

## 7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The upper floors of the structure are now divided into apartments. A wall has been added to separate the original entry and the current tenant's stairway. The main interior stairway has been altered at the second floor where several new risers have been added to facilitate a new stairway, introduced between the second and third floors. The rooms used as apartments have also been altered and partitions introduced for bathroom facilities.

The Carriage House is also a single detached structure and was 28'-0" wide and 18'-6" deep originally. It has a medium hip roof, with a lantern? *Lantern?* atop, and projecting eaves with exposed rafters. The exterior walls are of clapboard and cover a wood frame construction. Originally the main access was to the North, facing away from the house, and the out building contained some double hung windows. (slides 68-70). Presently the South facade has been removed to allow access from the house, and a wing has been added to the East making the structure 45'-0" wide and 18'-6" deep. The Carriage House and addition to the East are currently being used as a garage and storage area.

## 7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The main door is located in the center of mass of the structure, and left center of the gable facade covering the portico. The structural opening for this door is flat, and the door surrounds are of wood. The head is of the classical entablature style, the architrave plain with no embrasure. The door itself is a single two panel door, the lower panel being flush with a molded rail. Expecially noteworthy is the decorated glazing contained in the upper panel. This window is of cut crystal with copper tracery (slides 16-18).

The main stairs are concrete, straight, and located at the first floor <sup>? porch?</sup> with a solid railing. Originally these stairs were of wood.

The East facade's walls are a combination of shingle and clapboard, both on the original construction and on the rear addition (slide 21). The only design and detail is in the end boards. The eave, visable at this side, over the front portico is boxed with a decorated frieze. The high gable has a projecting roofline and decorated cornice alone without return. The eave below the hip roof is boxed with a plain frieze, and below the flat roof over the addition is a plain boxed cornice. The windows at this facade all have molded wood trim and all have flat structural openings except one which is semi-circular. This window is located in a slight projection, where the main interior staircase starts up from the entry area, and continues from the first to the second floor. This, the main window, is fixed in the upper area with a stained glass transom, and at the lower area has a casement portion with mullion, and slipsill. Above this window is a blind arcade of four unfluted wood columns, resembling the Doric order, apparently for decoration (slides 22-25). Located directly above this window in the gable is a double hung, six sash window with mullions and continuous sill. All other windows on this facade are also double hung and have a slipsill except one, which is located directly to the left of the main window and at the east end of the entry area. This is a fixed window and consists of stained glass, with mullions and slipsill (slides 26-30). The basement windows are pivoted windows with metal bars at exterior (slide 31).

The door to the basement is also located on this side. It is a single four panel door with glazing in the upper two panels. The architrave is plain, with a plain embrasure.

The rear of the house originally had an open porch. In a later addition clapboard and windows were used to enclose the porch. A second story above the porch with an exterior wooden stairway and landing was also added later. Clapboard and shingle were used to coincide with the original design (slides 33-35).

The West (and perhaps most interesting) facade's, exterior walls are of shingle with some clapboard at the addition. The design and detail is of decorative shingle (slide 36). The eaves and cornices match those of the East facade. Under the conical roof the detailing is also the same as in the front. Two distinctive features are apparent at this facade, a two story bay at the left, and a projection resembling a bartizan to the South.

(Continued)



## 7. DESCRIPTION (Continued)

This projection at the second floor contains three narrow, double hung, counter-balanced windows, with semi-circular structural openings, sash, and slipsill (slides 37-38). At the second floor, to the left of the projection, is found a small, fixed, oval, stained glass window with lead tracery (slides 39-40). Directly below on the first floor is located a fixed window with a flat structural opening containing a combination of cut crystal and stained glass in lead tracery. An interesting feature of this window is that the pieces of blue glass used to form the birds heads and breasts contains a bubble. These pieces were specially chosen so that when the glass was cut and emplaced, the bubble would form the birds' eyes (slides 41-43). More stained glass and cut crystal is found in transom of the main fixed window of the bay at the dining room on the first floor (slides 44-45). The other two windows of the bay at the first floor are similar to those of the South facade's parlor windows. The bay windows at the second floor also correspond to the windows above the parlor on the second floor at the South (slide 40). At the third floor, in the gable area, is located a paladian window with decorative glazing, tracery, and slipsill (slides 47-48).

The access door at the addition's ground level is covered by a small curved hood above the door's head (slides 49-50).

There are several items of interest on the interior in addition to the stained glass and interior wood work at the windows. Among these, on the main floor, is the fireplace at the west side of the parlor. It consists of glazed brick at the floor, and a metal damper surrounded with marble and ceramic tile. Originally it had a hand-carved wood mantelpiece, but this has since been replaced with a copy (slide 52). Initially, the inlaid floor in the parlor, dining, and entry areas was painted and wood grained by hand (middle area of slide 53, parkay floor added by present owner). Extensive stencil work and frescoed ceiling paintings were also original to the house, but have since been covered with paint.

An elegant mirrored, wood buffet and wood wainscoting on the walls accented the original dining room (slides 54-55). Extensive woodworking is typical at the ceiling and wall intersections throughout the main floor (slides 56-60). Original to the house is also the butler's pantry (slide 61). Speaking tubes enabling communication between the upper floors and kitchen (slide 63) and gas light fixtures were employed in the original construction.

The original ceramic tile floor and wall details can still be seen in the second floor bathroom (slides 64-65). In the original hall-living room on the second floor an elegant fireplace can be observed. Custom made ceramic tile depicting a scene surrounds an ornate metal damper, with glazed brick and patterned ceramic tile under foot (slide 66). The wood railing at the small stairway connecting the second and third floors is interesting because it is unique to the other wood work contained within the house (slide 67).

(Continued)

1007 First Avenue - 1893

STATEMENT OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE (continued):

Sherman lived in the house until 1916 when he sold it to a prominent Salt Lake City businessman, Calude W. Freed. Freed was born December 31, 1877, in Dardanzelle, Arkansas, son of Charles N. and Louise Block Freed. He came to Utah in 1890. A year later he founded the Freed Furniture Company. In 1920 he discontinued that business and organized the Freed Finance Company and in 1927 he founded the Freed Motor Company. In addition to his business activities, he was interested in sports, in particular golf. Known as the "father of Utah golf," he sponsored the first open golf tournament in 1930 and during the 1930s served as president of the Utah Golf Association. With prominence in business affairs came prominence in social activities. He was one of the founders of the Salt Lake Country Club and its president from 1931 to 1936.

Freed lived in the house only until 1922 when he sold it to Henry Byrne. As "managing director" of the Keith O'Brien department store, he was apparently a person of some prominence, but nothing else is known about him. In 1928 Byrne sold the house to the Bothwell-McConaughy Investment Company. For two years, from 1928 to 1930, the president of the company, Robert E. McConaughy, Jr., lived in the house, but for the next eight years they rented it to a succession of other people. In 1938 a realtor named Quayle Cannon bought the house and converted it into four apartments, one of which he lived in himself.

Frederick A. Hale, designer of this house, was one of Utah's best known architects. He was born in New York in 1855, but was raised in Colorado where his father had a gold mill. He obtained formal architectural schooling at Cornell University and returned to Denver where he began practicing in 1880. There he designed numerous banks, churches, schools and residences before coming to Salt Lake City in 1870. Among his notable Utah works are the David Keith House, the Ivers Residence, the Salt Lake City Public Library (now the Hansen Planetarium), the Alta Club, the Eagle's Club, and the Continental Bank. Hale worked mostly in the classical styles, and seemed equally adept at Beaux-Arts Classicism, Neo-Classical Revival, and Georgian Revival.



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(Continued)





1007 First Avenue - 1893

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

1  
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 1007 First Avenue, Salt Lake City Plat G Bl. 12 Lot 2  
Name of Structure: Newell Beeman/Hoyt Sherman/Claude W. Freed Hs. T. R. S.  
Present Owner: UTM:  
Owner Address: Tax #: 5-1671

2  
AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: Newell Beeman Construction Date: 1893 Demolition Date:  
Original Use: single family  
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  
STAT - U.S.

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

4  
DOCUMENTATION

Photography: Date of Slides: May 1977 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.):  
Salt Lake County records.  
Polk, Salt Lake City directory, 1894, 1895, 1903, 1916, 1922, 1939.  
"Beeman, Newell," Deseret News, October 24, 1942, p. 13.  
"Sherman, Hoyt," Deseret News, January 12, 1927, p. 1, sec. 2.  
"Freed, Claude W.," Deseret News, March 1, 1948, p. 17.



5

ARCHITECTURE

Architect/Builder:

Building Materials: wood shingle

Building Type/Style: Shingle Style

Description of physical appearance &amp; significant architectural features:

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

This is an imposing two-and-a-half story Shingle Style house on a corner lot. It has a main gable roof, a large gabled front tower-like dormer, and a southwest corner tower with a bell-shaped roof. The tower has a metal finial. The third level of the tower was originally open, and has curved wooden balustrades and small doric columns. Walls of the tower are slightly "battered," rather than vertical, and small first and second story windows are set into the walls. The gable ends are flush with the eaves. The gabled front porch has fluted doric columns on wood shingled railing walls.



6

HISTORY

## Statement of Historical Significance:

☐ Aboriginal Americans☐ Communication☐ Military☐ Religion☐ Agriculture☐ Conservation☐ Mining☐ Science☐ Architecture☐ Education☐ Minority Groups☐ Socio-Humanitarian☐ The Arts☐ Exploration/Settlement☐ Political☐ Transportation☐ Commerce☐ Industry☐ Recreation

This house is significant architecturally as a good example of Shingle Style architecture, designed by one of Utah's most prominent architects, Frederick Albert Hale, and it is significant historically because of its association with a succession of prominent men.

This house was built about 1892 by prominent developer F. E. McGurrian whose firm of McGurrian and Darling built many houses in the Avenues Historic District. He sold this corner property to Newell Beeman in 1892 for \$6000. Born in Michigan, Beeman came to Utah in the 1890s and became owner of the Salt Lake Photo Supply Company. He also had an interest in several mining companies. Beeman lived in the house nearly ten years. In 1902 he sold it to Hoyt Sherman. Born in Des Moines, Iowa, in 1853, he came to Salt Lake City in the late 1870s as an employee of the Union Pacific Railroad. Long involved in the railroad industry, he subsequently was an official of the Colorado Southern Railroad and the Fort Worth and Denver City Railroad. In addition, he and E. W. Wilson founded the Wilson-Sherman Insurance Agency of Salt Lake City. More importantly, he served as a member of the Utah Commission during the 1880s which had been established under provisions of the Edmunds Act of 1882 as part of a concerted campaign by the federal government to suppress the practice of polygamy by members of the Mormon Church. Its task was to supervise registration of voters, conduct elections, and issuance of certificates to elected candidates. Between 1882 and 1884 the Utah Commission disenfranchised some 12,000 voters, utilizing a test oath that required the prospective voter to swear that he was not a polygamist, bigamist, or guilty of unlawful cohabitation or in sympathy with those practices.



# 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- (A) Salt Lake City Directories 1890-1937
- (B) Abstracts - Salt Lake City Records. Book Numbers are:  
           A-6, 232               C-9, 134  
           B-6, 275               C-19, 146  
           B-28 272
- (C) Salt Lake County Probate Court Records (Microfilm)
- (D) Deseret News and Salt Lake Tribune, June 9, 1937

# 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"	0	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

# 11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Daniel Kohler & Ron Lee

ORGANIZATION: University of Utah Department of Architecture      DATE: 31 May 74

STREET AND NUMBER: 1487 Univ. Village & 1127 Princeton (respectively)

CITY OR TOWN: Salt Lake City      STATE: Utah      CODE:

# 12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

# NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ATTEST:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Utah

COUNTY: Salt Lake

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY DATE

See 2 Boxes of  
Slides

## 1. NAME

COMMON: Darling Home & Carriage House

AND/OR HISTORIC: Same

## 2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: 1007 First Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Salt Lake City

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

STATE: Utah

CODE

COUNTY: Salt Lake

CODE

## 3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC		
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____
--	--	---	---	---

## 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: Jim Webster

STREET AND NUMBER: 1007 First Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Salt Lake City

STATE: Utah

CODE

## 5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Salt Lake City & County

STREET AND NUMBER: 21st South State Street

CITY OR TOWN: Salt Lake City

STATE: Utah

CODE

## 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☐ State ☐ County ☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY



## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Education☐ Political☐ Urban Planning☐ Prehistoric☐ Engineering☐ Religion/Phi-☐ Other (Specify)☐ Historic☐ Industry

osophy

☐ Agriculture☐ Invention☐ Science☐ Architecture☐ Landscape☐ Sculpture☐ Art

Architecture

☐ Social/Human-☐ Commerce☐ Literature

itarian

☐ Communications☐ Military☐ Theater☐ Conservation☐ Music☐ Transportation

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Darling Home, located at 1007 First Avenue in Salt Lake City, was originally owned by Elmer E. Darling, a prominent businessman in the early 1900's. The house was built in 1886 and Elmer E. Darling lived there until 1927, when he moved to 5619 Highland Drive. Elmer Darling was listed in the Salt Lake City directories as a Capitalist and a member of the Commercial Club. Elmer Darling was involved in many businesses, the most important were: mining stock broker, railroad ticket broker, loans, fire insurance, insurance, real estate, Secretary and Treasurer of Warwick Photographic Supply Co., farm loans, President and Treasurer of Salt Lake Photo Supply Co., investments, Manager of Monarch Motor Co., Manager of General Auto Service Co., he owned several apartment houses such as the Gladys Apartments, and owned stock in 20 major companies.

Elmer E. Darling was born January 6, 1863 in Pawpaw, Michigan. His wife was May E. Darling. Elmer Darling lived in Salt Lake City for 47 years until his death on June 8, 1937 at the age of 74. He died after a prolonged illness due to a fall from a ladder two years earlier at his home. At the time of his death his estate was appraised at \$38,000. The Darling Home has been owned by several people. Elmer Darling purchased the property from Kimball Thompson in 1880 and since then the owners and the date of purchase are as follows:

Maude Byrne - 1928

Samuel Kelsey - 1936

Quale Cannon - 1938

Hugh C. Brand - 1953

Shaft Corporation - Oct. 7, 1971

Jim Webster - 1972 (Present Owner)



## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ Excellent☐ Good☒ Fair

(Check One)

☐ Deteriorated☐ Ruins☐ Unexposed

(Check One)

☒ Altered☐ Unaltered

(Check One)

☐ Moved☒ Original Site

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

*SHINGAE STYLE HOME*

*date 1886*

The Darling Home is a single detached structure, basically rectangular in plan. The rear wing was added at a later date from the original construction. The house and carriage house were constructed on the plot commencing at the South West corner, Lot 2 Block 12 Plat G Salt Lake City Survey, East 96 feet, North 128 feet, East 36 feet, North 37 feet, West 132 feet, and South 165 feet to beginning. The house itself is presently 35'-0" wide and 75'-0" deep. These were also the original dimensions.

*covered w/ shingles*

The Darling house is a 2 1/2 story structure with a full, ground level basement. The foundation walls are of cut, faced sandstone laid in broken courses. The exterior walls of the structure are of an undetermined wood frame construction. Some of the interior walls have an adobe core with plaster covering. The roof shape for the most part is high gable with a medium hip roof in the rear at the original construction. Exceptions are the flat roof over the rear addition and the conical roof in the front over the circular parlor. The roof material is presently asphalt shingles and was originally of wood shingles.

The house has two chimneys, one from the kitchen located at the right side, and one from the parlor located on the exterior left side. Both stacks are singular.

The South (front) facade's walls are shingle and the design and detail is of decorative shingle, although little gingerbread is apparent (slide 1). The eaves, at the front facade, from the main roof have a plain boxed cornice and a plain frieze constructed of wood. The lower gable cornice, over the portico and entry, is a boxed pedimented style, with decorated frieze, (slide 3) and supported by four small unfluted columns imitating the Doric order (slide 4). The smaller upper gable has a decorated cornice facia alone, with return. The cornice below the conical roof is boxed, with a decorated frieze. All of the roof trim-raking is of wood. Originally, at the second floor a door opened onto a belvedere porch, with spherical urn decorations. However, the door is now a window and the porch is covered with a small low gabled roof.

The windows at the South facade's main and second floors all have flat structural openings, and all windows have molded wood trim. At the first floor the three windows at the circular parlor are double hung with double sash, mullions, transom, and continuous sill (slides 7-9). The other window at this floor is also double hung, with a slipsill. The second floor windows are all double hung with decorative mullions except one. This exception is a fixed window, with a slipsill and is a combination of stained glass and cut crystal set in lead tracery (slides 10-11). At the third floor below the conical roof are four double hung windows with flat structural openings, surrounded with engaged columns and a balustrade at the sill (slide 12). Also at the third floor is an additional gable with two small, double hung windows set within semi-circular structural openings (slides 13-15).

(Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS