

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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 Property

Historic name: Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1548 North Locust Lane

City or town: Provo State: Utah County: Utah

Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 X B X C ___ D

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

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____	_____
Signature of commenting official:	Date
_____	_____
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u>2</u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT / California Style or Ranch Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD / Weatherboard, STONE / Sandstone

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 1948 Edward "Bob" and Mertilla Bullock House is located at 1548 North Locust Lane in the Wasatch / Tree Streets Neighborhood of Provo, Utah County. Provo-area architect Logan Bennett designed this house in the newly plotted northeast Provo subdivision of Pleasant View. The resulting boomerang-shaped ranch house, clad in horizontally laid sandstone and vertically placed California redwood, embodies the mid-20th century ideal of "California living." The house features a rambling three-part floorplan (bedroom wing, central living room, and kitchen wing) and large windows looking out onto a surrounding landscaped yard enclosed by a contributing 1948 California redwood fence. The house's backyard features two noncontributing outbuildings, namely a c. 2003 woodshop and a toolshed of the same age. The Bullock House retains historic integrity its original location, setting, association, and a high degree of workmanship and feeling. The house's design integrity has been somewhat diminished by a remodel that converted its garage to a living room, a portion of the back patio into a bedroom, and the large master bedroom into two smaller bedrooms. This same remodel added an independent carport designed to blend in with the house and traded several of the house's old wood-framed windows for new PVC-framed windows.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

Narrative Description

Exterior / General Description

Like other American Contemporary ranch houses of the post-World War II era, the Bullock House features elements of high Modernist architecture melded with American vernacular and Prairie-School influences (Photo 1). In a nod to Modernism, the Bullock House features prominent exterior roof supports (round metal pillars set at a 30-degree angle to the house's exterior walls), ribbon windows, asymmetrical massing, an open floorplan, and minimal ornamentation (Photos 1-5). The house's Modernist assertions are tempered by its horizontal orientation, angled roofline, deep eaves, flagstone and California redwood cladding that extends around the house's entire exterior, and built-in stone planters and patios that soften the transition between house and yard (Photos 1-5). This latter set of features, borrowed from Spanish Ranchos and Chicago Prairie-School houses, serve to situate the house in its suburban landscape and set it against the dramatic peaks of Provo's Wasatch Mountains.

The Bullock House's architect, Logan Bennett, designed the residence in a boomerang shape to take advantage of its corner lot. The house itself is divided into three primary volumes or sections; the house's center section is flanked on each side by wings. The kitchen, garage (now a converted family room), den, and utility spaces (a pantry, bathroom, and washroom) comprise the house's southernmost wing, the living room fills the central section, and bedrooms and bathrooms exist in the northernmost wing (Photos 1-4). Each of these sections feature a separate roof set at contrasting 20-degree angles. The roofs over both the south (kitchen/garage) and north (bedroom) sections rise northward, while the roof over the central (living room) section rises eastward. One of the house's most prominent features, a two-story "fin" stacked sandstone chimney, extends upward between the central living room area and the bedroom wing (Photo 3).

Original Exterior, c. 1948

Main Façade / Southwest, West, and Northwest Elevations

In 1948, the exterior of the Bullock House's southwestern wing was characterized by a shed roof that sloped towards the north at approximately a thirty-degree angle until reaching a peak that jutted out above the house's other roofs (Figures 1 & 2). The walls of this wing were dominated by a large, wood paneled garage door. A 1949 *Salt Lake Tribune* article published about the Bullock House notes that this garage area was "as large as a small cottage" and was equipped with ". . . a radio wave 'seeing eye.' Coming in, the driver presses a car button and the big front door rises, lights go on in the garage—if going out, the same button does a reverse act."¹ Aside from the garage door, the Bullock House's southwestern wing featured a ten-foot rectangular

¹ Grace Grether, "The Bullocks Have the Home You Dream of in Your Spare Time," *The Salt Lake Tribune*, Oct. 29, 1949, 22.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

window which illuminated the kitchen and dining space and a secondary entrance that led into a hallway situated between the kitchen and garage.

The Bullock House's central section was designed with a gable roof that, from the street, appeared to slope upwards towards the east (Photos 1-3, Figure 1). This roof formed a shallow porch that stretched along the front of the house. The porch roof was supported by two angled metal poles supporting deep eaves lined with knotty pine soffits. The porch was edged on one side by lawn and on the other by a long stone planter box. A long ribbon window filled the wall rising from the planter box. The house's front door, located in the central section's far right (southern) edge, was visually counterbalanced by the two-story stacked stone chimney that extended out from the central section's left / northern edge (Photos 3 & 5). To the left of the chimney, a recessed ribbon window partially concealed behind tall shrubbery illuminated the master bedroom (Photo 3).

The northernmost wing of the Bullock House was designed with a shed roof that sloped down towards the back of the house, creating a western-facing peak at the front of the house that rose out of, and above the roof of the neighboring central section (Photos 3 & 4). The eaves tapered off along the house's northern edge, allowing ample light to pass through windows illuminating bedrooms and bathrooms. This wing's walls featured three ribbon windows illuminating the house's bedrooms, and one, narrow, single window lighting a bathroom.

North Elevation

The Bullock House's north elevation featured the stacked sandstone and California redwood siding found on all the other house's elevations. The house also had the same deep eaves as found on all other sides of the house. This elevation was otherwise featureless (Photo 11).

Rear Façade / Southeast, East, and Northeast Elevations

Beyond deep eaves and the same stacked sandstone and California redwood siding found on all other sides of the house, the northernmost section of the Bullock House's rear façade only featured a single, long picture window illuminating a bedroom window (Photos 8 & 9).

The center or east section of the Bullock House's back façade featured a deep, trapezoidal patio covered by a sloping roof. This roof was supported by two upright metal poles. Originally, the wall separating the house's interior from its patio comprised a screened access door and large glass panes, providing ample illumination into the living room and blurring the boundary between the house's interior and exterior living spaces. A later addition to the house (discussed below) removed one of these glass panes and decreased the size of the patio (Photos 8-10, Figure 2).

The southernmost section of the Bullock House's back façade featured stacked sandstone and redwood siding. The fenestration included a block glass window illuminating a pantry, a small double hung window illuminating a bathroom, another double hung window illuminating a

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

washroom, and a ribbon window illuminating a study. A small sandstone chimney rose from the roof on this wing of the house (Photo 8).

South Elevation

The Bullock house's southernmost elevation (Photo 7) featured a door which accessed a small, storage and mechanical room. On both the southernmost and southeastern sides, the house had shallow eaves and ribbon windows that illuminated the den and smaller windows that illuminated the bathroom and pantry.

Exterior, c. 2023

Main Façade / Southwest, West, and Northwest Elevations

In 2003, the Bullock House exterior was renovated. At this point, most of the house's original "coldproof" windows, comprised of single panes of glass held in place by narrow wood trim, were traded for modern double-pane vinyl windows. More notably, the house's garage was transformed into a family room and a carport was constructed over the former garage driveway (Photos 1 & 6, Figures 1 & 4). This carport, which stands completely independent of the house, was covered in flagstone and pine board cladding that blends with the rest of the house. The garage door opening was filled in with a large ribbon window and with stone and wood cladding matching that found on the rest of the house. As noted previously, this remodel impacted the house's integrity of design in terms of external appearance and internal layout and materials by introducing areas of pine board cladding in lieu of the original redwood cladding and faux stone in lieu of the original sandstone. However, as it blends well with the original architecture, the historic integrity is only minimally impacted by the alteration.

Rear Façade / Southeast, East, and Northeast Elevations

At the rear of the house, approximately forty percent of the patio was taken up with the construction of a bedroom during the 2003 renovation. As with the carport, this added bedroom is clad with real flagstone, sections of artificial stone, and pine boards that make it blend well with the original house. As with the front, most of the house's wood framed windows were removed and replaced with vinyl windows (Photos 9 & 10, Figure 7).²

Despite these alterations, the Bullock House exterior retains its original location, setting, workmanship, association, and much of its feeling. These 2003 alterations did compromise the house's design and materials to some degree. However, it still retains good historical integrity in these areas.

Interior / General Description

Thanks to surviving blueprints and the 1949 Bullock House article published in the *Salt Lake Tribune*, the residence's original interior layout and design is well documented. On the inside,

² Ibid.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

the Bullock House feels and even functions like a long corridor periodically interspersed with expansions and openings. The 1949 *Salt Lake Tribune* suggested that the residence required either a private telephone system "connecting rooms at extremities of the wings" or its occupants needed to develop a "wigwag signaling system" to communicate with one another.³ The house's structural walls are found at the two division points that separate the house's three sections, specifically the walls dividing the central living room from the south kitchen wing and the north bedroom wing. These structural walls allow the house's kitchen, living room, and (original) bedrooms to remain large, open, and bathed in light.

Like other houses of its period and style, the Bullock House interior was fitted with minimal moldings, flush or slab doors and cabinets, wall to wall sculptured carpeting, brightly colored paint and tiles, and exuberantly patterned textiles and wallpapers. Several hallways and bedrooms featured large closets, door-mounted mirrors, built in cabinets, desks, and other furniture, and cedar-lined closets. Varnished brass doorknobs and light fixtures were used throughout the house.

Original Interior, c. 1948

In addition to a large garage, the Bullock House's south wing included a den, a small washroom, and a small pantry. The *Salt Lake Tribune* article describes the kitchen as a "gleaming white enameled room," suggesting that the walls were originally hung with white enameled steel cabinets.⁴ The same article also notes that the kitchen's work space was lit by an expansive window with views of "mountains and a big fruit orchard across the way to greet the worker."⁵ (Photo 13) Beyond this, the kitchen featured "every electrical appliance imaginable," an angled counter which "shoots off a dinette corner papered in brown with big yellow roses in a careless pattern," and maroon leather wall seats (a restaurant-style booth) and matching chairs.⁶ Near the kitchen, the den, a "sportsman's paradise . . . all brown and forest green is . . . sacred to Mr. Bullock's fishing and hunting paraphernalia secluded in wall cupboards, a room furnished with desk and lounge chairs⁷ (Photo 17)." The wall cupboards with their slab doors still survive in this room. Nearby, a small half bathroom was clad in seafoam green field accented with light yellow trim tiles (Photo 18).

In 1948, the house's central living room reflected the bold color palette that defined many of America's post-war interiors. The room's main feature, a massive flagstone fireplace, merged the house's exterior and interior. Per the *Salt Lake Tribune*, "redwood and flagstone were used for

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid. This comment reminds the reader that the Pleasant View subdivision, like much of Provo's piedmont, was dominated by fruit orchards before it was subdivided in the years following World War II.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

building and the flagstone extends on in right across one end of the living room, making a handsome fireplace gleaming with brass fittings.⁸ In addition to the fireplace, the living room featured "two huge beige velour couches angled before the fireplace, a shrimp-color shaggy wool lounge chair, others done in green brocade or mulberry, a deeply sculptured beige carpet, and gold-patterned lamp shades which liven the room."⁹ Based on extant evidence, the living room walls were painted a vivid buttercream yellow and featured simple, painted base molding and casing trim around the room's slab doors, ribbon windows, and floor-to-ceiling picture windows (Photos 12 & 13, Figure 18).

The northernmost section of the house is filled by a large guest bedroom and an even larger master bedroom. The bedroom closest to the living room, called the "guest bedroom" by the *Salt Lake Tribune*, featured a pocket door, a walk-in closet with an ensuite bathroom, and small built-in bookshelves and cabinets with slab doors. The room was furnished in "turquoise green color, black and gold lacquer furniture, and flamingo pink flowered drapes which combine in winning results"¹⁰ (Photo 19). The master bedroom at the very end of the northernmost wing, referred to as the "Hollywood bedroom" by the *Salt Lake Tribune*, featured a pocket door, built-in desk and dressers and two large closets featuring a "complete mirrored wall" and "a Hollywood bed with rose velvet spread, loveseat, chair and carpet of the same tone . . . imported brown wallpaper, patterned with hydrangeas, all considered the latest."¹¹ (Photos 22-25, Figure 19) The bathroom adjoining the master bedroom was lined with blue field tile accented with pink trim tiles.

Interior, 2023

In 2003, eight years after the Maynes family purchased the Bullock House, the house's interior was transformed from a home designed for just two-people into a residence able to accommodate a larger family. These changes involved dividing the house's large rooms into smaller spaces, partially enclosing the back patio, and reassigning room functions. These changes maintained the house's original interior aesthetic (e.g., slab doors, simplified moldings, etc.) without extending the house beyond its original footprint. The house's midcentury modern décor was updated with several contemporary finishes. Wallpapered walls were stripped and painted, the kitchen cabinets were updated, wall-to-wall carpeting was replaced with porcelain tile in the kitchen, living room, halls, pantry, and washroom, and new carpets were laid in the family room and bedrooms.

In the house's southernmost wing, the wall that divided the garage from the kitchen was eliminated, the garage was enclosed and transformed into a sunken family room, and the kitchen's original restaurant-style dining booth was removed. The removal of these features enlarged the dining space. The kitchen was expanded, new cabinets installed, and its counter

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Ibid.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

space reconfigured. The original kitchen entry point / doorway was closed and built-in ovens placed into the space. A new kitchen doorway was opened between the kitchen and the hallway that runs through the house's southern wing. The den, washroom, pantry, and bathroom remained unaltered. The southern wing's bathroom retained its original mint green field and pale-yellow trim tile (Photos 14-18).

The house's central section which includes the primary / front entry and living room, retained the front entry door, entryway closet with wood accordion door, ribbon windows along the western (front) wall, the large stacked flagstone fireplace, back patio screen and primary door, and two of the three floor-to-ceiling patio windows. The third patio window was filled in to accommodate a bedroom. This change notwithstanding, the house's living room still appears much like it did when first built in 1948 (Photos 12-13, Figure 19).

The northernmost wing's guest bedroom with its pocket entry door and adjoining bathroom retained its original proportion. The rest of this wing was greatly altered to accommodate additional bedrooms. Roughly half of the Bullock House's back patio was enclosed and transformed into a bedroom (Photo 20). The northern wing's pink and blue bathroom was removed and replaced with a split bathroom featuring beige Formica countertops and a travertine tile floor. Finally, the large "Hollywood" master bedroom which anchored the end of this wing was divided into two separate bedrooms. Fortunately, the master bedroom's mirrored closets, built in dresser drawers, and desk were retained and now lend period character to these two bedrooms (Photos 22-25, Figure 19).

Summation of Exterior and Interior Alterations

Both the interior and exterior of the Bullock Home retain high levels of integrity in terms of the house's location, setting, association, workmanship, and feeling. The house's design and material integrity were diminished by the conversion of the garage into a family room, the addition of an independent carport, the transformation of half of the back patio into a bedroom, and the division of the master bedroom into two smaller bedrooms. New materials introduced to the house include sections of new pine (the added garage and bedroom) and faux rock (the garage) exterior siding, PVC windows throughout the house, and drywall in the divided master bedroom, the added (patio) bedroom, and in the converted family room. The doors and millwork in these converted / added areas replicates that found throughout the rest of the house. Despite the alterations, the house still retains overall good historic integrity.

Setting and Outbuildings

The Bullock House is situated a few blocks from the Brigham Young University campus in a mid-century neighborhood surrounded by residences with typical suburban architecture typical of the era—primarily variations on the Ranch house. The house's yard retains elements of period landscaping, including decades-old trees, topiary shrubs, sidewalks, etc. The house's backyard redwood fence with its irregular, jagged upper edge is likewise original to the house. The *Salt*

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

Lake Tribune suggested that this fence, along with the planter box that ran along the house's front, was key to providing the house's residents with privacy:

A stretch of greenery with flower borders in the making is high-fenced in by California redwood planks artistically cut at the top. Without climbing the fence, nobody can look in. Without clambering up over a 30-foot-long stretch of wide flower boxes below the high front window nobody may stare in from the street.¹²

The house's back yard features two noncontributing outbuildings, namely a large c. 2000 woodshop paneled in T1-11 siding and a small toolshed of the same age also clad in T1-11 siding (Photos 2-5, 9, 11).

¹² Ibid. Anyone who has lived in the Bullock-Maynes House will confirm that neither the fence or the flower box completely offsets the sense of "fishbowl living."

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Social History

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

Period of Significance

1948-1978

Significant Dates

1948

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Edward "Bob" Bullock

Mertilla Johnson Bullock

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Logan Bennett, Architect

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 Edward "Bob" and Mertilla Bullock House in Provo, Utah County was constructed in 1948. The house is locally significant under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A the house is significant in the Area of Social History for the Bullock's contributions to the local Provo community. Kenneth Edward "Bob" and Mertilla Johnson Bullock were key figures in shaping Provo's mid-20th century development, cultural life, and institutions. These contributions included establishing a Utah County nature preserve, helping found Provo's Riverside Country Club, leading downtown Provo's mid-century urban revival, instigating the earliest efforts to clean Utah Lake of sewage output, establishing a major university scholarship and various other activities. Also significant under Criterion C in the Area of Architecture, the house, designed by Provo-area architect Logan Bennet, features iconic Mid-century architectural motifs such as horizontal massing, angled roofs, and ribbon windows, among other features. It is significant as Provo's first known contemporary-style house. While such features became relatively common in Provo during the 1950s and 60s, the 1948 Bullock House was the first in Provo designed with these elements and subsequently inspired other like residences in the community. The period of

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

significance begins with the house's construction date, 1948 and continues to 1974, or fifty years ago, as both Bob and Mertilla continued with their contributions to society several years beyond this.

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

Criterion C Significance/ Architecture

Architecture

In 1948, Provo residents Kenneth Edward "Bullock" and Mertilla Johnson Bullock commissioned local architect Logan Bennett to design a custom home on Block 5, Plot 15 in Provo Development Corporation's 1947 Pleasant View Subdivision.¹³ The resulting house was the first house ever in Provo to be built according to a contemporary design. No other contemporary midcentury house in Provo was built prior to the Bullock House. Indeed, the Bullock House inspired at least one, if not many other of Provo's contemporary-styled mid-century houses.¹⁴ The Bullock House's progressive exterior and interior was documented in a 1949 *Salt Lake Tribune* article published on their house. While complimentary, the article insinuates that many in conservative Provo and larger Utah found the residence foreign if not strange.¹⁵

¹³ "Plat A, Pleasant View Subdivision," *Provo Investment Co. Inc. Subdivider / Roberts -Beazer Engineers*, May 7, 1947.

¹⁴ In 1951, Clarence Harmon, an automobile salesman and good friend of the Bullocks, commissioned Logan Bennett to design a neighboring house, 995 Fir Avenue, in a similar architectural style.

Houses like the Bullock residence appear in Palm Springs, California (e.g., the 1952 Lawrence Welk House located at 730 East Paseo El Mirador, Palm Springs), in Portland, Oregon (e.g., the 1947 Boomerang House located at 728 NW Skyline Blvd), and in various other western American communities, suggesting that the plan exemplified by Bullock House, while never common, was a familiar type of house which began to appear across America in the years following World War II.

The addresses of neighboring contemporary houses include 1569 Willow Lane (1950), 1090 Briar Ave (1951), 950 Fir Avenue (built 1951), 883 North 1200 East (1952), 1145 Cedar Ave (1953), 775 East 820 North (built 1955), 1165 Cedar Ave (1955), 1455 N Fir Circle (built 1956), 1441 Cherry Circle (built 1956), 1213 E Ash Ave (1960).

¹⁵ Grace Grether, "The Bullocks Have the Home You Dream of in Your Spare Time," *Salt Lake Tribune*, Oct. 29, 1949, pg. 22. The article's complete text is found below:

You may live in a glass house, watch the scenery and see the world go by—and still remain in perfect privacy. That is, you can if the house is similar to the most modern of new "ramblers" built by the Kenneth (Bullock) Bullocks at 1482 Locust Ave., Provo. "Our friends," Mrs. Bullock said "would drive up while the house was building and commiserate us. They couldn't understand us." Before going any further, let it be said that the Bullocks are of that interesting brand of people that less interesting folks often ponder on, hopelessly.

They Change About

For instance, with no child at home—their daughter's married—and two beautiful bedrooms in the house—they are still making up their minds. After using the room with the Hollywood bed all done in rose and brown for a

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

Like other 20th century ranch-style houses, the Bullock House melds traditional elements of colonial-era Spanish and Western American hacienda buildings with 20th-century architectural conceptualizations of space, function, and efficiency as developed by Irving Gill, Frank Lloyd

while, they suddenly change over into the other with its turquoise green fittings and black lacquer furniture—and then change back again. It makes for conversation on a dull evening.

But let's begin at the beginning...

That Ground Plan

The ground plan of the house disturbed interested observers. It was not nice and neat and rectangular with proper corners as is usual. It goes this-a-way: A living room frontage of 30 feet with the entire length from midway to the ceiling—and on the rear wall, glass again, this time from the ceiling to floor, of double coldproof glass looking out on a 30-foot patio sheltered by a roof overhang of knotty pine. A stretch of greenery with flower borders in the making is high-fenced in by California redwood planks artistically cut at the top. Without climbing the fence, nobody can look in. Without clambering up over a 30-foot-long stretch of wide flower boxing below the high front window nobody may stare in from the street.

Two Wings

From each end of the room, a wing extends back diagonally inclosing patio and yard. Redwood and flagstone were used for building and the flagstone extends on in right across one end of the living room, making a handsome fireplace gleaming with brass fittings. Two huge beige velour couches angled before the fireplace, a shrimp-color shaggy wool lounge chair, others done in green brocade or mulberry, a deeply sculptured beige carpet, and gold-patterned lamp shades liven the room.

Hollywood Bedroom

A complete mirrored wall sets off the rose velvet décor of the Hollywood bedroom, turquoise green color, black and gold lacquer furniture and flamingo pink flowered drapes combine in winning results.

Dream Kitchen

There is no more of "come out of the kitchen" in this house—not with a 10-foot stretch of window over sink and work counter with mountains and a big fruit orchard across the way to greet the worker in a gleaming white enameled room with wall cupboards and every electric appliance. An angle of the counter shoots off a dinette corner papered in brown with big yellow roses in a careless pattern. Maroon leather makes wall seats and matching chairs.

Sportsman's Joy

All brown and forest green is the den sacred to Mr. Bullock's fishing and hunting paraphernalia secluded in wall cupboards, a room furnished with desk and lounge chairs.

Modern!

With radiant heating, no basement is needed. There is a utility room, another room for fruit and supplies and a freezer—and a chance door opens into a garage as large as many a small cottage and equipped with a radio wave "seeing eye." Coming in the driver presses a car button and the big front door rises, lights go on in the garage—if going out, the same button does a reverse act.

House Phone Needed

The acme of modernity—yet it is a home that is preeminently livable, usable, welcoming. The only suggestion that could be made is that a house phone connecting rooms at extremities of the wings might help—unless the Bullocks have a private wigwag signaling system from the windows on the patio side. Not that we wouldn't grab the house quick-like, minus phone, if we have the chance. (And it takes one entire day to wash those windows!)

Article Captions

- The mighty Wasatch range makes a spectacular background for the long rambler home of the Bullock Bullocks of Provo, above, with 30-foot glass frontage and similar one across rear. At right, view of rear patio with its brilliant hued California Summer furnishings.
- One wall of the master bedroom has a triple mirror effect with mirrored closet doors opening out. At the other end is a Hollywood bed with rose velvet spread, loveseat, chair and carpet of the same tone. Imported brown wallpaper, pattered with hydrangeas, is considered latest.
- Flagstone makes the stunning fireplace with brass fittings flanked by beige velour couches.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

Wright, Richard Neutra, Le Corbusier, Marcell Breuer, and other American and European architects. Many of these novel architectural ideas and forms, including picture (floor to ceiling) and ribbon windows, butterfly and shed-style roofs, deep eaves, patios and other indoor-outdoor living features, converged in California, a state whose gentle climate, robust economy, booming population, and optimism about the future made it fertile grounds for architectural adaptation and innovation. Cliff May, Joseph Eichler, George and Robert Alexander, and other California architect-developers created the ranch house in the 1920s and 1930s and subsequently filled California's slopes and broad valleys with large tracts of this new house form.

Utahns, like most Americans, gained their first exposure to ranch houses via the influential 1946 publication, *Western Ranch Houses* produced by Cliff May and *Sunset Magazine*.¹⁶ This book was filled with descriptions, illustrations, and accompanying floorplans for houses that sprawled across their lots and melded interior and exterior spaces via large panes of glass, patios, and other like features. *Sunset*, *House Beautiful*, *Architectural Digest* and other publications not only produced books and issues focused on this new house form, but likewise illustrated how to furnish these spaces with cheerfully colored, textures, and patterned décor. Americans like the Bullocks used these products to signal that the grey years of war and rationing had passed and that the country, now triumphant and ascendent, could embrace its bright future. Factories that had been mobilized to create airplanes, artillery, and other military necessities could now manufacture luxury items, household products, and popular culture. Knowingly or otherwise, residences like the Bullock House became totems of American consumerism and mass-production.

Logan Bennett, Architect

Logan Bennett, the architect credited for the Bullock house, was born May 31, 1918, in Albion, Idaho to William H. Bennett and Helen Nancy Bennett. Little information exists to document Bennett's architectural training; it is possible that Bennett was a self-taught draftsman. Bennett likely moved to Provo in the early 1940s where he started his career drafting for the Anderson Lumber Company. The first nod the architect receives in Provo's newspapers is in a 1946 article regarding a mortgage he took on a property on Block 9 in University Gardens, a southeast Provo subdivision of small homes developed in response to Provo's World War II-instigated housing boom.¹⁷ Subsequent newspaper clippings mention Logan Bennett in relation to small architectural projects, including a garage in the University Gardens area for which Bennett processed a building permit in 1948.¹⁸ It is very likely that the Bullock House was one of Bennett's first large architectural commissions.

¹⁶ Note that neighboring Orem features a small development of original Cliff May houses located around 200 North and 500 East. These houses were constructed c. 1955.

¹⁷ See "Notices," *The Daily Herald*, Mar. 22, 1972, 6. Also see "Statistics," *The Daily Herald*, Apr. 29 1946, 8.

¹⁸ "Building Permits," *The Daily Herald*, Jul. 26, 1948, 3.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

No documentation exists to suggest how Bennett designed the Bullock House, but he likely derived ideas, if not directly referenced plans, for the residence using architectural pattern books like *Western Ranch Houses*. Bennett created plans for a neighboring Pleasant View house, 1182 Locust Lane Circle, from ideas gathered by Dr. and Mrs. Roy Hammond who commissioned the home: during the 14 years of home planning, huge scrapbooks of ideas were compiled by the family. "We knew just how every room was going to look before architect Logan Bennett brought us his completed plans."¹⁹ It is likely the Bullocks approached Bennett with their own, well-formed ideas and preferences and asked the architect to create plans that reflected the same. Logan Bennett's documentable work, which ranges from the Avant Garde Bullock and Harmon Houses to small brick track homes, suggests that the architect did not develop a unique style, but instead accommodated clients' tastes or designed standard homes that the conservative Utah Valley real-estate market would embrace.

Logan Bennett remained an active Provo-area architect throughout the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s, actively participating in local building and civic groups and designing subdivisions throughout Utah County during this same span of time. During the 1960s, Bennett worked for Tolboe Construction Company in Salt Lake City. In 1971, Logan Bennett left Utah for Greeley, Colorado where he worked until 1979 for Hansel-Phelps as its senior estimator. Upon retiring, Bennett moved to Eagle, a suburb of Boise, Idaho, where he served on the city's planning commission and performed other community service. Bennett passed away on Oct. 7, 1992, while living in Eagle.²⁰

Criterion B Significance: Social History

Dennis McDougal, a *Los Angeles Times* reporter, described mid-20th century suburban America as a place of "boosterism, boy scouts, and high hopes."²¹ This description fits the Provo community that Kenneth Edward "Bob" Bullock and his wife, Mertilla Johnson Bullock, worked to build over the course of their lives. Both Bob and Mertilla were central figures in Provo's civic life through much of the 20th century. The couple chaired committees, promoted initiatives, sponsored events, and engaged in dozens of other activities that advanced Provo's interests as the Bullocks understood them. Decades after their passing, the Bullock's legacy endures in Provo through various community initiatives and institutions that represent the couple and the era in which they lived.

Bob Bullock was born April 12, 1899, in Provo to Ralph A. and Mary Ann Meredith Bullock. Bob was from a well-established Provo family; he was the grandson of Benjamin Kimball Bullock, one of Provo's pioneer founders and the city's third and seventh mayor (1855-60,

¹⁹ Dorothy O'Rea, "Provo Home Adds Treasures to Modern," *Deseret News*, Mar. 21, 1951, 31.

²⁰ "Obituary: Logan G. Bennett," *The Idaho Statesman*, Oct. 9, 1992, 19.

²¹ Dennis McDougal, "Empty Houses, Dreams: Lynwood: Downhill on the Freeway," *Los Angeles Times*, Aug. 20, 1989, 4.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

1863).²² From his birth, therefore, Bullock enjoyed networks of family and community support and connection. Bullock met his wife, Mertilla Johnson, while attending primary school in Provo and they married in 1921. Bullock received his secondary education at Heneger's Business College in Salt Lake City, but then returned to Provo where he and Mertilla spent the rest of their lives.²³ Bullock was a long-time Provo businessman, but unlike many other men of his generation, he never settled into one career with a single employer. Bullock pursued self-employment and used community service to promote his businesses and financial interests, but he also worked over his life to altruistically advance the common good.

Bullock's early professional years are closely associated with the Provo pool halls and sports venues he opened in keeping with the idea that "You work for yourself, not for others."²⁴ In 1924, Bullock opened "Bullock's Billiards," in 1934 he opened "Bob's Billiards," and in 1935 he opened "Recreation Bowling Alleys."²⁵ Bullock's Billiards was a particularly important Provo gathering spot. Located at 190 West Center Street, Provo, Bullocks Billiards was housed in a building which remains a popular billiards hall and bar today (A. Beuford Gifford's [ABG's] Libation Emporium). Shortly after Bullock opened Bullocks Billiards, it linked with a neighboring barber and cigar shop. In one convenient locale, Provo's men (and perhaps the occasional woman) could receive a haircut, play pool, smoke, drink inexpensive beer, and catch up on the comings and goings of local life.²⁶ Bullock's Billiards remained open until the mid-1980s. Consequently, many people in Provo have fond memories of playing pool there themselves or watching their friends and relatives at the tables in Bullock's Billiards Hall.²⁷ In his later years, Bullock became involved with banking. He became a co-founder, director, and treasurer of the Utah National Bank in Provo which opened in January 1963.²⁸

²² "Bob Bullock Enters Race for GOP State Senate Nomination," *The Daily Herald*, Apr. 7, 1950, 3.

²³ "Obituary: Kenneth Edward "Bob" Bullock," *The Salt Lake Tribune*, Dec. 12, 1978, 34.

²⁴ Lindsey, Jack, "Personality Parade: Sportsman," *The Daily Herald*, Nov. 22, 1937, 8.

²⁵ Pool and billiards developed as an indoor option to substitute for lawn games such as *palle-malle* and croquet. Billiard venues began to appear in the 19th century, and by the early 20th century, billiard and pool halls were common throughout America. Negative associations began to develop around pool halls in the 1920s as increasingly these halls became (seen as) a place to loiter, fight, gamble, drink, etc. For more information, see Mike Shamos, *A Brief History of the Noble Game of Billiards, Billiards Congress of America*. Accessed Nov. 12, 2023. (<https://bca-pool.com/page/39>).

²⁶ "How About a Real Haircut," *The Daily Herald*, Apr. 7, 1932, 7. Also see "Ask for Hamm's . . . Smooth Mellow Beer," *The Daily Herald*, Jun. 21, 1939, 3.

²⁷ In a June 12, 2023 message posted on the *You know you're from Provo when . . .* Facebook group, Provo resident Ted Bandy wrote, "My dad was a daily customer at Bullock's Pool Hall on University Ave. My dad could clear the table in numerical order 6 or 7 times in a row without missing a shot. He later purchased his favorite table from the Univ. Spot and put it into our house. Nobody could ever beat him at any 'game' of pool."

²⁸ "New Provo Banking Institution," *The Daily Herald*, Jan. 25, 1963, 8. Also see "Provo Banker Dies, 79," *The Salt Lake Tribune*, Dec. 12, 1978, 34.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

Bullock's ownership of popular recreational venues and businesses further established him as a prominent figure in Provo. Bullock further enhanced and leveraged his community position by managing Provo-area sporting events. He planned regular civic bowling tournaments and boating races on Utah Lake.²⁹ He likewise supported the Provo basketball league, creating a team of his own, the "Bob Bullocks," which performed particularly well through the 1930s. Perhaps no activity kept Bullock so busy through the 1920s and '30s, however, as managing the Provo Industrial and Recreational Baseball Leagues. On a weekly basis, Bullock, also known as Provo's "Mr. Baseball," scheduled games between the "Pacific States Pipe Plant," the "CCC Ramblers," the "Taylor Brothers," and other teams representing businesses and associations in and around Provo.³⁰ As with basketball, the "Bob Bullocks" and "Bob's Billiards" baseball teams regularly featured on local rosters.³¹

In addition to amateur leagues, Bullock directly supported Provo's semi-professional team, the Provo Timps (named after nearby Mt. Timpanogos). Bullock financially supported the Timps, served as the team's secretary for decades, and allowed much of the team's business to be conducted at his pool halls.³² Thanks to his special relationship with the team, Bullock sold crowd refreshments at many of the Timps baseball games, just as Provo's other businesses sold refreshments during amateur league games. Although Bullock used baseball to promote his own business, he also used games to support community development projects. Working to build the first Utah Valley Hospital, for example, Bullock's Billiards along with other Provo shops advertised that "every penny taken at [certain baseball] games will be donated to the Utah Valley Hospital Fund."³³

In addition to supporting civic and local semi-professional sports leagues and teams, Bullock was an assertive patron of Brigham Young University's (BYU) athletics. During the Great Depression, the university formed an Athletic Finance Committee to help raise enough money to

²⁹ "Speaker Praises Dignity of Work in America." *The Daily Herald*, Wed, Nov. 25, 1936, 1. Also see "Boating Races Set at Lake," *The Daily Herald*, Sun, Aug 3, 1941, 9.

³⁰ See "Recreation League," *The Daily Herald*, Jan. 6, 1937, 5.

³¹ Desiring to make night baseball an option in Provo, Bullock petitioned Utah Power and Light Company for \$4,000, Provo City Council for \$4,500, and ten Provo businessmen for \$250 each (as a reimbursement to Provo City) to install lights around the baseball field at Timpanogos Ball Park. This proposal promised to make baseball games more popular in Provo by eliminating the need to play baseball on Sunday afternoons. This improvement as well as others were implemented in 1939. "Provo C. of C. Supports League Entry," *The Salt Lake Tribune*, Sep. 26, 1939, 13.

In the mid-1950s, Bob Bullock began to advocate for Salt Lake City baseball by becoming a director of the Salt Lake City Bees Baseball Team. For more information, see "Bullock Becomes Director," *Deseret News and Salt Lake Telegram*, Dec 10, 1958, 22.

³² Jessie L. Embry, "The Biggest Advertisement for a Town: Provo Baseball and the Provo Timps, 1913-1958," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Volume 71, Number 3, 2003.

³³ "See the Game and Help Build the Utah Valley Hospital Fund." *The Daily Herald*, Aug. 3, 1937, 4.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

ensure its athletic programs remained solvent. Bullock was a key member of this committee, raising thousands of dollars for the school's sports programs. After the depression ended, Bullock continued his association with the university, leading drives that financed two BYU football stadiums and the George Albert Smith Fieldhouse. In later years, the Bullock family established the K.E. Bullock Memorial Athletic Student Scholarship to help an exemplary athlete fund their education. The first recipient of this scholarship was BYU football quarterback, and later distinguished San Francisco 49ers quarterback, Steve Young in 1980.³⁴

Hunting was one of Bullock's primary interests, so it is not surprising that he worked with the National Wildlife Federation to create a large "strictly stag" sportsman's jamboree in Provo in 1938.³⁵ A year later, Bullock worked with the State of Utah via the Robinson-Pittman Act to develop his family's Provo River bottom muskrat farm into a state game preserve for duck hunting.³⁶ This preserve was intended to attract wildfowl and other forms of fauna, but also to serve as a bass fish hatchery which would "replenish Utah Lake with this famous sporting fish."³⁷ In addition to these activities, Bullock regularly contributed to hunting reports and commentaries in local newspapers, and offered out-of-state hunters information about the best places in Utah to hunt, where to secure pack horses and guides, and how to locate other equipment necessary for successful stalking trips.³⁸

During World War II, Bullock served as Provo City's American Red Cross Fundraising Chairman. Bullock was not shy in telling fellow Provo residents that they needed to give generously to reach Utah County's \$23,600 Red Cross fundraising quota. After his appointment in February 1943, Bullock organized volunteers to fundraise at workplaces, pass notices out in churches, place donation baskets in theaters, and undertake other efforts to further the cause. In short order, Provo's efforts helped to reach a county-wide fundraising total of \$50,734.33. This amount was over double the funding that had been requested from Utah County by the American Red Cross. Accordingly, in 1944, the American Red Cross asked Utah County to raise \$59,300. By March of that year, Bullock reported that the county had only raised \$27,059 of this total amount. To Bullock, this amount showed "splendid cooperation," but it also meant that "every home and every employed person should still be contacted in order to reach this tremendous amount of money . . . We cannot let our boys down."³⁹

³⁴ "Steve Young Gains Bullock Award," *The Daily Herald*, Aug. 24, 1980, 6.

³⁵ "Sportsman's Jamboree to Hold Wildlife Jamboree March 25," *Deseret News*, Mar. 23, 1938, 11.

³⁶ "Game Preserve to be Developed in Bottoms," *The Springville Herald*, Apr. 27, 1939, 2.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ "Utah Assists Hunters in Other States," *The Salt Lake Tribune*, Sept. 25, 1938, 31.

³⁹ "Red Cross War Fund Drive Lags Behind," *The Daily Herald*, Mar. 24, 1944, 1. As an active member of the Provo Kiwanis Club, Bullock led the Kiwanis members in collecting hunting knives for American marines fighting in the Pacific theater. As Bullock stated, using language of the period common to people of his race and class, "Bring on your hunting knives now. The marines need them in jungle warfare. Better that your knives be used

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

In the years immediately following World War II, the Bullocks kept busy planning their new house on Locust Lane and moving there from their modest bungalow at 307 South 300 West, Provo in 1948.⁴⁰ Bullock also remained fully occupied in his public engagements. In 1947, Bullock was elected president of Provo's Kiwanis Club.⁴¹ As Kiwanis president, Bullock sold gumballs in dispensers scattered across Provo and used the proceeds to fund dental and medical treatment for needy children.⁴² Bullock also continued to champion local sports and hunting.⁴³ His frequent trips to Utah Lake to fish and hunt helped him recognize the ecological damage created by the raw sewage then dumped into the lake. Consequently, in 1950, Bullock led the initial charge to save Utah Lake by creating a \$5,000,000 network of Utah County sewage treatment plants.⁴⁴ Unfortunately, the price of the treatment plants and political infighting between Utah County's cities doomed the plan. Raw sewage continued to be sent to Utah Lake until 1967.⁴⁵

While Bullock's efforts advocating for Utah Lake did not result in immediate change, he continued to represent Provo's waterways as a member of the city's Water District Board. In total, Bullock spent thirty years serving the Provo Water District (1944-1974).⁴⁶ In 1951, Bullock likewise continued his advocacy for Utah's hunters' and fishers' interests by accepting a request by Governor J. Bracken Lee to serve on the Utah State Fish and Game Board.⁴⁷ By the time he retired from this board in 1967, Bullock had given eighteen years of service, the longest

to stab a Jap than a deer . . . Knives right now are scarce. The only way the fighting Marines can be supplied is for the people to donate these weapons to the war effort." See "Hunting Knives For Marines: Drive Launched by Kiwanians," *The Daily Herald*, Feb. 4, 1943, 5.

⁴⁰ 1940 *United States Census*. Accessed Nov. 12, 2023. (https://www.ancestry.com/1940-census/usa/Utah/Konnetth-Bullock_3zjw1g/amp). The bungalow is still extant and retains good historical integrity.

⁴¹ "Kiwanis Club Installs its New Officers," *The Daily Herald*, Jan. 5, 1947, 4.

⁴² "Kiwanis Club has 120 Children Examined," *The Daily Herald*, Dec. 9, 1973, 55.

⁴³ See "Bob Bullock Elected President of Provo Baseball Club," *The Daily Herald*, Mar. 23, 1948, 7.

⁴⁴ Nominated to serve as financial chairman of a committee created to study this prospect, Bullock asserted that the residents of Utah County would not object to paying the \$3 per year which would be the average cost per tax payer assessed in tax to pay for the plants which would, in return, afford a "clean, recreational area with hunting, fishing, and swimming facilities." See Dorothy O'Rea, "Proposal to Float \$5,000,000 Utah Lake Pollution Control Bond Gets Cool Reception From Officials," *The Daily Herald*, Jun. 25, 1950, 6.

⁴⁵ Aimee Van Tatenhove and Ellis Juhlin, "A Deep Dive Into Utah Lake: Part 2," *Utah Public Radio*. Accessed Feb. 10, 2022, (<https://www.upr.org/2022-02-10/a-deep-dive-into-utah-lake-part-2>).

⁴⁶ "Two Re-Appointed on Water Board," *The Daily Herald*, Feb. 1, 1950, 3. Also see "Provo Banker Dies, 79," *The Salt Lake Tribune*, Dec. 12, 1978, 34.

⁴⁷ "New Members Meet With Game Board," *The Salt Lake Tribune*, Mar. 2, 1951, 29. Also see Hack Miller, "Round About With Hack Miller: Fish and Game License Puzzle," *Deseret News*, Mar. 23, 1953, 18.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

term ever served by a board member.⁴⁸ In 1970, Bullock extended his ties to the Utah Fish and Game Division, now the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, by giving money to establish the "Bullock Award" to be given each year to an outstanding division employee.⁴⁹ This award, which typically took the form of an engraved wristwatch, endured from 1970 until 2005.

In the 1960s, Bullock became increasingly invested in contributing to downtown Provo's success. In the mid-1960s, downtown Provo, like other traditional commercial centers across America, was largely superseded by new car-friendly suburban development.⁵⁰ To reverse the decline, Bullock led Provo's Central Business District "Golden Era" Committee, charged with the objective:

...to maintain the good things that we have; to encourage development of the business district to its full economic and aesthetic potential; to facilitate greater realization of human values, recreational and cultural (shopping must be fun); and to stimulate civic pride.⁵¹

Bob Bullock was particularly instrumental in advocating for the parking "mall" that still runs down the middle of Provo's Center Street and constructing parking near the corner of Provo's 1st North and 1st West Streets where a public parking garage stands today. In conjunction with added parking, Bullock, alongside Provo businessman Ed Shriver and architect Joseph Ashworth, created goals for a Provo Center Street Special Improvement District. This district involved widening Center Street by narrowing sidewalks, expanding parking and removing all parking meters in the six-block district, installing new curb, gutters, and sidewalks, creating angle parking on each street side (as well as the parking in the street's median), building a sidewalk canopy, and installing new street lighting.⁵²

Beyond Center Street, Bullock helped establish a Utah Valley country club—one institution deemed essential to any healthy community in mid-twentieth century America. Country clubs provided their membership with facilities, services, and a convivial setting for their activities and helped to facilitate, if not arbitrate, the inclusions and exclusions that enabled local business and society. Provo's country club, the Riverside Country Club, was initially established in 1945 as the Radar Club. Period newspaper articles indicate that Bullock owned the building in which the

⁴⁸ "Bullock Retires From Fish and Game Board," *The Daily Herald*, Mar 30, 1969, 19.

⁴⁹ "Bullock Award Goes to Carr," *The Daily Herald*, May 8, 1970, 8.

⁵⁰ Bullock is quoted in a 1965 article about the Provo Center Street parking mall saying that "Provo is a dying town...it was a shot in the arm when the city opened two lanes of parking down the middle of Center Street. The [parking] mall might be unsightly but look at the empty windows and rubbish accumulating in the empty buildings. There is nothing worse and unless we do something there will be more of it. This is an emergency." See "City Defers Decision on Reinstatement of Parking Mall," *The Daily Herald*, Mar. 2, 1965, 4.

⁵¹ "Provo's Golden Era Plan," *The Daily Herald*, Nov. 29, 1964, 24.

⁵² Hess, Val, "Plans Advance for Center Street" *The Daily Herald*, Dec. 16, 1966, 1.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

club met. In 1946, Bullock stood in court and represented the Radar Club as the club's building owner after police raided club premises and confiscated large amounts of alcohol.⁵³ In 1959, the club found a permanent home in north Provo alongside the Provo River and became the Riverside Country Club; Bullock was a charter member of the new club.⁵⁴ In 1963, Bullock was installed as president of the Riverside Country Club, a position in which he served for two years.⁵⁵

In March 1969, Bullock won Provo's Exchange Club Book of Golden Deeds for "service to mankind." At the award's ceremony, the presenter asserted that "Bob [Bullock] was involved either directly or indirectly with every worthwhile project to come to Provo."⁵⁶ When Bullock passed away nine years later, on December 11, 1978, these same sentiments were echoed in the newspaper. On December 12, 1978, *The Daily Herald* wrote "A city needs civic and service-minded people like Bob Bullock . . . Certainly [he] will be missed by a community which is better because of [his] deeds." Bullock's love of Provo remained constant through his life. After returning from a long 1928 trip to several states and Mexico, Bullock stated that "of all the cities I have seen, Provo looks best to me. Absence certainly makes the heart grow fonder, and more appreciative, where Provo is concerned, and I am certainly glad to be back in this city once more."⁵⁷ As is evidenced by his long and productive life, Bullock never lost enthusiasm for his hometown.

Mertilla Bullock

Not surprisingly, much less information is available about Mertilla Bullock than is available about her husband. In keeping with early twentieth-century gender roles, Mertilla Bullock prioritized home and family and was a much less public figure than was her husband. Mertilla was born in Circleville, Piute County, Utah on July 13, 1903, to Joseph Weaver Johnson and Addie Luvetta Morrill Johnson. Mertilla's parents moved their family to Provo so that their children could attend Brigham Young Academy and Provo High School. As previously noted, Mertilla married K.E. "Bob" Bullock in 1921. The couple had one daughter, Zoe Bullock (Manning).⁵⁸

In her Provo neighborhood, Mertilla is remembered as being a gentle lady who always had candy to offer children. Mertilla's obituary notes that she was a talented seamstress, interior decorator,

⁵³ "Club Confiscation Hearing Held Up," *The Daily Herald*, Feb. 20, 1946, 3.

⁵⁴ "Riverside Country Club," *The Daily Herald*, Feb. 23, 1964, 48.

⁵⁵ "Riverside Country Club Picks Officers," *The Daily Herald*, Oct. 15, 1963, 3.

⁵⁶ "K.E. (Bob) Bullock Wins Exchange Club Book of Golden Deeds," *The Daily Herald*, Mar. 19, 1969, 5.

⁵⁷ "Bob Bullock Home Again," *The Daily Herald*, Aug. 21, 1928, 1.

⁵⁸ "Obituary: Mertilla J. Bullock," *The Daily Herald*, Jan. 28, 1997, 10.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

and was an avid traveler. One particularly daring trip the Bullocks took together in 1962 involved driving 20,000 miles across North, Central, and South America to visit their daughter, Zoe, who was living in Buenos Aires. Aside from a revolution they encountered in Guatemala, the couple enjoyed the trip.⁵⁹ The Bullocks also visited Zoe in France, where they witnessed a country "ripe for communism" because average workers were not paid enough wages to keep them satisfied in life.⁶⁰

Mertilla actively supported her husband's professional and social ambitions by hosting teas and other socials for Provo-area businessmen and their wives. When her husband died in 1978, Mertilla took a more active role in public life. In the early 1970s, Bob and Mertilla together helped to establish the Boys and Girls Club of Utah County. When Bob died, Mertilla took his seat on the organization's board of trustees, and subsequently helped to finance construction of its headquarters building located at 1060 E. 150 North in Provo. Mertilla also oversaw the BYU athletic scholarship named after her husband and established another BYU scholarship in her own name for a vocal performance student at the university. In January 1997, Mertilla passed away from complications related to Parkinson's Disease at her Locust Lane home.⁶¹

Additional Historical Information

Provo Development / Pleasant View Suburb

In the early 1940s, Provo experienced a speculative real-estate purchasing frenzy. This trend was spurred by World War II national defense interests which transformed Utah's economy. Utah Valley's steel production, which expanded to meet war demands, made population growth and further land development imperative. At that time, Utah Valley claimed abundant agricultural or undeveloped land available for suburbanization. Parcel by parcel, postwar subdivisions replaced these agricultural swaths. In Provo, much of the World War II-era development occurred in and around the east end of Center Street where large fruit orchards once thrived in the unique microclimate of Provo's piedmont. In this orchard land, developers constructed whole neighborhoods of asbestos-shingled houses to accommodate newly-arrived steel and other industrial workers.

In the postwar years, BYU saw a major increase in enrollment due to population growth and federal veteran college funding. This increase led to a demand for temporary housing. Provo's long-term residents also clamored for new housing. Unlike many other areas of the country that experienced rippling growth from a singular city center, the Wasatch Front's postwar growth occurred around existing communities. Utah's postwar growth shows little indication of radial suburban growth whatsoever, but instead occurred in spurts near factories or other workplaces. Unlike in other American states, Utah's city-to-suburb trend likely had little to do with white flight. Instead, Utah's suburbanization represents shifting preferences in home type, location,

⁵⁹ "Twenty Thousand Mile Trip is a 'Wonderful Experience,'" *The Daily Herald*, Jan. 18, 1962, 15.

⁶⁰ "Exchange Club Hears of Sorry Plight of France," *The Daily Herald*, Sept. 26, 1951, 3.

⁶¹ "Obituary: Mertilla J. Bullock," *The Daily Herald*, Jan. 28, 1997, 10.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

and cultural expectations, as well as the simple fact that new suburban housing was often the only available housing. The rise in automobile ownership additionally permitted families to choose where and how to live.

The Bullock House was constructed in one of Provo's first post-war subdivisions. Pleasant View Subdivision was established by the Provo Investment Company, Inc. which, in turn, was headed by the J. Edwin Stein Company. J. Edwin Stein was born in London, England, but immigrated to Provo at age five after his parents joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon / LDS). Like Bob Bullock, J. Edwin believed that everyone should "Be their own boss . . . it's advice I would offer almost everyone."⁶² Like Bob, J. Edwin opened his own business, J. Edwin Stein Jewelers, on Provo's Center Street, in the mid 1920's, and then transitioned into real-estate in the following decades. Both men regarded social connections to be integral to their financial success. Consequently, like Bob, J. Edwin volunteered for a myriad of committees and organizations including the Provo Chamber of Commerce, the Provo New Industries Committee, the Provo Real-Estate Committee, the Provo Rotary Club, etc. Like Bob, J. Edwin was an enthusiastic booster of BYU's sports programs.

J. Edwin launched the first plat of Provo's Pleasant View Subdivision in 1946. Over ten years later, the area was still building some of the finest homes in Provo. It is important to note that J. Edwin arranged Pleasant View Subdivision's Plat A around a series of curving streets (Fir Avenue, Cherry Lane, and Locust Lane) which reference the "garden suburb" approach of 19th and early 20th-century English and American schools of town planning. These curved streets helped Pleasant View feel rural ("clean" and "quiet" were words used in the subdivision's advertising) and more exclusive, especially when contrasted against modest, neighboring suburbs arranged around utilitarian street grids. To further safeguard Plat A's social selectivity, J. Edwin placed housing covenants over the subdivision which forbade anyone but "members of the Caucasian race" from living in Pleasant View, even though Provo had few minorities to begin with. Pleasant View was, in fact, advertised as "restricted to protect the value of the home that you build." Such "redlining" covenants were common in Utah and throughout the United States until they were outlawed by the Supreme Court in 1948 (*Shelley v. Kraemer*), and again by Congress in 1968 via the Civil Rights Act.

Second Property Owners: Daniel and Jillene Maynes

Dr. Daniel and Jillene Maynes purchased the Bullock house when it went on the market in 1997 following the death of Mertilla Bullock that same year. This nomination acknowledges the decades they spent living in the house, the changes they made to its floorplan, and the work they undertook to preserve the residence.⁶³

⁶² Author Unknown, "Ed Stein Climbed Ladder of Success Working Hard for the Boss: Himself," *The Daily Herald*, Nov. 9, 1958, pg. 8.

⁶³ Daniel Maynes was born as the youngest of eleven children in Manti, Utah. Daniel attended Snow College, Utah State University, and the University of Utah, receiving his Ph.D. in Mechanical Engineering in 1997. Daniel specializes in fluid mechanics which examine how liquids and gases flow past and through different substances. Daniel started teaching at BYU in 1997, the same year that the Maynes family moved to Locust Lane.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

Third Property Owners: David and Jennifer Lloyd-Amott

David Amott was born in Holladay, Utah in November 1977. David received his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Delaware in architectural history. Jenn Lloyd was born in Kaysville, Utah in June 1975. Jenn received her B.A. from Brigham Young University in history.

Daniel's engineering background proved invaluable in maintaining the Bullock home's period systems, and, where possible, adapting the Bullock Home to the twenty-first century. house. Since 2013, Daniel has served as the chair of the Department of Mechanical Engineering at BYU.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Name of Property

Utah County, Utah

County and State

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Name of Property

Mar. 23, 1938.

Utah County, Utah

County and State

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Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

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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 .30 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: 40.254680 Longitude: -111.639159

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |

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

LOT 15, BLK 5, PLAT A, PLEASANT VIEW SUBDV. AREA 0.304 AC.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are the legal and historic property boundaries for the Bullock house.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Dr. David Amott
organization: N/A
street & number: 1548 North Locust Lane
city or town: Provo state: Utah zip code: 84604
e-mail: dauidamott@gmail.com
telephone: 801-971-4808
date: January 18, 2024

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.

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House

Utah County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

- **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 does not need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Edward "Bob" and Mertilla Bullock House

City or Vicinity: Provo

County: Utah County

State: Utah

Photographer: David Amott

Date Photographed: June 2023

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

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Photo 1 of 25, Façade/west elevation, Facing East



Photo 2 of 25, Façade/west elevation, Facing Northeast

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Photo 3 of 25, Chimney and west elevation, June 2023, Facing Northeast



Photo 4 of 25, Façade/west elevation, Facing Southeast

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Photo 5 of 25, Front Patio, Facing North



Photo 6 of 25, Carport, Facing Southeast

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Photo 7 of 25, South Elevation, Facing Southwest



Photo 8 of 25, Rear/south and east elevations, Facing West

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Photo 9 of 25, Rear/south and east elevations, Facing northeast



Photo 10 of 25, Back Patio, Facing Southeast

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Photo 11 of 25, Backyard Basketball Court and Northeast Elevation, Facing Southwest



Photo 12 of 25, Front Entryway and Livingroom, Facing Northwest

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Photo 13 of 25, Living Room, Facing Southwest



Photo 14 of 25, Kitchen, Facing Northwest

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Photo 15 of 25, Family Room (Former Garage), Facing Southwest



Photo 16 of 25, Family Room (Former Garage), Facing Northeast

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Photo 17 of 25, Den/Study, Facing Southeast



Photo 18 of 25, Bathroom, Facing Southeast

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Photo 19 of 25, Master Bedroom (Former Guest Bedroom), Facing Southwest



Photo 20 of 25, Bedroom (Former Back Patio Area), Facing South

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Photo 21 of 25, Bedroom Wing Bathroom, Facing North



Photo 22 of 25, Bedroom (Formerly Part of Master Bedroom), Facing Northeast

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Photo 23 of 25, Bedroom (Formerly Part of Master Bedroom), Facing Northeast



Photo 24 of 25, Bedroom (Formerly Part of Master Bedroom), Facing Southwest

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Photo 25 of 25, Bedroom (Formerly Part of Master Bedroom), Facing Northeast

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

Figures

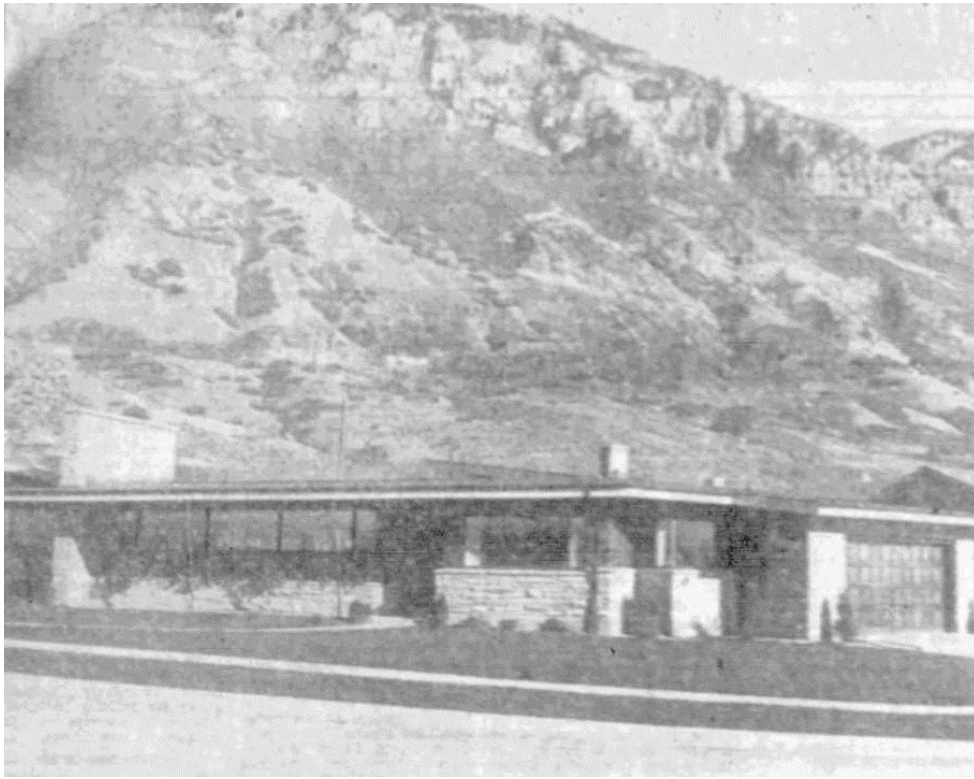


Figure 1 of 17, Front Façade, Facing Northeast. *Salt Lake Tribune*, Oct. 29, 1949

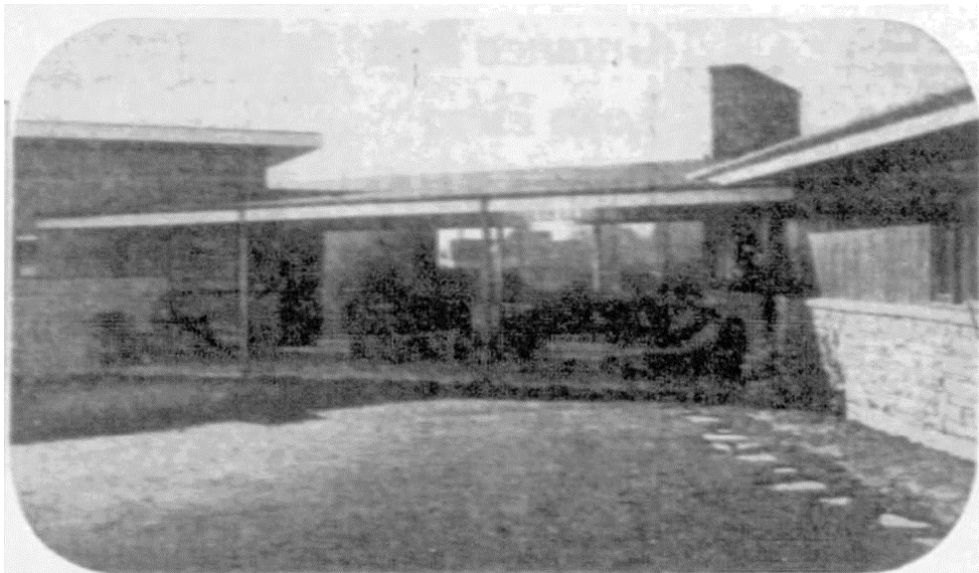


Figure 2 of 17, Rear Elevation, c. Sept. 1949, Facing Southwest, *Salt Lake Tribune*, Oct. 29, 1949

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Figure 3 of 17, Front Façade, Dec. 5, 2002, Facing Southwest, Utah County Tax Assessor



Figure 4 of 17, Front Façade, April 2007 (Notice the Garage Filled In), Facing East, Utah County Tax Assessor

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Figure 5 of 17, Façade, Jan. 10, 2011, Facing Southeast, Utah County Tax Assessor



Figure 6 of 17, Façade, Sept. 2011, Facing Southeast, Google Maps

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Figure 7 of 17, Living Room, c. Sept. 1949, Facing North, *Salt Lake Tribune*, Oct. 29, 1949



Figure 8 of 17, Living Room, c. Sept. 1949, Facing North, *Salt Lake Tribune*, Oct. 29, 1949

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

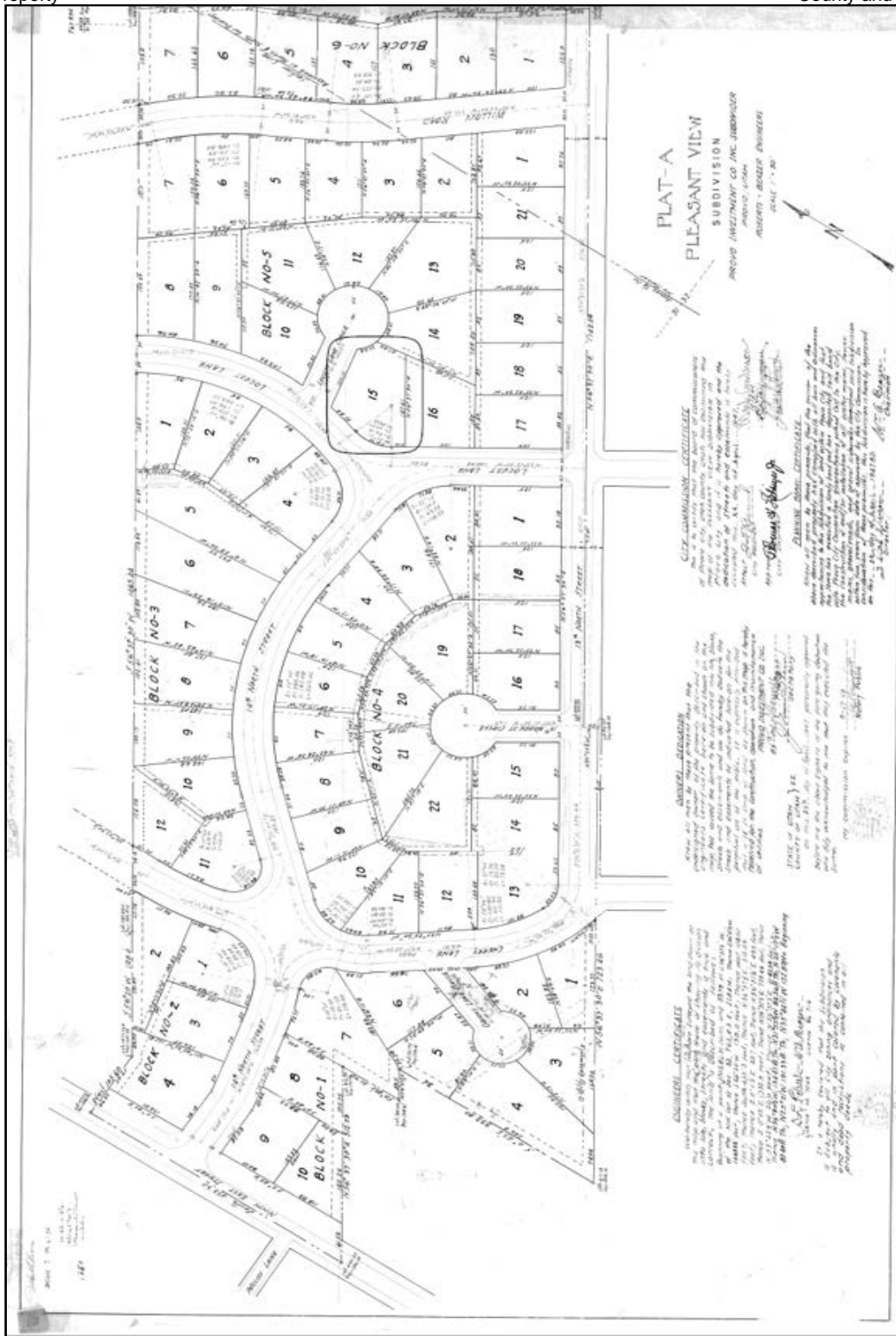


Figure 9 of 17, Plat-A, Pleasant View Subdivision, May 1947, Utah County Tax Assessor

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

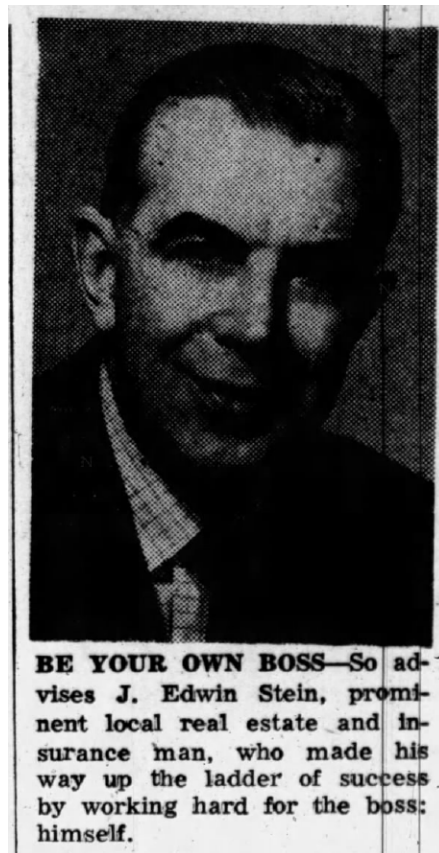


Figure 10 of 17, J. Edwin Stein, *The Daily Herald*, Nov 9, 1958



Figure 11 of 17, *The Daily Herald*, Fri, Apr 15, 1949, 17

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

BUILD for Happiness, Comfort —
Start Plans NOW

To Complete the Picture
Choose a Site For Your Home In Beautiful
PLEASANT VIEW SUBDIVISION

WHERE GOOD PLANNING, SOUND RESTRICTIONS — AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS ASSURE FUTURE VALUES, NEAR ENOUGH TO TOWN FOR CONVENIENCE, YET FAR ENOUGH AWAY FOR CLEARINGS and QUIETNESS

East of North East, Between 15th E. and 16th N.

Managed By
STEIN COMPANY
BY THEIR LICENSED EYE.

Provo Investment Co., Inc.

RAY A. TAYLOR, Pres. J. EDWIN STEIN, Inc.
RALPH A. DEVLIN, Vice Pres. E. L. WARREN, Manager

Figure 12 of 17, *The Daily Herald*, Apr 4, 1948

A new hat

Or a New House

Both Need the Proper Background to Show Them Off to the Best Advantage

We Can't Help You With Your Hat, But a Building Site Is—

PLEASANT VIEW SUBDIVISION

Will Do Wonders for Your Home! — Build In **PLEASANT VIEW** SUBDIVISION and Have the Convenience and Improvements NOW that others hope to have in the Future—

Drive up 9th East to 14th North TODAY. Salesmen Will Be On the Project from 2:00 Until 4 p. m., or

CALL **J. EDWIN STEIN** COMPANY FOR APPOINTMENT For a Lot to Build on, or for Investment. Buy In!

PLEASANT VIEW SUBDIVISION
Developed By
PROVO INVESTMENT CO., Inc.

Figure 13 of 17, *The Daily Herald*, Apr. 25, 1948

START TO PLAN

BELIEVE IN YOUR FUTURE build today

CHOOSE A SITE IN
Pleasant View SUBDIVISION

Where lot prices are reasonable. A typical example — an 85x125 ft. south front lot priced at \$1825.00 including ALL SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

YOU CAN'T BEAT IT!

Call J. Edwin STEIN Company

PROJECT MANAGERS FOR PROVO SEE
PLEASANT VIEW Subdivision

Developed By
PROVO INVESTMENT CO., INC.

Figure 14 of 17, *The Daily Herald*, Apr 14, 1948

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State

Property Owners



Figure 15 of 17, Kenneth E. "Bob" Bullock, *The Daily Herald*, March 23, 1948



Figure 16 of 17, K.E. "Bob" and Mertilla Bullock, *The Daily Herald*, Oct. 2, 1988

Bullock, Edward "Bob" and Mertilla, House
Name of Property

Utah County, Utah
County and State



Figure 17 of 17, The Maynes Family c. 2017, Snow College

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