



**#5- Mount Olivet Cemetery
Sexton House**

1342 East 500 South

Mount Olivet is a public, non-profit cemetery established by an Act of Congress that was signed by President U.S. Grant. The entry gate on 500 South was designed by Walter Ware. The sexton headquarters (a private residence) is in the Tudor Style and was designed by Ware and Treganza, and constructed in 1911. The dark red brick carriage house was designed in 1913 by Richard K.A. Kletting, the architect of the Utah Capitol Building. All that remains of the old greenhouse is the red brick building.

Notice the strong Arts and Crafts motifs on the corners and the chimney top. Mount Olivet contains 88 acres and only half developed with 31,000 people interred.

A side trip might be to the City Cemetery, 200 N Street, which also boasts a sexton house in Tudor Style. There is no reason to believe it is not of historical Arts and Crafts value as well.



THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MOVEMENT

was a widely-influential, late-nineteenth-century English movement that attempted to re-establish the ideals and skills of craftsmanship threatened by mass- production and industrialization. John Ruskin and William Morris were early practitioners and sought to revive medieval standards and methods of making goods while holding true to materials, construction and function. By the time the movement had migrated to North America around 1900, this ideal came to include fine arts, ceramics, textiles, glass, interior design, metalwork, graphic arts and even gardening, philosophy and food. The chief legacy of the movement was probably its architecture, and the call for a revival of vernacular architecture was enthusiastically answered all over the United States. On the West Coast, architects and designers looked to the Spanish missions for inspiration; in the Midwest it was the wide open prairies and on the East Coast, architects adapted such styles as Gothic, Tudor, and Queen Anne Revival.

Other leading practitioners of the Arts and Crafts Movement included Charles Rennie Mackintosh, Gustav Stickley, Louis Comfort Tiffany, Frank Lloyd Wright, Greene and Greene, Julia Morgan, Bernard Maybeck, Gertrude Jekyll, Elbert Roycroft and Taylor Woolley.



PHOTO COURTESY OF THE UTAH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

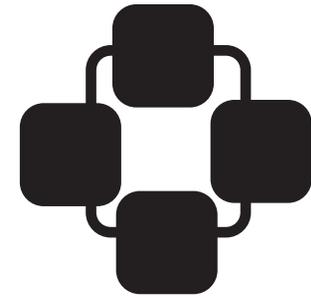


IN MEMORIAM

LDS 1st Ward Chapel. Designed by the firm of Pope and Burton in the Prairie School Style. Heavily influenced by Frank Lloyd Wright, the

firm is best known for their design of the LDS temple in Cardston, Alberta, Canada. Demolished in 1976 because of a faulty foundation, this chapel stood on 1000 East and 800 South.

THANKS TO THE UTAH HISTORICAL SOCIETY, PETER GOSS, BRIAN FETZER AND SCOTT PERRY.



**SACRED
SPACES**

**A SELF-GUIDED SALT LAKE CITY
TOUR OF CHURCHES AND
CEMETERY BUILDINGS BUILT IN
ARTS AND CRAFTS STYLES.**



www.facebook.com/Utah-Arts-and-Crafts-Society
robert_eckman@comcast.net

#1- LDS Church 8th Ward

270 East 500 South

Designed by the firm of Cannon & Fetzer, the cornerstone bears the year 1921. This church is an example of late Prairie School architecture. Other buildings designed by Cannon and Fetzer include the Park Building at the U of U and the Wasatch Springs Plunge, one of the great examples of Mission Revival architecture in the city.



workers, trolley motormen, and other railroad workers of Irish, German and Italian descent.

As Jack Goodman says in his book, *As You Pass By*, "...according to the Utah Historical Society, the church was 'probably designed by the firm of Ware and Treganza, and constructed at a cost of \$10,000 by A.J. Gillis.'"

#3- Central Park Ward Chapel

304 E. 2700 South

Designed by Miles Miller and completed in 1927, this chapel is an example of late Prairie School architecture. Low-pitched roofs and wide eaves emphasize the strong horizontal



lines of the brick patterns on the walls. The organic motif repeated in the window muntin bars around most of the building are arranged with a botanical sense and are evocative of Frank Lloyd Wright's designs—can you see a tree or a flower? Note the concrete door casings. Another Miles Miller masterpiece is the Parowan 3rd Ward Meeting House, built in 1914 in Parowan, Utah.

#4- Cathedral of the Madeleine Lampposts

331 E. South Temple

Built in 1909, this downtown landmark is built in a hybrid of two traditional church styles, Gothic and Romanesque and was designed by architects Carl M. Neuhausen and Bernard O. Mecklenburg. An original English tenet of the Arts and Crafts Movement was the notion to revive medieval standards and methods

while holding true to materials, which can be seen throughout the building. The only classic Arts and Crafts element, whether intended or not, are the cast iron lampposts on the front steps far below the beautiful Rose Window. Octagonal in shape, the lampposts feature oval and diamond motifs on all sides and are crowned by four lamp-arms that extend to distinct lamp covers and tiny quatrefoils on the shades.



#2- St. Patrick's Catholic Church

1058 W. 400 South

Built in Spanish Colonial Style and completed in 1917 (but dedicated in 1920 at the end of WWI,) this small church is without many traditional features one would expect- no true nave, transept or crossing or vaulted ceiling. But there are motifs of design that are unmistakably Mission Revival including the bell tower and parapet wings from which the bell to call parishioners to worship once hung. Note the red tile roof. The five



stained glass windows on the east and the west sides are in modest, pale green glass. Then, as now, this is a "working class" neighborhood and working men in the day would have included brewery

