

ATTACHMENT D: HISTORIC BACKGROUND: AVENUES HISTORIC SURVEY INFORMATION, HISTORIC PHOTOS & SITE FORMS



Background Information

The Elks Building is a contributing building in the Salt Lake City Avenues Local Historic District. It is also a contributing structure located in the South Temple National Register Historic District. The Salt Lake City Avenues and South Temple districts were created separately from their National Register district counterparts and have different boundaries.

The \$300,000 Elks Building dates from 1923 and is the work of architectural firm Scott &

Welch. It was, and remains, the largest clubhouse constructed for a civic/social organization in the state. The building housed meeting space for Lodge No.85 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (BPOE), as well as accommodations for Elks members visiting the city. It had a large auditorium, a gymnasium, dining facilities, billiards and card rooms, offices, and 56 guest rooms on six floors. See Attachment B3 and Attachment D for more on the history and architecture of the building.

When the Elks sold the property in the 1970s, the new owners renovated the building c.1977. Some original interior elements remain intact although much of the building was renovated for office use. Prominent elements of the renovation include a rooftop addition and additions to the east side of the building for a restaurant and movie theaters. In the mid-1970s, a 5-level parking structure was added to the north end of the building. The parking structure's primary street frontage is on 1st Avenue. Access to the garage is on the northeast and southwest corners. In recent years the building has housed a variety of short-term tenants and is currently vacant.



Elks Building Under Construction – 5 December 1922



Elks Building – 31 December 1925



Buildings Directly East of Elks Building Site with crowd for Pres. Wm Howard Taft – 9/26/1909



Elks Building Site – c.1910-1912



Elks Building – c.1923



Elks Building Entrance with G.A.R. Veterans – c.1925







Date: May 12, 1978

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

1
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 139 East South Temple Plat Bl. Lot
 Name of Structure: Elk's Club T. R. S.
 Present Owner: Elk's Associates UTM:
 Owner Address: c/o Development Associates, 307 W. 200 S., SLC, Ut 84101 Tax #:

2
AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: B.P.O.E. Construction Date: 1923 Demolition Date:
 Original Use: Clubhouse
 Present Use: Occupants:
☐ Single-Family ☐ Park ☐ Vacant
☐ Multi-Family ☐ Industrial ☐ Religious
☐ Public ☐ Agricultural ☐ Other
☒ Commercial
 Building Condition: Integrity:
☐ Excellent ☐ Site ☐ Unaltered
☒ Good ☐ Ruins ☒ Minor Alterations
☐ Deteriorated ☐ Major Alterations

3
STATUS

Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
☐ Significant ☐ National Landmark ☐ District
☒ Contributory ☐ National Register ☐ Multi-Resource
☐ Not Contributory ☐ State Register ☐ Thematic
☐ Intrusion

4
DOCUMENTATION

Photography:
 Date of Slides: Date of Photographs:
 Views: Front ☐ Side ☐ Rear ☐ Other ☐ Views: Front ☒ Side ☒ Rear ☐ Other ☒
 Research Sources:
☐ Abstract of Title ☐ City Directories ☐ LDS Church Archives
☐ Plat Records ☐ Biographical Encyclopedias ☐ LDS Genealogical Society
☐ Plat Map ☐ Obituary Index ☐ U of U Library
☐ Tax Card & Photo ☐ County & City Histories ☐ BYU Library
☐ Building Permit ☐ Personal Interviews ☐ USU Library
☐ Sewer Permit ☐ Newspapers ☐ SLC Library
☐ Sanborn Maps ☒ Utah State Historical Society Library ☐ Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Potential Sites File, USHS.

Architect/Builder: Scott and WelshBuilding Materials: Pressed brickBuilding Type/Style: Late Gothic Revival

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

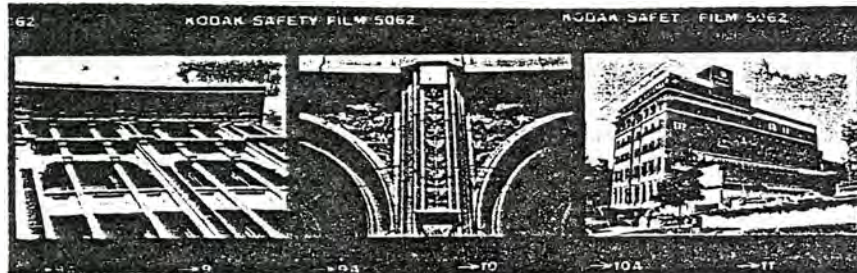
(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

See National Register nomination form (attached).

Originally this was a five story reinforced concrete structure with a full basement, rectangular in plan. The exterior features a veneer of pressed, wire-brushed red brick with cream terra cotta trim.

The basement originally contained a gymnasium as well as a refrigeration plant and heating system. The main entrance was on South Temple Street and opened on to a foyer and main lobby, 48 feet square. The lobby is done in square, marble-sheathed columns and wainscoting and moulded ceiling cornices with gold leafing.

The Elks Club building has recently undergone renovation. Much of the interior of the building is intact. The upper floors have been converted to office space. An additional floor has been built on the roof, using metal-framed windows, above the parapet wall. A two story metal-framed glass enclosure has been added on the east facade of the building. A new one story theater structure has also been added on the east side.



Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

This building is the largest club house ever built in the state of Utah. It was the home of the Elk's Club, one of the largest non-Mormon clubs in Utah.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elk (B.P.O.E.) a national fraternal organization established under that name by Charles A. S. Vivian, in Chicago in 1878. Charles Vivian was born in England and came to America in 1867, to pursue a career in acting. Vivian founded the "Jolly Corks" in 1867, a fraternal organization which later became the B.P.O.E. In 1888 Lodge No. 85 was established in Salt Lake City.

From 1888 to 1898 lodge membership remained small. When the lodge was reorganized in 1899, membership increased and the lodge became one of the states largest and most powerful secret societies.

The lodge's four key words were "Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity." The Elks participated in many humanitarian projects, such as sending aid to the victims of the Scofield mine disaster.

In 1902 the Elk's built a clubhouse on State Street and First South. The Elks Club grew, in part because it was made up of non-Mormons who joined to fend off their feelings of social isolation. This four story clubhouse served until the membership grew to 3,400 in 1923.

Their present lodge erected in 1923 was evidence to the fact that the Elks Club was then at the height of its prominence. Their six story building was the largest club house in Utah to date and has not been equalled since. It was also the largest structure built in Salt Lake City in the 1920's, a period of economic stagnation. The building cost \$300,000 to build. It was designed by Carl W. Scott and George W. Welsh who had worked for Utah's famed architect, Richard K.A. Kletting. Scott and Welsh also designed South High School and the Masonic Temple on South Temple Street. The building is now an office building, housing a restaurant, a private club and a movie theatre.

5 Architect/Builder: Scott and Welsh
 Building Materials: Pressed brick Building Type/Style: Late Gothic Revival

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

See National Register nomination form (attached).

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 nclosure has been added on the east facade of the
 has also been added on



- | | |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

ELKS CLUB BUILDING

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

139 East South Temple

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Salt Lake City VICINITY OF

02

STATE

Utah

CODE
049

COUNTY

Salt Lake

CODE

035

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

__DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

__STRUCTURE

__SITE

__OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

__PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

__BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

__IN PROCESS

__BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED

__UNOCCUPIED

__WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED

__YES: UNRESTRICTED

__NO

PRESENT USE

__AGRICULTURE

☒ COMMERCIAL

__EDUCATIONAL

☒ ENTERTAINMENT

__GOVERNMENT

__INDUSTRIAL

__MILITARY

__MUSEUM

__PARK

__PRIVATE RESIDENCE

__RELIGIOUS

__SCIENTIFIC

__TRANSPORTATION

__OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Development Associates

STREET & NUMBER

307 West 200 South

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Salt Lake County Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Salt Lake City and County Building

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah Historic Sites Survey

DATE

December 1977

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY ☒ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

As originally built in 1923, the Elks Club was a five-story structure with a full basement. It stands in the middle of a lot, 181 by 198 feet on the north side of South Temple Street. Built to function as a clubhouse, the building is rectangular in plan and utilized a steel reinforced concrete construction. Wall infill between the skeletal frame consists of brick and hollow tile. The exterior of the building features a veneer of pressed, wire-brushed red brick with cream terra cotta trim.

When first built, the basement contained a gymnasium as well as a refrigeration plant and space for ventilating, heating and vacuum cleaning systems. The main entrance opened on the first floor to South Temple Street and consisted of a specious foyer which opened into a main lobby, forty-eight feet square. Clasically appointed, the lobby featured square, marble-sheathed columns and wainscoating, moulded ceiling cornices with gold-leafing, and label-type panels on plastered walls. These features all remain.

A library, writing rooms, women's lounge, secretary's office, private office and vault were located at the south end of the first floor. A dining room 32 by 64 feet, billiards room 32 by 48 feet, card room, buffet and kitchen, check room and laboratories were located in the northern half of the main floor. These rooms remain, though their functions have changed in some cases.

Leading from the main lobby to the second floor is a grand stairway, sheathed in marble. The second floor originally contained a lodge room, eighty feet square, with a seating capacity of 1,300 persons, and a gallery capable of seating 200 persons. The tall lodge hall was built in theater or auditorium style and featured large beams, Roman-arched side walls, eight large elk's heads of plaster in the spandrels below the ceiling, and a sloping floor. A collapsible stage was also an original feature. The second floor also contained ten committee and candidate rooms, a memorial room, and a lounging room, 32 by 48 feet.

The third floor was comprised of sixteen private sleeping and bath rooms for "transit members." Both the fourth and fifth floors contained sleeping and bath rooms for lodge members, each floor containing twenty rooms.

The Elks Club has recently undergone extensive renovation. The appearance of the significant interior spaces has not been greatly altered, however. Room arrangements, bearing walls, and the wealth of elaborate decoration has been left intact in most areas. Some modification of the basement has occurred in order to update mechanical systems and provide an atrium for interior trees which project up through an opening cut out in the center of the lobby above.

The first or main floor is essentially intact, although the uses of some of the rooms have changed. The built-in cabinetry, leaded-glass windows, tall ceilings, ornamental beams and ceiling cornices, wood floors and paneling remain intact. Over the new atrium cut-out is a mirror and bands of new lights--the only major alteration of the grand lobby area. The gray marble stairway to the second floor remains. The lodge hall is completely intact, though a curtained wall has been placed down its center from front to back, dividing the large room into two theatres. The second floor lobby area has been remodeled somewhat to accommodate a concessions area. The circular rotunda, square beams and flower motifs of plaster are intact.

The upper floors, which contained private sleeping rooms, have been converted to office uses. An additional floor has been built on the roof over the southernmost half of the building. The addition utilizes the original parapet walls for its lower portion of wall and has metal-framed windows along the upper portion of wall. The exterior cornice of the addition consists of a flat, cream-colored stucco band which angles back toward the inside of the building at the top.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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A metal-framed glass enclosure, two-stories in height and containing a restaurant, has been added to the lower portion of the eastern exterior wall of the Elk's Club. In the course of making this addition, arched transoms and window bays in that section of wall were either filled in or opened to provide access between the old and new parts of the building. A new one-story theater structure and a concrete stairway have also been added on the property east of the original building. The theater has a low profile as it is set into the side of the hill upon which the Elk's Club stands.

The front facade of the Elk's Club has not changed in appearance since its initial construction, except for the aforementioned addition. The facade consists of equal areas of red brick and cream-colored terra cotta which together give striking contrast to the design. Entirely symmetrical, the facade is seven bays wide. The first level features Roman-arched bays with fanlight transoms, elk heads in the spandrel panels, console keystones and a first story cornice band with an engaged balustrade.

The second level consists of tall, narrow windows, with each of the seven bays being divided into three sections. Cornice bands with coffered panels delineate each floor level. The fourth level window bays have rounded top corners. Their mullions, like those throughout the entire facade, are deep, allowing for recessed windows. The fifth floor windows are the same as those found on the second and third levels. The heavy, ornamental upper cornice features a frieze with elk symbols and flowers. Under the projecting cornice is a foliated soffit and an egg-and-dart band. The brick parapet wall has a simple terra cotta coping. From the ground, the additional story is fairly inconspicuous, the pattern of its mullions and glass not conflicting greatly with the rhythm established by the bays below.

The side walls of the Elk's Club have irregular window schedules featuring square rectangular and round-arched windows placed in arrangements convenient to interior fenestration. A new metal stairway has been built up the west wall of the Elk's Club near the southwest corner.

Landscaping is a significant element of the Elk's Club environment. Original features include a decorative stone retaining wall which runs parallel with South Temple Street. A Roman-arched tunnel begins at the wall and leads to the basement floor of the building. Two sets of exterior stairs run over the top of the tunnel and join at a walkway which leads to the first floor entrance. A carved stone elk head serves as a keystone piece for the arched entry of the tunnel. A secondary stone retaining wall, complete with outdoor urns, forms a small flat patio area from which the building rises.

A reinforced concrete parking structure has been built north of the Elk's Club. It is out of view from South Temple Street but can be seen from First Avenue, the next street north.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1923

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Scott and Welsh

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Elks Club Building, erected in 1923 as a six-story concrete and brick fraternal house with terra cotta trim, documents the rise and influence of the B.P.O.E. in Utah during the early Twentieth Century. As its largely Gentile (non-Mormon) membership developed to fill the voids of social isolation, the Elks became one of the state's leading fraternal organizations or "secret societies" and were a positive force in furthering humanitarian causes in and out of the state of Utah. The Elks Club Building was the largest club building of any kind built in Utah. Its interesting exterior facade continues to contribute visually to the special ambiance of Salt Lake City's historic South Temple Street.

HISTORY:

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (B.P.O.E.) a national fraternal organization, was first established under that name by Charles A. S. Vivian in Chicago in 1878. Vivian was born in Exeter, Devonshire County, England, in 1846, his father being a clergyman for the Church of England. In 1867, Charles Vivian came to the United States to pursue a career in acting. He organized a theatre troupe in San Francisco and traveled across the nation, gaining national acclaim. (He played the role of "Admiral" in the original Chicago production of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pinafore" at McVickers Theatre in the fall of 1879 just before his death in 1880L)

It was in 1867 that Vivian first conceived the idea of organizing a society to "promote, protect and enhance the welfare and happiness of each other." He consequently founded the "Jolly Corks" which later became the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

After being married in 1876, Vivian and his company traveled eastward from Eureka, Nevada, and "west directly to Salt Lake City, remaining some little time among the Mormons. Mr. Vivian organized a lodge there." The "lodge" was one of Vivian's "Jolly Corks" groups. Interestingly, this Salt Lake City lodge is the first one mentioned as being founded by Vivian anywhere in the United States in A Biographical Sketch of Charles A. S. Vivian, perhaps showing the early Utah acceptance of an organization which eventually obtained nationwide popularity. The initial organization of the B.P.O.E. in Utah occurred July 12, 1888, when Lodge No. 85 was established in Salt Lake City with Martin McIvey as the first Exalted Ruler.

The period between 1888 to 1898 was a difficult time for the lodge and its small membership as activities related to rapid economic expansion competed for attention. In 1899, however, following a reorganization of the lodge, membership increased and the fraternity became one of the state's most powerful "secret societies."

Actively pursuing the intent of its four keywords, "Charity, Justice, Brotherly Love and Fidelity," the Elks participated in several humanitarian projects. In 1900 the lodge was among the first to send aid and relief to the unfortunates who suffered in the Scofield mine disaster. In 1906, the Salt Lake Lodge sent what was claimed to be the first carload of food and medicines to reach San Francisco at the time of the Great Fire began.

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In 1902, the Elks built an impressive four-story lodge house on State Street, one-half block south of Brigham Young's Beehive House, Lion House, and the Eagle Gate. It has been suggested that the eventual strength of the Elks organization in Utah stemmed at least partially from a sense of social isolation felt by Gentiles (non-Mormons) living in a Mormon-dominated society. The razing of Brigham Young's "White House," a historic site built in 1848 as the first house of "style" in Utah, in favor of the construction of a larger Elks lodge in 1922-1923 symbolizes social and economic inroads made by the Gentiles through the influential Lodge No. 85.

At the time the Elks Club Building was erected in 1923, membership of Lodge No. 85 had risen to 3,400 and several other lodges had been created statewide. The Elks were at the height of their prominence as evidenced by the fact that their six-story building was the largest club structure built in the state to that date and it has not been equalled since. In addition, it was also the largest structure of any kind built in Salt Lake City in the early 1920s, a period of economic stagnation.

Occupying a commanding position on an elevated piece of property on the high side of Salt Lake City's historic South Temple Street, the Elks Building is architecturally imposing. Its style does not fit neatly into a standard classification though the front facade with its contrasting brick and terra cotta fabric and upward-reaching perpendicular forms, partakes somewhat of Late Gothic Revival feeling. Built at a cost of \$300,000.00, the Elks Club has a reinforced concrete structure system and a classically appointed interior. The architects Carl W. Scott and George W. Welsh had both worked as engineers for Richard K. A. Kletting, perhaps Utah's most gifted architect and a strong classicist, before forming their own firm in 1915. Both architects assisted Kletting with design work on the Utah State Capitol in 1914, a Neo-Classical Revival structure, but turned to more exotic styles such as the Second Egyptian Revival and Late Gothic Revival after leaving Kletting's employ. Among the best known works of the firm of Scott and Welsh are the Masonic Temple and South High School. The firm dissolved in 1939 but exists today in remnant form under the name of Scott, Louie and Browning.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Utah, the Storied Domain, Vol. I, J. Cecil Alter, American Historical Society, Inc.,
Chicago and New York, 1932.

A Biographical Sketch of Charles A. S. Vivian, Founder of the Order of Elks, Imogen Holbrook Vivian, Whitaker and Ray Co. Inc., San Francisco, 1903.

"Official Program, Utah Elks State Association," Ogden, 1948.


Bulletin, "History of B.P.O.E.No. 85," May- August 1948.


Salt Lake City Building Permit Books, 1922.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre.

UTM REFERENCES

B  ZONE EASTING NORTHING

D 

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	------	--------	------

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Allen D. Roberts, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Utah, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER

32 Exchange Place, Suite 105

CITY OR TOWN

Salt Lake City

DATE _____

December 1977

TELEPHONE

(801) 355-5915

STATE

Utah

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL _____

STATE

LOCAL X

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE _____

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE _____

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE _____

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Address

129 West So Sample

Date

11-19

Owner

H. H. Soler

Conc. for retaining walls

Building Permit No. 13791-11-3-21

16499-10-8-24

20398

Building Permit No. 26931-8-18-41

14895

Electrical Permit No. 53425-10-11-39

27/05/2/27/42

Plumbing Permit No. 29881-3/2/42

42259-4-3-44

Elec. Permit No. 6726-6-24-65

111025

Electrical Permit No. 22451-5-2-42

37621-12-79-42

38451-3-11-43

Plumbing Permit No. 2955-

3085-3-23-48

Building Permit No. 10750-5-2-66

remodel for amusement - Board of adv

23000-9-10-69

Electrical Permit No. 2349-1-31-45

5190-10-18-45

32085-10-11-60

Plumbing Permit No. 12053-11-6-46

1324-11-26-47

Electrical Permit No. 10004-

J. - 12057-1-18-61

filed

Electrical Permit No. 6120-12-7-65

Plbg. " " 16437-12-29-49

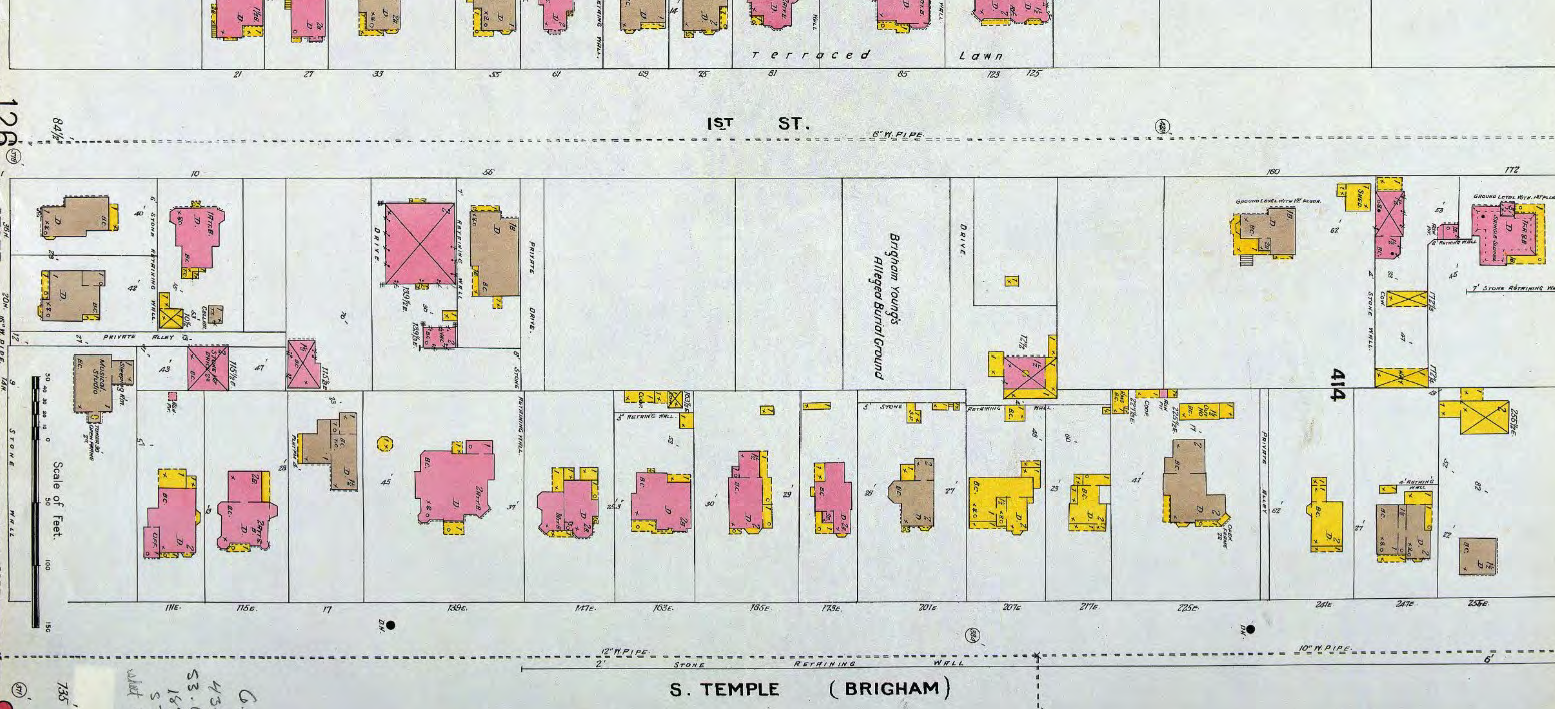
18798-6-26-50

Plbg. " " 10307-12-13-56

13118-2-10-67

1941 - Contr Lunch Const

8-1941 " S. S. Singleton



126

STATE

20' 6\"/>

STONE WALL

Scale of Feet.

0 50 100 150

135

