

HISTORIC SITE FORM

(Historic Sites Database version)

Utah State Historic Preservation Office

1. Identification

Property Name: **FREEZE, JAMES, HOUSE**

Address: **734 E 200 SOUTH**

City: **SALT LAKE CITY** County: **SALT LAKE COUNTY**

ID#: **33175**

Old ID#: 271601

Plat:

Block:

Site:

2. Documentation/Status

Evaluation: (A) **ELIGIBLE/SIGNIFICANT**

National Register Status:

EAST SIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Date Listed **8/2/2001** Date Delisted:

Thematic or MPS Affiliation:

Dates Surveyed / Added to SHPO Files

Recon. Level Survey: **03 / 95**

Intensive Level Survey: **/**

General/Misc. File: **04 / 98**

Areas of Significance:

3. Building Information

Date(s) of Construction: **1900 c.**

Height (# stories): **2.5**

Original Use **SINGLE DWELLING**

Outbdgs: Contrib. **1** Non-Contrib. **0**

Comments: **DRAFT NOMINATION**

Plan/Type: **CENTRAL BLK W/ PROJ BAYS**

Style(s): **EASTLAKE
QUEEN ANNE**

Material(s) **SHINGLE SIDING
REGULAR BRICK**

Architect(s):

4. Other SHPO File Information

Federal Tax Project No.(s)

UT..

State Tax Project No.(s)

S98-0311

106 Case No..

Devel. Grant:

Historic Photo Date:

HABS/HAER:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page #

(name), (city), (county) County, UT

Photo No. 1 *

1. (name)
2. (city), (county) County, Utah
3. Photographer:
4. Date:
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.
6. xxx elevation of building. Camera facing zzz.

- #1 North, porch and front
- #2 North west, front
- #3 North, front
- #4 North, front east bay
- #5 North, detail of front tower and roof
- #6 Stained glass, front lower parlor exterior
- #7 Front, detail of east gable
- #8 Front, detail of porch
- #9 Front door, detail of transom
- #10 Stained glass, upper parlor, interior
- #11 South, back of house
- #12 Southeast, back or rear second floor
- #13 Southeast, back or rear main floor
- #14 Bungalow, at rear of property
- #15 Front door, detail of hardware
- #16 Front door, detail of panel

COLOR SLIDES-

- #1 North front
- #2 Northwest, front
- #3 Northeast, front
- #4 Front porch detail
- #5 North, upper and roof tower
- #6 West side
- #7 East side
- #8 Southeast, back or rear
- #9 Southwest, back or rear
- #10 South, rear of property
- #11 Inside front entrance
- #12 Stained glass, inside front transom
- #13 Stained glass, lower parlor window, exterior
- #14 Front hall and stairway, interior
- #15 Bannister detail
- #16 Bannister detail
- #17 Second floor, parlor interior
- #18 Stained glass, second floor parlor, interior
- #19 Cottage at rear of property

___ See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all 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.)

Built in 1892, the James P. Freeze home is significant under criterion C as a distinct and important type house common to Salt Lake City, the surrounding area, and throughout Utah between 1880-1910. The house is a remarkably intact, well-preserved example of 1890-92 Queen Anne/Eastlake dual parlor homes constructed during the same time period in Salt Lake. This house retains all of its Victorian and Eastlake detailing; the trim of this house appears to be more fully developed than that of most similar homes. The home is architecturally significant in four aspects: 1--It is in near perfect condition, one of the best preserved Victorian/Queen Anne-Eastlake homes in downtown Salt Lake; usually most Victorian homes show more wear or remodeling. 2--Its scale or size is unusual, and quite large. 3--It has unique Victorian features. The tower or turret is uncommon. The stained glass windows and transoms are original; and the vertical stained glass panels along the sides are quite rare; few other examples exist. The porch is an exquisite example of Eastlake design. The trim includes ten different types of Eastlake and other carved woodwork. The interior trim and moldings, and decorative wood have a hand-painted grain and are in perfect condition. 4--The asymmetrical dual entrance/dual parlor plan indicates two separate living quarters on the main floor; another on the second floor. This home is an intact example of a 19th-century Mormon polygamous dwelling. [1,26,32]

This house is also significant under criterion A, for its association with an important period of development in Salt Lake's cultural and religious history. First, the location of this home near the corner of a major downtown intersection is historically significant. This house at 734 E. 200 S. is located in the Salt Lake Eleventh Ward, one of the original 19 Mormon wards--an area platted in 1849 as Salt Lake Stake. [25,33] This area was further developed during a second phase of Salt Lake's growth (1850-1870) beyond its initial settlement. [31]

Second, the Freeze home is an ideal example of the architectural and economic development of Salt Lake beyond its original pioneer character, during the agri-business phase between 1870-1920, in the heart of historic Salt Lake. It is one of few remaining homesteads near downtown Salt Lake. This 1892 house, situated on the original one acre and accompanied by an associated historic cottage (1915), provide an excellent example of a type of dwelling commonly built in Salt Lake during the turn-of-the-century period of rapid expansion and urbanization (1890-1930). This house is expressive of a major shift in Salt Lake community architecture, from pioneer dwellings to more substantial and elaborate homes. Houses built at the turn-of-the-century were permanent, substantial structures made of brick or stone and adorned with decorative features, reflecting stability and growth. [34]

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- HISTORIC EVENTS
- IMPORTANT PERSONS
- ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1902 (1880-1910)

Significant Dates

1892

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

James Freeze, Mary Ann Freeze, Lillie Freeze

Cultural Affiliation

Mormon (late 19th-century Utah)

Architect/Builder

C. H. Neilson or Carl E. Nielsen

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

DOCUMENTS and MANUSCRIPTS:

1. Building Permits, Salt Lake City:
 - 1890, Sept. J.P. Freize, 2nd S. bet. 6 & 7 East, 1-story brick dwelling, 5 rooms, builder Eardley, \$2600;
 - 1892, June 8, J.P. Freeze, 2-story brick dwelling, 10-rooms, \$4500, C.H. Neilson builder [Carl E. Nielsen]
 - 1915, Jan. 2, Rear 734 E. 2d South; notes, "see 732" "1 story frame" "frame dwelling"
 - 1915, Sept. 16, Rear 734 E. 2d South, porches, electrical, plumbing
 - 1921, Jan 5, correction: electrical permit and note "two homes on one lot built prior to 1927".
 - 1931, electrical, plumbing, repair garage.
2. Burgess, Vicky, "Mary Ann Burnham Freeze, 1845-1912," unpublished study of journals.
3. County Assessor's tax appraisals: 1955 (cottage in rear); 1962 (house at 734 E.)
4. Freeze, Mary Ann, "Diaries," LDS Historical Department and "Scrapbook," LDS Historical Department.
5. Legal Description for property at 734 E. 200 S., County Recorder's Office.
6. Legal papers, "Complaint to Quiet Title, 6 Jan. 1998.
7. LDS Family Group Sheet, Family History Library, LDS Church.
8. Mickelsen, Vicki G., architectural survey and report, "James Perry Freeze House,"
Architectural History 324, University of Utah, Fall 1981.
9. Title search/abstracts, Salt Lake County Recorders Office, Ramona Harris, January 29, 1996.
typescript, 1997.
10. Utah State Historical Society, Library files.
11. Utah State Historical Society, Historic Preservation Office files.

ARTICLES:

12. "Biographical Sketch of Mrs. M.A. Freeze," Young Women's Journal, Vol 2, No. 5, Feb 1891.
13. Deseret Evening News, obit, "Mrs. Mary A. Freeze Dies at Her Home," 22 Jan. 1912.
14. Deseret Evening News, obit, "James P. Freeze Well Known Veteran," dies, 30 May 1919.
also, Deseret Evening News, 2 June 1919.
15. Deseret Evening News, obit, "Jane Granter Freeze Early Settler Dies," 20 Nov. 1919.
16. Jenson, Andrew P., "Church Chronology," Deseret News, Salt Lake City, 1914, p. 186.
[J.P. Freeze arrested for unlawful cohabitation]
17. Salt Lake Tribune, notice, 1 Jan. 1891: J.P. Freeze 734 E. rear, one-story frame annex, est. \$500.
18. Salt Lake Tribune, notice, 1 Jan. 1893, J.P. Freeze 734 E. 2nd S. 2-story 10 room brick dwelling, \$4500;
records of building inspector Hamlin.
19. Salt Lake Tribune, 1919, obit for James P. Freeze.

MAPS, PLANS AND PHOTOGRAPHS:

20. Aerial photo survey, 1960s, SLC Building Permits and Licensing.
21. Floor plans, to scale, 1997, Alan Hardman.
22. Historic photos, house and cottage, est. 1930, Salt Lake County Assessor's Archives.
23. Historic photos of 200 S. street, Salt Lake, Utah State Historical Society.
24. Mary Ann Burnham Freeze, photo in group, R.S Board, 1896, "Elmina Taylor's Board," 100 Years of the YMMIA,
Young Women, LDS Church.
25. Plat maps, 1850s, Salt Lake City.
26. Sanborn maps, Marriott Library, University of Utah.
 - 1889 Sanborn survey plat of city
 - 1892 correction
 - 1894 correction
 - 1898 Sanborn
 - 1911 Sanborn
 - 1950 Sanborn
27. Site sketch map, 1998.
28. USGS map of Salt Lake City, Utah.

INTERVIEWS:

29. Andersen, Dorothy, daughter of Kate de Groot Andersen, gr. daughter of Wm. and Francis de Groot.

BOOKS:

30. Biographical Record of Salt Lake City and Vicinity
31. Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940, U.of U. Press, Salt Lake, 1988.
32. City Directories, Salt Lake, 1867-1928.
33. Jensen, Andrew, Encyclopedic History, Eleventh Ward.
34. Jenson, Andrew P., LDS Biographical Encyclopedia and Encyclopedic History of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Deseret News Publishing Co., Salt Lake City, 1941.
35. Peterson and Gaunt, Keepers of the Flame, Deseret Book.
36. Young Women's, 100 Years of the YWMA, LDS Church.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

(name), (city), (county) County, UT

Narrative Description

(typically a separate paragraph for site, exterior, interior, and outbuildings)
(cont...)

The complex multi-gabled roof features a prominent front gable over a second story polygonal front bay. A hip roof over the back half of the house balances the larger front facing gable over the front half. On the northeast corner, a small gable extends from the larger one over the projecting bay. The front gable overhang is supported by carved brackets.

The exquisite examples of Eastlake design include carved woodwork and ten different kinds of outside trim. The Eastlake features are turned columns, delicate scroll-cut brackets and porch trim, wooden balustrade with decorative paneled base. Other decoration includes wallflower decorated frieze board, fishscaled shingles in gable end, coffers on bargeboards, decorative woodwork in gable peak and corner brackets on eaves over diagonally cut bay corners.

[See attachment A for a more detailed description of the home's Victorian architectural and design features.]

INTERIOR:

The home uses a dual entrance, dual parlor design, which reveals a heritage common with many other Victorian homes. The basic dual parlor plan with center stairway is enhanced by elaborate Eastlake wood trim, moldings and decorative wood all in perfect condition. The beautiful and well-preserved interior woodwork displays hand-painted simulated wood grain. Original brass hardware is found on the doors. The doors and sashes appear to be original. Two standing wood and tile fireplaces in the main parlor and living room are original. Wood plank floors in some rooms are original.

The dual entrance-dual parlor plan has an asymmetrical design, which indicates two separate living quarters. The home was built and used as a dual dwelling for at least two polygamous wives. The house first appears on the 1892 Sanborn map, marked "2 D" for a dual-dwelling. [26] In addition, the second floor parlor and dining room could also have been used as a third living quarters. This is an ideal floor plan for a polygamous family with two or three wives, each having individual living quarters, yet sharing a common kitchen on the main floor.

Later, between the years, 1938-1944, this home was remodeled into four separate apartments. [3] A kitchen was added on the west side of the main floor, along with elaborate wainscoting cabinets and china closet. Two kitchens were added upstairs, with the same wainscoting and cabinets.

On the rear or south side of the home is a one-story, full-length porch with shed style roof, that runs the full width of the home. This porch was added in 1940; it was later remodeled into two bedrooms and two bathrooms. [1,3]

ADDITIONAL STRUCTURES ON THE PROPERTY:

Behind the house on the lot are two additional buildings: a three car shed/carport about fifty feet behind the home, and a 1-story cottage with garage back at the very rear of the property. The shed/carport is made of wood planks and first appears on the 1911 Sanborn map. [3,26] The cottage is a one-story frame house recorded as built in 1915 [1,3]. The cottage does not appear on the 1911 Sanborn map, but does appear on the 1950 Sanborn map in its present location at the rear of the property. [26]

Historically, two additional dwellings, now gone, predated the existing Victorian home on this lot. One was a tiny one-story cottage just 22 ft. directly behind the Victorian home, and the other was a residence used prior to building the Victorian home. The tiny one-story cottage first appears on the 1892 Sanborn map 22 ft. directly behind the Victorian house with the address number 734 1/2. This is undoubtedly the 1-story frame structure/annex built in 1891 at the rear of the home [3,17]. This tiny cottage still appears on the 1950 Sanborn map and was torn down sometime after that. [26]

It is unknown what type of residence existed prior to the building of the Victorian home. But this lot had three owners between 1855 and 1874, any of who may have lived here. [9] James Freeze bought the property in 1874 and is listed as living on the property by 1883, ten years before his Victorian was built. [9,32] Jane is listed as living here in 1889. The Freeze residence likely housed two wives and their children; Lillie is sometimes reported as living with Jane. [4] A dwelling larger than the tiny cottage would be needed to house the Freeze family. [7,32] The early residence was likely torn down in 1892 when it was replaced by the Victorian home. [1,26,32]

X See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page #

(name), (city), (county) County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

(cont...)

This home is a distinct and important type home common to downtown Salt Lake between 1890-1900, reflecting both self-reliance and community cooperation--a period of community development moving from an essentially agricultural economy into agri-commerce and manufacturing at the turn-of-century (1880-1920). This home was located near Mr. Freeze's 13th Ward Coop on 1st South, and five blocks east of historic downtown. The property offers an ideal glimpse into a fashionable residential neighborhood of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The Freeze home is significant for its example of the local context, and for its situation on the original historic lot. The Victorian home, the 1911 shed, and 1915 cottage help preserve the intact, turn-of-the-century historic nature of the property.

Third, this home is associated with events that contribute to the religious history of Salt Lake. Church meetings for female and male officers of the 11th Ward, Salt Lake Stake and LDS Church were conducted in the home. Also, the important Mormon rituals of blessing, washing and anointing were performed in the home. It is particularly significant is that these rituals were performed by women--a practice later forbidden by Church leaders in the 20th century. [2,4,13]

The Freeze home is also significant under criterion B, for its association with persons significant to the history and development of Salt Lake City. James P. Freeze, was a pioneering merchant in Salt Lake between 1860-1900. This large Victorian home represents the zenith of Freeze's career, constructed while he was owner of a mercantile business on Main Street. Another home closely associated with Freeze was located nearby on the northwest corner of 700 E. and 200 South, where James lived part-time with his wife, Mary Ann. Both James and Mary Ann were pioneers who crossed the plains to Utah between 1847-69. [4,14,32] Freeze was also active in civic and church affairs and associated with other prominent men including LDS Church Leaders and Salt Lake City Mayor, Wm. Armstrong. This home remained his principle residence until he sold it in 1902 and moved south to farmland in Murray. [32]

Other persons significant in the community history are associated with this home. Three of James Freeze's wives held prominent leadership positions in the Mormon church and all three wives used this home. Mary Ann Burnham Freeze and Lillie T. Freeze each served as President of the Salt Lake Stake Young Women's organization, as well as serving on the LDS Women's Relief Society General Board. Jane G. Freeze served as a counselor to Mary Ann in the Young Women's organization. [4,12,13] Additionally, Mary Ann's step father, who raised her from infancy, was Joseph Young, the brother of Brigham Young. [2]

Additionally, James, Mary Ann and Lillie were closely associated with many prominent Mormon Church leaders. [2,4] Prominent female and male LDS Church leaders regularly visited this home, for both religious meetings and social gatherings. Common guests included Dr. Ellis Ship, Dr. Maggie Shipp, Eliza R. Snow, Louise Felt, Zina D. Young, Emmeline Wells, Bathsheba Smith, B.H. Roberts, Charles Penrose, Wm. Armstrong, etc. [2,4]

Brief History of James P. Freeze Home

This uniquely intact historic lot was first purchased sometime before 1855 by Benjamin S. Jones, but it is unknown whether he lived on the lot. [9,25] The next owner of record is Thomas Brown who was granted the title in 1872. [9]

THE FREEZE FAMILY: 1874-1902.

Just two years later, in 1874, this property was purchased by James Perry Freeze who owned it until 1901. James P. Freeze and his wives lived on this property for over a decade prior to building their 1892 Victorian home. This suggests that a previous home existed on this lot and was torn down when the Victorian home was built. It is unknown what type of dwelling predated the Victorian home. [9,32]

James Perry Freeze was a pioneer from Pennsylvania who joined the Mormon Church and came to Utah by ox-cart in 1861 at the age of twenty seven. At first he worked as a school teacher in Richmond, Cache County, Utah. [14] In 1863 he married his pretty teaching assistant Mary Ann Burnham who was described as "sunny, cheerful, unselfish, devoted...the embodiment of hospitality and generosity." [4,12,13] Mary Ann had come from Nauvoo, Illinois to Utah as a pioneer in 1852. Freeze moved to Salt Lake and took a job as a salesman for Eldredge and Clawson. [14] By 1867 he and Mary Ann were living on the corner of Second South and 7th East. Their home on that corner lot was numbered 669 E. 200 S. In 1869, James P. Freeze opened the 13th Ward Co-operative Store on 100 South. [32]

In 1871, James Freeze took a second wife, Jane Granter, who was described by first wife Mary Ann as "a good, worthy girl." [2,4] In 1873, James took a third wife Sophia Wickens, and in 1875 he married a fourth wife Lelia Tuckett. [2,4,14] Needing a second homestead for his additional wives, James bought this lot at 734 E. 200 S. for \$700 in 1874. [9] James and at least two of his wives lived on this property. [4,32] In 1879 the lot was deeded to Jane G. Freeze [9], and in 1883, James is listed as living "on 2d S. between 7th & 8th E." [32] James had two households for his four wives until 1890 when he built a third home for Lillie, a one-story brick home located at 658 E. 200 S. It must have been a fairly nice one-story home, because it cost \$2600. [1,32]

With his three homes so close to each other, James' four wives and fifteen surviving children spent a great deal of time together. On 8 March 1875 Mary Ann writes, "It is my wedding day, had a chicken pie for dinner... Sophia put a white bow on my neck and hair, tried to make it seem that I was a bride again...Went over to see Lillie a few moments. James told her I was just as good as new after being married 12 years." On May 1, 1875 she writes, "James, Jane, Sophia and Lillie have gone to the theater and I am staying home tending the dear little babies and feel perfectly happy in doing it. I have not the least desire to be at the theater." On 14 Nov. 1889 she writes, "Took Maggie [Mary Ann's daughter] and children up to Lillie's." [4]

In 1884, the family became separated for a time due to anti-polygamist pressures and distant church assignments. Mary Ann moved north to Logan for about a year. [2,4] From 1885 to 1888, James went on a mission to the eastern U.S. and England, possibly to escape the pressure against Mormon polygamists. [2,4,14] After his return to Salt Lake in 1888, he was actually arrested for unlawful cohabitation. Mary Ann records on 10 March 1892, "Lillie and I...went into Lillie's house and found the deputies there in company with Mr. Freeze they having already arrested him and searched through our houses for Jane. It was quite an exiting time." James was later "discharged the following day after examination before Com. Norrell." [2,4]

Meanwhile, in spite of being a busy mother of six and a homemaker, in 1871 Mary Ann became the president of the 11th Ward Retrenchment Association for young women. [12,13] Jane, also a mother of six, was her counselor. Mary Ann served in this church calling for 15 years. In 1878, Mary Ann also became the first president of the Salt Lake Stake Mutual Improvement Association. [12,13] Later, Lillie, a mother of four, also served as president of the Salt Lake Stake Young Women's, as well as on the children's Primary General Board and Young Women's General Board. [35,36]

Mary Ann, Lillie and Jane were pioneering leaders of the 19th-century LDS women's programs. In 1892 Elmina Taylor, LDS Church Relief Society President wrote to Mary Ann, "'Will you please impress upon the minds of your presidents the necessity of --- with renewed energy for the circulation and the success of the Journal, for now is the time and we need the assistance of every president and every member. Can't you write something for the Nov. Journal? Please do.'" [4] In 1893, Mary Ann was called by President Taylor to be on the LDS General Relief Society Board, where Lillie also served; Mary Ann held this high church position until her death. [12,13]

James Freeze served for many years as a member of the LDS Salt Lake Stake High Council. [14] As church leaders, Mary Ann, Lillie and Jane Freeze were constantly engaged by church meetings, leadership responsibilities and travel all over the state. On Dec. 30, 1894 Mary Ann Freeze wrote that "During the past few years I have travelled in the interest of the YWMA three thousand and sixty eight miles." [4] She, Lillie and Jane also rendered compassionate service, medical assistance, domestic help, birthing, cooking and caring for women and children all over the neighborhood. They supervised meetings and projects even from their own sick beds. [4] One wonders how they managed to do it all.

James, Mary Ann, Lillie and Jane were closely associated with many leaders of the LDS Church. On 22 Feb 1875 Mary Ann records that she "Met President Young for the first time...had the pleasure of ... taking supper with him and a number of the Twelve and other prominent men and women." [4] On 22 April 1875 she said "[Dr.] Ellis Shipp has been here today to get some shrubs and flowers for her garden as she has gone to live in Sugar House." On 16 Feb 1884, "President Taylor...called a good company of our leading women to meet the women of the Wyoming Legislature party at the Gardo House." On 10 Jan 1889, "Attended a meeting held for the purpose of organizing a Woman's Suffrage Association of Utah...with some of the noblest women as officers." On May 8, 1893 Mary Ann wrote: "This is a glorious day for me. Apostle Lorenzo Snow and wife Minnie called to see me and brought the joyful tidings that I had been selected to be a worker in our holy temple, among the first. [4] In addition to being a temple worker, Mary Ann also served the church bureau of information as one of the first missionaries on Temple Square. She also was a member of the Utah Women's Press Club and was involved in the Utah women's suffrage movement. [13]

James P. Freeze Home
Name of Property

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County, and State

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	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Dual dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic / Dual or multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

VICTORIAN : Queen Anne - Eastlake
dual entrance-dual parlor plan

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation SANDSTONE
walls BRICK / rough and fired
roof ASPHALT
other

Narrative Description

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

Tucked into the shadows between modern high rise condominiums and apartments, this majestic historic home with its mysterious white tower challenges passing traffic on 200 South to contemplate the individuality of its angular brick walls, stained-glass windows, gingerbread woodwork and irregular Victorian styling. Impeccably maintained, this home shows little change since its construction in 1892, unlike the street it graces.

Built in 1892, the James P. Freeze Home is a large, two-and-a-half story Victorian structure with an asymmetrical dual-parlor floor plan. This home is an outstanding example of early 1890s Queen Anne/Eastlake design and construction. From the Queen Anne comes the emphasis on texture and irregular eclectic features. The Eastlake design ornaments the house with gingerbread style trims. The irregular styling is seen in the multigabled roof and asymmetrical massing of the overall structure, characteristic of the Queen Anne style. The entire form reflects the Victorian concern for fine craftsmanship and ornamentation. The house is one of the best-preserved Victorian homes in downtown Salt Lake. It is in excellent historic condition, on both the exterior and interior. [8]

EXTERIOR:

The low foundation is made of a rough sandstone, painted reddish-pink. The walls are brick, revealing 1/4 pr. brick, 1/2 sr. brick, and 1/4 fired brick. The entire brick exterior has been painted dark red. There are segmental arches over the windows.

The exterior ornamentation develops many familiar Victorian themes, including a variety of classic Eastlake influences. An intriguing touch is added by the unique stained glass window panels and transoms, as well as the square tower or turret in front over the second story. The turret has wood shingles and a steep pointed pyramidal roof capped by an ornamental wrought iron finial. From the front, the height of the tower is balanced by a tall chimney with heavy corbelled brick chimney pots rising from the east side of the house. There are also three other chimneys of varying heights.

With such a large family, James Freeze needed a spacious new home. He built two structures to replace previous dwellings at 734 E.-- a large Victorian home and small cottage 22 ft. behind it. James built the one-story frame cottage in 1891 [17] and a year later in 1892, he built his grand Victorian home on this lot. This two-and-one-half story brick dwelling with ten rooms cost \$4500 and was constructed by builder C.H. Neilson or Carl E. Nielsen. [1,26] The Victorian home stands today in near original condition; but the small cottage behind it was torn down sometime after 1950. [26] The 1892 Sanborn map shows the Victorian home as a dual dwelling "being built," while the cottage behind it is a single dwelling. [26]

Although 734 E. 200 South is listed as the residence of James P. and Jane Freeze, his second wife, this home was the largest and finest of his homes and was designed to accommodate at least two households. [1,32] Lillie lived with Jane from time to time over the years. [4]. This fine expression of high Victorian architecture is also an intact 19th-century Mormon polygamist home. The union of both Victorian and polygamous architectural styles is fascinating and paradoxical, and quite unique to 19th-century Utah. This fine spacious home served as the central household for Mr. Freeze's four-wife family. [4]

Mary Ann Freeze records that many family dinners, gatherings and most holidays were spent in Jane's home (734 E.) which serves as the social hub of the family. [4] Sophia, Mary Ann and Lillie sometimes slept, ate, used the sewing machine, and spent time together in Jane's spacious Victorian home at 734 E. On Christmas 1882 and 1892 Mary Ann records, "Our family was all together..we all went over to Jane's." On 2 Jan. 1886, "Went to see Jane and Lillie, had a nice visit." On 27 Dec. 1892, "Ran over and spent an hour with Lillie." Often from 1892-1894 Mary Ann records that she "Went over to Jane's to sew." [4]

The Freeze home was a place where male and female church leaders met with James and his wives to organize and plan church meetings, programs, events and publications. [4] Freeze family members received visits and blessings from various church leaders at home, between 1870-1901. On numerous occasions, official church related meetings and other religious meetings were held here at the Freeze home. [4] In Feb. 1875 Mary Ann says she "Came home and found Brother William Smith here at the meeting. He spoke by the power of god, as also did many of the sisters." In Jan 1892, "I invited Dr. Ellis Ship to dinner as it was her birthday." On 2 Jan 1892, "We had one of our very best officers meetings...Lillie spoke in tongues. Interpretation given by Sister Marie Y. Dougall. The first time she had ever enjoyed that gift." In May 1893, "We also had our Board officer's meeting here and planned for an evening conference." [4]

Often sacred LDS religious ordinances, ritual blessings and healings were conducted here, sometimes performed by the women themselves. This is quite significant, as these were practices later banned by the 20th-century LDS Church. On 30 Sept. 1889 Mary Ann records, "Arrived safely at home at 10:30. As I came in the gate Sister Mary Ann Ball came in with me, had come from Union to receive the ordinance of washing and anointing which I performed for her." On 16 Jan 1894 she says, "Nellie Ash came and I attended to the ordinances of washing and anointing for her. Called to see Lillie a short time." [4]

Mary Ann and Lillie Freeze also performed blessings at other locations, again a significant and rare recorded practice among the leading 19th-century LDS women. On the 17th of Jan. 1893, Mary Ann "Assisted Sarah White to wash and anoint Lucy H. Richardson." On 25 Sept 1894, "We went with Sister Young...to see Sister McCurdy and daughter who had their children burned to death three weeks before. Found the mother in a despairing condition. Washed and anointed her and administered to her daughter." On 1 Nov 1894 in Logan, "Went across to see old lady Farriday who has been seriously ill, according to her request we surrounded her chair and blessed her which made her very happy." On 20 April 1894 Mary Ann wrote, "Went with Aunt Bathsheba [Smith] to visit sister McEwan who has been sick since nine weeks ago with a most strange and agonizing disease. We washed and anointed her. My sympathies were awakened to the highest degree." On 23 April, 1894 "Sister Lula Richards came and took me up to see Mr. McEwan again then went and brought Sisters Zina Young and B. Smith. They washed and anointed her and we all gathered around her bed and prayed earnestly for the Lord to release her from her suffering, by death if she could not recover." On 8 Sept. 1894, "Lillie and I washed and anointed Cynthia B. Fisher." [4]

In 1894 James P. Freeze opened a successful business downtown on Main Street, known as the Freeze Mercantile store. [14,32] Freeze was referred to as "one of the most prosperous and influential men of the city." [14] James Freeze and his wives were prominent figures in both the LDS Church and the local community. They received an 1894 invitation from Wilford Woodruff, LDS Church President, signed by him which reads, "You are cordially invited to attend a social gathering to celebrate the 87th anniversary of my birthday and the 56th of my wife Emma to be held in the Annex of the Salt Lake Temple...Feb 26, 1894." [4]

In 1900, Mary Ann Freeze bought Jane's Victorian home at 734 E. 200 S. for \$1000. In 1901, Mary Ann sold the Victorian home at 734 E. to Wilhelmus T. de Groot for \$5000. [9] That same year, James Freeze also sold his property [Mary Ann's home] on the corner at 669 E. 200 S. (which was torn down and replaced by two-story homes for families in the mining industry.) [32] However, the Freezes are still listed as living at 734 E. 200 S. until 1902 when they moved to property in Murray. [9, 32]

The Freezes maintained a residence in Murray but also lived in this neighborhood in two or three different homes on Second south, Seventh East and First south. [32] Mary Ann Freeze who had born ten children, six surviving, had always struggled with her health; she died in 1912 at age 67. [13] Both Jane and James Freeze died in 1919; James was 85 years old, survived by two wives, Lillie and Sophia, 15 children, 41 grandchildren and 8 gr. grandchildren. [14]

THE DE GROOT FAMILY HOME: 1901-1997.

Wilhelmus de Groot only lived at 734 E. for a short time; he purchased this property in April 1901, and moved his wife Frances and children into the home, but he died in December of that same year. [9,32] Wm. and Frances were from Holland, where they had lived and most of their children were born. The de Groots came to Utah in the late 1880's. [34]

In 1902 Mrs. Frances de Groot inherited this residence at 734 E. 200 S. from her deceased husband and continued living here. [9,32] Wm. and Frances had 7 children: Thomas P., William F., Abram, Frances Abbott, Katherine, Frank W. and George R. [6] Frances de Groot lived here with her younger children, Kate, Frank and George, for six years until 1908 when she died. [6,32]

In 1906, Frank de Groot is recorded as buying the property; then in 1907 he sold it to Thomas P. de Groot, his brother. [9] Katie de Groot is listed as living at this residence in 1903, then again as Mrs. Kate de Groot Andersen in 1908-09. In 1910 Kate begins to be listed here as the "widow" of Francis Albert Andersen. [32]

Katherine de Groot, also known as Katie or Kate may have married Francis Albert Andersen sometime between 1903 and 1908. [32] They had two children, Keith and Dorothy, who never knew their father because Albert went to Germany and never returned. Kate always said that Albert had deserted them, and then died; in fact, she described herself and is listed as "widowed." However, many decades later in 1997 during an estate sale, some letters between Albert and Kate were found. And the letters from Albert indicate that he was alive and had begged for years to be reunited with his family, but Kate had refused. Just why Albert was never allowed to return remains a mystery. [6,8,29]

The small cottage at the rear of this lot or 732 E. was built between 1911 and 1927, likely in 1915. [1,3,9,26]. T.P. de Groot planted trees on the property. Kate de Groot Anderson was granted a permit in 1915 for electrical work on both the house and cottage at 734 E. 200 South. [1,3] Kate became part owner of the property in 1921. [9] The house was rented to one or more boarders fairly continuously from 1924 on. [32]

In 1937 the property title passed to Dorothy Anderson, daughter of Kate; although a 1940 mortgage shows both Kate and Dorothy as signers. [32] More trees and shrubs were planted at this time. Keith Andersen lived here with his wife until sometime in the 1940s. [6] Between 1938 and 1944 this Victorian home was remodeled into an apartment house with four separate apartments, and the back porch was added. The cottage garage was built in 1944, then enlarged in 1959. [1,3]

Dorothy never married and lived in this home with her mother until Kate died. Dorothy continued to own this home and lived here for many years until she died in 1997 [29,32]. Dorothy was aloof, very private and protective of the house, rarely allowing visitors. Yet she did rent portions of the house to others, whom she felt comfortable having in her home. In all, the de Groot family owned this property for 96 years. This near century of single family ownership is probably the main reason why the home and property have retained their original historic character. [29]

In 1997, after the death and estate sale of Dorothy Andersen, this property was sold to Saltair Bed and Breakfast proprietors, Nancy Saxton and Jan Bartlett. They are restoring the property for use as a reception center with bed and breakfast service.

X See continuation sheet