romney Lumber Company was involved in the construction and financing of a number of houses in the surrounding subdivision as well as a retail operation where they provided "roofing, cement, plaster, (and) wall board."²¹ Philip Biesinger was building on the surrounding lots on Herbert as well as Harvard, Yale and Yalecrest Avenues.

Residents

The subdivisions of Yalecrest were actively marketed by the real estate firms through the newspapers to prominent people. Early inhabitants of the Yalecrest area range from leading citizens active in politics, business, sports and religion to well-to-do professionals, particularly law and medicine, as well as those in middle class occupations.

The Utah Governor Charles R. Mabey lived in an Ashton and Evans English Cottage-style house at 1390 East Yale. He also served on the Bountiful City Council, as Mayor of Bountiful, and as a state legislator. William C. Ray was a Democratic candidate for the U. S. House of Representatives in 1912 and later was the

²⁰ *Salt Lake Tribune*, 9/23/28, 3-8.

²¹ 1932 Salt Lake City *Polk City Directory*.

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U.S. District Attorney. He lived in a Prairie School-style house at 1408 East Yale with his wife, Leda Rawlins Ray. Wallace F. Bennett owned a 1923 Prairie School-style house at 1412 East Yale Avenue that had been previously owned by David D. Crawford of the Crawford Furniture Company. Bennett served in the U. S. Senate from 1950 to 1974.

Two presidents of the Mormon Church lived in Yalecrest. All of the individual governors of the United States in 1947 visited the home of the then President of the Mormon Church, George Albert Smith, at 1302 East Yale Avenue. The Prairie School style bungalow was built for Isaac A. Hancock who was vice-president of a Utah fruit and vegetable company by Raymond Ashton in 1919. Ezra Taft Benson served under President Eisenhower as the Secretary of Agriculture before becoming the president of the LDS Church. He lived in the French Norman style house at 1389 East Harvard Avenue that was built for Richard Leo Bird, the founder of an outdoor advertising agency.

Many business owners were residents of Yalecrest. John and Bertha Barnes bought the Tudor style cottage at 1785 East Yalecrest Avenue in 1929 and lived there until 1940. John Barnes was the owner and operator of Crown Cleaning and Dyeing Company (NR listed 7/2003) from 1922 to 1962. He was also president of the National Association of Dry Cleaners and the Sugar House Chamber of Commerce. Bryant Crawford and his wife, Carrie Day, purchased 1757 East Herbert Avenue in 1940. He was the president of Crawford and Day Home Furnishings. Lee Charles Miller ran the Miller and Viele Loan Company, first with his father-in-law, then by himself. The firm was the largest farm mortgage company in the intermountain west. He specialized in farm loans and financed a number of irrigation systems and reservoirs in southern Utah. After his death in 1930 Mrs. Miller donated property in his memory along both sides of Red Butte Creek to the city where it became known as Miller Park. Mrs. Miller raised and bred prize-winning Hampshire sheep and Guernsey cattle on her ranch on the Snake River in Idaho. The Millers lived at 1607 East Yalecrest Avenue in a Tudor Revival style house.

The 1930 U.S. Census of Population provides a snapshot of other occupants of the Yalecrest Historic District. The typical residents were often business proprietors or with managerial or professional careers, native born, and owned their own homes. Marie Morrison was a grocery store owner and a widow raising two children by herself at 1437 East 1300 South. Her neighbors on the street were also home owners. Roland Standish owned an advertising agency and lived at 1457 East 1300 South with his wife, Bertha, and their four daughters. Jacob Madsen and his wife, Mary, were immigrants from Denmark and lived with their two grown children at 1463 East 1300 South. Jacob and Mary owned a farm out of state and Sarah and Ilta were a stenographer and grade school teacher, respectively. Other occupations on the street were safety engineer, pharmacist, musician, and newspaper compositor.

Several generations shared the Willey house at 1455 East Gilmer. David was an attorney, his son, David Jr. was a salesman for a paint company, and two daughters, Dorothy and Katherine, were a stenographer and a clerk. Three grandchildren, a daughter-in-law and mother complete the family resident in the house. Several neighbors had servants, not uncommon in the area. Occupations of residents on the street ranged from coal mine operator, food and drug inspector, automobile salesman, mining and electrical engineers, sales manager for a furniture company, hotel proprietor and a son who worked as a gas station attendant.

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Two brothers lived next door to each other at 1403 and 1411 East Michigan Avenue. Joshua Summerhays was a hide and wool merchant who had four children with his wife, Mary. Their eldest daughter, Virginia, was a public school teacher as was her uncle, John, next door at 1411. John and LaPrella had four children ranging in age from 1 to 8 years old. The Summerhays' neighbors had a variety of occupations which included two engineers, electrical and mining, two stock & bond salesmen, a coal mine inspector, a linotype operator, a manager of a storage company and a sales engineer of steel structures.

An optometrist, a medical doctor, a dentist and an apiarist (beekeeper) lived as neighbors on 900 South. Dr. Byron and Mabel Rees lived at 1382 East 900 South with their three children, Ralph, Ione and Afton, and

Ellen Bybrosky, their Danish servant. Hubert Shaw installed mining equipment for a living and lived with his wife, Edith, at their house at 1434 East 900 South. J.C. Wilson worked in religious education and lived with his wife, Melina, and their four children at 1466 East 900 South.

Leslie Pickering was a general building contractor and lived with his wife, Mina, and daughter, Beverly, at 1464 East Michigan Avenue. He is not known to have constructed any buildings in the Yalecrest area. Pinsk, Russia, was the birthplace of Simon Weiss who worked as a clothing salesman after coming to this country as a child in 1903. His wife, Claire, and daughter, Betty, were both born in Utah. The Weiss family owned their home at 1363 Thornton Avenue. Fred B. and Hazel Provol were early tenants at the model house on 1757 East Herbert Avenue. Fred Provol was secretary-treasurer of the Hudson Bay Fur Company ("furs, coats, dresses, lingerie and costume jewelry") in the 1930s.

A school, two LDS churches, and a park were built to accommodate the population moving into the area. Uintah School was constructed in 1915 to support the growing elementary school age population of the East Bench. It was built encircled by vacant land but soon was filled to capacity with the rapid growth of the surrounding residential sections. The school was enlarged in 1927. Two LDS ward chapels were built in this era. Taylor Woolley's firm designed the 1925 red brick Colonial Revival Yale LDS Ward Chapel at 1431 Gilmer Drive. The Art Deco Yalecrest Ward Chapel at 1035 South 1800 East was built in 1936 of exposed reinforced concrete. Miller Park (discussed above) follows the course of Red Butte Creek on both sides of its ravine and originally extended from 900 South to 1500 East.

World War II and Postwar Growth (1940-1957)

The emergence of the defense industry in the Salt Lake valley in the early 1940s and the return of the GIs after the war caused a great need for housing. The population of Salt Lake City grew by 40,000. The FHA (Federal Housing Administration) estimated at the time that Salt Lake City needed 6,000 more housing units to meet the postwar demand. The district most likely reflects the building trends in Salt Lake in this era. New houses were built on the few vacant lots at Yalecrest and many homeowners took out building permits to finish basement or attic space for more room or to rent out as apartments. Donald and Ruth Ellison purchased their modern house at 1804 East Harvard Avenue soon after it was constructed in 1952. The following year they were living in the house while Donald Ellison was the claims manager for the Intern Hospital Service.

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Mass-transit vehicles transitioned from streetcars to buses, but in general began to be supplanted by the widespread use of private cars. By 1940 the 1500 East streetcar was gone and city buses served Yalecrest traveling along 1300, 1500 and 1700 East as well as 900 and 1300 South. Houses began to be designed with attached garages, rather than a separate garage at the rear of the lot.

The growth of the LDS population after the war required the construction of a third facility. A land swap gave the southern section of what was Miller Park to the LDS Church in 1945 in exchange for property that became Laird Park, located on 1800 East between Laird and Princeton. Land that was previously the southern section of Miller Park was used for construction of the Bonneville LDS Ward Chapel and Stake Center. Its red brick Postwar Colonial Revival style building was designed by Lorenzo S. Young and constructed by the Jacobsen Construction Company in 1949. Bonneview Drive was constructed by the church as a private road to provide access to the building but was later made a public street.

The few remaining vacant lots and streets on existing subdivisions were filled in during this era. For example, although the Hillside Park subdivision was registered in 1937 by the Anderson Lumber Company, an active builder in Yalecrest, initial construction didn't begin until 1939 and continued into the 1940s.

1960s and Beyond (1958-2007)

This era was a time of stability for the neighborhood. The Yalecrest area avoided the blight common in many urban neighborhoods during this era and remained a desirable residential area. There was no population pressure in the early part of the period as the population of Salt Lake City actually decreased fourteen percent between 1960 and 1980.²² No major roads were built through the neighborhood although traffic increased on the border streets of 1300 South, 1300 East and Sunnyside Avenue. A service station was built at 877 South 1300 East c. 1970 to aid the automobile traffic. The original 1915 Uintah Elementary School was demolished and replaced by a new structure in 1993.

The Monster House phenomena surfaced in the Yalecrest neighborhood and mobilized the inhabitants. They worked through their community council to create the Yalecrest Compatible Residential Infill Overlay Zoning Ordinance which was adopted by the City Council on July 12, 2005. Their residents took a leading role in presenting the concepts to the Salt Lake City Council and a city-wide ordinance followed in December of 2005, based on the efforts of the Yalecrest group.

Rising gasoline prices have made living near jobs in the city more attractive, reducing commuting time. As people desire to move from the suburbs back into the city, many want large suburban houses on small city lots. Even with the restrictions of the recent zoning ordinances, the district remains threatened by the trend to larger and larger residences, through demolition of the historic house and out-of-scale replacements or obtrusive additions to existing buildings.

²² 189,454 in the 1960 U.S. Census, 163,000 in 1980 and back up to 181,743 in 2000.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 11

Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Summary

The Yalecrest neighborhood has mature street trees, well-maintained historic houses with landscaped yards and continues to be a desirable residential area, known throughout the valley as the Harvard-Yale area, and serves as an aspirational model for new subdivisions. The residential buildings within the Yalecrest Historic District represent the styles and types of housing popular in Utah between 1910 and 1957, with the majority built in the 1920s. Because it was developed within a short period of time by prominent developers and architects, the area has a remarkably high degree of architectural consistency and is highly cohesive visually. The collection of period revival styles both of the smaller period revival cottages in the gridiron streets as well as the larger houses on the more serpentine streets is a significant historic resource for Salt Lake City. The variety of period revival and bungalow styles found are literally textbook examples and, in fact, illustrate Spanish Colonial Revival, French Norman, and Prairie School styles in the state architectural history guide. The few noncontributing properties are scattered throughout the district and do not affect the ability of the district to convey a sense of significance. The area retains a remarkable degree of historic integrity.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

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Section No. 9 Page 2

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Section No. 9 Page 3

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Yalecrest Historic District
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Beatrice Lufkin
4. Date: 2007
5. Digital color photographs on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. 1800 block of Princeton Avenue. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 2:

6. 1700 block of Laird Avenue. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 3:

6. Streetlight at 1362 East Harvard Avenue. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 4:

6. Streetlight at 1420 East Gilmer Avenue. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 5:

6. 1523 East 900 South. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 6:

6. 871 South 1400 East. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 7:

6. 1441 East Yale Avenue. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 8:

6. 1540 East Michigan Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 9:

6. 1408 East Yale Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 10:

6. 1538 East Princeton Avenue. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 11:

6. 1604 East Princeton Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 12:

6. 1522 East Laird Avenue. Camera facing southeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 2

Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 13:

6. 1207 South 1500 East. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 14:

6. 1731 East Michigan Avenue. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 15:

6. 940 South Fairview Avenue. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 16:

6. 1474 East Laird Avenue. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 17:

6. 972 East Military Drive. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 18:

6. 1780 East Michigan Avenue. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 19:

6. 1035 South 1500 East Avenue. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 20:

6. 1510 East Yale Avenue. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 21:

6. 1785 East Yalecrest Avenue. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 22:

6. 1783 East Harvard Avenue. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 23:

6. 1389 East Harvard Avenue. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 24:

6. 1407 East Harvard Avenue. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 25:

6. 1100 South 1500 East. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 26:

6. 1757 East Herbert Avenue. Camera facing north.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 3

Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 27:

6. 939 South Diestel Road. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 28:

6. 1547 East Yale Avenue. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 29:

6. 1865 East Herbert Avenue. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 30:

6. 1308 East Laird Avenue. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 31:

6. 1571 East Michigan Avenue. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 32:

6. 1789 East Hubbard Avenue. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 33:

6. Yale Ward Chapel. 1431 East Gilmer Avenue. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 34:

6. Yalecrest Ward Chapel. 1035 South 1800 East. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 35:

6. Miller Park pillars. 1500 East and Bonneview. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 36:

6. Fireplace and lawn. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 37:

6. 1340 East Harvard Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 38:

6. 1762 East Sunnyside Avenue. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 39:

6. 1804 East Harvard Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 40:

6. Bonneville Ward Chapel. 1535 East Bonneview Avenue. Camera facing north.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 4

Yalecrest Historic District, Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 41:

6. Laird Park. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 42:

6. 1675 East 1300 South. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 43:

6. 1709 East 1300 South. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 44:

6. Uintah Elementary School. 1571 East 1300 South. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 45:

6. 1836 East Sunnyside Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 46:

6. 1384 East Yale Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 47:

6. 1788 East Hubbard Avenue. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 48:

6. 1174 East Laird Avenue. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 49:

6. 1774 East Michigan Avenue. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 50:

6. 904 South Diestel Road. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 51:

6. 1009 East Military Drive. Camera facing east.

Yalecrest Historic District 2007

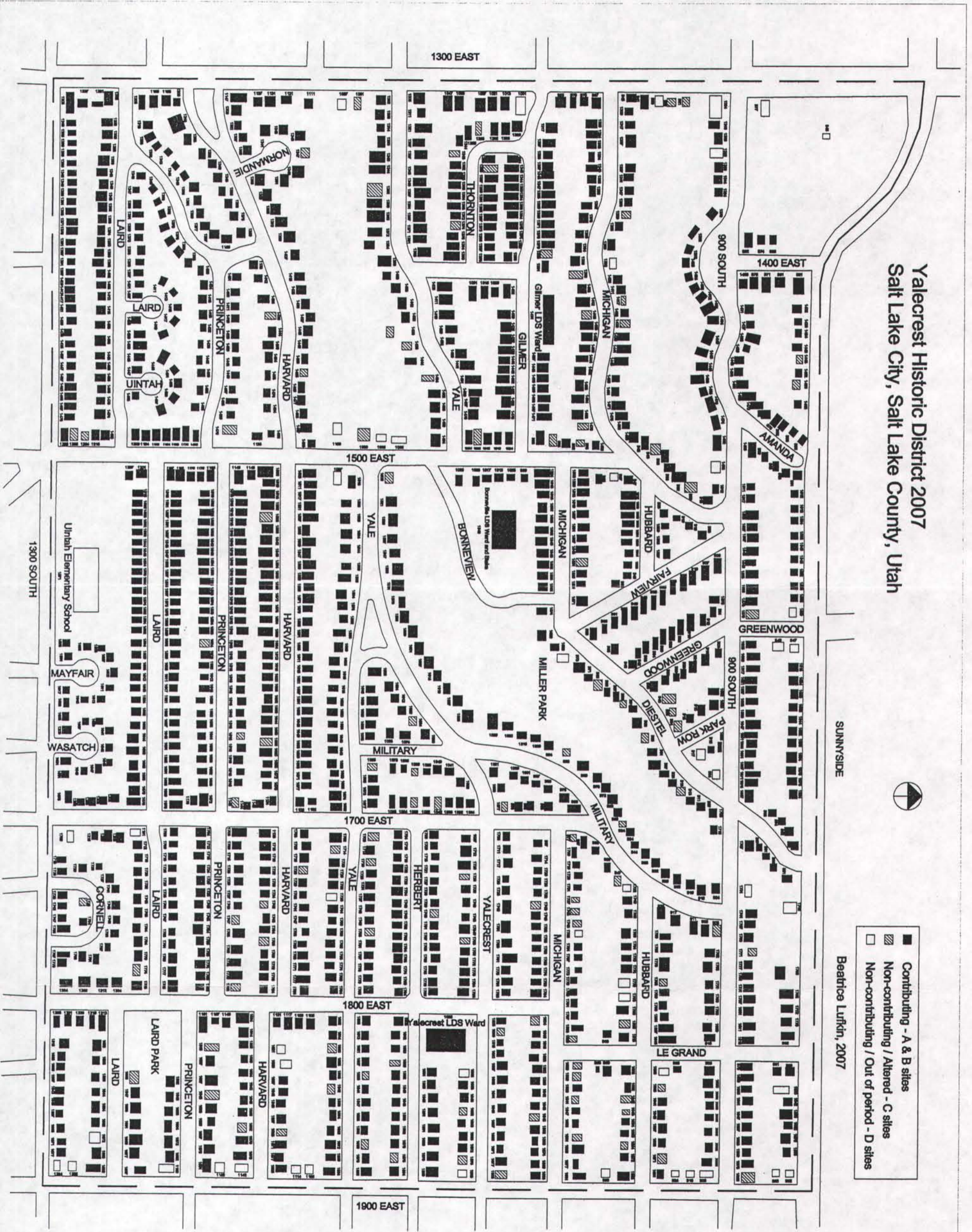
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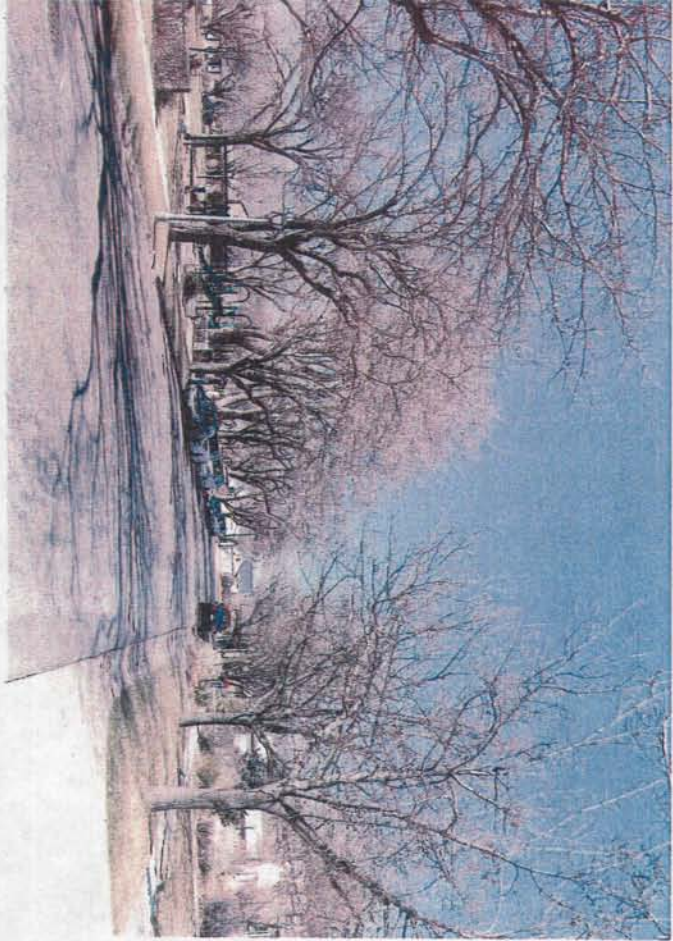
SUNNYSIDE



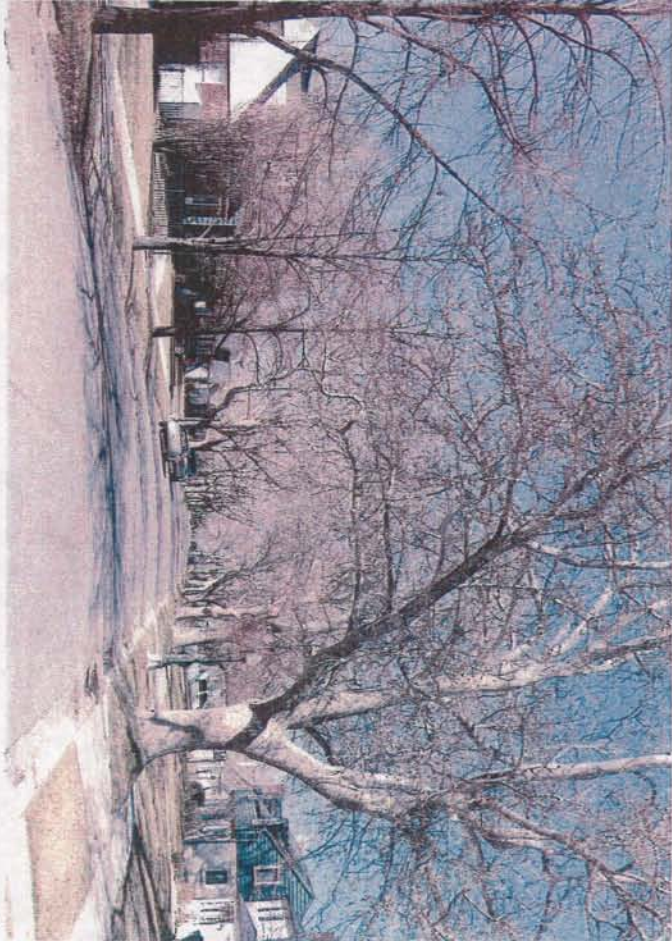
Beatrice Lurkin, 2007

- Contributing - A & B sites
- ▨ Non-contributing / Altered - C sites
- Non-contributing / Out of period - D sites





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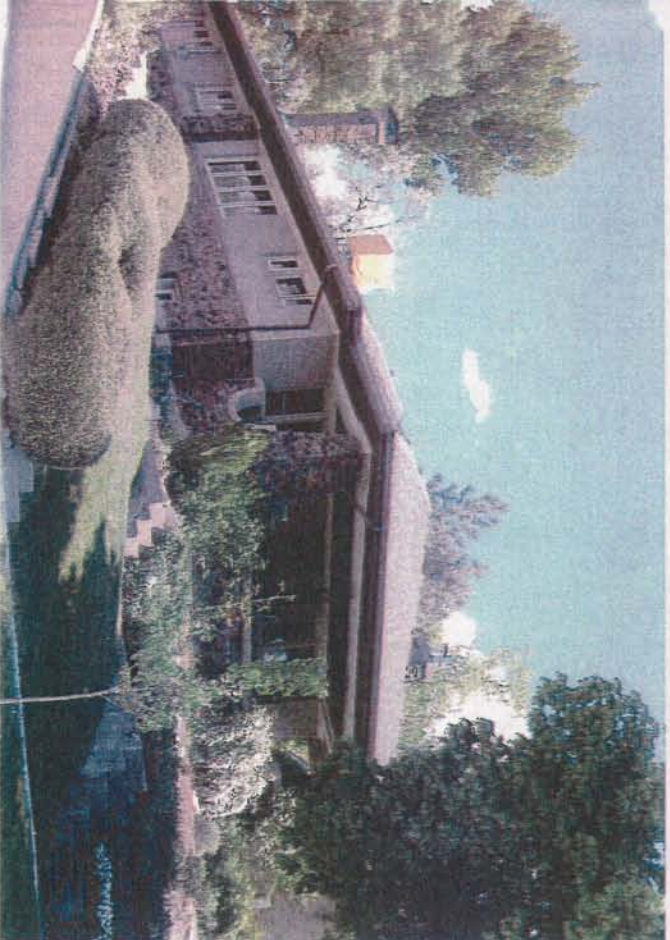
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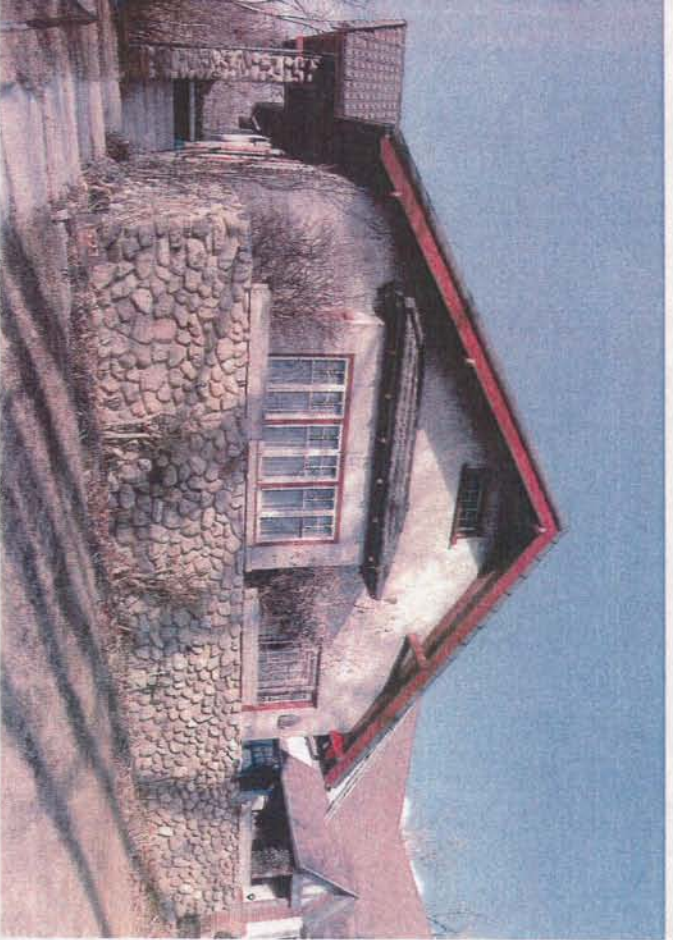
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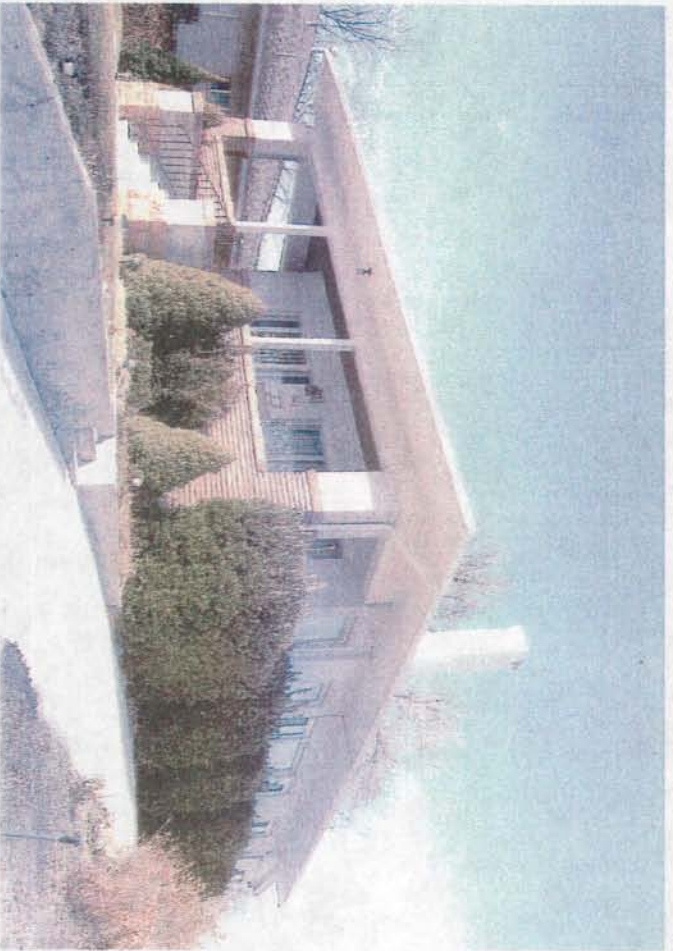
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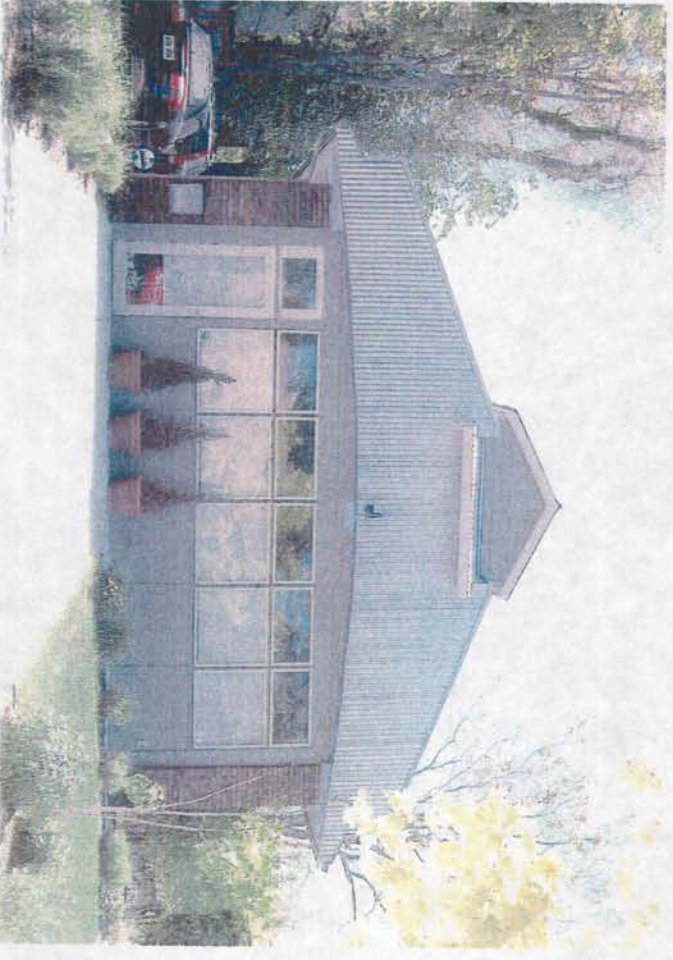
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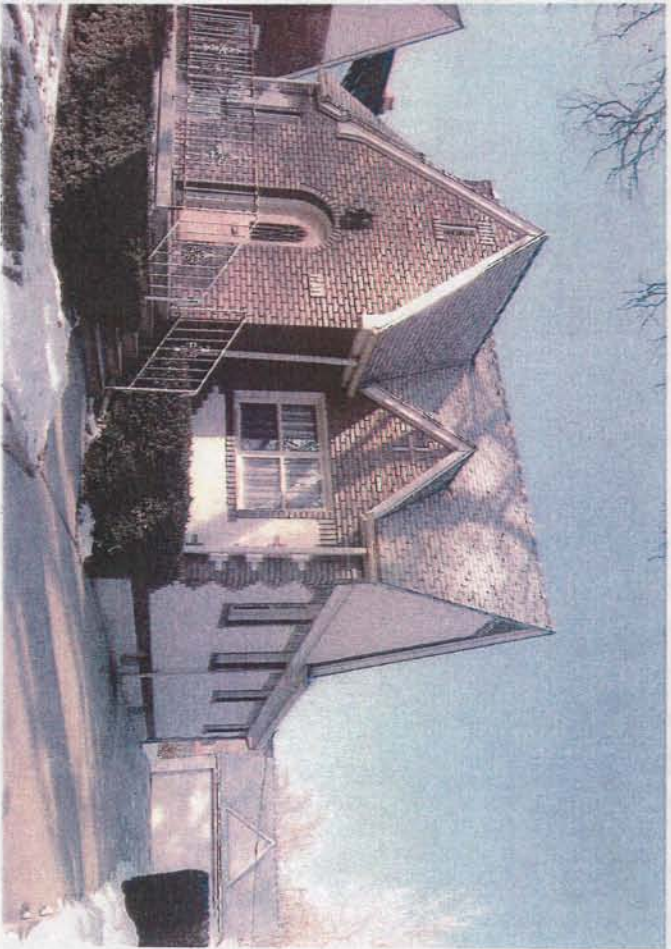
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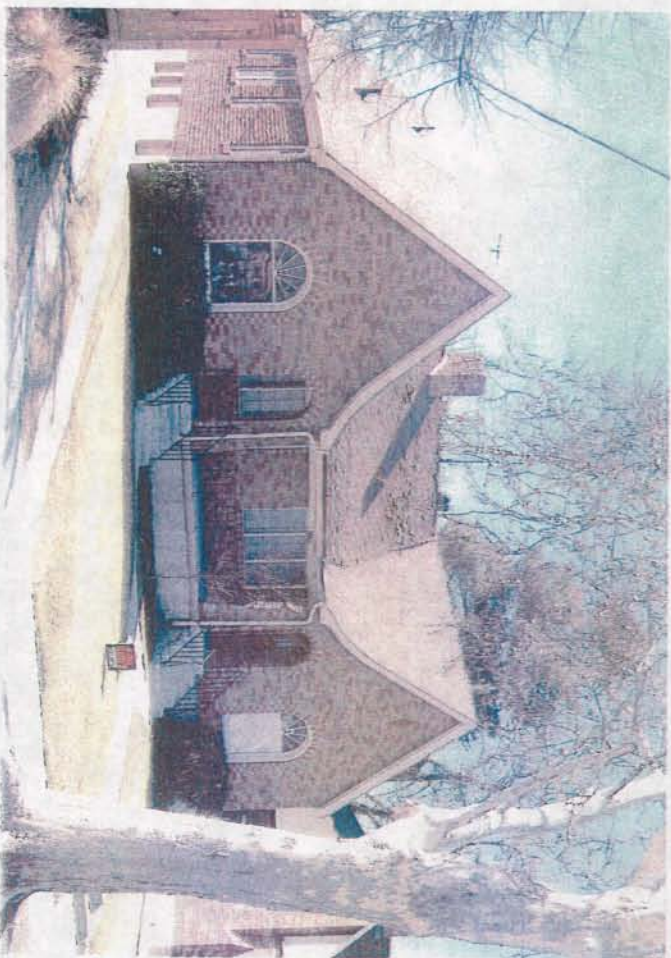
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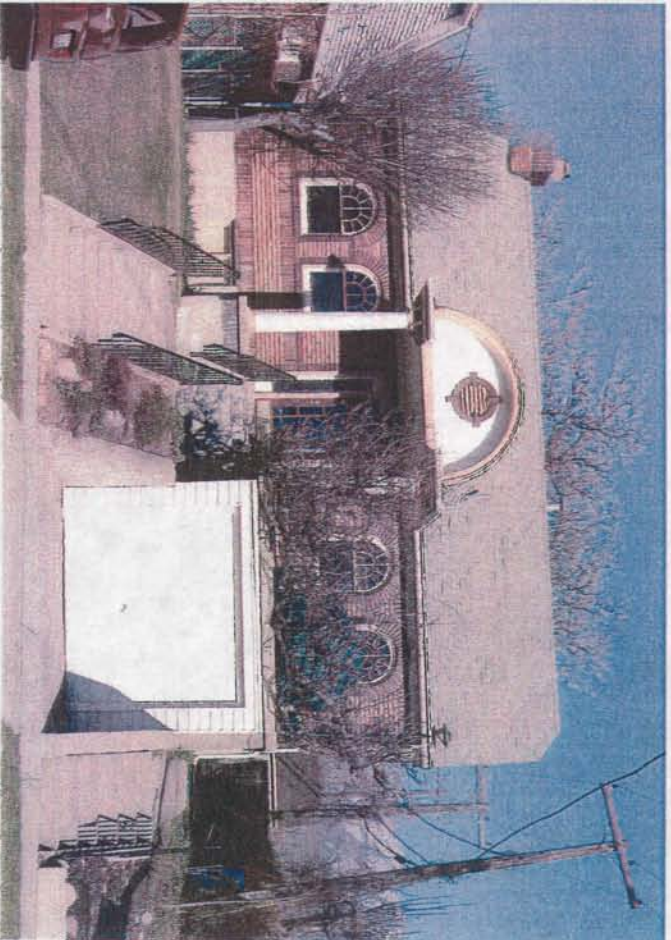
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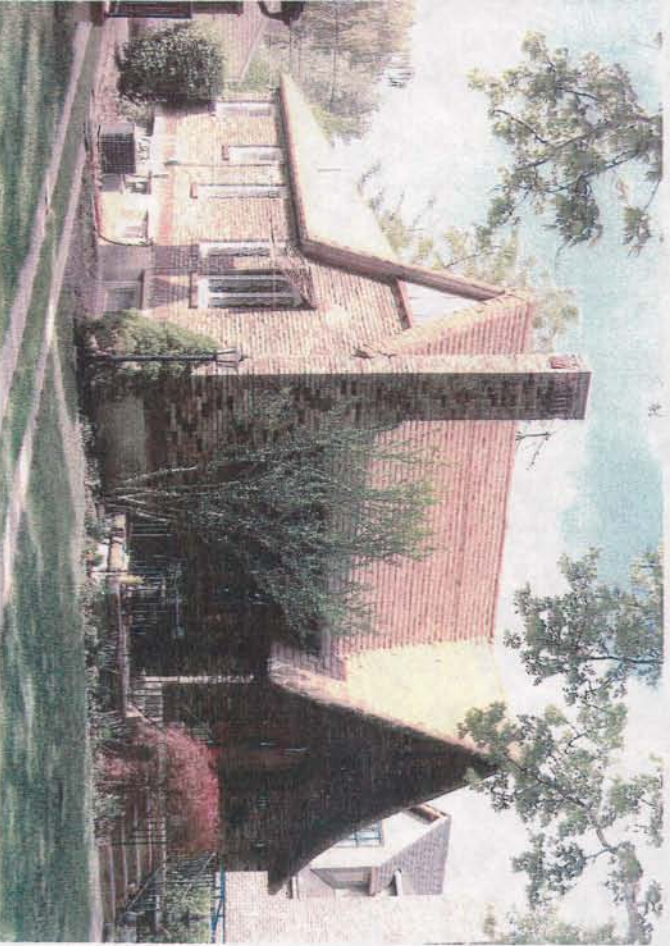
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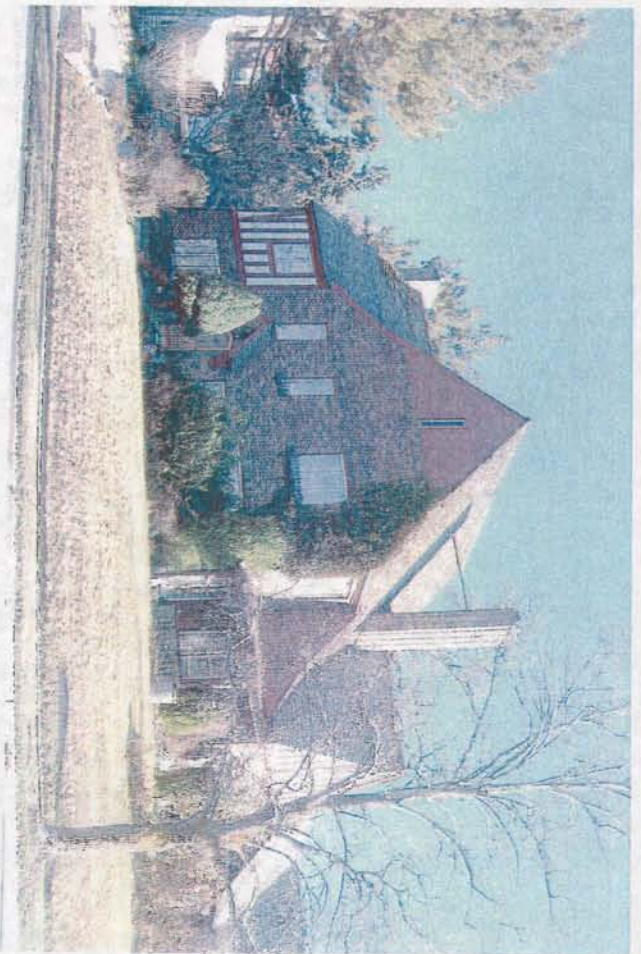
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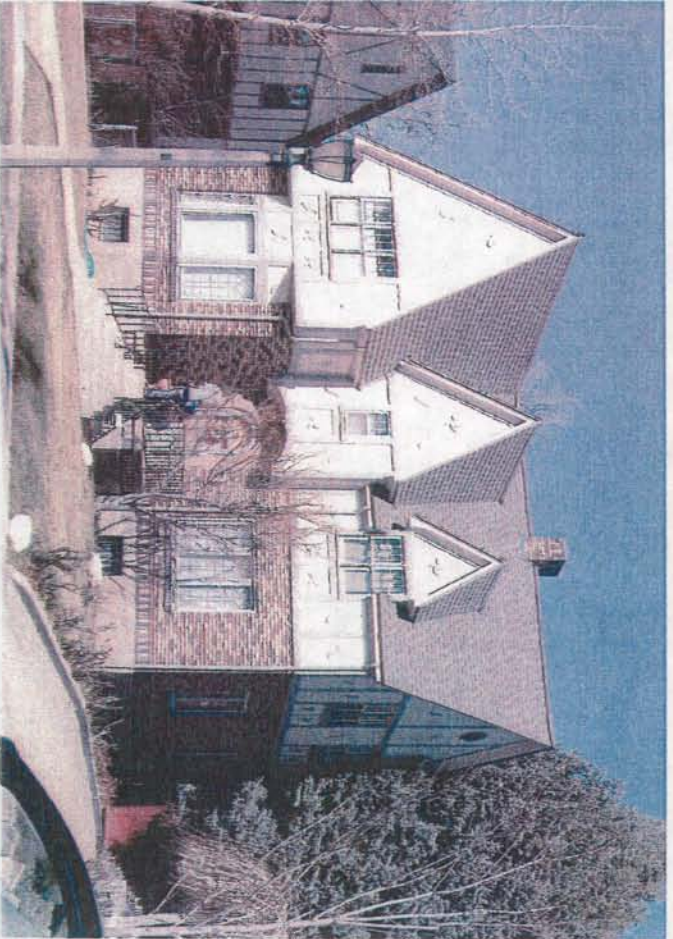
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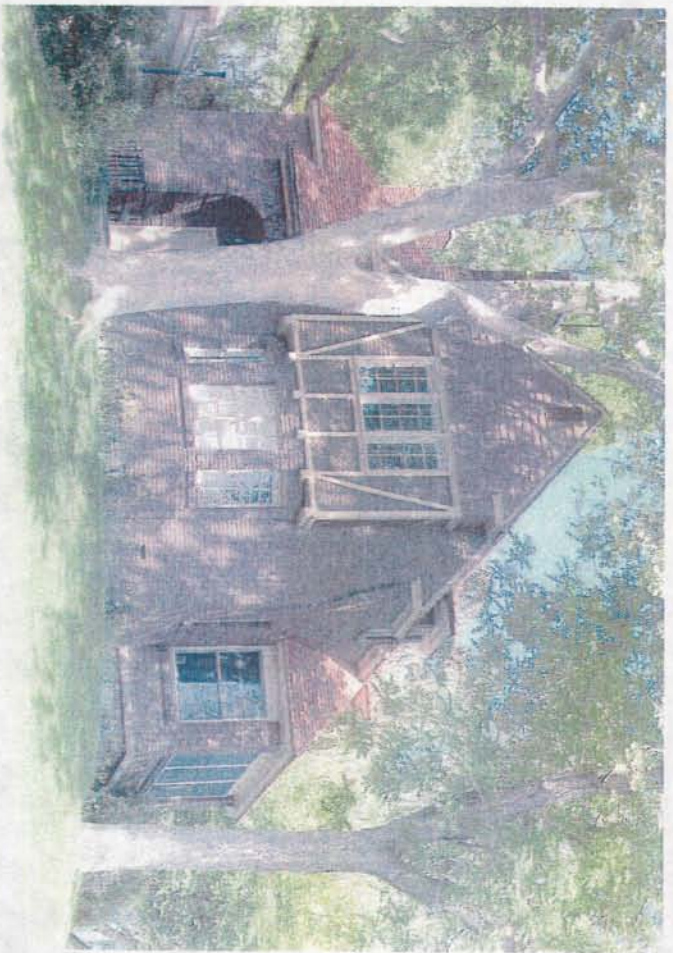
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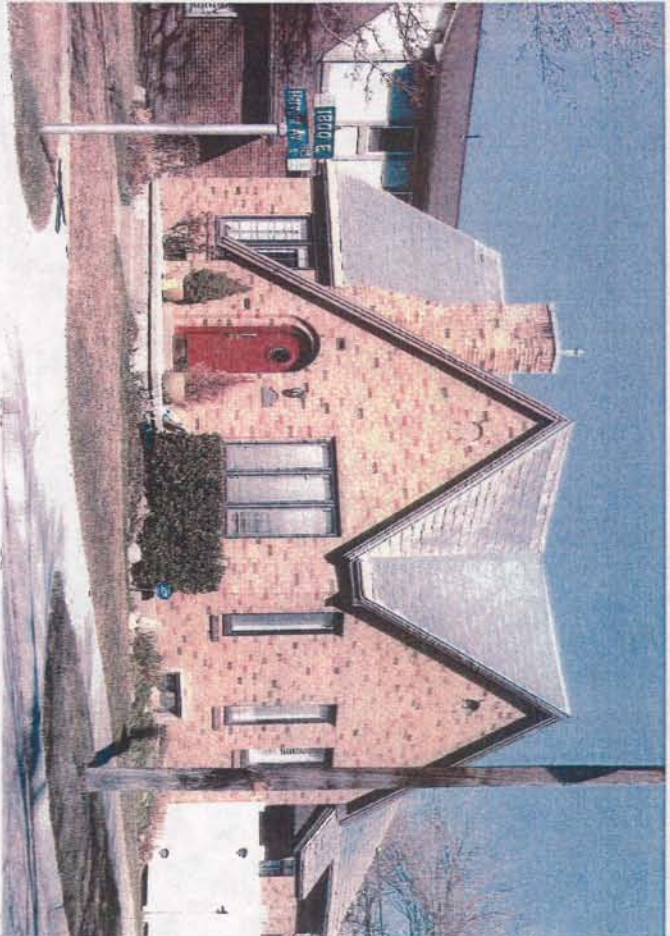
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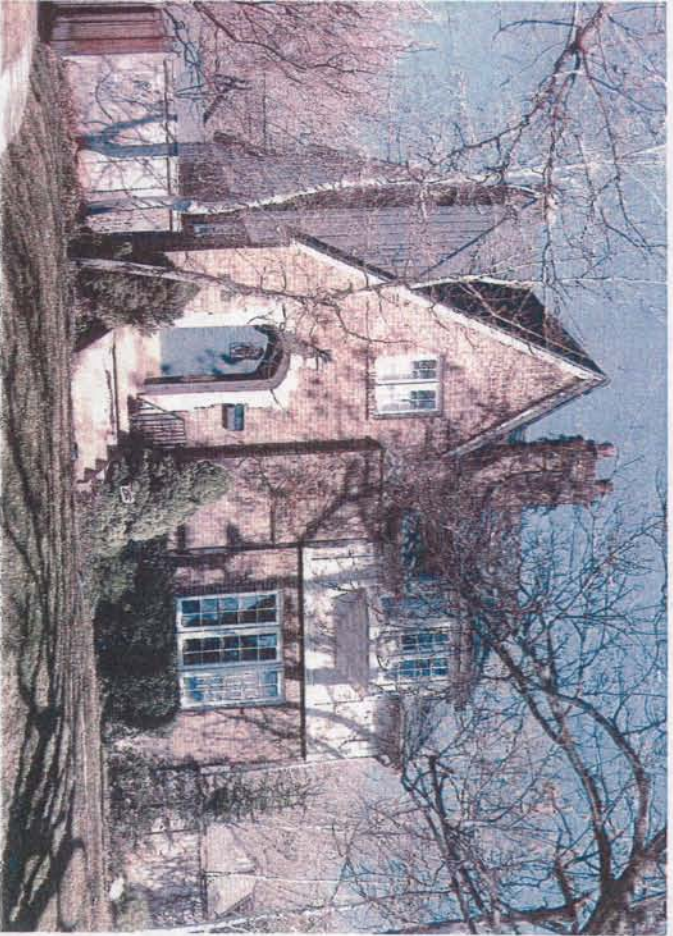
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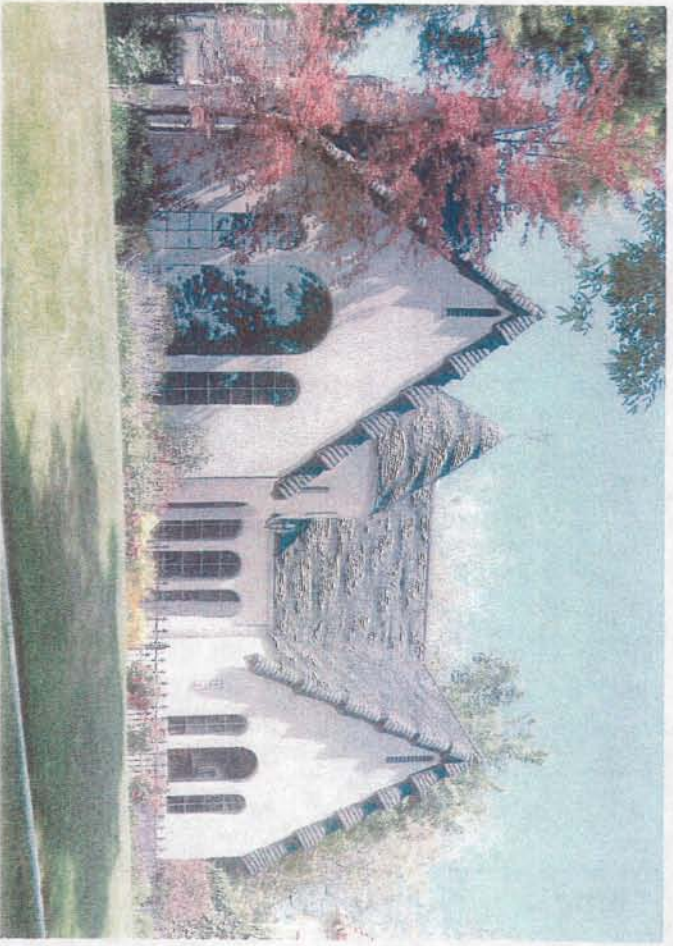
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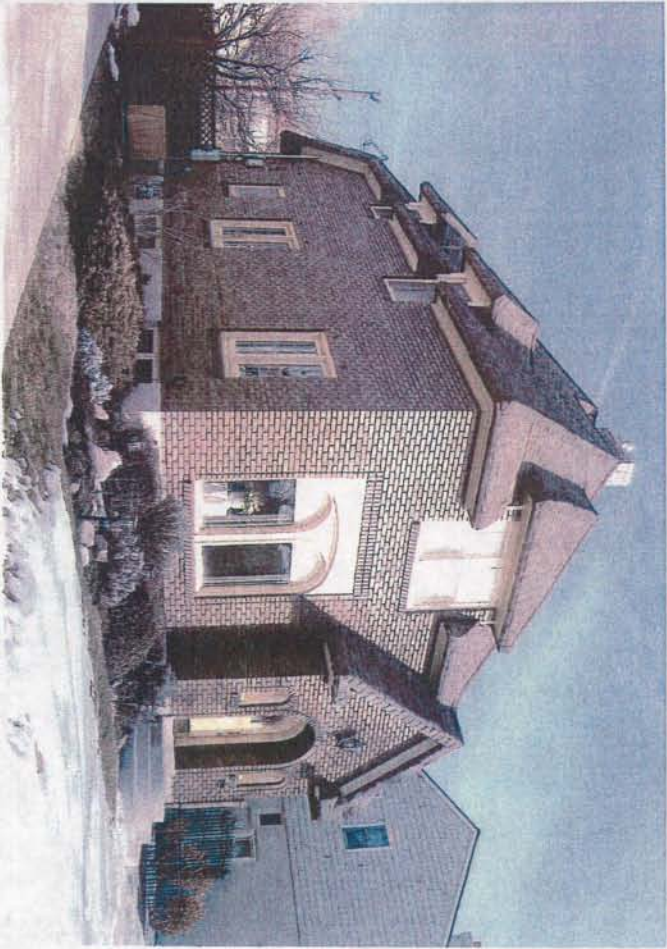
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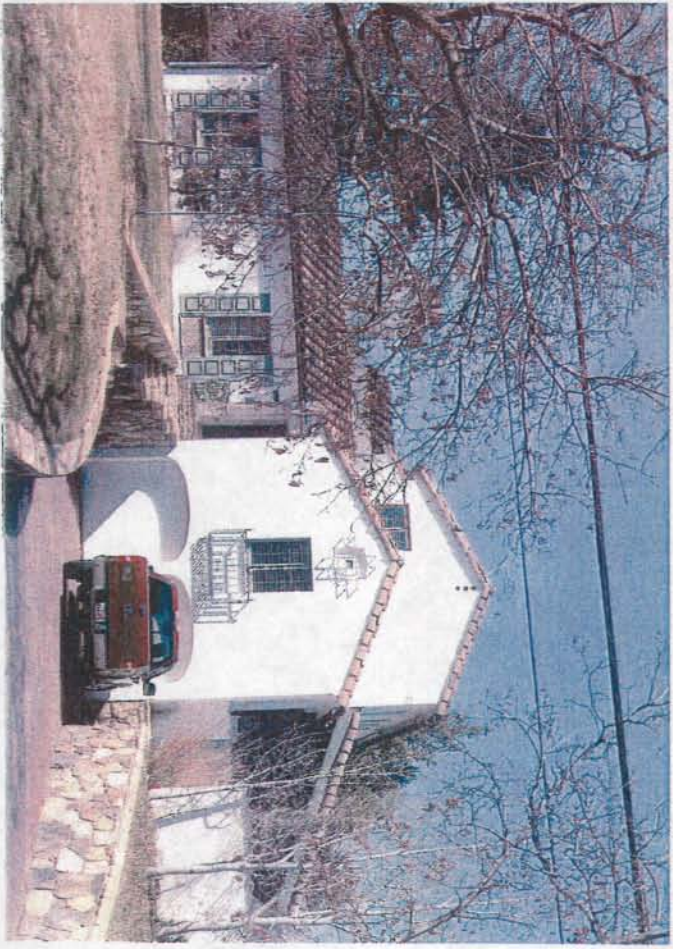
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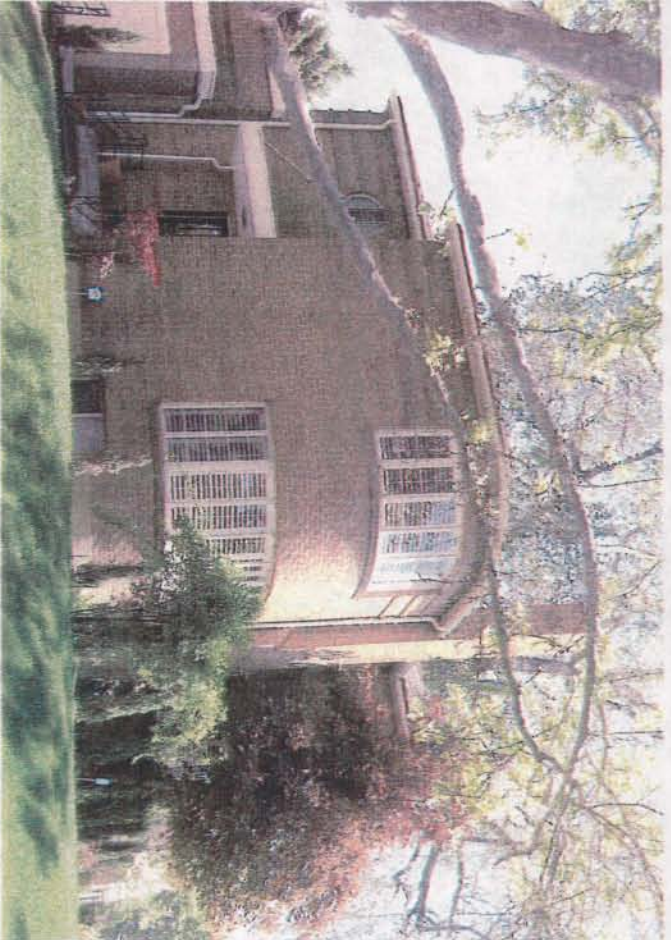
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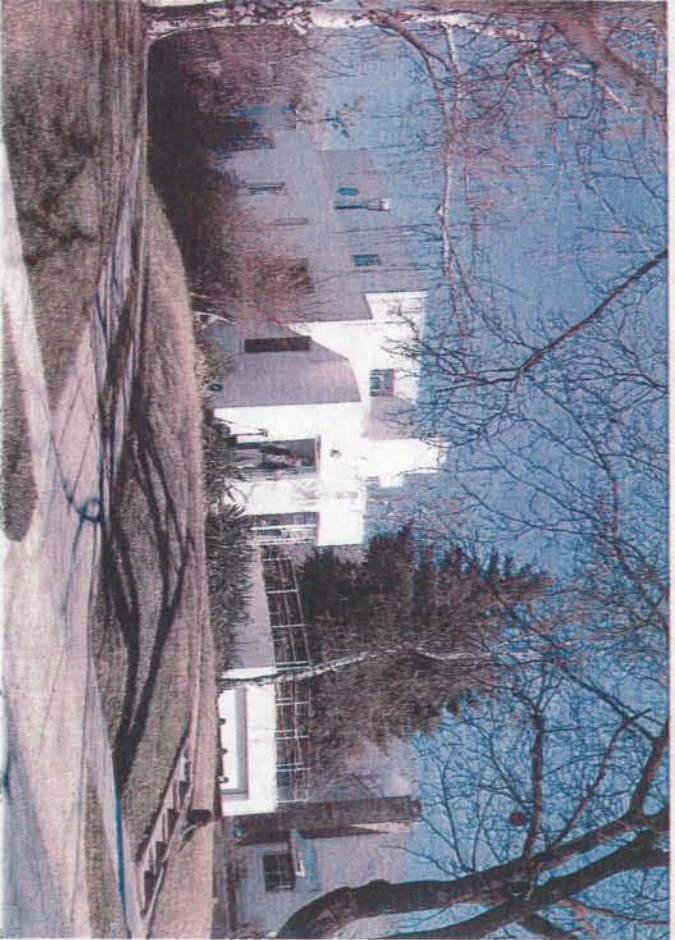
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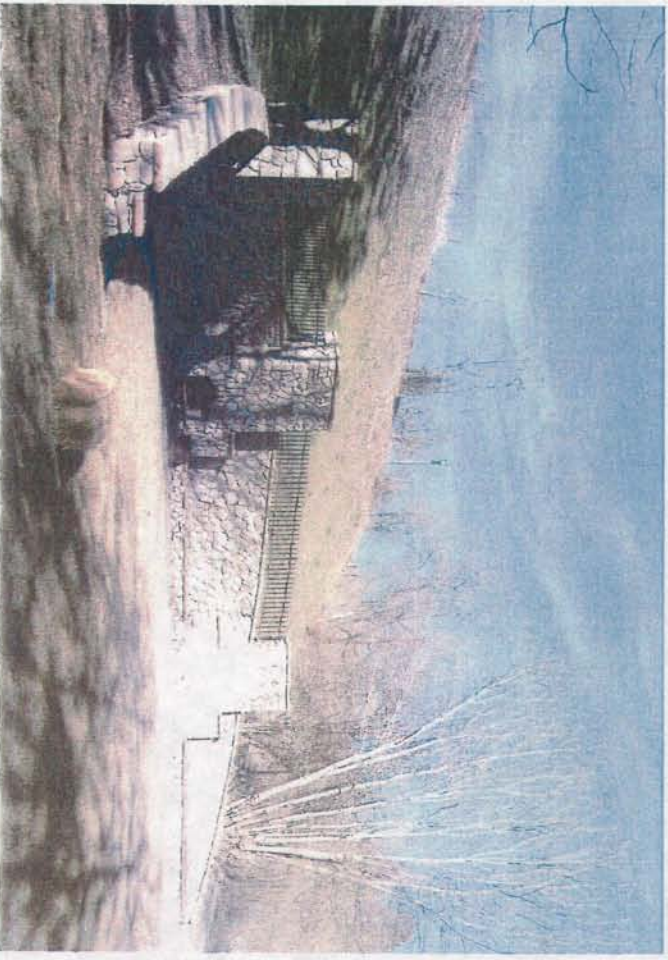
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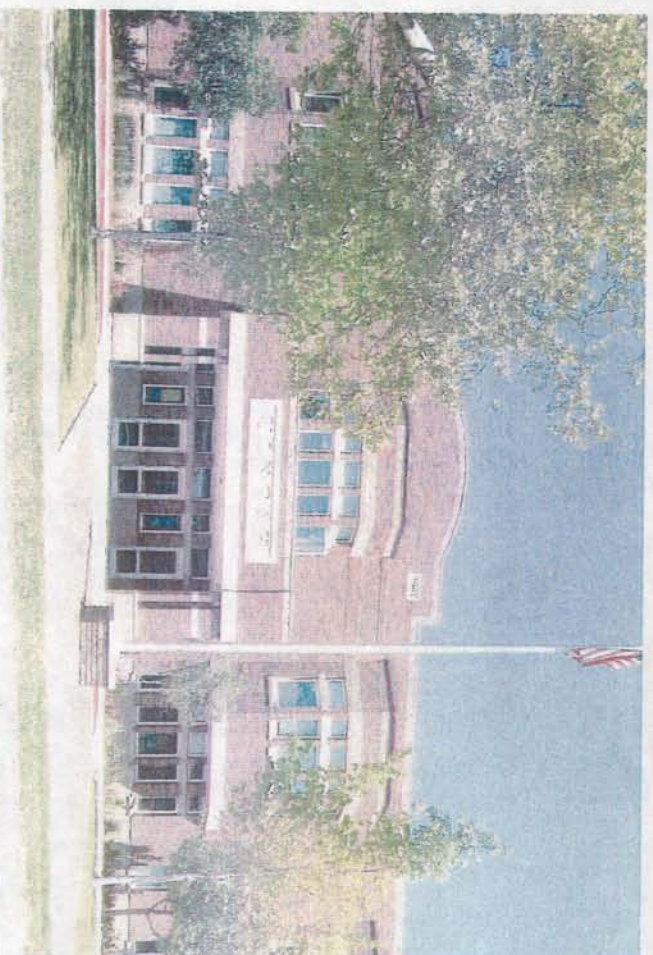
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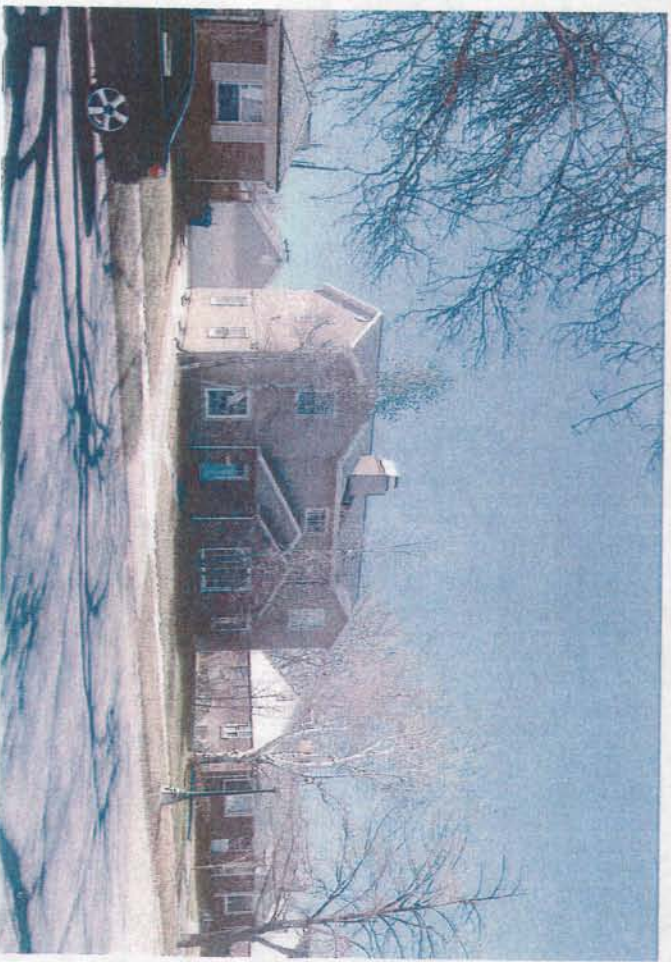
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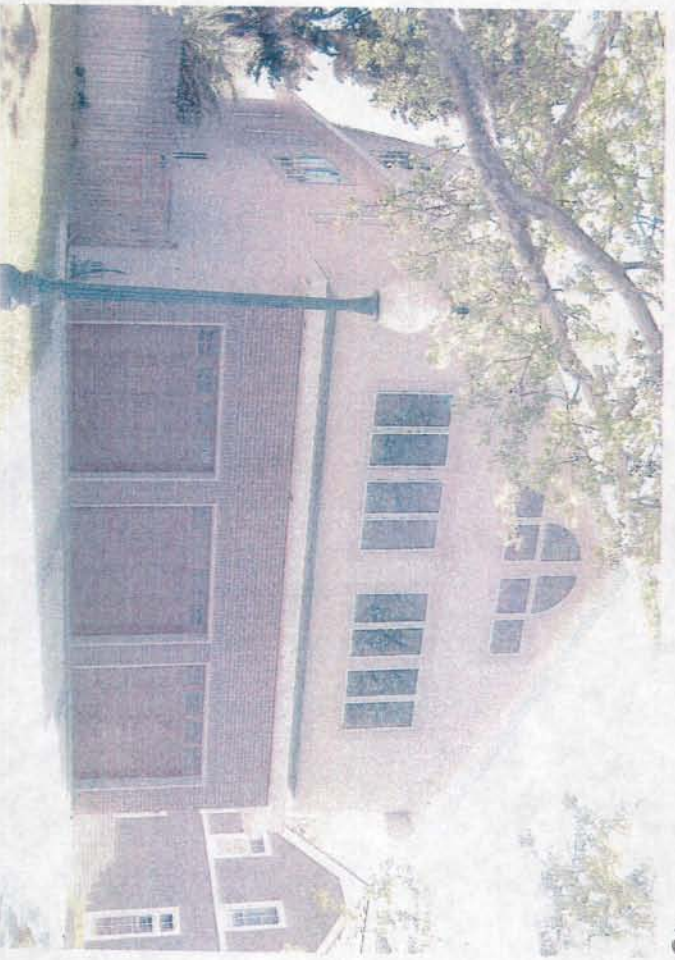
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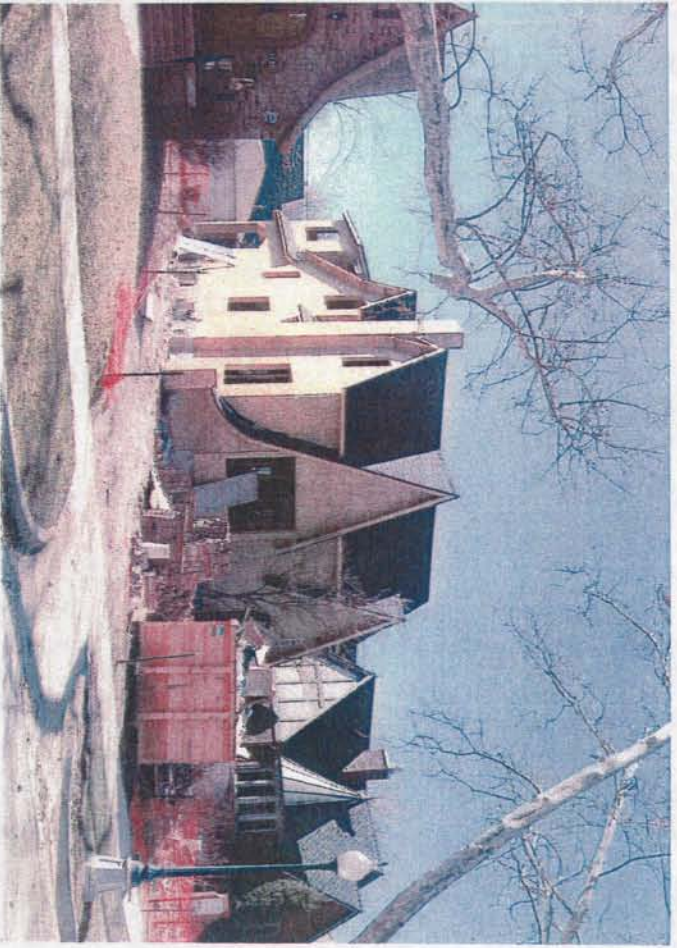
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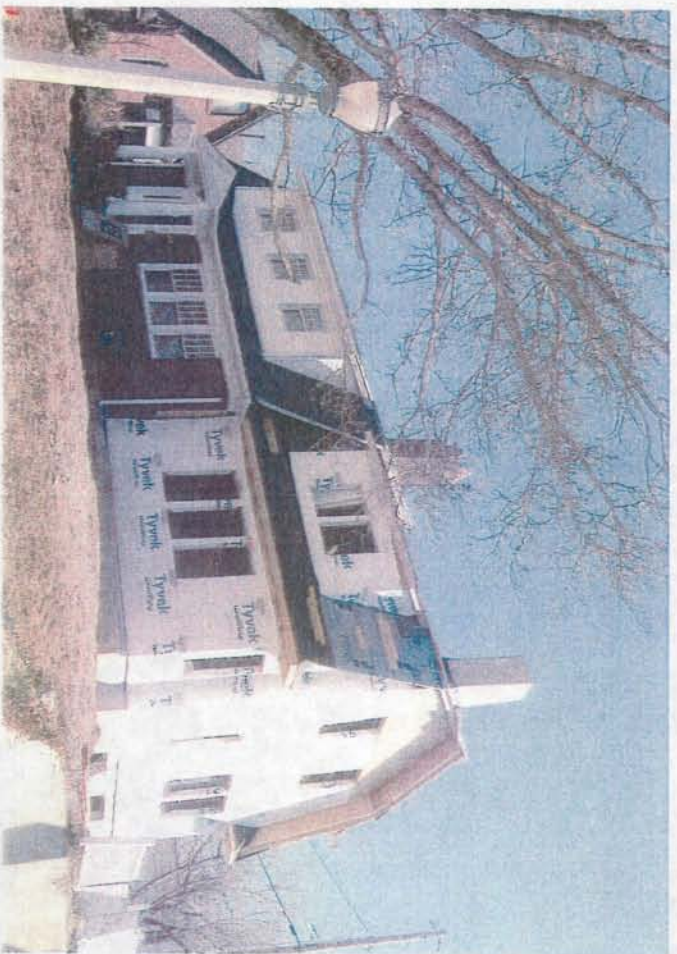
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