



Yalecrest Notable Homes Tour

Lower Harvard and Yale Avenues

October 12, 2013



Introduction

We welcome you to this walking tour of Yalecrest, part of the National Register of Historic Places. It is sponsored by K.E.E.P. Yalecrest, a newly formed charitable organization established to help preserve and protect the Yalecrest neighborhood through advocacy, education and recognition of its community, history, landscapes and historic architecture.

The architectural variety and concentration of period cottages found in Yalecrest is unrivaled in the state. During the tour, which will take about 50 minutes, we will stop in front of 18 homes or points of interest and give brief, descriptive narratives of the architecture, history and in some cases, interesting facts about those who once lived here.

The vast majority of Yalecrest's historic homes were built by prominent architects and developers from 1910 through 1939. They reflect styles ranging from English Cottage and English Tudor to French Norman, Dutch Colonial, Spanish Colonial Revival, Modern Art Deco, and Prairie School – some of which you will see today. There are 1,487 homes in Yalecrest and an overwhelming majority—91 percent—are considered historically significant. Fifty-eight percent are English Cottage and 19 percent are Bungalows.

Yalecrest is also visually distinctive from neighboring areas because of its uniform streetscapes, large, mature shade trees, landscaping, and the scale and setback of homes that blend so nicely with the natural topography of the creeks and gullies that cross the area.

When we stop in front of one of the featured houses, we would ask you to be courteous and stay on the sidewalk—avoiding front lawns, gardens and even driveways.

1. 1332 Harvard Avenue



This English Tudor was built in 1930 of regular brick and half timbering—distinctive features of this architectural style. The hardwood floors and stair banister still exist, preserving the original quarter-sawn tiger oak. Also original to the house are the restored weight and pulley windows, a coal chute on the east side and the original mechanical twist or manual door ringer embedded within the wooden front door.

This 3,600 square foot, one and one-half story home originally had five fireplaces. Now three remain—all on the west side. The basement has full height ceilings and there are three stair cases within the house. The home includes three bedrooms and three and half original baths with coved ceilings on both upper levels. The rock storage shed on the east side of the house was the feature that drew us to choose

and highlight this house. It is original and is used as a gardening shed and storage for trash cans.

The exterior west side addition containing the gate is new. The previous owners wanted to balance the west side with the already existing east side.

William H. and Marjorie Sweet resided here from 1932-1940. William was secretary-treasurer and later president of the Sweet Coal Company, which was just three miles west of Helper, Utah. It was the first coal camp developed in the Spring Canyon District.

Mr. Atlantic Christensen, a Salt Lake dentist, lived in the house for one year in 1931, left for 8 years, and returned to live here until 1950.

2. 1365 Harvard Avenue



This home at 1365 Harvard is an example of a two-story brick English Tudor built in 1930. It has an interesting combination of a hip and gabled roof. The major gable on the left side of the front house façade contains half-timbered with stucco infill, which is overlapped by a narrow, two-story bay with a gable half-timbered with a unique basket-weave pattern brick infill. The left side of that major gable is flared to cover a flat arched driveway entrance. The eave of the hip roof extends down on the right side of the house to cover a round archway, that extends from the front façade to a unique “bracketed eyebrow hood” over the front doorway. The house has beaded glass, lattice windows and a French door that opens out to a small porch with decorative iron railing. The chimney is made of a brick stack over a stone base and contains interesting clay pots over the flues.

The first owners of this unique architectural home were John Fred and Mabel Pearl Anderson Daynes. Both were widowers and married in 1920. John Fred’s father, John Daynes, established a jewelry business in Norwich, England in 1850, prior to coming to Utah in 1862.

John Fred was a world traveler, a member of Rotary Club and the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, and founder and president of a variety of Daynes Companies, including: Daynes Jewelry (president for 54 years), J. Fred Daynes Building Company, Lincoln Opticals Supply Company, Daynes Optical Company and Daynes Music Co. John Fred and Pearl lived in the house until 1953. After Mr. Daynes passed away, Mrs. Daynes continued to live here until 1971—41 years.

3. 1389 Harvard Avenue



This home at 1389 Harvard was built in 1929, reflecting the classic French Norman style of architecture. This two-story home covers 3,742 square feet and includes five bedrooms and four full baths. It is one of the most iconic and most photographed homes in Yalecrest, highlighted by the eye-catching and extraordinary sculptured roof made of steam-bent Canadian cedar shingles called a single “thatch” or “American Thatch” to emulate the texture and look of the old reed thatched roofs. To maintain the roof, 75 gallons of linseed oil must be applied. In its heyday tour buses would stop in front of the home and it was known as a “storybook home” in a “storybook neighborhood”—one of only five or six so designated in the United States. According to a previous owner, the home was designed by Utah’s first female architect.

Several features are original: the roof, the front arched windows, and the underground garage. There are French doors in the living room and the house has more than 50 windows.

The exterior of the home is composed of brick and tile overlaid with stucco and, in modern times, a layer of dryvet (pronounced like “live”—it with a d) was added to protect the tile from cracking. During different times the home’s exterior was painted gold and then pink.

At one time the home had a huge ballroom on the second floor which included a balcony that overlooked the living room below. It was here where Ingenuus and Dorothy Bentzar—a voice coach and piano teacher, respectively—taught some of the most famous singers and opera stars of the day including Robert Peterson. The space has since been made into three bedrooms.

The original owner was Leo Bird, an advertising executive who established the Bird and Jex Outdoor Advertising Company in Salt Lake City. His firm was a pioneer in bringing the neon sign company to Utah in 1928. He went bankrupt and a gentleman named Maurice Yates bought the home.

Another prominent owner was Ezra Taft Benson, who served as president of the LDS Church and was Secretary of Agriculture in President Eisenhower's administration. Prior to his work in Washington, D.C. and while serving as an apostle of the LDS Church, President Benson lived at 1389 Harvard between 1948 and 1952. In modern times, John C. Pingree, former director of the Utah Transit Authority, his wife and five children lived in the home between 1975 and 2004 and added many remodeling touches including a grand staircase made of wood from a pioneer home in the Avenues and a fireplace that was original to a mansion on South Temple.

4. 1407 Harvard Avenue



This castle-like home at 1407 Harvard was constructed in 1932 by and for the first owner, builder/contractor Adolphus Eugene Christensen. This French Norman style home is built with decorative brick and cast concrete walls with terra cotta detailing. It is 3,251 square feet and has a steeply pitched roof. There are four bedrooms (one in the conical tower, second floor) and 3.25 baths. The gardens are formally laid out. For many years there was a gazebo overlooking the Red Butte Creek gully.

Eugene Christensen was a prominent local contractor and a partner in the Ryberg Construction Company. During WW II, Christensen supervised the building of the Geneva Steel plant in Utah Valley and the Wendover Army base.

Born in Farmington in 1890, Eugene married Elizabeth Catherine Burton in 1914. When their two-year old son unexpectedly died following an operation, they donated the stained glass window depicting Christ knocking at a door, to the Yale Ward of the LDS Church to honor their son's memory.

A lavish wedding and reception was also held at the house when their daughter Elaine, a registered bacteriologist, married a doctor, Joseph Elaine Tanner, from Layton in 1946.

Eugene died in October 1945, at the age of 54, after falling from a horse while deer hunting in Ogden Canyon. He did not immediately seek medical treatment and soon thereafter died of gangrene and internal hemorrhaging at Holy Cross Hospital.

His wife Catherine continued living in the house until the 1960s. She was active and prominent in local musical and educational societies, hosting many events in the home and gardens. The house is currently owned by a local attorney.

5. 1412 Harvard Avenue



Built in 1927, this home has the distinction of once being painted bright pink and nicknamed the "Pepto House." Typical of this French Norman style, the lovely home has a circular corner turret, wall dormers that transition into the steeply pitched roof, and decorative quoins at the corners. A unique feature of the home is a bathroom on the upper-level of the turret.

Over the years, the home has had several owners, the most prominent being the Backer Family who owned Backer's Bakery on South Temple. They purchased the home in 1946 and resided here for many years. Mrs. Backer's pastry shop was established in 1941 and is now operated by third generation members of the family. Backer's is famous for its old-world recipes and style of preparing pastries and confections including using old wooden cookie presses brought to America from

Germany. They kept the same store design and colors that were original to the shop, so the bakery has maintained its own original charming atmosphere.

In 1999, the home was purchased by Mike and Suzanne Broadbent who have taken great care to restore it to its original 1927 appearance. Interior features of interest include an original Arts and Crafts-era brick fireplace and light sconces which illuminate the fireplace.

6. 1425 Harvard Avenue



This period revival cottage was built in 1927 and has 3,800 square feet. The style of the home is eclectic, mixing English Tudor style elements that include the steep center gable and multi-pane casement windows with Colonial Revival elements that include the classical-style entry porch.

The original owner of the home was likely Dr. George A. Cochran and his wife Mary. Dr. Cochran was a physician and surgeon who lived here with his family until about 1939 when the house was purchased by Dr. Ulrich Bryner and his wife Virginia, who lived in the house for over twenty years. The home was then purchased by the Busath family who sold the home to Michael and Muffy Ferro in 1999. When the Ferro's purchased this incredible home, they started a major renovation project, which involved every room in the house and took over a year to complete. The

architect used for this renovation was Max Smith.

7. 1474 Harvard Avenue



Built in 1931 by R.B. Amundsen Builders, which constructed numerous homes in Yalecrest and neighboring Westmoreland Place, this home is a period cottage like the majority of those in the neighborhood.

This one and one-half-story home is Neoclassical in style as it uses conservative Greek and Roman classical motifs like the symmetrical façade and the large triangular portico over the front entry. You've probably seen many commercial buildings of the era, such as banks, court houses, post offices and churches, in the same style.

Additional neoclassical elements include the use of attic space as a second story, the angled wall dormers, and the decorative lintels over the windows, many of which

feature leaded glass panes.

The first residents of the home were the James E. and Ida Erwin family. Mr. Erwin was employed by Erwin Loan & Investment Co. A relative, Ernest B. Erwin and his wife Capitola, lived next door at 1468 Harvard Ave. from 1931-39. Ernest Erwin also was employed at Erwin Loan & Investment Co. The James Erwin family only lived at 1474 Harvard for two years.

The next owners were Edward and Florence Meyer. Mr. Meyer was a production manager for Sego Milk Products Co. and worked there until his retirement.

The home is located in Normandie Heights, the last subdivision to be developed in Yalecrest. Even though it was platted in April 1926 by Bowers Investment Co., a branch of Bowers Building Company, building didn't take place until the 1930s.

8. 1485 Harvard Avenue



This 1485 Harvard Avenue home is an example of large two-story, Eclectic Norman style architecture built with striated and regular polychromatic brick in 1935. It has a number of unique characteristics: a steeply pitched hip roof with cresting and finials, an octagonal tower on the front façade containing a tall, rounded arched stained glass window, raised entry porch with turned wood supports containing unique scalloped metal on top of the portico, a reinforced polychromatic brick chimney with a wrought iron "L" on the west side and decorative stabilizing rod on the east side, steel casement windows, a unique segmental arched garage door at basement level

Some of the notable owners included Joseph and Gertrude Lawrence who lived in the house from 1936-1944. Joseph was a prominent theatre owner, the most famous of which was the Villa Theatre on Highland Drive which he built with his partner, David K. Edwards. It opened on Dec 23,

1949 and consisted of 1,300 seats in steep stadium style arrangement. The Villa Theatre was the first in Salt Lake City to have a wide screen. In 1958, South Pacific ran for 10 months and in 2001, USA Today named the Villa Theatre one of the 10 best movie theatres in the U.S.

Joseph Lawrence retired in 1955, selling his claim to Fox Theaters. It was then acquired by Carmike in 1993 and underwent major renovations between 1995 and 1996, including refurbishing the famous Villa neon sign. Carmike sold the Villa Theatre in 2004 to the Simantov Rug dealership, which has preserved its magnificent interior.

9. 1506 Harvard, Retaining Wall



The rock wall built around the house at 1506 Harvard represents a bit of local history. It was constructed by the prisoners from Sugar House Prison.

The Sugar House Prison, previously the Utah Territorial Penitentiary, was established by territorial Governor Brigham Young. This 180-acre prison was opened in 1855 and housed more than 400 inmates. During 1871 to 1896, it was federally operated by the U.S. Marshals. In 1885, the capacity was expanded to accommodate 200 more individuals. Utah took operational control of the prison after it was granted statehood in 1896. As neighborhoods near the prison began to grow, residents wanted the prison moved and in 1951 the prison was relocated to the new

Utah State Prison in Draper. The old prison is now the site of Sugar House Park and Highland High School. As an interesting footnote, after nine sticks of dynamite had little effect on the heavy walls of the shuttered penitentiary, the demolition of many sections had to be carried out stone by stone.

10. 1115 South 1500 East



This unique house at 1115 South 1500 East was built in 1916 of stucco over wood in a Prairie Bungalow style indicative of The Frank Lloyd Wright School of Architecture. The Prairie influence can be seen in the multileveled roof line with overhanging roof slabs very characteristic of the slab-roof construction of the Prairie School. Also there is beautiful stained glass windows placed up under the eaves, which is another trademark of the Prairie School.

Historical records list the builder as “Liddell” but provide no other information. The architect of the home is not known either but we are only left to wonder if it was someone interested in the Prairie style of architecture—perhaps a Frank Lloyd Wright protégé. Historical research lists the original owner as Mr. Bowman, however a first name does not appear and nothing else is known. The first known resident is in

1922, Harvey Selley, who was Treasurer and a Trust Officer for the Tracy Savings and Loan Company and also was appointed in 1906 as a messenger for the Weather Bureau under the Department of Agriculture. He raised his children here with his wife Lynne and lived here until 1937 at which time he and his family moved to Omaha, Nebraska. In 1941, he moved back to Salt Lake residing again in Yalecrest at 1427 East 900 South.

This house was originally built as a single family home. The door orientation was on Harvard with an address of 1503 Harvard Avenue. The two-car garage, which was rare for its time, was attached on the 1500 East side of the house and is still being used as a garage today. Inside is an open planned interior space with a centrally placed fireplace and built-in bookcases as well as a built in couch—again all very indicative of the Prairie School Style. In 1946, the home was converted to a duplex with two addresses, 1503 Harvard and 1115 South 1500 East. The openness of the interior allowed it to be easily divided down the middle and a few of the original Prairie Style stained glass windows were changed. In 2009, the current owners purchased the house and turned it back into a single family home leaving the orientation of the door on the 1500 East side. During this renovation, the current owners found the missing prairie glass windows in Arizona with a family member of the previous owner. They then had custom-crafted windows made to match the existing windows and to replace damaged windows. The wide bead board wood eaves were also restored. Throughout these many renovations, the home has managed to retain the features that make it a beautiful example of The Prairie School of Thought.

11. Yale Avenue and 1500 East, Steel Ball



This hollow half sphere that covers a round cement ball is considered a landmark for those in the neighborhood. There is a lot of speculation and stories about its purpose and origin.

One legend said that when orchards covered the neighborhood some thought it was a well and it was plugged and abandoned.

At one time, it was thought to be somehow connected to Ft. Douglas – as part of the fort entrance –where the gates swung and fastened in the middle.

Others believed it was a streetcar stop. Decades ago, the street car traveled along 1500 East and possibly turned around at the entrance to Westmoreland Place.

However, in those days, the street car stopped anywhere passengers wanted to get off.

The real story is Yale Avenue is particularly wide and because of its width—especially for that time period—the ball was placed here as a marker to keep traffic in correct lanes, staying to the left or right of it—which it still does today.

12. Miller Park Bird Refuge



Miller Park was dedicated on April 14, 1935. The property for the park was a gift from Mrs. Minnie W Miller who lived at 1607 Yalecrest Ave. The park was officially named the Lee Charles Miller Park as a memorial to her late husband who died in April of 1930. The original park consisted of approximately nine acres in the ravine north of Yale and Yalecrest Avenues and east of Fifteenth East to Michigan Avenue. The Salt Lake City Department of Parks and Public Property developed the plan for the park and constructed trails and a fireplace (which are still there today) a playground and tennis courts that were at the bottom of the park. The park was popular with children of the neighborhood who enjoyed playing on the playground and swimming in the stream.

A land swap gave the southern section of what was Miller Park to the LDS Church in 1945 in exchange for property that became Laird Park, located on 1800 East between Laird and Princeton. Land that was previously the southern section of Miller Park was used for construction of the Bonneville LDS Ward Chapel and Stake Center.

13. 1480 Yale Avenue



This home at 1480 Yale Avenue is an excellent example of a house influenced by the Prairie School design associated with Frank Lloyd Wright's early career. It is a good example of local interpretation of style with little emphasis on stylistic ornamentation and more on simple block massing. The only variation in design is the exterior use of small classical columns and a classical cornice at the front portico and the back porch.

Construction began in 1918 on this simple rectangular structure. At the time, the cost of the house was \$5,000. The home was built for H.J. McKean and then sold in 1920 to Arch and Clara Cheney.

14. 1408 Yale Avenue



Construction began on this home in 1915. It is an early house in the Yale Park subdivision and is an excellent example of a typical Prairie style house, as characterized by a broad low roof with wide overhanging eaves and ribbons of consecutive windows. It was designed by Taylor A. Woolley, a Utah native who studied for five years under Frank Lloyd Wright. Mr. Woolley was also the architect for three LDS church houses: Yale, Garden Park and the 13th Ward church. Other prominent projects to his credit include Highland Park, Social Hall Avenue and landscape developments in Memory Grove Park from 1917 to 1919.

This home was built for William and Leda Rawlins Ray, while he was U.S. District Attorney for Utah. The Rays lived in this home until 1957. Like many Prairie houses, this one is two stories with broad eaves on a cube shaped structure. Mrs. Ray was an active member of the Ladies Literary Club, joining it in 1921. At least 10 members of the Ladies Literary Club lived on the 1300 and 1400 blocks of Yale Avenue.

15. 1390 Yale Avenue



This home at 1390 Yale Avenue was built in 1924 for Utah's fifth Governor, Charles Rendall Mabey, and is an example of a one-story striated-brick bungalow. Bungalows are generally low ground hugging buildings with sparse decorations limited generally to exposed structural features such as rafter ends. Many times they include porches that facilitate access to the house, built-in features such as bookcases and a big fireplace for the living-room and other rooms. Some bungalows include a clipped gable roof as seen on this house.

It was constructed by the Ashton-Jenkins Company which was heavily involved in real estate development, sales and architecture in this area as well as other Yalecrest subdivisions such as Normandie Heights.

Mabey served on the Bountiful City Council, as mayor of Bountiful, and as a two-term state legislator. He also served a tour of duty in the Spanish-American War and served a mission for the LDS Church. He was a strong advocate of public education and promoted new highway construction in Utah.

Gov. Mabey, his wife Afton and four sons lived here for roughly 25 years. The Governor was an amateur geologist and rock hound. He traveled around the country extensively both during and after his tenure as governor, usually in his pickup truck, and always returned with a load of stones. He terraced the entire Yale-side portion of the property from the upper backyard all the way down to Red Butte Creek with magnificent stone retaining walls, concrete pathways edged in stone, three fish ponds that use City water, stone chair seats and a couple of patio areas. There is a spring-fed pond at the bottom of the canyon adjacent to the creek in which he raised trout.

After Gov. Mabey and his wife passed away, the property was sold Llewellyn R. McKay who was the youngest son of long-time LDS church President David O. McKay. The home and property have been lovingly enjoyed by only four homeowners.

16. 1367 Yale Avenue



This home at 1367 Yale Avenue is an example of a bungalow in the Arts and Crafts style. It was built in 1915 of regular brick and cobblestone. The Bungalow style is the most popular early 20th century style (1900-1925) in Utah and represents 19 percent of the homes in Yalecrest. It is characterized by low heights, generally a one-story house with low-pitched roofs and a "stretched-out shape," containing either a symmetrical or asymmetrical façade with walls and ornamentation that emphasize straight lines and right angles. Materials used in this home included brick, stucco, wood and cobblestone. The wood framing on this Arts and Crafts style bungalow is most visibly exposed under the eaves as rafter framing on the west side of this house. The foundation and porch wall is constructed with cobblestone. Windows vary

in both size and number of light panes (fenestrations). This house has a typical wide front porch or veranda and with

asymmetrical placement of the front entry door to one side of the front façade.

It was built by the Bower Buildings Company, who with the Bower Investment Company, later platted 140 lots in the Normandie Heights subdivision of Yalecrest in 1926. Brothers George, Louis, and Frank Bowers constructed over 3,000 buildings by 1946 in Utah, Wyoming and Nevada. Louis J. Bowers built all the homes on Uintah Circle on speculation between 1937 and 1938.

The first owners of the house were George D.D. Kirkpatrick, born in Philadelphia, and Grace G. Kirkpatrick, born in Minnesota. George's parents, Samson and Elizabeth Jane Trotter Kirkpatrick, immigrated to the U.S. from Scotland. They are all buried in the Mt. Olivet Cemetery. George was a cadastral engineer (otherwise known as a surveyor) for the U.S. Dept. of the Interior. Cadastral engineers were involved with the preservation and re-tracement of the *Public Land Survey System*, also known as the "rectangular system," which was key to the expansion west in the early history of our country.

17. 1314 Yale Avenue



This French Norman two-story was built in 1930 by Howard J. McKean. He was a popular builder in Yalecrest, particularly on Yale Avenue. He constructed some period revival style homes like this one, and also built some of the Prairie School bungalows we've walked past—as well as what's called a California Bungalow up on the 1500 block of Harvard.

French Norman Revival architecture uses stone or brick, and incorporates round or square towers, as you see here. Special door surrounds, sometimes of terra cotta, are also found on French Norman-styled homes.

A balconet is an architectural term for a false balcony, or railing at the outer plane of a window-opening reaching to the floor, and having, when the window is open, the appearance of a balcony. They are common in France, Spain, and Italy and are often referred to as "Juliet balconies" after the scene from Shakespeare's play *Romeo and Juliet*.

Besides homes, McKean is credited in 1930 with building a "mammoth stage" inside the LDS Tabernacle—the largest stage ever erected in the Western United States. It was constructed for a big pageant production of "The History of Man" during the centennial celebrations of the LDS Church.

The first owners were George and Edith Elliot. At one time, on this lot and the lot west of it, there was nothing but a huge garden belonging to the corner house, which was bought by Edith's parents. Her father was George Albert Smith, the eighth president of the LDS Church. While the newlyweds' home was being built, they lived with her parents. George was a bookkeeper. Most of his career was spent working in the sugar beet industry for the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., which operated factories in Utah, Idaho, Montana, Washington and South Dakota. In 1979 the family sold the home. The second owner still lives here.

18. 1302 Yale Avenue



This Prairie Style bungalow at 1302 Yale Avenue was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993. It was built for Isaac A. Hancock, former vice president of one of Utah's earliest fruit and produce wholesale companies. The house was constructed by Raymond Ashton of the Ashton Improvement Company for \$5,000 and is one of the first built in what is known as the Yale Park subdivision. According to newspaper ads at the time, this subdivision was for "permanent homes, no apartment houses or flats allowed."

The most prominent owner of this house was George Albert Smith, president of the LDS Church from 1945 to 1951. This home was used to entertain all the elected U.S. governors—some 48 at the time—in 1947 for a Centennial celebration commemorating

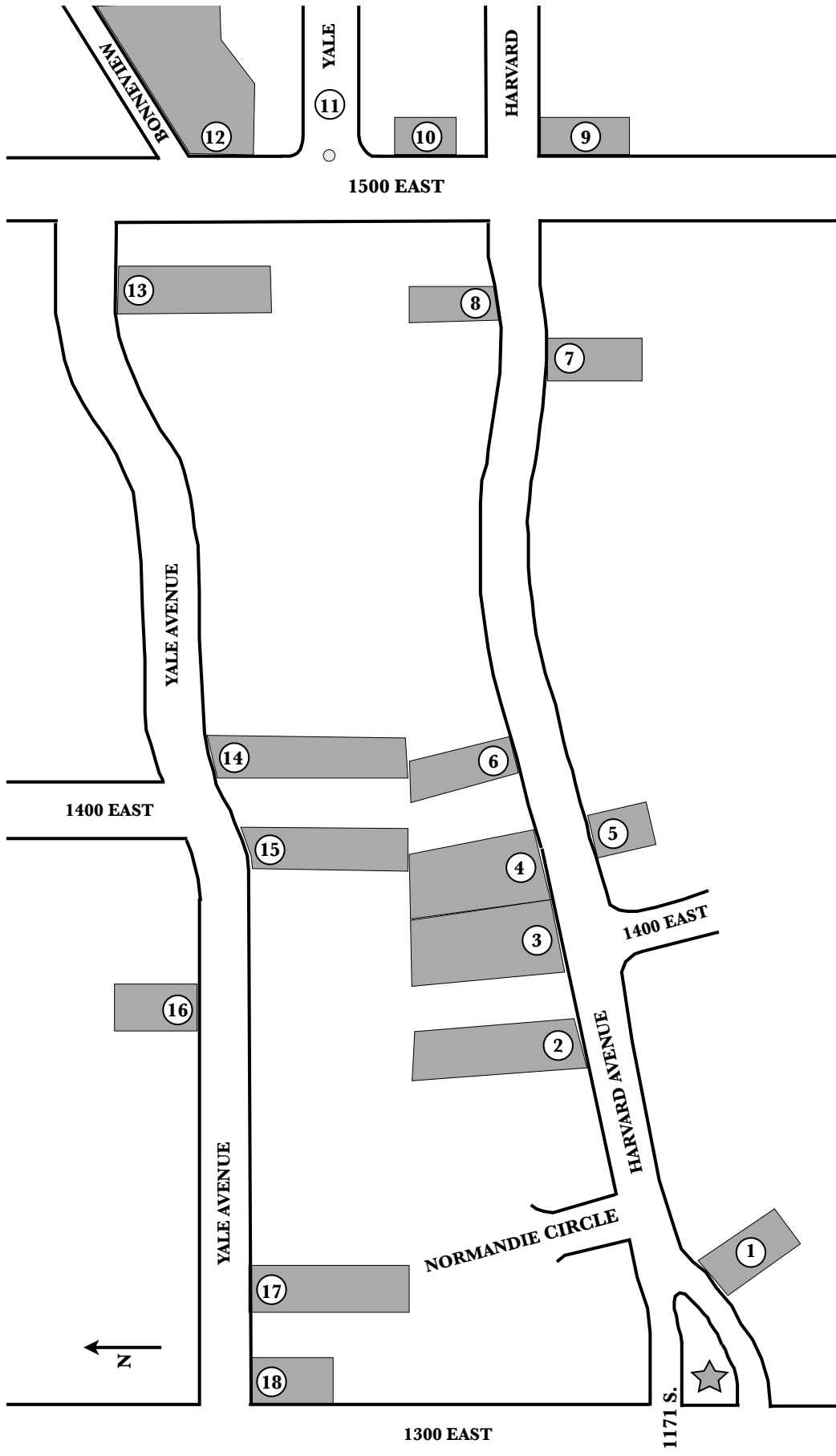
the arrival of the pioneers to Utah.

Please note the port cochere on the east side of the house. It helps create the building's horizontal feel but is only found on high-style Prairie houses.

Originally this lot was much bigger. The garage on the lot to the east actually was the garage for this house. The owners of this home also had what was called a "summer house" near Red Butte Creek to escape the hot Salt Lake summer heat. Near the creek bed there is a giant cottonwood tree believed to be as old as the biggest trees in Liberty Park.

19. Mulberry tree

This tree on 13th east is reminiscent of the farming that took place here before Yalecrest was developed. Mulberry trees are not native to Utah but early pioneers were encouraged to plant them and raise silkworms to be self-sufficient. Silkworms eat the mulberry leaves and spin cocoons of silk thread.



For more information about the historic Yalecrest neighborhood, visit KEEPYalecrest.org or contact us at info@keepyalecrest.org

For more information about the Prairie School homes in Yalecrest, visit these links:

Prairie School Traveler (Utah) site: <http://www.prairieschooltraveler.com/html/ut/ut.html>

1503 Harvard: <http://www.prairieschooltraveler.com/html/ut/slc/unknown/bowman.html>

1330 Yale: <http://www.prairieschooltraveler.com/html/ut/slc/woolley/woolley.html>

1408 Yale: <http://www.prairieschooltraveler.com/html/ut/slc/woolley/ray.html>

1430 Yale: <http://www.prairieschooltraveler.com/html/ut/slc/ware/grey.html>

1467 Yale: <http://www.prairieschooltraveler.com/html/ut/slc/woolley/ijensen.html>

1475 Yale: <http://www.prairieschooltraveler.com/html/ut/slc/unknown/1475yale.html>

1536 Harvard: <http://www.prairieschooltraveler.com/html/ut/slc/unknown/andrew.html>

To see more historic photos of Yalecrest, view the Shipler collection at the Utah Division of State History:

http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm/ref/collection/USHS_Shipler/id/5820 **September 1913** (100 years ago last month)
Looking east on Yale Avenue at 13th East. Curb and gutter were just being installed. The only house in the distance is 1352 Yale Ave. It was built for one of the Ashton Brothers of the Ashton-Jenkins Company.

http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm/ref/collection/USHS_Shipler/id/9431 **April 1917.** Looking east on Harvard Avenue at 15th East. Notable is that there obviously is no Harvard Avenue yet between 13th East and 15th East.

Red Butte Creek at 13th East before land fill to build the street over the gully:
http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm/ref/collection/USHS_Cityeng/id/413 **1915.** Looking south before any land fill begins.

http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm/ref/collection/USHS_Cityeng/id/420 **July 1915.** Looking north from the south side of the gully looking north on 13th East. The house in the photo still stands and is located on the northwest corner of Yale Avenue and 13th East.

http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm/ref/collection/USHS_Cityeng/id/437 **September 1915.** Landfill in progress. Looking south again on 13th East.

http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm/ref/collection/USHS_Cityeng/id/429 **1931.** Same location looking north on 13th East.

http://content.lib.utah.edu/cdm/ref/collection/USHS_Cityeng/id/808 **1930:** Normandie Heights. Harvard Avenue looking east at 13th East.