



HARVARD HIKE

Harvard Avenue Notable Homes Walking Tour

Docent Scripts

October 11, 2014



Welcome to our tour today. You are standing at the base of the Yale Park Plat A Subdivision. Despite the subdivision being named “Yale Park Plat A,” it is located on Harvard Avenue. It was platted in May 1915 by the Ashton-Jenkins Real Estate Company. Ashton-Jenkins had previously developed Yale Avenue between 13th East and 15th East beginning in 1913, and that subdivision was named “Yale Park.” This Harvard Avenue subdivision, the 1500 block only, will be 100 years old next spring. Our tour also includes the 1600 block. That is a separate subdivision though named “Upper Harvard” and was created 10 years later, in 1925.

You might notice a photo taken in 1917 on your program showing Harvard Avenue looking east from where we are now. You might not realize that these houses with 1500 number addresses were built *before* any of the houses west of here on Harvard Avenue with 1300 and 1400 number addresses. You can see at the bottom of that photo that in 1917 Harvard Avenue going west ran into 15th East like a “T.” The street winding down from here to 13th East didn’t exist yet.



Harvard Avenue from 15th East, c. 1917

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There are 30 homes on the 1500 block of Harvard Avenue, and 11 of them were built in the year 1915, with all but 6 completed by 1920. Nineteen of the homes are of the Prairie School design. Fifteen of those 19 are single-story bungalows and the remaining four are two-story of the Foursquare Box design.

The home here at 1506 Harvard is one of those four two-story “Four-Square Box Design” houses. It was built in 1915 by a builder named Fred Huber. It is a stucco Prairie Box style house having a low hip roof with wide eaves. Its façade is symmetrical, having a centered front doorway with sidelights recessed behind a round arched entry porch. The entry is flanked on either side by French doors with fanlight transoms.



1506

Foursquare | Prairie School
Built 1915



One of the home’s earliest residents was prominent Utah attorney Athol Rawlins and his wife Kathleen Reid. They bought the house in 1921. They had previously lived at 1475 Yale, but moved here across the street from Mr. Rawlins’ mother Julia, who lived at 1517 Harvard. Mr. Rawlins’ father was U.S. Senator Joseph L. Rawlins, who before becoming Utah’s first Democrat senator was Utah’s territorial delegate to the U.S. House of Representatives from 1893 to 1895. He actually introduced the legislation in the House that led to Utah being able

to become a state in 1896. Joseph Rawlins was then elected to the U.S. Senate and served one term from 1897 to 1903.

Athol Rawlins himself was a noted Utah attorney who was widely respected in matters of banking, public utilities, trusts, wills and estates. He served on a state committee in the early 1930’s that led to several sweeping changes to Utah State Government. When he died in 1963, he was a senior member of the law firm Ray, Rawlins, Jones and Henderson. Records show that he lived in this house until 1948.





1503

Bungalow | International Prairie School
Built 1916

1503 Harvard, also known as the Bowman House, was built in 1916. It is a fine example of a bungalow of the Prairie School of Architecture which focuses on the work of Frank Lloyd Wright and his co-designers from the Oak Park Studio in Chicago. The most notable element of this house in relation to the Prairie School is the relatively flat multi-leveled slab-like roof lines. The broad overhangs of sections of these roof slabs are also characteristic of this design, as well as the house's many windows grouped in horizontal bands that are placed up under the eaves.

The original front entrance of the house faced Harvard Avenue. In 1946, the owner converted the house into a duplex with a second entrance facing 1500 East. The original house had marvelous leaded colored glass windows, but most of those windows were removed by a later owner and taken to Arizona. The current owner bought the house in 2007 and spent two years converting the house back from a duplex to a single family residence with the front door now facing 1500 East. The front porch has been modified with a new flat slab roof and two grand stairways leading down to the sidewalk.

The prior owner who had taken the windows contacted the current owner about a \$10 utility bill dispute and the topic of the windows came up. Arrangements were made and the windows were brought back to Salt Lake, ironically by the prior owners themselves while traveling to Utah for an Alta ski trip. There are a total of 53 windows in the house. A few of the windows had never been taken. Some were returned intact, although most were returned in pieces. What could be pieced back together amounted to about 34 windows. Colored and leaded glass in addition to other materials had to be procured to fashion together the remaining 19 windows in a very arduous painstaking process. It has all come together magnificently though to make a beautifully restored single family Prairie School Bungalow.



1516 Harvard is a nice example of a Prairie School bungalow. It was built in 1917 and has the added feature of an extended portico over the driveway for parking with protection from the weather. Utah Supreme Court Justice Roger I. McDonough lived in this house with his family from 1940 until his death in 1966. He first served as judge of the Third Judicial District Court from 1928 to 1938, and then served on the State Supreme Court for 28 years, from 1938 to 1966. He served as Chief Justice twice: from 1947 to 1948, and then again from 1954 to 1959.

1521 Harvard is another fine Prairie School bungalow. It was built in 1915 and has a low hip roof and wide eaves. Its front door is set back on the left side of the front of the house. The very front showcases five vertical windows, one next to another, which is another common feature of this style of home.

Its first owner was a woman named Margaret Cullen Geddes Eccles. Margaret immigrated to Utah from Scotland as a 19-year-old convert to the LDS Church in 1884. She was promptly married in polygamy that same year to William S. Geddes who baptized her, becoming his second wife. She bore him four children, but he died in 1891, leaving her a young destitute widow.



1521

Bungalow | Prairie School
Built 1915

William Geddes had been a bookkeeper for the lumber company of industrialist David Eccles, the wealthiest man in Utah. David Eccles was also a polygamist. Among his 21 children from two wives were successful bankers Marriner S. Eccles and George S. Eccles, who later together founded First Security Corporation in 1928. David Eccles helped Margaret make ends meet and take care of her children after she became a widow.

In 1898, David Eccles secretly married Margaret as his third plural wife and she gave birth to their son Albert the next year. This marriage was illegal as it occurred eight years AFTER the 1890 L.D.S. Manifesto that banned polygamy. Margaret continued to use the name Geddes, as did Albert, and they lived their lives in secrecy. In 1904, Margaret committed perjury in the Reed Smoot Hearings in front of the U.S. Senate in Washington D.C. denying being married and refusing to name Eccles as Albert's father. This public secrecy continued with David Eccles only meagerly supporting them until 1912, when Eccles suddenly died of a heart attack on the street downtown while running to catch the train to Ogden.

When the Eccles vast fortune was being settled, Margaret came forth publicly to claim her son's share. She was rebuffed by Eccles' legal first wife and other family members, so Margaret brought suit to fight for it. The trial of Albert Geddes vs. David Eccles Estate took place in the summer of 1915. It was a national sensation with testifying witnesses including U.S. Senator Reed Smoot and L.D.S. Prophet Joseph F. Smith. Margaret and Albert won the lawsuit and were awarded \$150,000, a considerable sum for the time. Approximately \$3,000 of it was used to purchase her new home at 1521 Harvard Avenue.

Margaret and Albert began using the name Eccles and for the next twenty years lived lives of luxury, which included three different extensive vacations to Europe. When the Depression hit, Margaret's speculative land investments failed and she lost everything. She had to sell her precious home at 1521 Harvard Avenue.



There are three Arts and Crafts bungalows on Harvard. One is the California bungalow at 1553 Harvard. Influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement, bungalow architecture emphasizes a horizontal link between the house and the land around it. The use of natural, local materials and colors also reinforce this home-earth relationship.

Bungalow exteriors tend to be wood shingle, horizontal siding or stucco exteriors, as well as brick or stone exterior chimneys and a partial-width front porch. Larger bungalows might have asymmetrical "L" shaped porches.



1553
Bungalow | Arts and Crafts
Built 1915

1553 is a one story stucco California Bungalow with a low pitched gable roof. It has a broad projecting front porch featuring exposed framing members supported by heavy square stuccoed piers. Additional features include rectangular plate glass windows and a contrasting belt course above the window sill level.

This home was built in 1915 by Builder's Loan & Trust Company and was rented out for its first five years before being purchased by Frank and Carol Holman. Lanier

and Ethel Wardrop were subsequent owners and lived here over 30 years. Lanier was the manager of Anderson Lumber Company. Loyle and Anna Bailey bought the house from the Wardrops in 1956 and raised their family here for nearly the next 30 years. It is currently occupied by relatives of the family in whose home you began today's tour.



1572 Harvard is a rectangular one-and-one-half story Arts and Crafts bungalow, built in 1917. It has a gable roof with ridge parallel to the street. It was built by Builder's Loan and Trust Company evidently as a rental property. Its façade is symmetrical featuring a low shed-roofed dormer with a three-part window with multiple square panes. The centered front doorway is flanked on either side by French doors.



1572
Bungalow | Arts and Crafts/Neoclassical
Built 1915

This Arts and Crafts bungalow is of a neo-classical style with its entire façade spanned by a shallow, flat-roofed porch, supported with four Classical motif cylindrical columns.

The home was rented from 1919 to 1924 by Mathonihah S. Thomas and his wife Angeline. Thomas was a prominent attorney and member of the Board of Trustees for the Utah State Agricultural College (U.S.U.) He served as the president of the Utah State Education Association. He also served for a while as Chairman of the State Democratic Party and at one time was a Democratic Congressional candidate. In 1920, while a resident of 1572 Harvard, Mr. Thomas was named U.S. Prohibition Director.

The Thomases eventually purchased the home in 1925, but moved to California. They rented the home out to George W. Barlow and his wife Marilla. Barlow was the manager of District Auto Metal Works.

The Barlows eventually bought the house in 1931 and lived in it for 10 more years. They moved out in 1941 and rented it to Frank P. Williams, a metallurgist with the U.S. Bureau of Mines.



The subdivision named Upper Harvard comprises the 1600 block of Harvard Avenue. It was platted in 1925 with home construction beginning that same year. The lots were owned by Nelson L. Herrick and his brother O. S. Herrick, doing business as Herrick & Company. The first 10 houses on the north side of Harvard beginning at 1600 and the first eight houses on the south side were built in 1925. All of the houses on the 1600 block were ultimately built by Herrick Brothers.



1603
Period Cottage | English Tudor
Built 1925

The 18 houses built in 1925 are all one-story homes, except for this one at 1603. This two-story English Tudor home was built by Nelson Herrick to be his own personal residence. He lived in it with his family from 1925 until his death at age 85 in 1972, except for a short time during the Depression years. His wife, Anne Herrick, remained in the house two additional years and sold it in 1974.

1603 Harvard was built with a two-car brick garage, where most of the other houses only had simple one-car wood garages. Mr. Herrick's garage had an electric garage door installed with a key switch in the driveway he could operate without having to get out of his car. The rear of the house has a second story balcony over the kitchen breakfast nook where Mr. Herrick enjoyed sunning himself while reading.



<i>Built: 1916</i>	<i>1924</i>	<i>1915</i>	<i>1915</i>	<i>1915</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1916</i>	<i>1924</i>	<i>1915</i>	<i>1917</i>	<i>1921</i>	<i>1915</i>	<i>1915</i>	<i>1917</i>	<i>1934</i>
<i>Bungalow International Prairie School</i>	<i>Bungalow Bungalow</i>	<i>Bungalow Bungalow</i>	<i>Bungalow Prairie School</i>	<i>Bungalow Prairie School</i>	<i>Bungalow Bungalow</i>	<i>Bungalow Prairie School</i>	<i>Former Bungalow</i>	<i>Bungalow Arts and Crafts</i>	<i>Bungalow Prairie School</i>	<i>Bungalow Bungalow</i>	<i>Bungalow Prairie School</i>	<i>Foursquare Prairie School</i>	<i>Foursquare Prairie School</i>	<i>Period Cottage French Norman</i>
1503	1511	1517	1521	1527	1535	1539	1547	1553	1559	1565	1571	1579	1585	1591

Harvard Avenue 1500 Block

1506	1510	1516	1522	1528	1536	1542	1548	1554	1560	1566	1572	1578	1584	1590
<i>Foursquare Prairie School</i>	<i>Late 20th C. Minimal Traditional</i>	<i>Bungalow Prairie School</i>	<i>Bungalow Prairie School</i>	<i>Bungalow Prairie School</i>	<i>Foursquare Prairie School</i>	<i>Bungalow Prairie School</i>	<i>Bungalow Prairie School</i>	<i>Bungalow Prairie School</i>	<i>Bungalow Arts and Crafts</i>	<i>Bungalow Prairie School</i>	<i>Bungalow Arts and Crafts Neoclassical</i>	<i>Bungalow Bungalow</i>	<i>Bungalow Bungalow</i>	<i>Bungalow Prairie School</i>
<i>Built: 1915</i>	<i>1947</i>	<i>1917</i>	<i>1916</i>	<i>1915</i>	<i>1915</i>	<i>1915</i>	<i>1915</i>	<i>1918</i>	<i>1917</i>	<i>1917</i>	<i>1917</i>	<i>1918</i>	<i>1918</i>	<i>1920</i>

<i>Built: 1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1926</i>	<i>1926</i>	<i>1928</i>	<i>1926</i>	<i>c. 1926</i>
<i>Period Cottage English Tudor</i>	<i>Bungalow English Tudor</i>	<i>Bungalow Period Cottage</i>	<i>Bungalow Neo-classical</i>	<i>Bungalow Queen Anne</i>	<i>Bungalow English Tudor</i>	<i>Bungalow English Tudor</i>	<i>Bungalow Neo-classical</i>	<i>Bungalow English Tudor</i>	<i>Period Cottage English Cottage</i>	<i>Period Cottage English Tudor</i>	<i>Period Cottage English Cottage</i>	<i>Period Cottage English Tudor</i>	<i>Period Cottage English Tudor</i>	<i>Foursquare Prairie School</i>
1603	1611	1615	1621	1627	1631	1635	1643	1649	1655	1659	1665	1671	1677	1108 S. 1700 E.

Harvard Avenue 1600 Block

#Yalecrest.Neighborhood Reconnaissance Level Survey - 2005

1604	1612	1616	1622	1628	1632	1638	1644	1650	1656	1660	1666	1672	1678	1134 S. 1700 E.
<i>Period Cottage English Cottage</i>	<i>Bungalow Bungalow</i>	<i>Bungalow Bungalow</i>	<i>Bungalow Bungalow</i>	<i>Bungalow English Tudor</i>	<i>Bungalow Bungalow</i>	<i>Bungalow Bungalow</i>	<i>Period Cottage English Tudor</i>	<i>Bungalow Period Cottage</i>	<i>Period Cottage English Tudor Neo-classical</i>	<i>Period Cottage English Cottage</i>	<i>Period Cottage English Tudor</i>	<i>Period Cottage English Tudor</i>	<i>Period Cottage English Tudor</i>	<i>Period Cottage English Tudor</i>
<i>Built: 1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1925</i>	<i>1926</i>	<i>1926</i>	<i>1926</i>	<i>1926</i>	<i>1928</i>	<i>1928</i>	



1611
Bungalow | English Tudor
Built 1925

1611 Harvard is considered a bungalow with an English Tudor style due to the gables covered with vertical timbering and stucco rather than just brick. Mr. Herrick told Vena Childs, resident of 1611 since 1962, that when built, the people purchasing the house feared floods and asked for the home's foundation to be built higher than what the ordinary plans would have built. As a result, the basement has taller ceilings than the homes around it.

The second owners of 1611 were Maxwell E. Rich and his wife Billie. They lived here with their family from 1947 to 1957. Rich served in World War II and advanced to the position of Major General in the Army. He became the

Adjutant General of the Utah National Guard in 1956 and in 1964 became the President of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, a position he held until 1970. Rich had been student body president at Davis High School in 1931 and his friend and classmate Calvin L. Rampton had been his campaign manager. Later, in the 1960's, Rich and then Utah Governor Rampton worked together again in pushing Salt Lake's bid for the 1972 Winter Olympics.

In 1970, Maxwell Rich became the Executive Vice President of the National Rifle Association (N.R.A.) He was a gun enthusiast and avid hunter. As head of the N.R.A., Rich did not want to see on the market "crudely made and unsafe handguns" that were "designed for no sporting purpose" and he publicly endorsed a ban on the "Saturday Night Special." This set forces in motion that eventually led to his 1977 ouster—and to the creation of the powerful lobbyist group we know the N.R.A. to be today.



The single-story houses on the 1600 block of Harvard built in 1925 are of a transitional architectural style, moving from Bungalow to other styles, namely English Tudor, Queen Anne, Neoclassical, or Period Cottage. In addition to exhibiting traits of a bungalow, the houses exhibit traits of the other style as well.

The houses at 1611, 1628, 1631 and 1635 Harvard have gables with plaster and wood timbering and are considered Bungalow/English Tudor.

With a combination of main house brick gables and a half-brick walled enclosed front porch covered roof with a plaster and wood timbering gable, 1627 Harvard is considered to have a Bungalow/Queen Anne style.

Full length round wood pillars supporting the extended open front porch roofs of 1621, 1643, and 1656 Harvard are defining features of a Bungalow/Neoclassical style.

1615 and 1650 Harvard have half-brick walled porches on the sides of the house with front doors that do not face the street. They are reverse mirror images of each other and their style is Bungalow/Period Cottage.

1612 and 1616 Harvard are listed as simple bungalows, but likely also fall in the category of Bungalow/Period Cottage.

1604 and 1660 Harvard are basically identical and are considered English Cottages.



1621
Bungalow | Neoclassical
Built 1925

The remaining single-story houses on the street were built in 1926. These include 1659, 1666, and 1677 Harvard which are

English Tudor in style, and 1660 and 1665 Harvard, which are English Cottage. The English Tudor style homes have gables adorned with plaster and wood timbering, while the English Cottage style homes have gables covered with brick, merely an extension of the brick that covers the rest of the outside walls.



1672
Period Cottage | English Tudor
Built 1928

After builder Nelson L. Herrick completed the last of the one-story homes on this section of Harvard in 1926, there were yet three undeveloped lots. On them, he built three two-story English Tudor homes. Those three are this home at 1671, and the two across the street at 1672 and 1678.

Tudor-style homes are typically rectangular shaped with steep pitched roofs. Their gables are faced with stucco and intermittently spaced timber beams, the beams most often arranged vertically.

1671 Harvard was a model home with its photo advertised in the newspaper. A copy of that advertisement from the local newspaper dated April 29, 1928 is on your programs. The ad placed by Herrick & Company showed the price of the home to be \$8,000. That would have been at least double the price of one of the one-story homes on the street in 1928. Other companies involved in building and furnishing the home, such as The Salt Lake Pressed Brick Company and Crawford Furniture Company, also placed ads.

The Polk Directory shows 1671 Harvard being vacant its first year, but in 1929 the first resident is listed as Charles P. Peppard. From 1930 to 1937, Rene A. Jones lived here, and Charles E. Raffety lived here after that until 1945. In 1945, Joseph B. Wirthlin and his wife Elisa bought the home and lived here with their family until 1952, when they sold it and moved over to Military Drive. Joseph B. Wirthlin served as an apostle of the L.D.S. Church for 22 years, from 1986 until his death in 2008. H. Dixon Hindley and his wife Elizabeth purchased the home in 1952 and are still its current owners, with a family member presently residing here.



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1671
 Period Cottage | English Tudor
Built 1929

1134 South 1700 East is the address of the two-story Tudor across the street on the corner. It recently lost three Norway Maple trees on its Harvard Avenue side parking strips. It was also built in 1928 by Nelson Herrick.



1134 S. 17th East
 Period Cottage | English Tudor
c. 1928

The ownership of that house has been in the same family now for 86 years, ever since it was built. It was originally purchased by Curtis and Alice Zarr. Their son Valois was a teenager when they moved into their newly built home. Valois Zarr became well known in the area because he taught German at East High School for nearly 50 years. His wife Eudora also taught at East High as well as in several other local schools. The granddaughter of the Zarrs currently lives in the house with her family.



Here we are, on a one-block subdivision whose legal name is Harvard Park. This whole area was first surveyed in 1867. Throughout this block's early history it was bundled and sold together with the 1700 block of Princeton. It's pretty fascinating looking at all of the people in Utah's History that were buying and selling Yalecrest land before any homes were built, but we're going to jump to 1898...

That's when we see this block and the 1700 block of Princeton, and the area you just visited (and some land directly south of it) were all once part of 40 acres owned by the Marist Fathers that were operating All Hallows College downtown for the Catholic Diocese. The Fathers ended up selling their two 1700 block parcels to the Sisters of the Holy Cross in 1918.

Now 100 years ago the East Bench was thought of as being, or becoming "thee educational hub of Utah." We had the U of U, the Presbyterian college Westminster, and a big beautiful brand new high school called East was being built. Both Catholic groups contemplated building a school here. Obviously, that didn't happen... instead...

Harvard Park was platted in 1928 by the Sisters of the Holy Cross with the help of Gaskell Romney, Mitt Romney's grandfather. In 1928 Gaskell took out building permits for the first 4 homes built on the block. I'm not going to talk a lot about those homes, but wanted to point them out.

Can you see the little brick protrusion, kind of like a mini wall or ledge extending from this house? Originally there was a matching brick column exactly opposite on the other side of the driveway... you can imagine as cars started getting bigger that it made it a bit tricky backing out.



Built: 1928	1928	1930	1929	1937	1929	1929	1929	1929	1929	1929	1930	1930	1930
Period Cottage English Tudor	Period Cottage English Tudor/ Cottage	Period Cottage French Norman	Period Cottage English Tudor	Period Cottage Colonial Revival Cape Cod	Period Cottage English Tudor	Period Cottage English Cottage	Period Cottage English Tudor	Period Cottage English Cottage	Period Cottage English Cottage	Period Cottage English Cottage	Period Cottage English Cottage	Period Cottage English Tudor	Period Cottage English Cottage
1703	1709	1715	1723	1729	1733	1741	1747	1753	1759	1765	1771	1777	1783

Harvard Avenue 1700 Block#

#Yalecrest.Neighborhood Reconnaissance Level Survey - 2005

1135 S. 1700 E.	1710	1716	1722	1730	1734	1742	1748	1754	1760	1766	1772	1778	1784
Period Cottage Jacobethan Revival French Norman	Period Cottage English Cottage	Period Cottage English Tudor	Period Cottage English Cottage	Formerly Period Cottage English Tudor	Period Cottage English Cottage	Period Cottage English Tudor	Period Cottage Colonial Revival	Period Cottage English Cottage	Period Cottage English Cottage	Period Cottage English Tudor	Period Cottage English Cottage	Period Cottage English Cottage	Period Cottage French Norman
Built: 1929	1928	1928	1932	1929	1929	1929	1930	1929	1930	1930	1930	1931	1932

The other Romney one-story home built across the street (1716) has that same little ledge built on it. It's on the east side of the house. You should be able to see it better as you walk down the street.

But, before you move on, I'd like to share one story or "neighborhood urban legend" with you...

If you've been on the grounds of the Yalecrest Ward house up on 1800 East and Herbert you probably noticed a plaque commemorating the silkworm industry that operated in Yalecrest during Brigham Young's time. Mrs Eccles, from down on lower Harvard, was the model for the woman on the plaque.

Well, we don't know (yet) the exact boundaries of that mulberry orchard — which was needed to sustain all the silkworms— but some believe that this block was once an orchard, possibly part of that operation.

And when the builders came in, rumor has it that they just plowed all the orchard trees under instead of hauling off the wood like they were supposed to do... which meant many early residents had a lot of termite problems.



1729
Period Cottage |
Colonial Revival Cape Cod
Built 1932

This is the last house built on the block. The homes on this block were constructed in a VERY short time span, starting in 1928 in the west and proceeding up towards the mountains. Just over half the homes were built by the end of 1929 with completion in 1932... except for this one.

It is the only home that is NOT considered to be a Period Revival. The block had an empty lot here until 1937 when this beautiful little period cottage was built. The Cape Cod cottage, seen a lot back East, became a very popular sub-style of Colonial Revival styled homes during the 1930's. This is our only one like it on the block.

Notice its characteristics: It's a relatively plain, nearly square, house type with a steeply pitched gable roof parallel to the street. It has a symmetrical facade and would lend itself well to clapboard or lap siding. Originally it had an interesting classic portico on the front. (We've discovered one picture so far that shows a piece of it.)

This home was built by Ernest Durtschi for Fred and Edith Wisner. Fred was a Supervisor for Safeway Stores. There was a chain of over 20 Safeway grocery stores in the valley back then.

Mr Durtschi built other homes across SLC, but this might be the only one he built within Yalecrest.

Here we have an English Tudor built in 1929. Note the asymmetrical design and the sharply pitched roof on the projecting wing, the terra cotta door surround, the variegated brick and the half-timbering over the stucco. These are common characteristics in English Tudor architecture.

The windows add a very nice touch to this English Tudor. Its bay windows have original leaded glass. And above the front door is what is called an oriel window— see how it pops out from the wall and doesn't extend down to the ground like a bay window.



1733
Period Revival | English Tudor
Built 1929

Howard Layton (of Layton Construction) and Graham Doxey (of Doxey Realty) joined to form a single company called Doxey-Layton while they worked together building 22 out of the 28 homes here.

They lived in English Tudors themselves, not very far from each other in Yalecrest. The Doxey's lived at 1000 Military Dr and the Laytons at 987 S 1700 East.

Newspapers featured a picture of this home to help sell their other "*Homes of Happiness*". That is how they were advertised. This was one of 4 model homes.

The original owners were Heber and Olivia Brockbank. Heber was a dentist and may have been better known around the area as a great golfer, playing at a variety of courses in different golf leagues.

In the Dental Golf League he often

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captained the Bicuspidas as they sought revenge over the Molars.

Heber died in '41. Olivia remained in her home working as a dressmaker. The home remained in the Brockbank family for about 45 years.





1753
Period Revival | English Cottage
Built 1929

This Period Revival style home is generally considered to be an English Cottage. It was built by Doxey-Layton in 1929.

Notice the front window. It is the only one of its kind in all of Yalecrest. The front door placement is unique for the block.

Prior to 1960, at least 8 homes on the block might have had renters at some point. Generally home owners lived upstairs and rented out their basements. But this home was originally purchased as a rental investment by a man who lived lower down on Harvard. He would rent the upstairs to one family and the downstairs to another.

James and Grace Edwards were the first long-time renters. They had the upstairs from 1930 - '42/3, excluding 1933. Which was the year a United Airlines pilot from the 1700 block of Herbert moved in with his family. And the Edwards took an apartment down on South Temple for a year.

James Edwards worked downtown at a prestigious men's clothing store called Mullett-Kelly. Grace Edwards was a schoolteacher at the old Franklin Elementary School.

During a recent remodel of this home workers found a stash of letters hidden between the main floor and the basement ceiling. The letters were written by a few women in 1930 and '31... to a guy named Woody or Eddie. Some full of love. Some scolding him.

Who has Woody or Eddie? The 1930 census shows Mr and Mrs Edwards had a 17-year-old son named... Woodrow!



This is another English Cottage. It is the Fish home. Can you see the little fish on the porch railing? It was the home of Lynwood and Afton Fish for almost 60 years. It also was built in 1929 by Doxey-Layton.

Lynwood (or as he preferred, Len) was a WWI vet that came very close to not making it through the war. He suffered a serious head injury and was passed by and left for dead 3 times on the battlefield in France.



1759
Period Revival | English Cottage
Built 1929

When he got back to the States he thought he could do construction and carpentry work with his dad, but found that he couldn't stand on a stool without getting horribly dizzy. So he went to school to become an architectural draftsman. And then married his wife Afton.

The Fish's initially bought a Doxey-Layton lot on Yalecrest Ave near 1800 East, but swapped it for this one. The understanding was that if you bought a lot from Doxey-Layton then when it came time to build, they got to be your builder.

So together Len and Afton poured through architectural magazines and housing brochures until Afton picked out the house she wanted. Then together they picked out some special features they both wanted and presented their plans to Doxey-Layton.

For \$8,000 they would get their newly built dream home! Here is a list of some of the special features they requested:

- a large yellow acid-resisting enamel iron kitchen sink
- an incinerator
- tile bathroom
- 2x6 ceiling joists
- extra outlets
- steel windows
- and a special type of stucco on the exterior

Unfortunately, the very day excavation started on the foundation Len lost his job due to the Depression. The Fish's resigned themselves to having to sell. But, there were no buyers. It was tough going, but somehow they managed to survive and hold on to their home. The stucco, wood shingles, steel leaded glass windows really make this Period Revival home unique. It's the only one like it in all of Yalecrest.



It's not on the tour, but as you walk to the next docent, you might notice how the brick is set so that it's not completely flush with the front facade on the house two doors down (1771). The shadows can sometimes create an interesting texture on the home. That was where Hugh B. Brown, a famous leader in the L.D.S. church, lived in the early '50's.





1784

Period Revival | French Norman
c. 1932

This Period Revival home was built by Doxey-Layton. We believe it was constructed in 1932.

It is on Lot Number 1 in the Harvard Park subdivision. Lot numbers really have nothing to do with the date a home was constructed. When a subdivision is first laid out, lots are always assigned numbers starting from the South-East corner and going clockwise. This lot numbering system has been in use ever since SLC's Plat A was first surveyed in the 1840's.

This house is a French Norman. Like the English Tudor, its architecture is loosely based upon the vernacular architecture of Normandy

and Brittany. The characteristics common to French Normans that you see here include the round turret, the brick walls, the rounded openings/windows, the steep pitch on the roof, and the curved shingles simulating thatch. The stucco sides have half-timbering to add an English Tudor touch.

The exact labeling of a home can be a bit subjective when elements of different styles are mixed together.

The first owner was a dictaphone salesman. Followed by a railroad man working for the Union Pacific. These men and their families didn't stay here long. But the Funks, Ariel and Nancy, they owned the home for about 26 years, often renting out the basement as an apartment.



One last neighborhood urban legend involves our last home on today's tour...

We haven't verified this story. But we suspect it's false.

We do know Ariel Funk worked for many years as a barber in the lobby of the 8-story McIntyre building which is still standing downtown. A shoeshine guy and a man running a newsstand also worked in its lobby. Over the years the building was sometimes known as the Wasatch Building or the Phillips Petroleum Building. There were all kinds of businesses in it, including very many around mining and oil.

The story goes that while cutting hair Ariel overheard talk or received a tip about uranium. So he invested in it and made himself so rich he eventually moved out of Yalecrest.

THE END

House Types

Bungalow (1905-20) Low, ground-hugging house of one or one and one half stories and rectangular plan, low-pitched roof that projected conspicuously out over the eaves.*

Foursquare (1900-1920) One- or two-story cube-shaped house with a hipped or pyramidal roof, generally consisting of four roughly square rooms on each floor.*

Period Cottage (1910-35) Revived aesthetic concepts associated with particular historic periods, often imitating medieval building forms.*

*Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940* (Utah State Historical Society, 1988), 49-58.

House Style Characteristics

Arts and Crafts 1900-15 *Informal living, uniting the house to the site.* 2-story moderate to steep roofs pierced by gables and dormers. Wide porches, wide overhanging eaves. Cobblestone/brick foundations. Shingles/stucco on exterior. Exposed framing such as rafters, ridge beams. Casement windows with stained/leaded glass or double-hung windows with small square lights in the upper half.*

Bungalow 1905-25 *Comfort and a sense of shelter.* Roof types: long, steeply pitched with eaves parallel to the street covering porches that stretch the whole length of the facade; low-pitched roofs in California bungalows; hip roofs in Prairie-style examples. Dormers in slope of roof, often facing street. Exposed rafters, purlins, ridge beams, brackets. Casement windows, geometrically patterned leaded or stained-glass windows. Cobblestone/brick foundations. Battered stone piers supporting porch roofs.*

Prairie School 1905-25 *Early work of Frank Lloyd Wright and associates. Clean, precise, angular.*

Low, hipped roofs. Wide, overhanging eaves. Brick masonry, stucco over masonry, or stucco over wood frame. Single-story porch or port cochere projecting from house. Horizontal bands of cast stone or concrete coping. Wood banding. Casement windows with geometric patterns in stained/leaded glass or wooden muntins. Mullions with cast geometric ornamentation.*

Colonial Revival, 1890-1940 *Inspired by English and Dutch colonial, Georgian and Federal periods.*

Hip, gable or gambrel roofs (Dutch Colonial). Symmetrical, porches/porticos with classical motifs. Bay windows, fan lights. Palladian windows in second story walls/gables. Side/transom lights around main entry. Clear, leaded-glass windows. Broken, segmental or swan's neck pediments.

Neoclassical, 1900-25 *Greek and Roman classical motifs.* Symmetrical facades.

Raised basement story, attic story. Uninterrupted cornice and/or parapet. Colossal colonnades and/or pedimented porticos. Pilasters.

English Tudor, 1915-35 *Timber-frame architecture of medieval England.*

Asymmetrical facade. Steeply pitched gable roof, often a clipped gable. Exposed framing members with panels infilled with stucco. Round or segmental arch openings. Diamond-pane or bottle-glass lights. Tall casement windows with numerous lights. Brick or stone masonry in a textured pattern. Simulated thatched roofs of wood or asphalt shingles with rolled edges. Terra cotta window/door surrounds. Clay chimney pots.

French Norman, 1915-35 *Harkens to French medieval architecture.* Square, round or octagonal towers with conical or pyramidal roofs. Steeply pitched gable and hip roofs. Simulated thatched roofs of wood or asphalt shingles. Slate or imitation slate roofs. Brick/stone masonry walls. Imitation half-timbering in combination with masonry construction. Decorative brick patterns on wall surfaces. Wall dormers. Round and/or segmental openings. Terra cotta window and door surrounds.

*Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940* (Utah State Historical Society, 1988), 138-161.

