

10/17/2022

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of PropertyHistoric name: Gerrard, John and Jennette, HouseOther names/site number: Jones Dairy, Taylorsville Heritage Center

Name of related multiple property listing:

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. LocationStreet & number: 1488 West 4800 SouthCity or town: Taylorsville State: UT County: Salt LakeNot For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

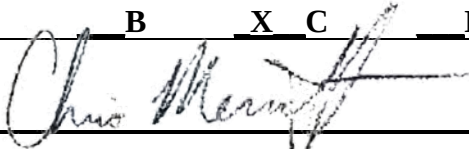
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B X C D

		/SHPO	8/31/2022
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date	
<u>Utah State Historic Preservation Office</u>			
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government			

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:		Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private: ☒
- Public – Local ☐
- Public – State ☐
- Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s) ☒
- District ☐
- Site ☐
- Structure ☐
- Object ☐

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Victorian Eclectic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, WOOD/shingle

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The John and Jennette Gerrard House in Taylorsville, Salt Lake County, is a mixed use property of domestic and commercial/agricultural function located on a roughly 2.54-acre parcel on the north side of 4800 South Street. The property includes a 1906 Victorian Eclectic-style central-block-with-projecting-bays-type dwelling and numerous outbuildings, some of which are associated with the historical dairy operations that occurred on the property between 1931 and 2002 and others of which have been relocated to the property as part of its current use as a community museum and heritage center. Several outbuildings and structures are located on the property; however, only one—a small wood-frame pump house that is contemporary in age to the dwelling—is considered contributing. A large complex of concrete pavement and corrals that served to hold the cows for the dairy is also found on the property. The property as a whole retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association, and largely retains integrity of setting and feeling despite redevelopment of the surrounding lands and the introduction of unassociated buildings and structures during the modern era. The two contributing features of the property are the dwelling and its associated pump house, both of which retain solid historical integrity and have seen limited exterior and interior alteration since the end of the period of significance. All of the other buildings and structures are considered non-contributing as they were constructed or moved to the property outside of the period of significance.

Narrative Description

The Gerrard House is a mixed use property of domestic and commercial/agricultural function located on a roughly 2.4-acre parcel at 1488 West 4800 South in Taylorsville, Salt Lake County. The property includes a ca. 1906 Victorian Eclectic-style central-block-with-projecting-bays dwelling and numerous outbuildings, one of which is associated with the historical dairy operations that occurred on the property during the period of significance, and others that are outside of the period of significance or have been relocated to the property as part of its current use as a community museum and heritage center. This registration applies to the entirety of the existing property as denoted by a slightly modified version of the

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legal parcel boundary currently owned by the City of Taylorsville. The modified parcel boundary corresponds to the legal parcel boundary registered with the County Recorder except for a small area on the southwest corner of the parcel that extends into a canal and canal access road that are not historically or functionally associated with the property; this portion of the legal parcel boundary encompassing the canal and its road were removed from the boundary used for the purpose of this National Register nomination. The resulting property is bounded on the north by a modern residential complex, on the east by a combination of late-historic period and modern period dwellings, on the south by the sidewalk on the north side of the 4800 South roadway, and on the west by the aforementioned canal and canal access road.

General Overview of Property

The property is divided into three major functional areas—a domestic area, a retail/commercial area, and an agricultural area. The domestic area occupies the southeastern corner of the property and contains the dwelling, its associated garage, and its lawn and residential landscape. This portion of the property includes a series of symmetrically spaced tan, oversized brick pillars and a metal bar fence along the frontage next to the sidewalk and an entry “gate” characterized by a steel arch with a cutout of a cow and “JONES DAIRY FARM” spelled out in cutout lettering. The main driveway into the property passes under the arch. Within the domestic space of the property are several smaller scale features that further divide the space and separate it from the surrounding functional areas. For example, a low concrete retaining wall is located between the dwelling and the large lawn area to the east of it. The wall appears to date to the historical period. The east lawn, which hosts a modern gazebo structure, sits approximately one foot lower in elevation than the land on which the dwelling is located. Other features related to the spatial organization include a series of small hedges that (mostly) separate the dwelling and its front lawn from the asphalt-paved driveway that passes to the west of the dwelling and a modern oversized brick curb wall that separates the north edge of the east lawn from a parking area and the agricultural space to the north.

The retail/commercial area occupies the southwest corner of the property. This area contains the late-1960s dairy store and its parking lot. This space is separated from the domestic portion of the property by an oversized brick privacy wall between the two areas. It is separated from the agricultural space of the property by a wire fence.

The remainder of the property, which comprises the northern half of the parcel, comprises the agricultural use area. This area contains the buildings associated with the historical and modern dairy operations that occurred there as well as a modern community garden area and greenhouse and several small outbuildings moved onto the property from other locations for the purpose of historical interpretation associated with the museum operations that used the property at the time of this nomination.

Dwelling

The oldest of the extant buildings on this property is the Victorian-era dwelling built in 1906.¹ The dwelling reportedly was constructed by local designer-builder Frame Brothers Construction Company, founded by Archibald Frame, Sr. along with his sons, including Archibald Frame, Jr.² The Frames are noted in the history of local community for having been responsible for the design and construction of

¹ County Assessor records list the construction date as 1906 while one local informant, a descendant of one of the previous property owners, indicated it was constructed in 1900. Chain of title records do not provide specific clarification of the date.

² Lufkin, Beatrice. 2007a. Historic Site Form for 1488 West 4800 South, Taylorsville. On file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Salt Lake City.

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“the majority of the brick homes in Taylorsville” between the late-1800s and early 1900s.³ The dwelling, which is described in detail below, is the primary contributing feature of the property.

Exterior

The dwelling is a two-story central-block-with-projecting-bays form exhibiting Victorian Eclectic style, which was popular in Utah between 1885 and 1910 and was characterized by combining elements from a number of Victorian era architectural styles⁴. Here, the eclectic elements are displayed in the asymmetrical façade, complex roof line, Italianate style carved brackets at the eaves, semi-octagonal bay, and the Tuscan columns of the front portico. The walls of the dwelling are clad in regular brick that was painted some time ago (and is currently white). A five-brick tall water table course wraps around the building at the junction of the brick walls and the foundation. Wood shingles appear as an aesthetic accent in a rear gable wall and on a dormer on the primary elevation (but nowhere else), and a small, enclosed summer kitchen/sleeping porch on the rear elevation is partially clad in historical board-and-gap style tongue-and-groove siding. The foundation, which encompasses a partial subterranean basement appears to be constructed from a combination of regular brick and cast-in-place concrete that has been covered in pebble dash stucco. The roof of the dwelling is clad in red asphalt tiles.

The south elevation is the primary façade of the dwelling. The elevation is characterized by a porch and portico occupying the east half of the elevation, between the bay and the edge of the building, and the bay itself. The first story of the porch exhibits a brick short-wall with concrete coping that wraps around the entire east edge of the porch and most of the south edge. At present, the short-wall exhibits a squared southeastern corner whereas older photographs of the dwelling (see Figure 1) depict a rounded corner in this location. A set of concrete stairs provides access to the porch from the ground level in front of the dwelling. Concrete short-walls clad in stucco flank the east and west edges of the stairs. They are capped with concrete coping and each hosts a statue of a lion. These statues are not original to the dwelling and were added sometime prior to the 1990s. Sets of Tuscan columns rest on top of the porch wall and support the portico, which comprises a balcony/deck accessed from the upper story of the dwelling. Pairs of columns are found on each side of the porch stairs, while a single column is found in the northeast corner of the porch and triple set of columns is found in the southeast corner. The columns are replacements. An older photograph of the building indicates the original columns had Ionic style capitals and were spaced closer together than the current columns. The balcony/deck of the portico extends several inches beyond the edge of the porch, providing limited protection from precipitation. The eaves of the overhanging deck are adorned with a header molding decorated with dentils. The balcony/deck is bounded on the east, south, and west by a painted aluminum balustrade that replaced the original balustrade, which was similar in appearance but slightly shorter in height and had wider brick newel posts than the current railing. Collectively, the alterations to the porch and portico features indicate they were at least partially reconstructed after the original construction. It is unclear when this alteration occurred, though photographs suggest it happened prior to the 1990s.

The portion of the façade under the portico includes the front entry into the building and one window opening. The doorway is located in the northwest corner of the porch and includes a pedestrian entry topped with a wood-framed, multi-pane transom window and flanked on the east side by a sidelight, the upper two-thirds of which holds a metal-framed, fixed sash, leaded and stained glass window. A large pendant light fixture hangs from the ceiling of the portico in front of the entry. The single window

³ CRSA. 2020. *Architectural Guidance Report, Alrasool Islamic Center (Historic Taylorsville Chapel – 1894)*. CRSA, Salt Lake City.

⁴ Utah Division of State History. 2022. *Utah's Historic Architecture Guide*. Accessed online April 10, 2022 at: https://issuu.com/utah10/docs/architectural_guide_booklet

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opening under the portico is located in a recessed area of the elevation and comprises a tall, narrow, rectangular-shaped opening holding a one-over-one wood-framed double-hung window enclosed with an aluminum-framed storm window. The sill appears to be composed of painted concrete; such sills are present throughout the dwelling.

Seven additional window openings are present in this elevation. Six of the window openings are located in the projecting bay that occupies the west half of the elevation. The bay is two stories in height and exhibits a multi-faceted hipped roof with deep eaves adorned with Italianate style brackets. Three window openings each are located in first and second stories of the bay—one opening in each of the three facets of the bay. All of the openings are rectangular (vertical) in shape though the central openings in each story are slightly wider than the openings that flank them. The central openings appear to be wood-framed fixed sash windows comprising a large fixed lower pane and a shorter transom/topper window of stained glass (with a diamond/geometric pattern). The remaining windows in the south elevation of the bay are one-over-one double-hung windows. The final window opening in this elevation is found in a hipped dormer located in the balcony/deck area of the roof. This dormer, which is clad in wood shingles, holds what appears to be a modern, one-over-one aluminum-framed double-hung window. Older photographs indicate a finial was present on the peak of the dormer at one time but has been removed. Interestingly, there is no pedestrian doorway in the upper story currently accessing the balcony/deck and no clear evidence of a former opening having been enclosed. Older photographs of the building are of sufficiently poor quality and from such angles that no previous doorway can be seen.

The east (side) elevation of the building is characterized by seven window openings. Four of the openings are located in the first story of the elevation while one is located in the upper story, and two more are located in the basement/foundation wall. The openings in the first story include three found in a shallow three-sided projecting bay that replicates the appearance of the two-story bay/tower on the primary façade and is located immediately north of the porch. The window openings in this bay replicate those found on the front bay/tower. The remaining window in this story is located near the north end of the elevation. This opening currently holds an aluminum-framed slider window in a modified opening. The original opening is still visible and is distinguishable by a narrow concrete sill and wide concrete lintel that extend beyond the current window, which exhibits a brick sill. The remaining portion of the opening around the current window has been filled in with smooth brick painted white to match the rest of the building. The upper story window opening is found in the wall of a steeply pitched cross-gable in the roof; the bottom corners of the gable exhibit decorative knee braces. The opening holds a Palladian style three-part window with a concrete sill decorated with dentils and a pronounced and coped header topped with a half-round design created by stepped molding. The central window currently comprises a wood-framed one-over-one double-hung window while the flanking windows on each side are wood-framed multi-pane (with diagonal muntins arranged to create a series of diamond-shaped panes) casement windows. The final two window openings in this elevation are found in the basement/foundation wall north of the projecting bay window. One of the openings holds a three-pane (side-by-side-by-side) wood-framed hopper or awning window, and the other now holds a louvered vent.

The west (side) elevation of the dwellings is similar in architectural detail to the east elevation, including the upper story Palladian style window in the gable wall. The notable differences between the two elevations are that the bay window in the west elevation is rounded instead of faceted, the window openings are different sizes, and there are no window openings in the basement/foundation wall. Six window openings are present in the west elevation beyond the aforementioned Palladian window. Three of the openings are located in the projecting bay. Two more are arranged with one north of the bay and one south of the bay in the first story of the elevation. The remaining opening is located in the upper story of the elevation in what is essentially the west wall of the two-story bay on the primary façade of the

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dwelling. The openings in the projecting bay include a short, rectangular opening in the center that holds a cut-glass/stained glass window. This opening occupies only the upper half of the bay wall and may be a post-construction alteration to the building. The opening is flanked on each side by a modern aluminum-framed one-over-one double-hung window. A similar double-hung window is located a short distance north of the bay, but is slightly shorter and narrower than those found in the bay itself. The two openings at the east end of the elevation in the area of the two-story bay are both small and square in shape. The opening in the first story of the elevation holds a wood-framed cut-glass/stained glass window and appears to be a casement style window. The opening in the upper story of the elevation is situated directly above the lower one. It appears to have been the same size and shape as the lower opening, but the opening has been filled in with brick.

The north (rear) elevation of the dwelling is relatively complex from an architectural standpoint. The east half of the first story is occupied by an enclosed sleeping porch or summer kitchen, which appears to be part of either the original construction or an in-period addition. The porch/kitchen structure is wood-framed. Wood-framed four-over-four double-hung windows form effective window walls that occupy most of the north and east elevation of the porch/kitchen. The remaining walls are clad in a combination of tongue-and-groove and drop siding. A single pedestrian doorway, which serves as the rear entry into the dwelling, is located in the north elevation of the porch/kitchen feature. The porch/kitchen is found under a large balcony/deck that extends from the upper story of the dwelling to a detached garage located north of the dwelling. The garage was constructed in 1974, and the north edge of the balcony rests on the roof of the garage. This suggests the balcony was constructed during or after 1974, outside the period of significance. The balcony is accessed by a doorway found under a projecting gable in the upper story of the elevation. The doorway appears to have been created by modifying an existing window opening. Three other notable details—all window openings—are found in the north elevation of the dwelling. One opening is located in the upper story gable wall, west of the balcony, and two are located in the first story. The opening in the gable wall holds a rectangular (horizontal orientation) couplet window. The casement window is wood-framed and has diagonal muntins forming a diamond pattern in the panes. The remaining two window openings in this elevation are both rectangular in shape (long axes oriented vertically), and both hold aluminum-framed 1-over-1 double-hung windows. One of the openings is situated near the west end of the elevation while the other is located in the west wall of a shallow projecting bay to which the enclosed sleeping porch/summer kitchen is attached.

Because some minor alterations have been made to architectural details of the house (in particular to the front portico and painting of the brick), the integrity of materials and workmanship have been somewhat compromised. Overall, the house retains very good integrity in location, design, setting, feeling and association.

Interior

The interior of the dwelling includes five formal rooms on the first floor, five on the second floor, and an unknown number of spaces in the partial basement, which was not fully accessible for inspection due to extensive storage in the area. The first floor is divided in half longitudinally by a wall that runs the length of the building. Starting in the southwest portion of the building and moving north, the west half of the first floor includes a parlor (within the area of the projecting bay), a hall (not hallway), a stairwell to the basement and upper story, and a bathroom. The east half of the first floor contains two rooms plus the enclosed sleeping porch/summer kitchen. A large, formal dining room is located in the southeast portion of the building. The front entry to the dwelling essentially opens onto this room via a short hallway from which one can also enter the parlor in the southwest part of this story. Immediately north of the dining

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room is the kitchen. The sleeping porch/summer kitchen is located immediately north of the kitchen. A small half-bathroom is located on the landing of the stairwell between the first floor and basement.

The second floor of the dwelling is also divided in half north-south by a hallway that runs most of the length of the floor. The southern two-thirds of the west half of the floor is occupied by a large, undivided room that may have served as the master bedroom. The stairwell from the first floor is located immediately north of this large room, and a bathroom is located immediately north of the stairwell. The east half of the second floor is occupied by two bedrooms. Access to the rear balcony/deck is achieved through a doorway in the north wall of the northernmost bedroom.

Historical finishes are present throughout the interior. Hardwood (likely maple) floors are found in every room except the kitchen (vinyl sheet flooring) and bathrooms (ceramic tile). The walls throughout are generally lath and plaster. Upstairs rooms are accented with painted base boards and trim moldings around doorways and most of the window openings. The walls of the first floor, which was clearly designed to be a more formal space where guests could visit, are accented with stained pine chair rail, tall base boards, and trim moldings. Doors on this floor, which include a combination of swinging doors and pocket doors, also are constructed from stained pine, as are the stairs and bannister of the stairwell. A number of built-in cabinets constructed of stained pine and oak or unknown wood that has been painted were found in the dwelling, including in the dining room and first floor full bathroom. Historical push-button light switches are found throughout the dwelling, though a few modern flip switches also have been installed. Several historical hanging light fixtures and chandeliers were noted as well, though it is unclear which of these may be original to the construction and which were added later.

Perhaps the most prominent interior historical feature of the dwelling is the fireplace located in the parlor of the first floor. The fireplace is situated in the northwest corner of the room adjacent to a pair of pocket doors leading into the hall. The fireplace includes an elaborate quarter-sawn oak mantel and upper section/topper with a cut-glass mirror. The mantel shelf and header are supported by Ionic columns clad in quarter-sawn oak veneer. The fireplace surround features amber-colored tiles, and the firebox is blocked with an embossed iron insert. The hearth is adorned with a combination of the same amber tiles as the surround, which are framed by similar tiles, green tiles, and mottled amber and white tiles arranged in a diamond pattern.

The interior of the dwelling has seen a number of alterations over time, though the overall configuration and materials appear true to the period of significance. The most notable changes are evident in the kitchen, which includes modern cabinetry built into a wide closet-like recess enclosed with folding doors and vinyl sheet flooring.

Pump House

The pump house is a very small building located north of the dwelling in an area currently used as a collection of historical buildings not associated with the history of the actual Gerrard House property, but are placed as part of the current museum and interpretive uses of the property by Taylorsville City. The pump house is original to the period of significance and is a contributing feature of this property.

The pump house, constructed at the same time as the house, is a wood-framed structure clad in historical clapboard siding. It has a shallowly pitched hipped roof clad in red asphalt tiles and exhibiting exposed rafter tails and rests on a combination concrete slab and concrete short-wall foundation. A pedestrian doorway is located at the north edge of the west elevation, which is the building's primary façade. There

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are only two windows in the building and no other notable architectural details. The window openings are located in the east and south elevations (at center) and hold wood-framed 6-pane casement windows.

Other Non-contributing Outbuildings and Structures

All of the outbuildings discussed in this section are considered non-contributing as they were either constructed or moved here outside of the period of significance. In addition to the dwelling and pump house, 14 other buildings and structures are present on the property. These include a retail store, a detached 3-car brick garage, four small wood-framed buildings of various functions (e.g., a shed, a washhouse, a playhouse, and an outhouse) that were relocated to this property from other locations in Taylorsville for use in the current interpretive display, a modern gazebo, a wood-framed shed that was converted to a display of a blacksmith shop, an apparent milking shed associated with the dairy later on, a concrete block workshop/shed, a partial open-air farm equipment shed, an open-air hay canopy, a concrete block cattle shed, and a greenhouse. Of these outbuildings and structures, only the retail store, shed-turned-blacksmith shop, milking shed, workshop, hay barn, and shade canopy appear to be original to the property and located in their historical positions. They are discussed in more detail below. The remaining buildings and structures were all added to the property later either through on-site construction (e.g., garage, cattle shed, gazebo, and greenhouse) or relocation from other properties in Taylorsville.

Retail Store

A short distance west of the dwelling is a one-story commercial building that served as the retail store for the Jones Dairy Farm. This building appears to have been constructed in or around 1967 and is a non-contributing feature of the property.

The store building is constructed of concrete block with smooth brick veneer on the primary façade (the south elevation), board-and-batten siding on the gable wall of the primary elevation, and vinyl or aluminum siding on the gable wall of the rear elevation. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a gambrel roof with a deep eaves and a pent roof section (on the primary façade). The gambrel roof, which is clad in asphalt tiles, lends a Dutch Colonial Revival aesthetic to the building and was likely intended to be reminiscent of the Improvement Era Barn form that was common on dairy farms in Utah during the early 1900s. The main body of this building has a simple rectangular footprint. A small rectangular concrete block addition of unknown age was constructed off the rear (north) elevation of the building.

Beyond the previously noted architectural details, the retail store building is relatively unremarkable. The storefront (i.e., the south elevation) is characterized by a series of window openings and a retail (glass) doorway. The window openings and doorway are separated from each other by brick pilasters. All of the windows in this elevation appear to be modern aluminum-framed fixed sash windows. The east and west side elevations are few window openings, most of which hold modern slider windows. One window opening in the east elevation has been infilled with concrete block. A double-door pedestrian entry is located at the north end of the east elevation and likely served as the original rear entry to the building prior to the construction of rear addition. The rear addition exhibits three window openings on both the east and west elevations, all of which hold aluminum-framed slider windows. A double-door entry is located in the north elevation.

The interior of the store building is divided into four spaces. A relatively shallow foyer runs the entire width of the building at its south end. Moving north, the bulk of the interior space comprises a single large room. At present, a kitchen-style counter and refrigerator are located along the north wall of the

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room, though these appear to be modern additions installed to accommodate use of the space for group gatherings and community meetings. A doorway from this room into the rear equipment room addition of the building is located to the east of the counter in the north wall of the space. A small, rectangular section of the northeast corner of this large room has been divided from the rest of the space by a concrete block wall that encompasses a restroom and a hall with access to the rear side entry of the building. Finishes in the interior of this building appear generally true to the period of significance and include concrete block walls, gypsum board/sheet rock ceilings, and a combination of hardwood flooring in the foyer and ceramic tile flooring in the main room and bathroom/hallway.

Shed/Blacksmith Shop

This outbuilding is a small, wood-framed shed clad in T1-11 wood sheet siding. It has a side-gable roof with no eaves and a pair of double shed-style doors in the south elevation. A full-length porch was added to the building as part of converting it to an interpretive display of a historical blacksmith shop. The building is visible in a 1964 aerial image, which indicates it was added to the property during the period of significance. Although present during the period of significance, this shed is considered non-contributing to the property due to the apparent changes to it as part of its current use as an interpretive display.

Milking Shed

This building is a cross-wing form building that appears to have served as a milking shed or similar functional facility for the dairy operations at the property. Although an exact date of construction for the building could not be determined, it appears most likely from aerial images and other property history information to have been constructed between 1950 and 1964.

The building abuts the east edge of the concrete-paved cattle pen, and access from the pen into the building was provided through a doorway in the west elevation of the building. The building sits on a concrete slab foundation and has a moderately pitched side-gable roof with a cross-gable projection over a corner "porch" feature in the primary (east) elevation. The style of the building is best described as Early Ranch, with a combination of a Ranch style roof and footprint and Minimal Traditional style in the extremely close eaves, overall lack of exterior adornment, and scroll-work metal porch support posts. At the time of documentation, the exterior walls of the building were clad in a combination of concrete block, concrete brick, wide aluminum siding (presumably historical) and narrow vinyl siding. Exterior alterations appear to include the addition of the vinyl siding to the gable walls, replacement of at least some of the original windows with aluminum-framed sliders, and possible changes to fenestration to remove a doorway in the corner porch area—the porch slab and corner post remain in place, but there is no doorway in the porch area. Based on these alterations, the milking shed is considered non-contributing to the property.

Workshop

The workshop building is located in the north-central part of the property. Previous documentation of the property suggested a ca. 1974 construction date for the building, but it is clearly visible in a 1964 aerial image. The building is a lean-to form concrete block structure enclosed on the west elevation by a series of T1-11 wood sheet panels, some of which also serve as bay doors. A pedestrian doorway, which appears to be a modern door insert, is located at the north end of the west elevation. The roof of the building exhibits exposed rafter tails and is covered in corrugated metal sheeting. Generally speaking, the building

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has seen little in the way of exterior alteration but is outside the period of significance and is considered a non-contributing feature of the property.

Hay Barn

This structure is a partially open-air hay barn located west of the workshop building. It is now used to store heavy equipment. The west and south walls of the building are constructed of wood framing clad in corrugated metal sheets on the south elevation and wood plank siding on the west elevation. No walls are present along the north and east elevations, though symmetrically placed steel pipe posts are present along these elevations to support the lean-to style roof. The building is otherwise architecturally unremarkable. Prior documentation of this property noted the construction date as 1971. This building is considered non-contributing to the property.

Shade Canopy

The shade canopy is an open-air structure located west of the hay barn in a feeding pen within the cattle yard. The structure comprises a shallowly pitched gable roof supported by a series of steel pipe posts. There are no walls to the structure, which appears from aerial images to have been constructed sometime between 1937 and 1964. The structure is architectural unremarkable and does not contribute to the overall significance of the property.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☐ A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- ☐ B. Removed from its original location
- ☐ C. A birthplace or grave
- ☐ D. A cemetery
- ☐ E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- ☐ F. A commemorative property
- ☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1906

Significant Dates

1906

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Frame Brothers Construction Company

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Gerrard House in Taylorsville, Salt Lake County, Utah, is significant at the local level under Criterion C and within the area of Architecture. The period of significance is limited to 1906, which is when the dwelling and contributing pump house were constructed. Under Criterion C, the Gerrard House is significant for its strong representation of vernacular Victorian Eclectic architecture in the dwelling on the property and in the vernacular architecture of the pump house. Also of note is that the Gerrard House has a gabled central block, whereas this type usually has a pyramidal core in Utah. Although popular in the more urban centers of Utah, the central-block-with-projecting-bay type was not as common in the rural settlements of Salt Lake Valley, such as Taylorsville—especially two-story examples. In spite of some slight alterations to some of the architectural details, of the few known larger two-story central-block-with-projecting-bays-type residences in Taylorsville, the Gerrard House retains the best historical integrity. The house stands out as an architectural landmark on the major street where it is situated. The dwelling and grounds of the property are currently used as a community heritage center and museum highlighting the history of the property and the broader history of Taylorsville, which will ensure the continued preservation of the building.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Significance Under Criterion C

Under Criterion C, the Gerrard House dwelling is significant for its strong representation of vernacular Victorian Eclectic architecture. Although Victorian Eclecticism, in both high style and vernacular forms, was quite popular in Utah between 1885 and 1910, the bulk of that popularity was focused in more urban settings and new streetcar suburbs being developed along the Wasatch Front. According to current data from the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, only eight central-block-with-projecting-bays dwellings exhibiting Victorian Eclectic style have been documented in Taylorsville. One has since been demolished. Of the remaining properties, only one is a two-story form⁵ akin to the Gerrard House (a second is two and one-half stories⁶), and of the two-story properties, the Gerrard House dwelling is only one that retains historical integrity. All other known extant Victorian Eclectic-style central-block-with-projecting-bays dwellings in Taylorsville (five in all) are one- and one and one-half-story forms, and of these, five appear to retain historical integrity. These forms are minimally adorned, making the Gerrard House one of the largest and most architectural example of this type in the community. What further sets this house apart is the gabled roof of the central block portion. By far the most common configuration is pyramidal roof on the central core. The relative rarity of larger, high style Victorian Eclectic-style central-block-with-projecting-bays dwellings in Taylorsville elevates the significance of the Gerrard House dwelling as an example of this architectural type and style at the local level.

Architecturally, the dwelling clearly evokes the early-1900s period during which it was constructed, both on the interior and the exterior. Its size and relatively elaborate Victorian Eclectic style established it as one of the more prominent homes in the area and gave “weight” to the property as an anchor of the built environment along 4800 South. Believed to have been built in 1906—though a descendant of former property owners suggested in may have been built in 1900—the dwelling appears to have been one of the

⁵ Located at 1348 West 4800 South, Taylorsville

⁶ Located at 826 West 4800 South, Taylorsville

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larger works constructed by the Archibald Frame family, who were well-known in the community at the time for their brick masonry. (See below for more information about the Frame family.)

The design of the Gerrard House dwelling reflects the shifting economic conditions for more average citizens of Salt Lake County at the time. While wealth from mining and railroading had been pouring into the Wasatch Front, particularly Salt Lake City, throughout the late 1800s and into the early-1900s, most average residents still scratched out meager livings as Utah's capital city evolved from a frontier settlement to an urban metropolis. Unlike the large mansions that lined streets in portions of the Salt Lake City and displayed the immense riches of the mining and railroad magnates, homes in surrounding, still mostly rural, communities remained relatively small and simple. Exceptions existed, of course, and were often associated with residents who had managed to accumulate wealth and rise to prominence in local business or agriculture. This is the case with the residence built for John T. and Jennette B. Gerrard. By the early 1900s, the Gerrards had managed to establish themselves as successful ranchers specializing in sheep, and Mr. Gerrard established the Gerrard Real Estate Company.⁷ He later founded the Taylorsville Land and Livestock Company. The Gerrards purchased just over 18 acres of land from Charles Howell for \$1,000 in 1898.⁸ At least for a time while the current dwelling was under construction, they lived in a small cabin that reportedly was located at the approximate site of the garage behind the current dwelling. It is unclear whether this cabin was already located on the property at the time the Gerrards purchased it or was built by them.

The new home the Gerrards commissioned was relatively large and elaborate for the time and place of its construction but readily reflects the mix of growing wealth amidst a still rural and somewhat hardscrabble existence that characterized the Taylorsville community during the early 1900s. Most dwellings constructed in the community at this time were modest 1- and 1.5-story structures of vernacular or muted formal style. The building design incorporates common Victorian-era elements such as Italianate brackets at the eaves and the 2-story Queen Anne style projecting bay; however, these elements are not particularly ostentatious. Save for the Palladian windows in the cross-gable walls, the fenestration was relatively simple and accommodated simple 1-over-1 and single pane fixed windows for the most part. Cut and stained glass was incorporated into some of the transoms and sidelights, but these, too, were on the simple side of design complexity. Interior finishes also reflect the balance between the cost of construction and the desire to reflect stable wealth. With the exception of the fireplace mantel in the parlor room, decorative woodwork, such as the chair rails, base boards, moldings, and pocket doors, was limited to the main floor where it would be viewed by visitors. It is composed of stained softwoods and wood veneer, which were far less expensive than the hardwood equivalent.

Although the exterior of the Gerrard House dwelling has been altered somewhat over time, it still retains a high degree of integrity in its materials, design, and workmanship. The alterations are generally minor, and many occurred during the period of significance. The most substantial modern era structural changes appear to be the replacement of the original front balcony railing that is still reminiscent of the original wood and brick railing and the addition of the rear balcony/deck during or after 1974.

The historical pump house on the property appears to be roughly contemporary in age with the dwelling. The building is small and architectural simple, though it does exhibit a low hipped roof and exposed rafter tails sometimes seen on Craftsman style buildings of the early-1900s. While the design and style of the building are sufficiently simple as to not qualify this building as a "classic" example of a particular style,

⁷ Lufkin, 2007a.

⁸ Ibid.

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the structure retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship and contributes to the overall setting and feeling of the property as an early-1900s farmstead.

In summary, the Gerrard House dwelling is a significant architectural landmark in the Taylorsville community. The dwelling is among the largest, most elaborate, and most intact Victorian Eclectic dwellings left in the community and retains a high degree of integrity of materials, design, and workmanship. The dwelling reflects the transition of the community from one of primarily humble pioneer homes to one that was more established and more integrated into the booming economy of northern Utah during the early 1900s. It also reflects the integration of nationally popular architectural styles into what was then a very rural community and the growing “permanence” and independence of Taylorsville as it evolved from a loosely combined set of rural settlements into a stand-alone community around 1905. The pump house, though vernacular in form and style, is clearly evocative of turn-of-the-century outbuildings in the area and reflects the materials, design, and construction style of the time and is a contributing building on the property. Because of the significance of the house in the local history of Taylorsville it has been adaptively reused as the city’s local heritage center and museum.

Archibald Frame/Frame Brothers, Builders

Archibald Frame, Sr., was responsible for the construction of many of the late-1800s and early-1900s brick homes in Taylorsville as well as the Taylorsville LDS Ward Meetinghouse (NRIS # SG100007527) located a short distance east of the Gerrard House on 4800 South. Born in Scotland, Frame emigrated to the United States in 1865 and settled in Taylorsville in 1877.⁹ Genealogical records indicate that Frame and his wife, Janet Dick Frame, had at least nine children together, including five sons and four daughters. At least three of the sons (James, John, and Archibald, Jr.) also were trained in carpentry and/or masonry. Archibald, Jr., in particular, actively apprenticed with his father and became a noted and commissioned designer-builder in his own right. In fact, Archibald, Jr. was responsible for designing and constructed the amusement hall addition to the LDS meetinghouse that his father had built several years prior. Historical accounts¹⁰ of the Gerrard House property indicate the dwelling was constructed by the Frame Brothers Construction Company. No information could be found about this company; thus, it remains unclear which specific members of the Frame family were involved.

Other Buildings and Structures

In all, 14 buildings and structures are located on the property with the Gerrard House and pump house. As discussed elsewhere in this document, nearly all of the buildings and structures date to the historic period (currently defined as during or prior to 1972), but only a portion of them are original to the Gerrard House property. The remaining structures were relocated to the property for historical display purposes associated with the parcel’s current use as a community heritage center and museum. Several of the outbuildings, including both those original to the property and those relocated there, have been altered to serve specific interpretive purposes for the museum (e.g., a relocated washhouse has been altered for display as a “frontier” schoolhouse). All of the outbuildings, save for the retail store and modern gazebo that are located essentially due west and east of the dwelling, respectively, are located behind the dwelling and do not compromise the public view of the dwelling or its feeling as a residential and farmstead property.

Additional Property History: Jones Dairy

⁹ Lufkin, Beatrice. 2007b. Historic Site Form for Taylorsville LDS Ward Chapel. On file at the Utah Division of State History, Salt Lake City.

¹⁰ e.g. Lufkin 2007a

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The Gerrard House property was the site of one of the most well-known, successful, and longest lived commercial dairy operations in Taylorsville and the broader Salt Lake Valley for more than 70 years beginning in 1931 and ending with the sale of the property to the City of Taylorsville in 2002. The property's use for agricultural purposes began at least as early as its purchase on credit in 1918 by David and Clara Jones. The Joneses acquired what was originally a 48-acre plot of land from John T. and Jennette Bennion Gerrard, who carried a mortgage on the property for the Joneses until 1929, when they deeded 17.5 acres to the Joneses.¹¹ The couple had nine children together and reportedly wanted to teach their children the value of hard work by operating a family farm on the property.¹² The family appears to have focused on the growing and selling of sugar beets, a very common agricultural product in the Salt Lake Valley during the early-1900s, and also used a portion of the farm for hay and wheat production.¹³

Dairy operations on the property began in 1931 when Raymond C. Jones, the youngest son of David and Clara Jones, leased a portion of the land from his parents for \$100 a month and attempted to start the dairy.¹⁴ ¹⁵ For the next two years, Raymond struggled to get the operation off the ground and was unable to pay his parents the monthly rent without taking a job as a mechanic at a local car dealership.¹⁶ It appears Raymond put his dairy pursuit on hold, at least partially, for the next two years and saved a portion of his wages as a mechanic so he could buy the farm property outright. In 1933, Raymond purchased the entire property from his parents and started a small-scale operation with only 10 cows. Over time, and with the help of a federal loan, he and his wife, Marjorie Elizabeth Malmstrom, expanded the operation to include 12 additional cows and selling fertilized eggs and carrot and apple juice made from a small farm plot and orchard on the property.¹⁷ ¹⁸ Mr. Jones stated that it took him 10 years to pay back the \$1,000 loan.¹⁹ This duration is understandable considering the bulk of those 10 years was marked by the Great Depression and its attendant economic downturn that hit agricultural operations particularly hard.

As the Great Depression resolved, mostly due to the country's entrance into World War II and the wartime economic resurgence that followed, the Jones Dairy continued to improve its operations and establish itself as one of the most noted family-owned go-to commercial dairies in the Salt Lake Valley. The dairy was most well-known for the sale of raw milk and fresh cream made daily and was one of only five such family dairies in the Salt Lake Valley to sell raw milk products.²⁰ As of 1982, the Jones Dairy was the last commercial dairy in the Salt Lake City area to sell raw milk.²¹ Over the course of Raymond's ownership, the dairy was "remodeled" four times with the last expansion occurring around 1967,²² when the retail store building was constructed. It is unclear from the historical record exactly what these "remodels" and expansions included. Additional changes were made by Raymond's sons, who took over the operations as their father stepped away in his later years. It appears production at the dairy reached the

¹¹ Derhak, Pauline McConkie. 2002. "Looking Back: The Jones Dairy Farm in Taylorsville." Taylorsville City Historic Preservation Committee newsletter, on file at the Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City.

¹² Linthicum, LaRue Jones. Undated. Manuscript of personal recollections. On file at the Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Lufkin, 2007a.

¹⁵ Taylorsville City Historic Preservation Committee. 2002. "History of the Jones Dairy House on 4800 South in Taylorsville, Utah" Manuscript on file at the Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Taylorsville City Historic Preservation Committee. 2002.

¹⁸ Lufkin, 2007.

¹⁹ Taylorsville City Historic Preservation Committee. 2002.

²⁰ Mullen-Green, Holly. 1982, "Fresh, raw milk is dairy's secret." *Deseret News*, Salt Lake City.

²¹ Ibid.

²² Ibid.

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peak of its operations during the 1970s when they were selling as much as 250 gallons of raw milk each day, all of which was collected and bottled on the day it was sold.²³

Among the more unique aspects of the Jones Dairy's history is its durability and persistence as a family commercial operation in the increasingly urbanizing environment of the Salt Lake Valley. The Jones Dairy operated for 71 years from its humble beginnings to the final sale of the property by Raymond Jones's heirs in 2002. Agricultural census data depicts a steady decline in the number of dairy farms in Salt Lake County over the history of the Jones Dairy. In 1945, 12 years after he Jones Dairy began in earnest, there were 209 commercial dairy operations in the county. By 1950, that number had decreased to 195. By 1960 it had dropped even further to 109, and by 1974, the Jones Dairy was one of only 43 dairy farms left in the county. Although the dairy was one of the most long-lived in the local area, the dairy operations themselves were relatively small-scale and did not achieve a level of historical significance in the context of the overall dairy or agricultural industries.

²³ Lufkin, 2007a.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture 1847-1940; A Guide*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

CRSA. 2020. *Architectural Guidance Report Alrasool Islamic Center (Historic Taylorsville Chapel—1894)*. CRSA, Salt Lake City.

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2007b. Historic Site Form for Taylorville LDS Ward Chapel. On file at the Utah Division of State History, Salt Lake City.

Mullen-Green, Holly. 1982, "Fresh, raw milk is dairy's secret." *Deseret News*, Salt Lake City.

National Park Service. 1990, revised 1997. *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Register Bulletin 15, Washington, D.C.

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Utah Division of State History. 2021. *Utah's Historic Architecture Guide*. Accessed online April 10, 2022 at: https://issuu.com/utah10/docs/architectural_guide_booklet

Utah State Historic Preservation Office. 2022. Utah Historic Buildings database. Accessed online May 18, 2022 at: <https://shpo.utah.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8e218e18c2b74477b5f520e5617bebafe>

United States Department of Agriculture. 1930 – 1975 Agricultural Census Data for Salt Lake County, Utah.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.4 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 40.664488 Longitude: -111.933180

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

This registration applies to the entirety of the existing property as denoted by a slightly modified version of the legal parcel boundary currently owned by the City of Taylorsville. The modified parcel boundary corresponds to the legal parcel boundary registered with the Salt Lake County Recorder except for a small area on the southwest corner of the parcel that extends into a canal and canal access road that are not historically or functionally associated with the property; this portion of the legal parcel boundary encompassing the canal and its road were removed from the boundary used for the purpose of this National Register nomination. The resulting property is bounded on the north by a modern residential complex, on the east by a combination of late-historic period and modern period dwellings, on the south by the sidewalk on the north side of the 4800 South roadway, and on the west by the aforementioned canal and canal access road. See the attached map for a depiction of the boundary.

The legal parcel boundary description, as retrieved from the Salt Lake County Recorder's Office on May 30, 2022, is as follows:

BEG 1236.47 FT S & 985.2 FT W & N 00°01'12" W 243.5 FT FR NECOR OF SEC 10, T 2S, R 1W, SLM; N 89°58'48" E 137.99 FT; N 00°18'45" W 103.32 FT M OR L; N 88°49'46" W 245.45 FT; S 89°23'57" W 195.5 FT; S 1°39'37" E 178.82 FT; S 37°07'22" W 12 FT TO CEN LINE OF N JORDAN CANAL; SE'LY ALG CEN LINE TO APT ON N LINE OF MURRAY HWY; N 89°58'48" E 222.72 FT M OR L; N 00°26'40" W 242.23 FT M OR L; S 89°45'04" E 11.77 FT M OR L; N 00°01'12" W 1.33 FT M OR L TO BEG. 2.44 AC M OR L.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary represents the entirety of the remaining portion of the historical parcel on which the subject buildings were constructed and the dairy operations were carried out.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sheri Murray Ellis/Certus Environmental Solutions

organization: Taylorsville Historic Preservation Commission

street & number: _____

city or town: Salt Lake City state: Utah zip code: 84103

e-mail: Sheri@certussolutionsllc.com

telephone: _____

date: August 18, 2022

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Gerrard, John and Jennette, House

City or Vicinity: Taylorsville

County: Salt Lake County State: Utah

Photographer: Sheri Murray Ellis

Date Photographed: December 2021

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Property Owner information:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name City of Taylorsville (Attn: Joey Bona, Facilities Manager)

Address 2600 Taylorsville Blvd.

City or Town Taylorsville State UT Zip code 84129

Telephone/email (801) 955-2060 / JBona@taylorsvilleut.gov

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Photograph 1 of 19. Overview of property; camera facing northwest



Photograph 2 of 19. South and east elevations; camera facing northwest



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Photograph 3 of 19. South and west elevations; camera facing northeast



Photograph 4 of 19. North and east elevations; camera facing southwest



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Photograph 5 of 19. North and west elevations; camera facing southeast



Photograph 6 of 19. Example of Palladian windows from east elevation; camera facing west



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Photograph 7 of 19. Dwelling interior, parlor with fireplace; camera facing northwest



Photograph 8 of 19. Dwelling, interior, dining room; camera facing north



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Photograph 9 of 19. Dwelling, interior, example of upstairs bedroom (southwestern); camera facing north-northwest



Photograph 10 of 19. Retail dairy store, south and east elevations; camera facing northwest



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Photograph 11 of 19. Retail dairy store, west elevation; camera facing east



Photograph 12 of 19. Pump house, west and partial south elevations; camera facing northeast



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Photograph 13 of 19. Pump house, north and east; camera facing southwest



Photograph 14 of 19. Example of non-contributing relocated buildings (except pump house at center); camera facing east



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Photograph 15 of 19. Garage, west and south elevations; camera facing northeast



Photograph 16 of 19. Shed converted to blacksmith shop display, south and east elevations; camera facing northwest



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Photograph 17 of 19. Milking shed, north and east elevations; camera facing southwest



Photograph 18 of 19. Workshop building, west and south elevations, with non-contributing (relocated) playhouse at right; camera facing northeast



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Photograph 19 of 19. Livestock shed canopy; camera facing north-northwest

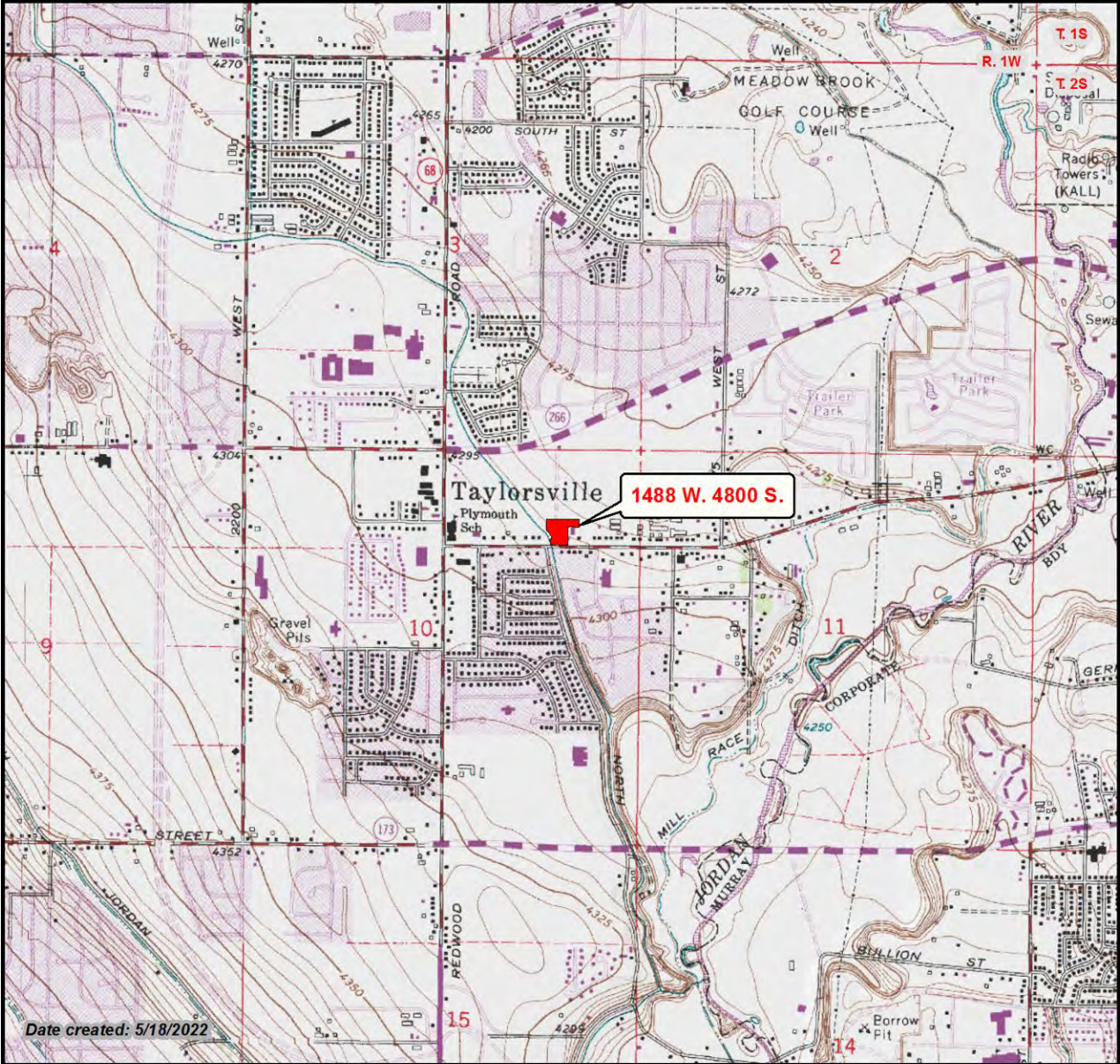


Figure 1. Undated historical photograph showing the front porch before remodel. Courtesy of Taylorsville Historic Preservation Commission.



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LEGEND

 Property Location



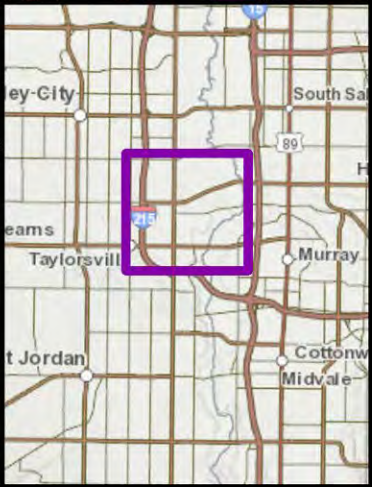
CERTUS
Environmental
Solutions, LLC

GERRARD, JOHN & JENNETTE HOUSE

Location: Section 10 in T. 2S, R. 1W, S.L.B.&M.
Salt Lake County, Utah

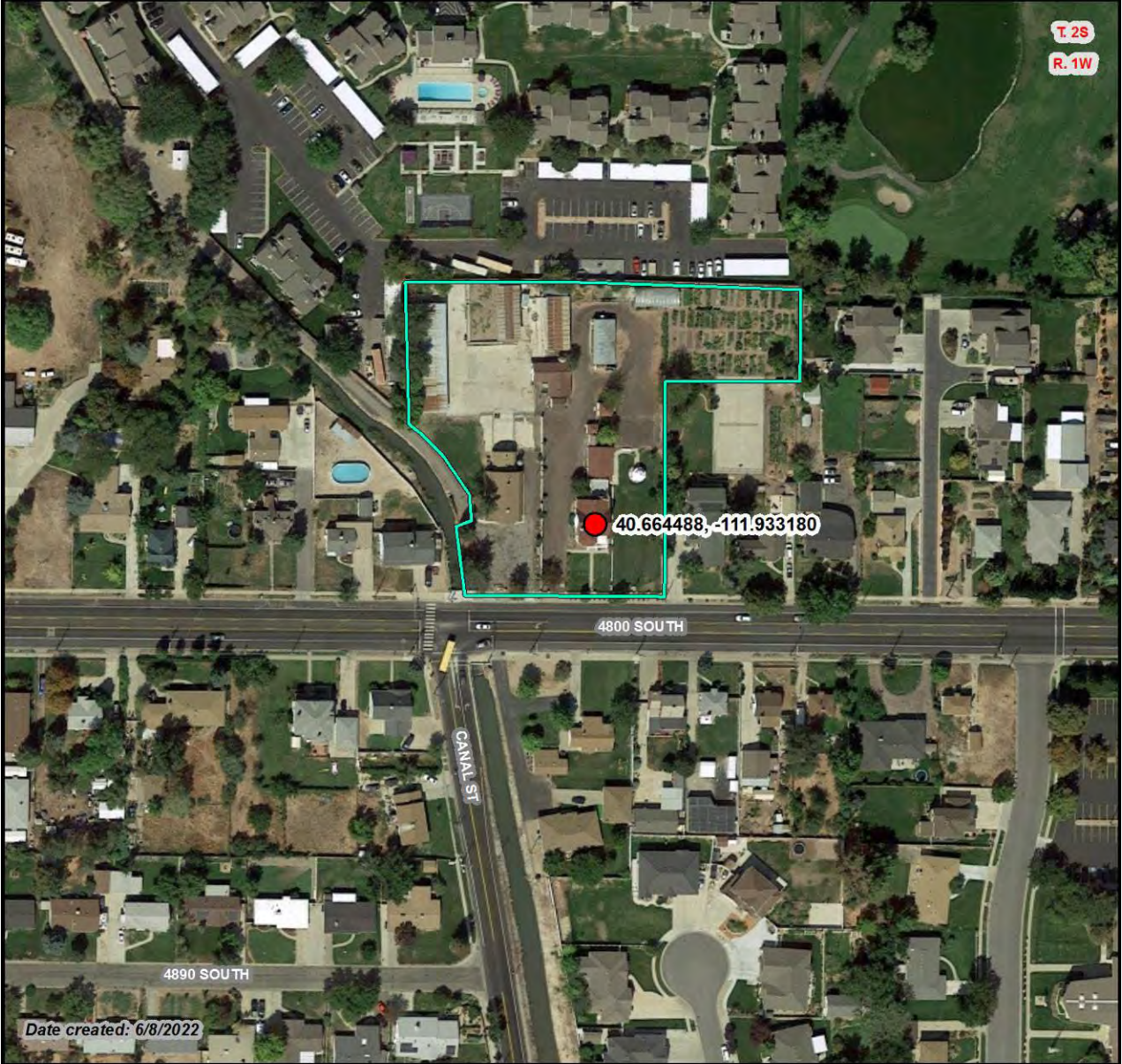
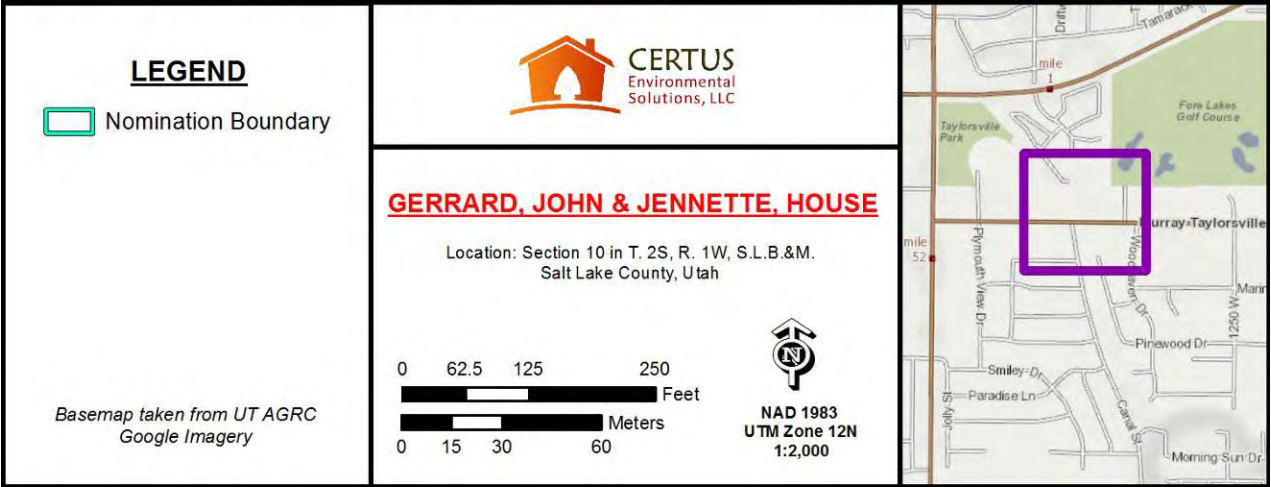
0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet
0 205 410 820 Meters

NAD 1983
UTM Zone 12N
1:24,000



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Salt Lake County, UT
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NAD 1983
UTM Zone 12N
1:2,000

MAPS & FIGURES

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LEGEND

Parcel Boundary

- 1. Dwelling
- 2. Store
- 3. Garage
- 4. Bringhurst Shed
- 5. Pump House
- 6. Pixton Washhouse
- 7. Outhouse
- 8. Gazebo
- 9. Shed/Blacksmith Shop
- 10. Milking Shed
- 11. Playhouse
- 12. Workshop/Shed
- 13. Hay Barn
- 14. Shade Canopy
- 15. Cow Shed
- 16. Greenhouse

GERRARD, JOHN & JENNETTE HOUSE

Location: Section 10 in T. 2S, R. 1W, S.L.B.&M.
Salt Lake County, Utah

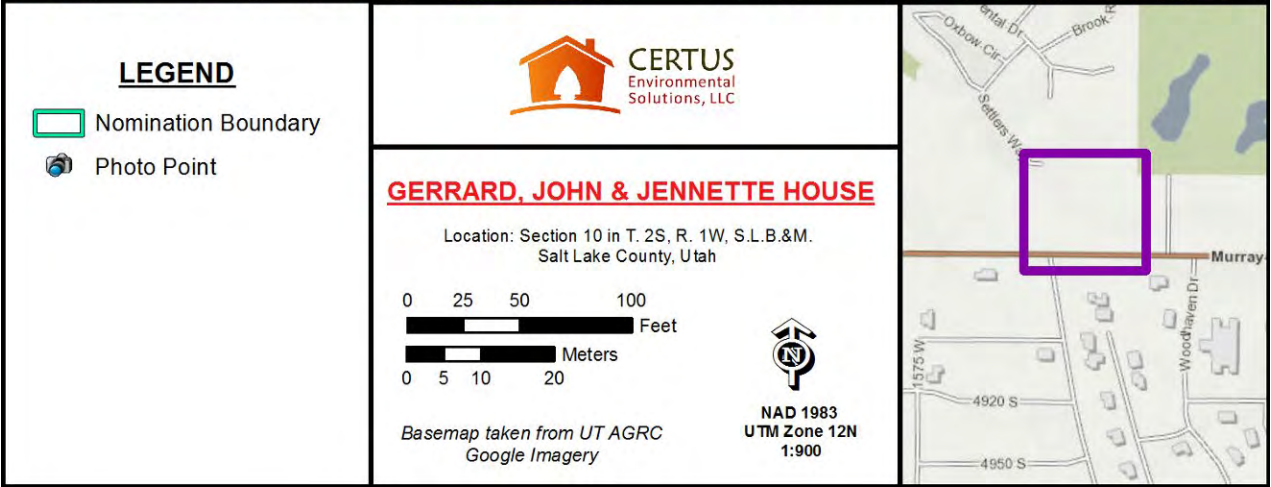
0 25 50 100 Feet
0 5 10 20 Meters

Basemap taken from UT AGRC
Google Imagery

NAD 1983
UTM Zone 12N
1:900

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MAPS & FIGURES