

HERITAGE

THE UTAH HERITAGE FOUNDATION NEWSLETTER VOL. 42 NO. 2

DOES PRESERVATION WIN OR LOSE WITH A DOWNTOWN CULTURAL DISTRICT?

By Kirk Huffaker, UHF Executive Director



Dinwoodey Furniture, c. 1890



Dinwoodey Furniture, 2007



Walker Bank & Trust, c. 1914



Walker Bank & Trust, 2008

Simply put, renovation of the Utah Theatre would help revitalize downtown Salt Lake City. When you couple the possible renovation with the potential benefits from having a downtown cultural district, the entire Salt Lake region could benefit exponentially. A stronger cultural presence in downtown Salt Lake City means a stronger region and that inevitably leads to a stronger state. However, the biggest question on everyone's mind is – how does this project happen?

While there are talks of establishing a cultural district on Salt Lake City's Blocks 69 and 70 (bounded by 100 South on the north, State Street on the east, 200 South to the south and West Temple on the west), what seems to be getting lost in the conversation is the fact that there are additional historic buildings within these blocks. The Utah Theatre is not the only great historic building on these blocks, but it, and all of these buildings, should be part of our collective preservation planning efforts.

The rehabilitation of the theatre certainly has the potential to attract audiences, strengthen downtown's economy, and energize our architectural heritage. These points are key incentives to starting this rehabilitation conversation. But does not end here.

From the oldest building in downtown Salt Lake City (Eagle Emporium, 102 S. Main St.) to modern landmarks of tomorrow (Federal Reserve Bank, 120 S. State St.), these two blocks encompass buildings small and large that epitomize the social, commercial, and retail history of downtown Salt Lake City. They remind us of how things used to be as well as defining our history: the Dinwoodey Furniture Company (37 West 100 South) which was, at the turn of the century, one of the largest furniture manufacturers in the Intermountain West; the Salt Lake Tribune Building (137 S. Main St.) was built by Mayor Ezra Thompson and today helps define our historic Main Street streetwall; and the warehouse-style buildings that compose Arrow Press Square (165 S. West Temple) once hummed with printing presses and now awaits new uses in one of the few great urban spaces in our downtown.

Nowhere else can you see the representation of this city's business history. This area contains such a broad range of architectural styles and building sizes that are characteristics of every period of development in downtown. Several of

these buildings continue to house small and independent local businesses. All of these things help to strengthen the city by creating a strong connection between local business and historic preservation.

If a downtown cultural district or Broadway-style theatre is proposed for this area, the proposal must incorporate these historic buildings with a plan including how they will continue to operate in new capacities rather than be demolished. After all, Utah's history is part of its culture, and therefore integral to the proper development of a proposed cultural district. If redevelopment is not an option, the best proposal to build a new theatre would be to select vacant land in downtown.

Included in this edition of *Heritage* is the *Heritage Information Brief* that provides background on the historic buildings that reside within these two blocks. Their strength is obvious as they form an amazing mix of architectural styles as well as save pieces of our history. While there are many proposals being discussed for the building of these blocks, potential demolition of several buildings will only detract from the character of downtown, the cultural district itself, as well as diminish the possibilities for attracting local businesses in the future.

(continued on page 10)

Utah Heritage Foundation is a non-profit, statewide, membership-based organization dedicated to preserving, protecting and promoting Utah's historic architecture through public awareness, advocacy, and active preservation.

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FIRST WORD IN PRESERVATION

If you're on the sustainability bandwagon, you are doing what you can to conserve energy, water, gas, and just about anything else. I admit that I'm sucked in. Today this movement of being 'green,' creating a more sustainable environment or reducing your carbon footprint on the earth, is one of the nation's biggest movements.

At the 2008 Utah Preservation Conference, we heard several messages directly connecting historic preservation with this national movement of sustainability. The National Trust for Historic Preservation is working to provide leadership that will integrate rehabilitation and revitalization choices with the most popular measurable standard, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED). The non-profit organization DesignBuildBLUFF is the evolving vision of Park City-ite Hank Louis. The purpose of his organization is to integrate social values with sustainable architecture. His projects, located in southeastern Utah, have received national recognition for sustainable building practices.

Salt Lake City Mayor Ralph Becker and Salt Lake County Mayor Peter Corroon also voiced their desire to have their respective areas in the forefront of national sustainability policy.

At the Salt Lake Sustainable Building Conference, we also heard about the challenge given to reduce energy consumption by 50% in all existing buildings by 2030 (www.architecture2030.org). With many architects accepting this challenge and a projection of 150 billion square feet of property to be renovated in the next 20 years, there will be many historic preservation and sustainability issues to resolve. There are three major issues that will need to be addressed: 1) design, planning, and innovation; 2) adding technology without violating preservation standards; and 3) purchasing green renewable energy. The continued development of state and local incentive programs for both historic preservation and sustainability will greatly assist in meeting these challenges.

If you have a historic building, the solution is not to simply slap on some solar panels and call it good! As preservationists, we believe that you should do everything you can to improve the long term costs/benefits of your historic house. Older houses are built to last and by making the right choices during rehabilitation, including how to improve your building's efficiency, it could last even longer. Salt Lake City's policy for solar panels in historic districts serves as a basic but excellent model. It states that proposed solar panels should be located on non-street facing facades, below roof ridge lines, or on accessory structures. With good policies in place, historic buildings and historic districts can continue to reap the benefits that the green building industry promotes, meet the challenges of preservation and create good public policy.

Making the right choice is easy. Reduce. Reuse. Recycle. And rehab your building right.

Kirk Huffaker
Executive Director

For 10 tips on 'Greening' your historic house, visit our website: www.utahheritagefoundation.org.

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2008 PRESERVATION CONFERENCE SHARES IDEAS FOR SUCCESS

By Alison Flanders, UHF Public Outreach Director

The 2008 Utah Preservation Conference: A Tradition of Sustainability started with a bang as Blair Kamin talked about the value of Utah's Architecture. The Pulitzer Prize winning architectural critic from the Chicago Tribune caused quite a buzz within the local architectural community. Kamin was

escorted through downtown Salt Lake City by UHF Executive Director, Kirk Huffaker, and was given the opportunity to share his opinion about the preservation movement in Utah. While he loved some of our architecture, the Mormon Temple and the new City Library, there were others including "façade-ectomies" that he found to be less than impressive. During his lecture on Thursday, he spoke about Utah's architecture and how this state is among the best places in the nation to see natural landscape architecture. He encouraged architects and residents alike to remember that our landscape is a huge part of the architecture in our



Blair Kamin, Salt Lake City Mayor Ralph Becker and Pete Ashdown (from left to right) pose for a quick picture while attending the 2008 Utah Preservation Conference.

of preservationists at "A Breakfast to Sustain You." Salt Lake County Mayor Peter Corroon shared his goals for the County and Barbara Campagna, Director of Architecture for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, told us about their Sustainability Initiative. We also had the pleasure of learning more about DesignBuildBLUFF, the brainchild of local architect Hank Louis. He is working with University of Utah students to build homes on the Navajo Nation Indian Reservation located just outside of Bluff, Utah. These homes are built to be sustainable, but also to nurture the spirit of those who live in these unique structures. For more information visit www.designbuildbluff.org.

We had over 200 people attend education sessions throughout the day with a vast range of topics. The Rehab it Right! Workshops are always among the favorite sessions, but we also featured sessions on new topics such as historic landscapes, Compatible design, Preservation 101, and University of Utah student presentations.

Our annual Heritage Awards Ceremony was held during lunch with over 200 people in attendance. With Chris Vanocur as our emcee and a unique blend of building and landscape rehabilitation receiving awards, 2008 was one of our most outstanding awards shows. All 2008 Heritage Award winners are featured on page 4.

Friday was concluded by our first ever Preservation Marketplace. This allowed conference goers and the com-

munity a chance to visit local vendors that provide the services needed for most rehabilitation and preservation projects. Guests enjoyed hors d'oeuvres while mingling with their peers and listening to the sounds of the East Street Band. We would like to thank all the companies and organizations that helped to make the marketplace such an enormous success!

The Preservation Conference continued on Friday at Fort Douglas on the University of Utah campus. We were delighted to hear from a number

of preservationists at "A Breakfast to Sustain You." Salt Lake County Mayor Peter Corroon shared his goals for the County and Barbara Campagna, Director of Architecture for the National Trust for Historic Preservation, told us about their Sustainability Initiative. We also had the pleasure of learning more about DesignBuildBLUFF, the brainchild of local architect Hank Louis. He is working with University of Utah students to build homes on the Navajo Nation Indian Reservation located just outside of Bluff, Utah. These homes are built to be sustainable, but also to nurture the spirit of those who live in these unique structures. For more information visit www.designbuildbluff.org.

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Our second Preservation Conference was a great success thanks to Tina Lewis, our Conference Committee Chair, and all our Conference Committee members who have been dedicated to this cause for the last 10 months. We hope to see you all next year!



Hank Louis addresses the breakfast crowd about his latest projects associated with DesignBuildBLUFF.



Phil Kearns talks to the attendees of our Rehab it Right! Workshops about maintaining their historic windows.

2008 HERITAGE AWARD WINNERS

By Alison Flanders, UHF Public Outreach Director

Every year through our Heritage Awards Program we recognize projects, organizations, and individuals across Utah that exemplify excellence in the preservation movement.

Each award recipient represents a model that others can look to for meeting the challenges of preservation. As a group, the recipients represent the many and varied ways preservation is accomplished in our communities. They include: exciting adaptive use projects, the tireless efforts of dedicated homeowners, threatened buildings that have been saved from destruction, and lifetime efforts of committed preservationists. Through this awards program Utah Heritage Foundation congratulates all of the award recipients and thanks them for their contribution to preserving Utah's architectural heritage.

Following are brief descriptions of each Heritage Award recipient.

Artspace City Center

ARTSPACE, Salt Lake City

Artspace is a non-profit organization that creates affordable live and work spaces for artists, cultural organizations, non-profits, and others to promote stable and safe communities. Artspace's latest project is Artspace City Center – the adaptive use of the former ZCMI General Warehouse on 500 West and 230 South.

Built in 1905, this warehouse was used as the primary delivery and storage for Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution (ZCMI). This warehouse functioned at full capacity for over 25 years before the Depression. A rail spur entered the center of the building which allowed for the use of loading docks on both sides of the tracks. This unique architecture and function is also what made it interesting for reuse.

Its use as a warehouse and storage facility continued until Artspace began construction in 2005. During the renovation the building was divided into two sections: The north side was converted into 18 townhouses, and the south side was made into commercial space for artist studios and non-profit offices.

The renovation of the ZCMI warehouse was partially funded by state and federal historic tax credit programs.



As a building of historic significance in the Gateway District, Artspace City Center has brought new energy to a building and a neighborhood that is tied to Utah's railroad and cultural heritage.

Old Iron Town State Park

UTAH STATE PARKS, Cedar City

In 1850 the Iron Town Mission was of great importance to the settlers of Utah as they attempted to increase their self sufficiency by building a foundry to smelt iron. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints sent members to colonize the desert near the Cedar City area. Despite its initial success, the Iron Mission faced many difficulties. Financial troubles, floods, heavy freezes and furnace failure took their toll. In addition, a crop shortage threatened starvation.



Though the people persevered in the face of these obstacles, the foundry was eventually closed in 1858.

When Iron Mission was declared a state park in 2001, most of the buildings had not

been in use for over 125 years and were in a state of ruin. To best preserve the history of Iron Mission, stabilization of the remaining structures – not restoration – was the decided course of action. If these ruins were not stabilized, they were in danger of collapse, injuring visitors, or disappearing into the landscape.

Arid Land Consultants, a Utah company known for their restoration efforts, headed up a team of staff and volunteers to stabilize eight structures and several rock wall segments. This truly was a big undertaking and commitment by the state to preserve Iron County's history as well as a unique part of the settlement of Utah.

Nathan, Rebecca, and Eliza Porter Farmstead

HISTORIC PORTER FARM, LLC, Centerville

Consisting of two homes, a wooden barn, and a rock granary, the farmstead of Nathan Tanner Porter and his two wives significantly contributes to the historic character of Centerville and Davis County. Though the farmstead was used well in to the 20th century, it had fallen into a state of disrepair. In 2005 as the

City tried to decide what to do with the property, the Historic Porter Farm, LLC was formed as a means to purchase the property and restore it for residential use. Saved from the wrecking ball and from being replaced



by high-density housing, the Porter Farm would undergo a two-year restoration.

Rebecca's house is the older of the two homes and dates back to 1860. This brick faced adobe building was restored to its nearly original appearance. The roof was structurally reinforced and the interior was reconfigured into two rooms and a full bathroom.

Eliza's house, a red brick Victorian Eclectic home, was built in 1890. This home once had 12-foot ceilings, which had been lowered to make room for a second story, but were restored to the original height during the renovation. The formerly enclosed East Porch was exposed and restored to match the exterior of the home.

The Granary, although structurally sound needed the roof reinforced and to have the overgrowth removed.

Thanks to new ownership that recognized the historic and economic value of restoration, this complex of 19th century buildings in Centerville will be a home to new generations for many decades to come.

Silver Star

PALADIN PARTNERS, Park City

In the summer of 1916 a German immigrant named Spiro began to dig a tunnel on the north side of Park City's Treasure Mountain looking for silver ore. By 1924 Spiro had to sell his claims to the Silver King Mining Company. Silver King used Spiro's tunnel for over 30 years. Along with using it to drain water from the mines, they used the tunnel extensively to transport miners, machinery, and supplies into the mine and ore and waste rock out. In the 1930's the current buildings were constructed providing change rooms for the miners, a compressor plant and a machine shop. These buildings were a major part of mining operations until 1953.

In 1953 Silver King Company stopped operation and in 1963, Park City Moun-

tain Resort opened for business. The Spiro tunnel was still used as a way to transport skiers until 1978 when the tunnel was permanently closed due to a cave in.

Paladin Development acquired the site with 3 derelict buildings, 2 tunnel portals, and an enormous pile of rock. The principals were determined to create a lasting benefit for the community by restoring the old mining buildings along with their new development. The old machine shop is now the home of the Sundance Institute and the Sundance Film Festival. Another building is now a ticket office for Sundance in the winter and a home to an Artist in Residence program in the summer.



Silver Star was once a collection of old buildings and debris. Today it is a community asset and one of the foremost physical memories that sustain the mining history of Park City.

Gilgal Garden

FRIENDS OF GILGAL GARDEN, Salt Lake City

Gilgal Garden is the legacy of local masonry contractor Thomas Child. Child began work on Gilgal in 1945. The garden contains 13 sculptural arrangements and over 70 stones engraved with poems, scriptures, and philosophical texts. He shared Gilgal with thousands of visitors knowing many would find it strange but hoped people would be inspired and see it as a challenge to “ponder life’s mysteries”. Child’s passion to express himself with Gilgal Garden took up most of his time and money until his death in 1963.

For over 30 years the Fetzer family opened Gilgal to visitors every Sunday. In 1997, however, the family could no longer pay for the maintenance of the



garden and the Friends of Gilgal Garden was formed to save Gilgal from development. Being the only identified Visionary Art Environment in the state, Friends of Gilgal and Salt Lake City saw it necessary to save such a priceless piece of Salt Lake history. Since purchasing the garden in 2000, Friends of Gilgal Garden has accomplished an astound-

ing number of restoration and conservation projects. Some of these include: the removal of all graffiti, the installation of new fences and gates for better protection, new waterlines, sprinkler and electrical systems.

With Gilgal being such a unique environment, we should all be grateful to the Friends of Gilgal Garden for their efforts to preserve this piece of historic landscape architecture.

953 East Second Avenue

JIM & JENNIFER LEVY, Salt Lake City

The 1890 Vernacular style single-family residence, located at 953 Second Avenue is one of only a few wood frame structures built in the Avenues. The original owner of the home was Scottish immigrant John Gibson. He built this home and also constructed a smaller, single-story building next to it from which he ran a tailoring business. Very little has changed with these two structures over the past 100 years and Jim and Jennifer Levy, who purchased this home in 2005, wanted it to remain that way. When the Levy’s decided to add a master bedroom and 2-car garage they opted for an addition that would have the lowest impact on the original home. With a previous addition in “structural failure” the Levy’s not only had to add on, but they had to rehabilitate the original portions of the home.



After completing the structural work in the original home, the new addition and garage were constructed in a manner which leaves it almost un-seen behind the original house. Much care was taken by the family and the architect in matching the original lines and scale of the existing house to make the new addition seem natural, as well as provide new living space on a limited lot.

The home has maintained its historic view from Second Avenue and demonstrates how compatible additions allow the residents to modernize in a historic district.

Stratford Hotel

LAPORTE GROUP, BEN LOGUE, Salt Lake City

Built by architect Bernard O. Mecklenberg in 1912, the Stratford Hotel was heralded as “the newest European hotel, elegantly furnished, strictly modern hotel with rates within reason.” Not to men-



tion the first class service that was provided. After a series of remodels and a fire that left the building

roofless, many were just waiting for the notice of the wrecking ball. However, LaPorte Group, led by managing partner Ben Logue, saw an opportunity. Using a variety of funding sources that include Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, Federal and State Historic Tax credits and the state’s Olene Walker Housing Trust Fund, LaPorte rehabilitated and restored the building for mixed uses. It now houses 46 low-income apartment units and a first floor retail space that was the former Studebaker showroom. Original pieces like the hotel lobby, wood wainscoting and trim were retained, and the entrance to the building was restored to match historic photos. LaPorte’s carpenter also took special care in restoring the upper-story windows, store fronts, transom windows, and individual bays.

Sustainable elements were integrated into the rehabilitation including making all the upper-story windows operable for light and ventilation as well as covering the roof with solar panels to provide the building with electricity. The Stratford Hotel demonstrates that the ideal goals of affordable housing, mixed-use, sustainability, and historic preservation can be successfully combined into one award winning project.

Russell J. Bezette

LaVerkin

Russell Bezette has worked all over the state of Utah on projects of varying magnitudes. He is a skilled craftsman and contractor that has led the work on many of Utah’s historically significant buildings. The St. George Opera House, the Brigham Young Cotton Factory in Washington, and the Orson Adams House in Harrisburg were all given new life by Russell’s vision and dedication to preservation. He possesses extensive knowledge and skill with regard to conserving historic buildings using the correct materials and methods for rehabilitation. Russell is especially talented with adobe, soft-fired clay brick, and mortars. His workmanship is consistently high quality and he is conscientious and cooperative with owner’s concerns for their historic building. He is



(Continued on next page)

adept in working with owners ranging from individual homeowners to State and Federal agencies, and in phasing or adapting projects to meet budgets and time schedules.

Whether it's researching lost building techniques or contributing to a resource stabilization report, he is always willing to share his knowledge and passion for historic preservation with his students. By teaching courses at the Traditional Building Skills Institute at Snow College, Russell teaches others how to preserve their own communities. This invaluable skill is something that he has spread throughout the state.

Russell Bezette is certainly deserving of a Heritage Award for his dedication to architecture and preservation in Utah.

The Salt Lake Tabernacle

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS,
Salt Lake City

The Salt Lake Tabernacle is one of the most recognizable religious buildings in the United States. At the time of construction, in 1867, the Tabernacle was an engineering marvel. American architectural icon Frank Lloyd Wright said, "the Tabernacle is one of the masterpieces of American architecture, if not of the world." The unique design and remarkable acoustics of the Salt Lake Tabernacle have held the public's interest for well over 100 years. Before the Tabernacle closed in 2005, President Hinckley said, "Buildings, like men, get old. They don't last forever unless you look after them. I respect this building. I love this building. I honor this building. I want it preserved." With this in mind, the work of the original engineer, John Grow, and his fellow pioneers has been reinforced, but otherwise remains unchanged.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints decided to undergo renovation of the Tabernacle after completing seismic computer models that showed

how the building would fare during a major earthquake. Although the test showed that the original engineering was sound, it revealed that the

building would fare better with structural upgrades. As part of the structural upgrades each of the 44 piers of the Tabernacle was reinforced with steel reinforcing bars, and the foundation of each



of the piers was reinforced with concrete.

The design team used this opportunity to upgrade other areas of the building including new stairways and ceiling repairs. New plumbing and electrical systems were installed throughout the building, as well as new lighting and audio equipment. Organ pipes received new gold leafing, and a special orchestra staging area was added along with new choir offices and a new music library.

The Tabernacle project has received recognition from across the world on the seismic upgrades and overall renovations that have maintained the tabernacle's one-of-a-kind historic resonance. Utah Heritage Foundation is pleased to recognize the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for their outstanding work on the Salt Lake Tabernacle.

Utah State Capitol Building

STATE OF UTAH, Salt Lake City

It's taken a century to realize the ideas of Utah State Capitol architect Richard K.A. Kletting. Completed in 1916, Kletting's plans incorporated many modern materials of the time including



reinforced concrete, indoor lighting and the use of elevators. Kletting's full design of the

capitol and the surrounding areas was never fully realized partially due to the state's financial restrictions.

Today we can see the full design in the modern restoration. The centerpiece of the Capitol restoration project was a seismic upgrade. The project consisted of the installation of 265 base isolators, each weighing 5,000 pounds. The isolators can deform allowing the building and ground to move independently of each other – up to 24 inches in each direction.

Other significant renovations to the Capitol during this project are the installation and renovation of sculptures, murals and other pieces of art in the capitol.

The grounds of Capitol Hill have been renovated and buildings have been added such as the oval walkway around the Capitol complex. Two office buildings were built to flank the Capitol and State Office Building and as a result a space was created for a square plaza. This plaza was the final piece to Kletting's plan.

Realizing Kletting's plans for Capitol

Hill and making the historic State Capitol a safer and more beautiful place gives the People's House its historic magnificence, which is what the people deserve in its finest public building.

Lucybeth Rampton Award

The Lucybeth Rampton Award was established in honor of former First Lady Lucybeth Rampton. Mrs. Rampton was a founding member of Utah Heritage Foundation and a lifelong advocate of Utah's preservation. The Lucybeth Rampton Award is presented to individuals who have demonstrated a lifetime commitment to historic preservation and whose vision and activities have significantly impacted the preservation movement in Utah.

Robert L. Bliss

Salt Lake City

Robert Bliss had been interested in architecture from a young age. He enrolled at MIT where he studied until being called into the Army. After four years in the army and the Merchant Marines, he returned to MIT where he continued studying with many world renowned architects.

Bob returned to Cambridge where he worked for several firms as well as teaching a basic architectural course at MIT. One year later he began teaching at the University of Minnesota.

After 11 years in Minnesota, Bob was invited to head the architecture department

at the University of Utah and in 1974 was appointed the Dean of the Graduate School of Architecture. During this time Bob was active in voicing his concerns about local issues in preservation. Bob, along with fellow preservation activists, were the original board members of Utah Heritage Foundation.

Under Bob's guidance The Utah Catalog of the Historic American Buildings Survey was completed and published. Bob was instrumental in saving many buildings like the David Keith Mansion on South Temple, the Devereaux Mansion, and the City and County Building, just to name a few. He also played a key role in gathering preservationists to save Gilgal Garden.

Robert Bliss is our Lucybeth Rampton award winner for his exemplary dedication to preservation and community service, and for his vocal passion of art, architecture and landscape.



KEEPER DETERMINES 1964 SLC MAIN LIBRARY ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER

By Kirk Huffaker, UHF Executive Director

Built in 1964, the building at the north-east corner of 200 East and 500 South served as Salt Lake City's Public Library for over 38 years. In 2002, a stunning new City library was opened just to the north and received wide acclaim. It has received several awards and even just last month, *Chicago Tribune* architecture critic Blair Kamin noted that it was among Salt Lake City's best buildings. This, however, does not mean the former Main Library should be overlooked for its architecture!

Salt Lake City is working with FEMA to obtain over \$1 million in federal funds to perform a seismic retrofit of the former library. Research was conducted to determine the Main Library's history and unique features as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act



The first floor interior remains pristinely open with original floorplan, light fixtures, and colors intact.

(NHPA), which states that all projects that receive federal funds must undergo consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office. Initially, a consultant had determined that the building was not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, Utah Heritage Foundation and the Utah State Historic Preservation Office were not satisfied with this determination. Upon further research it was established that the original information provided was not complete and supplementary information was provided to FEMA.

This information highlighted many of the Main Library's unique aspects of local architecture and construction that set it apart as one of Salt Lake's finest buildings of the 1960s era. With limited information of Salt Lake City urban construction and development in the mid-twentieth century, the architecture of the building represents one of the most exceptional works of modernist design. The building is a handsome, well-maintained example of modernist period (New Formalism) design with few contemporary examples that compare in terms of scale, quality of design, or integrity.

Arriving toward the close of an era of limited public/private investment in local construction and development, the design was a highly visible reflection of modern

The third floor features an outdoor landscape garden with a bronze sculpture-like fountain by Antonio Caravaglia.



design activity in Salt Lake City. This also helped to rejuvenate the city's public planning efforts. The commission was recognized at the time of construction by fellow design professionals for outstanding design aesthetics and the use of modern materials. This design approach appeared to usher in a new acceptable expression for local modernist design in the use of New Formalism design elements and materials.

As per NHPA regulations, FEMA took the original and additional information and submitted it all to the Keeper of the National Register at the National Park Service for an official determination of eligibility. The Keeper ruled that the building is eligible for the National Register. This means that the Main Library has the potential to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, but also reminds us that it should be treated as a historic property by federal agencies in their review of the potential impacts of rehabilitation or seismic upgrading.

Thank you to the following for choosing the Memorial House to host their special event!

February

Skyline High School
Candice Lacy & Landon Adair
Chris Jones & Terry Middleton
Chelsea Barrow & Steve Hasen
Heather Fox & Jerry Flannery
Brooke Pettegrew & Joel Woodall
Alison Muir & Shane Flanders

April

2008 Democratic National
Convention Committee
STG
Yulin Wu & Brian Olliver
Legacy Tree Memorial
Courtney David & David Pike
Shelly Rodriguez & Xavier Garcia
Brianna Webber & Kristopher Steadman
Timothy J. Lawrence Retirement
Bree Carlson & Mike Ivanov
Jessica Campbell & Daniel Coates
Kalei Poulson & Jake Luekenga
Kristina Johansen & John Pearson

March

Devenport Family
Chavre Family
Tiffany Edwards & Zach Nelson
St. Joseph the Worker Catholic Church
Whittney Barlow & Eli Clark
Karen Loughmiller & David Callahan

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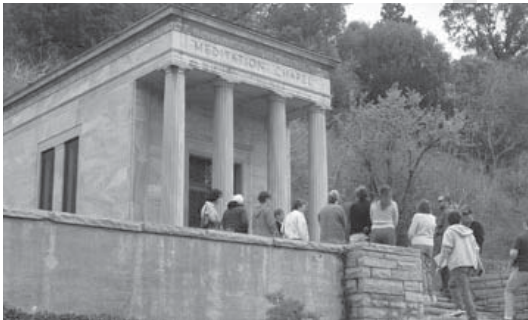
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THANK YOU FOR 28 FABULOUS YEARS

By Mary Lou Gottschall, UHF Volunteer Director

It was 1980 when I began volunteer training at Utah Heritage Foundation. It was eight years later that I joined the UHF staff. From time to time friends have asked me the question, "How can you stay with one organization so long?" My answer has always been the same, "Our staff and our volunteers are the greatest people on earth to associate with." I will miss our staff tremendously; in fact I can't quite imagine what it's going to be like to not have frequent contact with them. Likewise I can't imagine what it will be like to give up frequent contact with volunteer guild members. I'll probably depend on your e-mails to keep up with all that is going on. While the faces of both the staff and volunteers have changed several times over the years, it seems to me that the glue that binds us all together is "passion." How many people are lucky enough to work in a situation they are passionate about?



Volunteers get an in-depth tour of Meditation Chapel, in Memory Grove, from William Love, author of "A History of Memory Grove" in the Spring 2008 issue of Utah Historical Quarterly.

Try naming five and count me in. So, while I will not be employed by Utah Heritage Foundation after June 30, I will still be connected to all of you. This is because I enjoy our friendship and share a passion for preservation and architecture. It truly is a form of art and it affects us all.

Have you walked in the grove lately? If you have not, you will be pleasantly surprised by our new and improved landscaping around Memorial House. Salt Lake Parks is helping us with the upkeep of all the grounds around Memorial House and throughout the grove. Memorial House and Memory Grove are a big part of my life and not just since

UHF moved here in 1994. As a child, Meditation Chapel was open all the time and I remember I came with my parents multiple times to visit. My parents also belonged to a club that held their annual Christmas parties in Memorial House. I have fond memories of those parties in the main hall and the silly white elephant gifts that we exchanged. My mother worked at the Veteran's Hospital when she was in her early twenties and their Christmas parties were always held here. Also a photo, displayed inside the Memorial House office, shows one such Christmas party that my parents attended. And of course, those of my generation remember when Memory Grove was a bit edgy—when a "dare to drive through the grove" was a risky teen-age activ-

ity. Of course, to this day, we see our share of strange goings on, but for the most part it is a "happy" place with brides here daily having photos taken that they will cherish for a lifetime. Memory Grove has an unparalleled ambiance for work that surrounds you.

Our volunteers just keep on giving. After many hours devoted to our very successful Preservation Conference and Historic Homes Tour, many of you are now giving tours to school children through the Kearns (Utah Governor's) Mansion and the City & County Building. Still others will help us as we begin the free public tours of those buildings as well as Meditation Chapel and Memorial House this summer. Tours can be arranged (for a small fee) to see the McCune Mansion, the David Keith Mansion and/or a walk through the Marmalade District. These tours are all staffed by Utah Heritage Foundation volunteers. Thank you in advance for your help and dedication.

For the rest of this year our Guild Board has planned an outstanding slate of offerings; don't miss out. In June, Floralie Millsaps will present the Walker Brothers story at Memorial House and that will be followed up by a tour of the Walker Bank Building in July. It's been many years since we toured there



UHF Volunteers Martha Wankier and Sharon Cupit showcase this horse-drawn carriage in their period attire while showing guests through a 1865 Gothic Revival home on our 2008 Historic Homes Tour.

and stood atop the roof next to the carved eagles. It is truly a treat to enjoy your own eagle's eye view of Main Street from that vantage point. Other activities and programs include touring the Salt Lake Tabernacle and Assembly Hall on Temple Square, the Wilford Woodruff home and Wells Ward, the Park City Silver Star Mine development, Granite Mill and Mt. Olivet Cemetery, just to name a few. These are some of the perks for your committed volunteer service with Utah Heritage Foundation. Of course the friendships that are cultivated here are everlasting. And as Bob Hope used to say, "Thanks for the Memories." I'll see you soon.

Join us as we celebrate

Mary Lou

And her 28 years with UHF!

June 30, 2008
at Memorial House
5:30 pm - 8:00 pm

MARY LOU, RETIRE? BELIEVE IT!

By Alison Flanders, UHF Public Outreach Director

Mary Lou Gottschall has been a fixture and part of Utah Heritage Foundation staff for 20 years. She has worked long hours as our Volunteer Director to make sure that Utah Heritage Foundation has the support we need to accomplish our events and projects. Mary Lou is the key to our success as we strive to further our mission in preservation. Mary Lou's dedication to Utah Heritage Foundation is so powerful we thought that retirement would never enter her head. It wasn't even an option. But with her sights set on traveling and spending more time with her



Marilyn Heiner, Jane Anderson, Mary Lou Gottschall, and Pat Jones on a Third Thursday tour of the Maeser School.

grandkids, she will be retiring at the end of June.

Utah Heritage Foundation will not be the same without Mary Lou. She has been the historian, both with photography and with her keen ability to remember how things used to be. Mary Lou saw Utah Heritage Foundation move into the

Quayle House, out of the Quayle House and into Memorial House. She saw a tornado ravage Memory Grove and watched as the landscape, that had been here for so long, was gone in an instant. Not to mention the damage to her car.

She has worked for six different Executive Directors, been in charge of over 3,000 volunteers and organized well over 2,500 school tours. She has been the organizing force behind public tours every summer for the Kearns (Utah's Governor's) Mansion and the City and County Building. That does not include the innumerable public tours that Mary Lou herself has led. She has seen Utah Heritage Foundation take many leaps. There is no doubt in our minds that Mary Lou and her dedicated troop of volunteers are the reason that when we take these leaps, we never go down. Instead, we suggest better ways of doing it next time.

Mary Lou has the ability to connect with people in a way that builds camaraderie and friendship among our staff and volunteers. She is always concerned about everyone she meets and has a way of communicating with people that shows she is interested and sincere. The concern that Mary Lou shows toward others does not go unnoticed. Her "can-do" attitude is contagious and she is always the first to volunteer her own time to help her fellow staff members. We hope that Mary Lou will sideline



Mary Lou Gottschall and then Salt Lake City Mayor Rocky Anderson (above) and Mary Carter with Mary Lou at the Kearns (Utah Governor's) Mansion (below).



her retirement to make occasional appearances at some of her favorite events.

WE WILL ALL MISS YOU!!

New Development Director, Lisa Poppleton, Joins UHF Staff.



Since my starting day on May 7, I have been engaged in learning about the projects and goals of Utah Heritage Foundation, while also diving into proposal writing and charting our fundraising goals for the coming year. I am thrilled to assist in the saving and preserving of Utah's historic buildings and neighborhoods. Since moving to Utah in 1976, I have seen so many changes take place in our cities and towns – some of them great updates and additions, others, irreplaceable losses.

My nonprofit experience encompasses eleven years in the development and PR/marketing departments of the Utah Opera, the last year spent in the merged Utah Symphony & Opera. More recently, I served for three years as Advancement Director at The McGillis School, a position that included fundraising, marketing and volunteer coordination. I have Bachelor's degrees in French and German from the University of Utah and a Master's degree in German from the University of California-Berkeley.

I look forward to meeting and working with you to fulfill the mission of Utah Heritage Foundation!

HERITAGE INFORMATION BRIEF: DOWNTOWN CULTURAL BLOCKS

By Kirk Huffaker, UHF Executive Director

MAIN STREET

Address: 102 South Main Street

Construction Date: 1864

Original Use: Eagle Emporium

The Eagle Emporium is where much of Salt Lake City's history and historic preservation starts. As the city's only remaining structure from the pre-railroad era, this is the oldest commercial building in downtown. The building housed the first home of what became Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution (ZCMI). The Eagle Emporium has been rehabilitated and reused for several businesses including many banks and is now a branch of Zions Bank.



Address: 123-125 South Main Street

Construction Date: c. 1913

Original Use: Farmers & Stock Growers Bank

Dates of Major Alterations: 1946, 1958, 1965, 1975, c. 2005

This classic, small bank building is emblematic of the type that sprouted up on Main Street in the 20 years following Utah's statehood. The building served as home to numerous banking companies and brokers, from Wells Fargo in 1889 to State Savings and Loan in 1980. Its architecture, especially on the interior represents one of the most important intact interiors that remain on Main Street.



Address: 128 South Main Street

Construction Date: 1889

Original Use: Daft Block

Dates of Major Alterations: 2008

The Daft Block is the best surviving example of the work of E.L.T. Harrison of Harrison & Nichols, an important early Utah architectural firm. The elaborate façade with the projecting two-story bay window was a bold statement for the time. It was also a bold step in history as Sarah Daft, a woman who built her inheritance into a mining and real estate fortune, built the Daft Block. Thus, the Daft Block blends boldness with history as a significant structure on Main Street.



Address: 134 South Main Street

Construction Date: 1924

Original Use: Kearns Building Parking Garage

The seldom seen mid-block parking garage that provides parking for the tenants of the historic Kearns Building may be the only historic parking garage in Utah. Designed by renowned architect Walter Ware and built in 1924, the garage could house 150 cars while providing auto services such as washing, polishing, greasing, and brake relining.



Address: 135 South Main Street

Construction Date: 1948

Original Use: Grayson's Department Store

Dates of Major Alterations: c. 1980

According to the Sanborn maps, restaurant and business colleges were early uses of this site. Bamberger Coal Company and Richards Stayners Realty may have been later occupants. However, Grayson's Women's and Children's store built a new structure on the site in 1948 to take the place of the Beau Brummel Bakery building. The NAC Corp. moved their sales office into the building and remodeled it around 1980.



Address: 136 South Main Street

Construction Date: 1911

Original Use: Kearns Building (offices)

Former Governor Thomas Kearns built the Kearns Building in a Sullivan-esque style of architecture and kept an office in the building. The building is ornately adorned on the exterior with terra cotta ornamentation and a complementary interior. Housing many influential companies over the years, the Kearns Building was once known as "the real Capitol of Utah."



Address: 137 South Main Street

Construction Date: 1924

Original Use: Ezra Thompson Investment Corporation

Common Name: Tribune Building

This building is significant as one of the few buildings in Utah that exhibit the transition from the high relief tendencies of Beaux Arts & Classical Revival styles to the plainer Art Deco and Art Moderne; because of its association with prominent Utah businessman and politician Ezra Thompson; and as the headquarters of the *Salt Lake Tribune* newspaper. Ezra Thompson commissioned the building in 1924 but died before it was completed. It was leased until the *Salt Lake Tribune* purchased it in 1937. The *Salt Lake Tribune* still owns the property.



Address: 148 South Main Street

Construction Date: 1919

Original Use: Pantages Theatre

Built for an estimated cost of \$2.25 million, the Pantages Theatre held this location on Main Street for over 50 years. However, it changed its name to the Utah Theatre in 1937. By 1968, due to declining attendance, the large space was converted into a twin (upper and lower) theater space for films becoming known as the Utah I and II. Much of the entryway, lobby and upper theater spaces remain original to the Pantages Theatre era, which make this an extremely attractive historic preservation and revitalization project.



Address: 151 South Main Street

Construction Date: 1916

Original Use: Tracy Loan & Trust Company

Designations: National Register of Historic Places & Salt Lake City Register

The Tracy Loan & Trust Company is significant as one of Utah's early banking institutions; because of its association with the careers of Russel Lord Tracy and James William Collins; as an excellent example of Neo-Classical architecture; and for its architect Walter J. Cooper. Cooper, one of the three most prominent architects in New York designed this structure.



His partnership also designed the Keith O'Brien and the Walker Bank buildings in downtown. In addition to forming one of the state's first loan and trusts, Tracy established the Tracy Aviary at Liberty Park and the Tracy Wigwam Boy Scout Camp in Millcreek Canyons.

Address: 159 Main Street
Construction Date: c. 1915
Original Use: Hepworth-Carthy Building

In 1915, the owner of this site was Mr. Rothwell. Starting in 1934, the building was known as the Hepworth-Carthy Building and housed several small businesses, including George W. Shippler's photography business, a florist, and a shoe shop. Furnished rooms were also available and managed by Sara Carthy.



159 South Main Street (left) & 163 South Main Street (right) pictured above.

Address: 163 South Main Street
Construction Date: 1871-72
Original Use: First National Bank
Dates of Major Alterations: An 1875 fire caused the removal of the original fourth floor.

Designations: National Register of Historic Places and Salt Lake City Register
 This structure is significant for having the oldest known cast-iron storefront in the Intermountain West; as a cast iron storefront design by Richard M. Upjohn; as one of only two relatively intact commercial buildings erected in Salt Lake City before Brigham Young's death in 1877; as the first chartered bank in Utah; and as the earliest meeting place for the Masonic lodges.

Address: 165 South Main Street
Construction Date: 1905
Original Use: Herald Building
Dates of Major Alterations: c. 1913 remodeled into a hotel

Designations: National Register of Historic Places
 The building is significant as the home of the *Salt Lake Herald*. The paper's fifty year history played a crucial role in the Mormon-Gentile conflict. It was instrumental in the establishment of the American political party system in Utah. Architect



John C. Craig designed the building for the 35-year old paper and is also known for his designs for the Salt Lake Stock Exchange and the demolished Eagle Gate Apartments.

Address: 175 South Main Street
Construction Date: 1912
Original Use: Walker Bank & Trust
Designations: National Register of Historic Places and Salt Lake City Register

The structure is significant as the first bank in Utah territory and one of the first to be established between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast. It was the tallest structure in the region when constructed and remained so for several decades. Designed by Evans and Young, it was featured in the *American Architect* of



February 1914. According to the survey form of 1978, "The Walker Bank reflects a post-Sullivan recessiveness in which the application of traditional decoration was viewed as a means of disguising the starkness of modern monolithic form".

REGENT STREET

Address: 136-150 Regent Street
Construction Date: c. 1940
Original Use: Salt Lake Tribune News boys Headquarters

The site of the *Salt Lake Tribune's* former printing facility is adorned with terra cotta panels and newsboy symbols, creating a lively façade on Regent Street. The printing facility grew over time but did not continue to use the same materials, thus this unique building stands out as one of the finest that remains on Regent Street and as part of the NAC complex.



Address: 165 Regent Street
Construction Date: c. 1900
Original Use: Felt Electric Building

This three story historic building once served as the home for the Felt Electric Company. It currently serves as law offices and is the only intact commercial office build-



ing that remains on Regent Street, which was once known as Commercial Street.

STATE STREET

Address: 120 South State Street
Construction Date: 1947
Original Use: Federal Reserve Bank

The Federal Reserve Bank moved to this new building after giving up their location on South Temple across from Temple Square. This sleek Art Moderne style building carries a classical form and symmetry but uses period materials that are maintained in original condition, from its tones of brown to its designed metal window protection. Its massive form and presence of architecture distinctively represent its use.



Address: 140 South State Street
Construction Date: c. 1900
Original Use: Cooperative Wagon and Machinery Company

Initially organized by the LDS Church, the Cooperative Wagon and Machinery Company was one of the largest dealers of equipment, machinery, tools, and supplies in Utah. The company's bitter rival, the Consolidated Implement Company, was located in a store just to the south and for many years they operated as neighbors. The two companies merged in 1902 to form the Consolidated Wagon and Machinery Company, operating in the building until 1943 when they only sold army surplus merchandise. Zions Securities and Crawford & Day Furniture also have owned the building. It is currently a Zim's craft store.



Address: 158 South State Street
Construction Date: 1906
Original Use: Empire Theater

The Empire Theater was the premiere silent movie venue in Salt Lake City for over twenty years. Even adding sound in the twenties kept the Empire going until 1950 when it became a health food store. Today the same size and openness of the building can still be seen.



(continued on next page)

WEST TEMPLE

Address: 165 South West Temple
Construction Date: 1888-90
Original Use: Printing Press

Three buildings remain from an original complex of as many as six that formed a bustling area of downtown Salt Lake City that hummed with printing presses. The original home of the *Salt Lake Tribune* was



a neighbor to the south of these buildings on this block. In one of the early historic preservation projects, developers rehabilitated the buildings and renamed the area Arrow Press Square filling the buildings with unique shops, restaurants, nightclubs, and offices to revitalize the area. The significance of this complex of buildings is heavily tied to the growth of commerce and independent opinion in Salt Lake City and the state.

Address: 121 South West Temple
Construction Date: 1910
Original Use: Hotel Albert
Designations: National Register of Historic Places

The Hotel Albert opened in 1910 with rooms from \$1.00 to \$2.50. The building was constructed on the exterior of Sanpete sandstone and on the interior finished with marble wainscoting and bird's eye, mahogany, and maple wood trim. The Second Renaissance Revival style building was constructed by Albert Fisher of Fisher Brewing Company for \$100,000 at a time when Fisher also owned several other buildings including the Hotel Plandome at 400 South and State Street.



100 SOUTH

Address: 22 East 100 South
Construction Date: 1889-1890
Original Use: Utah Commercial & Savings Bank
Designations: National Register of Historic Places



This is one of the few Romanesque Revival style buildings in Utah. It was designed by Richard K.A. Kletting and features a unique treatment of different size and style

windows on each floor of the building. The building's original owner, Francis Armstrong, became owner of the first electric streetcar system west of Chicago when he converted a former LDS Church street railway system to electric power. This building now houses Maritime Restaurant, O'Shucks Private Club, as well as several offices.

Address: 37 West 100 South
Construction Date: c. 1870
Original Use: Dinwoodey Furniture
Dates of Major Alterations: 1890, c.1960

Henry Dinwoodey became the largest furniture maker in Utah and one of the largest in the Intermountain West, producing pieces from his factory behind this storefront location. A smaller original building he constructed was enlarged with three stories above it in 1890 and added a decorative cornice. This façade was covered sometime before 1960 with the current covering. The building currently houses offices for Zions Bank.



Address: 53-59 West 100 South
Construction Date: 1895
Original Use: The Nauvoo Building

Built originally for the Brigham Young Trust Company, this building was established to provide income for Young's widows. The second floor of the building was a hotel or rooming house during its first 50 years. The Bennett and Paint Glass filled additional space in the building after 1946.



Address: 63-65 West 100 South
Construction Date: 1896, 1921
Original Use: Sears/Bennett Paint & Glass

The first section of this building was completed for Sears and Liddle's paint and glass company in 1895. John F. Bennett was named secretary of the new company and eventually purchased it in 1901. The company grew and expanded the building in 1921. The building's significance is tied to the turn-of-the-century architecture, the prominent place that Bennett Paint



and Glass held in Salt Lake City business, and its association with the Bennett family.

Address: 67 West 100 South
Construction Date: 1896
Original Use: Kimball Black

This building was designed by Richard K.A. Kletting. Restaurants occupied the first floor since the building's construction including Utah Lunch (1918), Bon Ton Café (1925), and Seventh Day Adventist Nickel Lunch (1933), and currently the Mikado Restaurant.



Address: 75-79 West 100 South
Construction Date: 1896
Original Use: Saloon

Various saloons, liquor establishments, cigar stores, and barber shops occupied this one story building for its first 50 years years. It was later commonly known as White Owl Drug and currety is an office building.



200 SOUTH

Address: 46 West 200 South
Construction Date: 1912-13
Original Use: Orpheum (Capitol) Theatre
Designations: National Register of Historic Places

Built as the second venue for vaudeville performances in Salt Lake City, the Orpheum Theatre included modern design features for a new theater such as all fireproof construction, air conditioning, a "plenum system," and the "water curtain." The decorative, new, Italian Renaissance style of the exterior façade was thought to have created an aesthetically pleasing entrance to the new theater. Now named the Capitol Theatre, this design by Albert Lansbaugh is believed to be one of his finest from among the many Orpheum's he designed across the country.



The Salt Lake City Planning Division contributed information for this article. Historic photos courtesy of Utah State Historical Society. Other research derived from the Utah Heritage Foundation Downtown Walking Tour brochure and files at the Division of State History.

FITCH FOUNDATION AWARDS RESEARCH GRANT TO KIRK HUFFAKER

On May 1, 2008, the James Marston Fitch Charitable Foundation of New York City announced in Manhattan that it had awarded their 2007-2008 Mid-Career Research Grant to Kirk Huffaker. Dr. Fitch advanced the field of preservation through his writing, teaching, and architectural practice. He also created the nation's first program in historic preservation at Columbia University in 1964. He was a pioneer and a catalyst in the preservation field for more than five decades. Fitch served as the first conservator of Central Park from 1974-75. Later (1979) he became a partner and director of historic preserva-



This building is a Federal Western Savings Bank built in Tucson, Arizona by W.A. Sarmiento.

tion in the architectural firm of Beyer, Blinder, Belle and some of his projects with this firm include: the restoration of three bridges and arches in Central Park, the Ellis Island National Monument; and the restoration of the Cathedral of the Madeleine here in Salt Lake City. The grant will fund a year of research for Huffaker's topic, "The Architecture of W.A. Sarmiento: Defining Downtown Banks at Mid-Century." A website featuring the work of Sarmiento's architecture will be the resulting product of

the grant funded research with the hope that this will lead to future research into his design, preservation of Sarmiento-designed buildings, and the preservation of similar mid-century modern architecture in local communities.

Wenceslao A. Sarmiento landed a job as architectural designer with the Bank Building and Equipment Corporation (BBC) in 1951 and moved to St. Louis. As Director of Design at BBC (1954-1965), Sarmiento helped the BBC become the largest national designer of banks in the U.S. They contributed to hundreds of buildings throughout the states, Mexico, Cuba, and Honduras. His innovative design strategies and use of cutting-edge building technologies brought the best of mid-century modern architecture to Main Street, USA, including character-defining structures in Salt Lake City and Glendale, California. After leaving the BBC in 1965, Sarmiento opened his own private practice with offices in St. Louis, San Francisco and Phoenix.

A strong historical context, including information regarding Sarmiento and his designs were crucial to preservationists, architects, and developers in making decisions regarding the preservation of the First Security Bank Building in Salt Lake City. Designed in 1955 by Sarmiento under the aegis of



This bank branch on Van Nuys Street was built in 1957 and is one of about a dozen built by Sarmiento in the Los Angeles area.

the BBC, the First Security Bank faced imminent demolition or severe alteration. Preservation decisions became "conversion moments" for elected officials and the general public in understanding the prominence of this twelve-story building that was once the modern hallmark of downtown Salt Lake City. The National Trust for Historic Preservation recognized the level of effort in the rehabilitation of the First Security Bank Building with a National Honor Award in 2006.

The Fitch Charitable Foundation shares Dr. Fitch's vision and reminds us that the built world is a functional whole - one in which buildings of past and present must coexist as the foundation for the future.



The Phoenix Financial Center (above) was built in 1968 by W.A. Sarmiento.

UHF REVOLVING FUND LOAN PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

By Elizabeth Bradley-Wilson, UHF Assistant Director



80 P Street, Salt Lake City

The Utah Heritage Foundation Historic Properties Committee recently approved a low-interest loan for the property located at 80 P Street, Salt Lake City (left). The PAST Fund Loan will fund a new roof for this one-story Victorian home. Built in 1904, by Hugh and Rose McKay, this home is probably of pattern-book design and features a hip roof and a gabled front porch.

205 North 100 East, Bountiful

Built in 1875, this Greek Revival home is eligible to be listed on the National Register of historic places. The Stoker / Atkinson home (right) is one of the earliest example's of Bountiful's brick homes built on a stone foundation and features a dentiled fascia of brick and brick cornice returns. A STATEWIDE Fund low-interest loan from Utah Heritage Foundation will help fund a new roof, repair to the soffit and fascia, repair to the masonry, upgrades to the electrical system and exterior painting.



UTAH'S PRESERVATION HEROES

Only through membership dues and generous contributions is Utah Heritage Foundation able to preserve, protect, and promote Utah's historic built environment through public education, advocacy, and active preservation. The following partners in preservation have recently contributed to Utah Heritage Foundation. The Board of Trustees, volunteers, and staff sincerely thank these Preservation Heroes.

PRESERVATION COUNCIL

Utah Heritage Foundation's Preservation Council recognizes annual donors at the \$1,000 level and above.

We extend our thanks to the members of the Preservation Council for their generous support.

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Lucille McPhee, *Taylors-
ville*

Amanda Moore, *SLC*

Mary Peterson, *SLC*

Judy Price, *American Fork*
David Purdie, *SLC*

Jan Rawlins, *Bountiful*
Brenda Rees, *Roseburg,
OR*

Elinor Sargent, *SLC*

James Schindler, *SLC*

Douglas Smoot, *Provo*

Sherri Sohm, *Holladay*

Emily Utt, *SLC*

Kody Wallace, *SLC*
 Shawn Warnke, *Moab*
 Joanne Yaffe, *SLC*
 Ken Young, *Pleasant Grove*

Senior/Student - \$25

Pat Achter, *Farmington*
 Nancy Allen, *Midvale*
 Gail Bock, *Layton*
 Boone Colegrove, *SLC*
 Janice Dawson, *Layton*
 Kermit DuBois, *Bountiful*
 Mary Ellen Elggren, *SLC*
 Lorna Flickinger, *Orem*
 Millie Kay Francis, *Farmington*
 Doris Gras, *SLC*
 Sandra Herrera, *Farmington*
 Dean Holbrook, *Bountiful*
 Vivian Jensen, *SLC*
 Jolyn Jonsson, *SLC*
 Gail Meakins, *SLC*
 Carol Oestreich, *SLC*
 Anne Palmer Peterson, *SLC*
 Adele Parkinson, *SLC*
 Dorothy Preece, *Bountiful*
 Deborah Rounds, *SLC*
 Blanche Schantol, *SLC*

In Memory of Nancy Devenport

Jane Anderson, *SLC*
 Becker for Mayor, *SLC*
 Office of Mayor Ralph Becker, *SLC*
 Twinkle Chisholm, *SLC*
 James and Beverley Cooper, *SLC*
 Edward Cusick, *SLC*
 Friends of Gilgal Garden, *SLC*
 Gastronomy, *SLC*
 Lawrence Hancock, *SLC*
 Lois Harris, *SLC*
 Boyer and Pat Jarvis, *SLC*
 Rod and Paula Julander, *SLC*
 Linda Kruse, *SLC*
 La Vone Liddle, *SLC*
 Leslie Peterson, *SLC*
 Anne Polinsky, *SLC*
 Gibbs and Catherine Smith, *Kaysville*
 Kay Sundberg and Brent Ward, *SLC*



UHF's Salt Lake County programs supported in part by the Salt Lake County Zoo, Arts, and Parks program.

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Utah Heritage Foundation P.O. Box 28 Salt Lake City, UT 84110 -0028
www.utahheritagefoundation.org

UHF SUMMER HISTORIC BUILDING TOUR SCHEDULE

Please note that no tours will be offered on holidays or holiday weekends.

KEARNS (UTAH GOVERNOR'S) MANSION

603 E. South Temple, SLC

UHF offers free guided tours of the Kearns Mansion every Tuesday and Thursday from 2:00 - 4:00 p.m., June through August. The tours feature living spaces on the first floor including the Grand Hall, Front Parlor, Formal Dining Room, Library, First Family's Room, and Kitchen. Since these tours last at least one-half hour, please arrive by 3:30 p.m.



DAVID KEITH MANSION

529 E. South Temple, SLC

The David and Mary Keith Mansion is the result of Keith's work in the Park City Silver Mines. Keith Mansion tours must be arranged two weeks in advance and cost \$3 per person. Groups of 10-20 people can be accommodated. For more information, call (801)533-0858 ext. 104.

MCCUNE MANSION

200 N. Main Street, SLC

Alfred William and Elizabeth Claridge McCune built this Gothic/East Asian style home, in 1901, after two years of researching European architecture. McCune Mansion tours must be arranged two weeks in advance and cost \$3 per person. Groups of 10-25 people can be accommodated. For more information, call (801) 533-0858 ext. 104.

MARMALADE HISTORIC DISTRICT WALKING TOUR

Between 300 and 500 North, West of the State Capitol, SLC

UHF offers a guided, one hour, walking tour of Marmalade Hill. Best known for its steep, narrow streets it is one of the city's oldest and most architecturally diverse neighborhoods. Groups of 10-20 people can be accommodated. Please make a reservation at least two weeks in advance of your desired tour date. The cost is \$3 per person. For more information, call (801) 533-0858 ext. 104.

SALT LAKE CITY & COUNTY BUILDING

451 South State Street, SLC

UHF offers free guided tours of the Salt Lake City & County Building every Tuesday at noon and 1:00 p.m., June through August. Groups of 10-20 can be arranged by calling (801) 533-0858 ext. 104 at least two weeks in advance of your tour date. Special groups cost \$3 per person.

MEDITATION CHAPEL IN MEMORY GROVE PARK

400 N. Canyon Road, SLC

UHF offers free tours of the Meditation Chapel in Salt Lake City's Memory Grove Park. Join us in paying tribute to the men and women who have lost their lives fighting for this country. The Chapel tours are given every Wednesday and on the first

Saturday of the month from noon to 2:00 p.m., June through September. Come be inspired by the chapel's stunning stained glass, marble floors, and contemplative atmosphere. A tour of Memorial House is included on this tour when available.



UTAH HERITAGE FOUNDATION

Memorial House in Memory Grove Park

P.O. Box 28

Salt Lake City UT 84110-0028

(801) 533-0858

www.utahheritagefoundation.org