NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018 (Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Bennion, Howard & Marian, House

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 2136 E. Hubbard Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town Salt Lake City ☐ vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84108

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

Signature of certifying official/Title July 02, 2013 Date

Utah Division of State History / Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:)

for Edson G. Beall 8.27.13

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Bennion, Howard & Marian, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1		**Total**

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style
LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE
walls: BRICK, STUCCO
roof: ASPHALT SHINGLES
other:

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Howard and Marian Bennion House, built 1940-1941, is a one-story L-shaped brick residence with attached garage. It is located at 2136 E. Hubbard Avenue in Salt Lake City, Utah. The house features the wide façade of the Ranch/Rambler house type, but the style is Colonial Revival. The house has two minor additions: a 1953 extension of the garage and a 1971 bedroom addition to the rear. The foundation of the house is concrete. The masonry is tile block with a brick veneer. The exterior brick is laid in a running bond with flush mortar joints. The brick has been painted and repainted pink since the original construction. The roof is a series of intersecting hips covered in dark grey asphalt shingles. The house has mostly replacement wood sash windows, but the configurations are identical to the original windows and the modifications have a minimal impact on the historic integrity of the house. The house sits on a 0.38-acre corner parcel of landscaped lawn, mature trees, shrubs, and flowerbeds. The neighborhood is an eclectic mix of custom-designed homes dating from the 1940s to the 1960s with a golf course to the south. The house has recently undergone an exterior rehabilitation using state historic preservation tax credits. The Bennion House contributes to the historic character of its east bench Salt Lake City neighborhood.

Narrative Description

The footprint of the Bennion House consists of a rectangular core and three projecting wings. The main core is 29 by 40 feet with the wide end facing the street. The dining room wing, which measures 16 by 17.5 feet projects forward to the north (façade). The living room wing is flush with the core and extends to the east 25.5 feet with a depth of 18 feet. The garage, originally measuring approximately 18 by 22 feet, is attached to the southwest corner of the house. In 1953, the one-car garage was extended eleven feet to the west creating a two-car garage. In 1971, a brick bedroom addition was built tucked between the south elevation (rear) of the core and the east elevation of the attached garage. The 1971 addition has a hipped roof and architectural elements similar to the rear elevation of the original house. With the exception of the projecting front wing, the ridgelines of all the roofs run parallel to Hubbard Avenue. The hipped roof lines are unusually steeply pitched with minimal eaves. There are two brick chimneys. The front chimney is a full stack projecting from the center of the living room wing's façade. The base of the projecting chimney is wide with angled coping flanking the stack. The top of the chimney has been rebuilt with a corbelled top (circa 2005). A secondary chimney stack is located near the center of the core roof. This chimney is original with a concrete coping (painted pink).

The property slopes gently downhill, so that the west half of the house appears taller than the east half. The asymmetrical façade (north elevation) has several focal points. The overall style of the house is Colonial Revival with a particularly ornate main entrance to the central core. The concrete stoop has been faced with red brick (circa 2005). The entrance is sheltered by a broken segmental pediment supported on two slender Ionic columns. Instead of the classic urn, there is a carved wood pineapple in the center of the pediment.[1] The front door is the original four-panel door. The door surround features both plain and fluted pilasters with paterae decorated capitals. There is a narrow wood cornice under the eaves. All of the woodwork is painted white. The east wing of the façade features the projecting chimney flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows. One similar window is west of the main entrance. Two windows are located on the north elevation of the projecting west wing. The east elevation of the projecting wing features an angled bay window with a brick base, a central twelve-light window, and a pair of two-over-two windows. The windows are wood sash replacements.

[1] The pineapple is a signature element of architect Georgius Y. Cannon. The current pineapple is a recent replacement for the original, which had been damaged.

At the northwest corner of the house are multi-light wood windows facing north and west. The two basement windows are casement windows with concrete-lined wells (one original, one vinyl replacement). On the west elevation, there is a low brick planter between the basement window and the side entrance. The west entrance has a concrete stoop and was originally an open porch. It was enclosed with panels and sidelights flanking a door (circa 1975). The original portion of the attached garage is brick over tile and had no north opening. In 1953, the garage was extended eleven feet to the west and fitted with a double-car wood door with horizontal panels. A trim composed of vertical planks was installed above the door. The original six-over-six wood sash window was moved to the new west wall, which is currently covered in white stucco. On the south (rear) elevation, the extension is covered in stucco with a protruding utility box of wood. The original brick piers flanking the opening are visible, but the original paneled door has been locked in place. A standard size door was cut to provide access from the garage to the backyard (circa 1953). Only a small portion of the brick east elevation of the garage is visible past the 1971 bedroom addition.

The 1971 rear addition is higher than the garage and is surrounded by a brick retaining wall (the south section of the retaining wall has been recently rebuilt). The south elevation of the addition features an angled bay with a brick base and one fifteen-light window flanked by two-over-two windows. The window size appears to be the same as the rear bay on the original drawings and was probably relocated when the addition was built. The east elevation of the addition has a pair of four-light two-thirds-glass French doors. The south elevation of the building core features a round divided-light window, as well as two six-over-six double-hung windows. On the east elevation of the core is another pair of four-light French doors with original screens. The south elevation of the east wing has a pair of bay windows similar to the façade. The central replacement windows for these two bays are the only main level windows with faux muntins. The east wing is surrounded by a brick-paved terrace on two sides. The east elevation of the east wing features two sets of original French doors with screens.

On the interior, the house has 2,380 square feet of space on the main floor and 1,061 square feet of space in the basement. The main entrance opens into a long entry hall running east to west. To the east, there are built-in bookcases on either side of the hall leading into the living room. The living room is a large open space with the fireplace on the north wall. The fireplace features a marble surround and hearth with a classically-inspired wood mantel. The entry hall has two doors to the south: one into the original master bedroom (east) and one to a guest bedroom (west). Between the two bedrooms are two full baths and two walk-in closets. The master bedroom was shifted to the west room in 1971 when the rear bedroom addition was built. At that time, the closets were reconfigured so that the original dressing area was opened to the west rather than the east. The east bedroom is currently used as a study and has built-in bookcases on the north wall (circa 1970s installation). The west bedroom is now a sitting room with a large opening to the master bedroom in the addition. The opening of the second round window is intact in the master bath; however, it is blocked by the addition and has been converted to shelf space.

The entry hall features built-in linen and coat closets. The dining room is located in the front wing and features a dramatic coved ceiling. The kitchen is an L-shaped galley in the northwest corner of the house. The kitchen has been remodeled with some of the original cabinetry intact. South of the kitchen is a mudroom and stairs to the basement. The space opens into the enclosed porch area where the original west-facing windows are still visible. By the 1970s, the basement had been partially finished with one bedroom, one bath, laundry room, storage room, fruit room, and furnace room, mostly painted concrete and plaster. The basement has been recently upgraded into a family room, two bedrooms, study, and laundry room. In addition to new finishes, closets were added to the bedroom. The interior of the garage is unfinished and shows the construction method of the structural masonry: three courses of tile blocks alternating with one course of yellow header brick.

The 0.38-acre parcel is slightly wedge-shaped where the property curves along Hubbard Avenue to Connor Street. The yard is extensively landscaped with lawn on three sides. The mature trees, terraces, steps, and flowerbeds are from the original landscape plan; however, some of the low hedges in the backyard have been removed. There is a stucco-covered concrete block wall on the west property line, a new concrete block wall along the east property line, and some wire fencing on the south property; however, landscaping is mostly used to separate the property from its neighbors.

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.
- [x] 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.)

Property is:

- [ ] 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
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1940-1941

Significant Dates
1940-1941

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Georgius Y. Cannon, Architect
Barbara V. Hoag Fealy, Landscape Architect
Jensen Brothers, Builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance includes the design and construction of the building and landscape, and the later garage addition in 1953.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Howard and Marian Bennion House, built in 1940-1941, is locally significant under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. The period of significance spans the initial design and construction of the house and landscape in 1940-1941. The Bennion House is significant for its association with the architect Georgius Y. Cannon (1892-1970). In preparation for her husband's retirement, Marian Cannon Bennion commissioned her first cousin once-removed, Georgius Y. Cannon, to design a house in Salt Lake City. Like his cousin, Georgius Y. Cannon was born and raised in Salt Lake City, but was living and practicing in southern California when he designed the Bennions' home. The Bennion House is significant because it represents the architect's body of residential work for Utah clients designed in absentia. Cannon was influenced by the emerging popularity of Ranch-style domestic architecture in southern California. For his affluent residential clients in Salt Lake City, he elaborated on the aesthetics of the Ranch style to create high-end homes with classical details. The Bennion House is one of the best examples of his residential work, incorporating the Colonial Revival style with a spacious floor plan and full integration with the site, and is one of the earliest known Ranch-influenced houses in the city.

The property is also significant in the area of Landscape Architecture as the earliest documented professional work of noted landscape architect Barbara V. Hoag Fealy (1903-2000). Barbara Fealy was born in Salt Lake City, educated at the University of Illinois, and returned to Salt Lake to begin her practice in the 1930s. The Bennion House is her only known residential work in Utah, although she had numerous clients in the late 1930s and early 1940s. In 1945, she moved to the West Coast, and by the 1970s was one of the most prolific and sought-after landscape architects in the Pacific Northwest. Barbara Fealy was known as the matriarch of landscape architecture in the Northwest. Despite some minor alterations over time, the Howard and Marian Bennion House has excellent historic integrity. The house and yard are currently undergoing an extensive rehabilitation. The property contributes to the historic character of its Salt Lake City neighborhood.

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

Architecture

The Howard and Marian Bennion House was designed by Georgius Y. Cannon, a prominent architect, who was known primarily for his residential work. Georgius Young Cannon was born in Salt Lake City on March 6, 1892, a grandson of Brigham Young. He graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1918. After practicing architecture in Salt Lake for six years, he moved to California in 1925 where he worked as an office manager for Wallace Neff. He practiced privately between 1933 and 1941. Cannon began his career working in the Prairie School style, but he was also well-versed in the Neo-Classical and other period revival styles of the early twentieth century. While in California, he began working in the Modern style in addition to the revival styles. In 1936, Cannon won the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company prize for his design of an LDS chapel in Glendale, California. During World War II, Cannon worked for various shipyards and at the Twentieth Century Fox movie studio. He returned to private practice in the Los Angeles area until 1953 when he moved to Salt Lake City after the death of his wife, Phyllis Winder. Cannon's most important commission during his later years was the restoration of the historic Beehive House (his grandfather Brigham Young's home) in Salt Lake City, and the Little America hotels in Wyoming and Utah.

Throughout the 1930s and 1940s while he lived in southern California, Cannon remained tied to Utah with numerous commissions.[2] Cannon's LDS meetinghouse in Glendale and his California residential work appear to be more Modern in style than his contemporaneous work in Utah. However, his residential work in Utah was clearly influenced by the emerging Ranch style in southern California. One of his most important residential commissions, the Roy Bullen house at 1435 E. Circle Way in Salt Lake City's affluent Federal Heights neighborhood, incorporated a modern Ranch-style floor plan with a Colonial Revival exterior in 1930. In 1952, Cannon was commissioned to renovate and expand the

[2] Over half of the commissions referenced in the Register of the Papers of Georgius Y. Cannon were in Utah during this period.

Bullen home by J. Eastman and Erma Bennion Hatch, who had rented the Howard and Marian Bennion home. Much of his residential work in Utah was similar to the Bullen and Bennion homes. However, Georgius Y. Cannon was versatile when it came to pleasing his clients. In 1936, Cannon designed a very formal, two-story symmetrical Neo-Classical home at 1525 E. Penrose Drive for Julian Bamberger, a son of former Utah governor Simon Bamberger.

The Bennion House, designed in 1940-1941, is modest in size compared to many of Cannon's residential commissions in the late 1930s and early 1940s; however, he used many of the same elements of his larger design, including L-shaped floor plans, Georgian/Federal ornamentation, and integration with the topography. The Federal-style main entrance incorporates a carved-wood pineapple into the pediment, a motif Cannon used in much of his work. The floor plan was designed in collaboration with his cousin-client Marian Bennion, as a result the floor plan feels expansive with a classical restraint. Among the important characteristics of the Bennion House design were the numerous French doors leading out into the garden. The Ranch-influenced floor plan is one of the earliest uses of the type in the state, as the majority of homes built at this time were smaller World War II-era cottages that covered a minimal footprint. Though not a completely Ranch interior, the living room, kitchen, and master bedroom all had exits to the back and side yards. This placed the focus on the back yard and the outdoors—a hybrid of the formal and the informal, which was the approach of Ranch style.

Georgius Y. Cannon's only work currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places is the Sigma Chi Fraternity House adjacent to the campus of Utah State University in Logan, Utah (NRIS #05001038).[3] The fraternity house is an L-shaped Minimal Traditional-style building built in 1940. Georgius Y. Cannon served as president of the Utah Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) in 1957. He was elected to the AIA College of Fellows in 1969. Georgius Y. Cannon retired from architecture at the age of 85 and died on March 29, 1970.

Georgius Y. Cannon worked with mostly local builders. The general contractor for the Bennion House was the Jensen Brothers Company of Salt Lake City. In 1940, the Jensen Brothers Company consisted of five brothers: Hans C., Orson W., Harold E., Walter A., and Arthur M. Jensen. Their father Jacob Jensen, a Danish immigrant, was also a contractor.

Landscape Architecture

In 1941, Marian Bennion selected Barbara Vorse Hoag, a recently widowed single mother, to design the landscape for her pink cottage next to the golf course. The commission is one of the few documented early works of the noted landscape architect, Barbara Fealy (aka Barbara Vorse Hoag). Barbara Fealy became one of the most prolific and sought-after landscape architects of the Pacific Northwest between the late 1940s through the early 1990s. Barbara Bertha Vorse was born in Salt Lake City on March 28, 1903 to Albert J. and Bertha C. Vorse, owners of the Utah Nursery Company. Along with supplying plants, the Utah Nursery Company provided landscape plans and drawings for many projects. Barbara's father encouraged her interest in plants and arranged for her to study landscape architecture at the University of Illinois.[4] She attended the university between 1921 and her father's death in 1925. Between 1925 and her marriage to Morris Hoag in 1935, Barbara Vorse worked in the family nursery. After her marriage, she started accepting private clients. She also wrote a series of newspaper articles titled "Through the Garden Gate" and gave lectures for which she was billed as a landscape artist. In 1938, Barbara V. Hoag was asked to serve on the Salt Lake City planning and zoning commission. Morris Hoag died of cancer in August 1939, leaving behind Barbara and an infant son.

The 1940 census shows Barbara Hoag living with her son, Morris Jr., and her mother. Her occupation was listed as landscape architect in private practice. Barbara V. Hoag was one of only three landscape architects listed in the city

[3] Brigham Young's Beehive House is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRIS #70000626). An article about the restoration by Georgius Y. Cannon is listed with the bibliographical references for the NRHP nomination, but the restoration architect is not mentioned by name in the text. The Beehive House is also part of the Brigham Young Complex, which was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1966 (NHLS #66000739).

[4] One documented example is the Murray City Park in Salt Lake County. In 1924, the company was paid $76 for "plans, drawings, and landscape" for the city's first park. Barbara Vorse may have helped her parents with the design while still a student. *Murray City Park*, Historic Site Form, 2008. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

directories for Salt Lake City in the early 1940s. She was the only woman among the landscape architects and the thirty-eight landscape gardeners in the same directories. In the 1930s and 1940s, when Barbara V. Hoag was working to support her family, there were only one or two female landscape architects working in cities much larger than Salt Lake. Around the same time as her commission for the Bennion House, Barbara V. Hoag designed the long-range landscape program for the Lindsey Gardens, a public park adjacent to the Salt Lake City Cemetery. In 1942, Barbara Hoag moved to Los Angeles where she worked as a draftsperson for the city and in the defense industry. She married William Fealy in 1945 and the couple moved to Portland, Oregon in 1947, where she had a daughter, Susan Valencia.

Barbara Fealy continued her practice from a basement office in her home in Portland. In 1964, her landscape design for the Salishan Lodge on the Oregon Coast brought her regional recognition. Salishan Lodge was later awarded one of the prestigious 100th Year Medallions by the American Society for Landscape Architects (ASLA). Between 1965 and her retirement in 1995, Barbara Fealy could afford to be choosy among the many wealthy and prominent clients who sought her services. Her commercial work included the Oregon College of Art & Craft and Timberline Lodge. Fealy designed the master plan for the Leach Botanical Garden in Portland and a Portland Garden for its sister city, Sapporo, Japan. She was a member of the Washington County Planning Commission from 1960 to 1964. During her career, Fealy mentored a number of female landscape architects in the Pacific Northwest. She supported the idea "that women can achieve success and personal satisfaction in raising a family while pursuing a career."[5] Barbara Fealy was made a fellow of the ASLA in 1985. In 1989, Fealy won an ASLA prize for her work on the Faber Lewis Garden.

Barbara Vorse Hoag Fealy, FASLA, died in Beaverton, Oregon, on December 30, 2000. After her death, her papers were donated to the University of Oregon; however, the collection does not include any records from her work in Utah. For this reason, the Bennion House is an important physical reminder of Barbara Fealy's early work in landscape architecture. Although it has been seventy-years since the original landscape design for the Howard and Marian Bennion House was executed many of the original elements are still in place: terraced backyard, hedges, pink roses, etc. The current owners are committed to restoring as much of the original landscape plan as possible. The Bennion House is the first example of Fealy's work to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

History of the Howard and Marian Bennion House

Salt Lake City was founded in 1847 by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church). For much of the city's early history, the east bench was dominated by the presence of Fort Douglas, which was established by the federal government in 1862 to ostensibly protect the overland mail route while keeping an eye on the Mormons. The area south of the fort's original boundaries remained undeveloped until the early 1930s when water lines were extended to the mouth of Emigration Canyon to service Hogle Zoo (relocated from Salt Lake City's Liberty Park). The establishment of the Bonneville Golf Course with its gate at 954 S. Connor Street made the area an attractive location for upper middle-class suburban development. On December 26, 1929, the Cannon Beneficial Realty Company filed a plat for the Sunnyside Park subdivision between Sunnyside Avenue and the golf course property. The land owners were David P. and Adele C. Howells, and George M. and Adele A. Morris Cannon, the parents of Marian Cannon Bennion.

In the summer of 1939, when Marian Cannon Bennion was scouting Salt Lake City for a new home, she selected Sunnyside Park's Block 6, Lot 1, adjacent to the golf course. By the time Howard S. and Marian Cannon Bennion purchased the property on December 31, 1940, the design process and perhaps the construction was well underway. Included in the purchase was the east fifty-two feet of Lot 2, making the property sufficiently wide enough for the home and landscape design. In July 1941, the Bennions purchased an additional six feet from Lot 2. Marian's cousin, Georgius Y. Cannon, produced the drawings for the house from his Pasadena, California office. A Salt Lake City

[5] "Barbara Fealy, Portland's Walk of the Heroines," Portland State University website (www.woh.pds.edu).

building permit for a six-room one-story brick residence and garage was issued on December 7, 1940. The estimated cost of the project was $14,000. The permit did not include the name of the architect, but listed a builder: the Jensen Brothers of Salt Lake City.

Howard Sharp Bennion was born in Vernon, Tooele County, Utah, on September 7, 1889. He was the third child of Israel and Jeannette Sharp Bennion. He began working on neighboring farms at the age of seven and gained a reputation as a hard worker. After attending high school in Salt Lake City, Howard Bennion entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1908, later graduating at the top of his class in June 1912. After graduating from West Point, Howard Bennion attended the Army Engineer School in Washington, D.C., again graduating at the head of his class in 1915. Howard S. Bennion served with distinction in the Philippines and as the commander of an engineering unit in France during World War I, eventually attaining the rank of Colonel. He became acquainted with Marian Cannon in Salt Lake City while traveling from the Philippines to France. The couple married three years later on September 16, 1920 in Salt Lake City.

Marian Morris Cannon was born in Salt Lake City on February 23, 1889. A gifted musician, she won an international piano competition in 1907. She studied music and languages in Berlin, Germany, between 1908 and 1911. Upon her return, Marian performed and taught music in Salt Lake City until 1918 when moved to New York City to study piano and voice for two years. After her marriage in 1920, Marion curtailed her professional aspirations, but continued to be active organizing and volunteering for music societies. Howard and Marian were unable to have children, but numerous nieces and nephews benefited from their generosity. The Bennions lived in Washington, D.C. while Colonel Bennion served in the War Department and as assistant chief engineer for the Federal Power Commission. They also lived in New Orleans during the time Colonel Bennion was in charge of flood control along the Mississippi River. In 1925, Howard Bennion left military service to become director of engineering and research at the Edison Electric Institute in New York City. By the late 1930s, he was vice president and managing director of the company with plans to retire in 1940. However, with the onset of World War II, Howard S. Bennion decided to remain at the company. His retirement was postponed until 1956.

Although Howard and Marian were unable to enjoy their new home at 2136 E. Hubbard Avenue in Salt Lake City, Marian Bennion was effusive in her description of the "Bennion Manor and Gardens" as a dream postponed:

> My dream house was to be pink and the architecture, especially the windows, Georgian. We specified the size, shape and location of the rooms and then called in our architect. The house was completed in 1940 with a garden designed to our taste by a landscape architect. From 1940 to 1956, when we moved in, we had to rent it and were fortunate in having good tenants.[6]

The city directories indicate that the first tenants were Norman H. and Gertrude Hinde. The second tenants were Robert P. Getz and his wife, Marian B. Getz, who lived there while Captain Getz was serving in the U.S. Army in 1944-1945. Between 1946 and 1952, the house was rented by J. Eastman Hatch, founder of the Hatch Eastman & Company, insurance and surety bonds. J. Eastman Hatch's wife was Erma Bennion Hatch, a distant cousin of Howard S. Bennion. When the Hatch family decided to purchase their own home, they bought the former Bullen home in the Federal Heights neighborhood of Salt Lake City. The Bullen home, built in 1930, was one of the largest residential projects designed by Georgius Y. Cannon. Erma Hatch asked the architect, who returned to practice in Salt Lake City in 1953, to design a renovation plan for the Bullen house.

The final tenants were Dr. Howard Cannon Sharp, his wife, Marjorie Taylor Sharp, and their four daughters. Howard Sharp had been named for his uncle, Howard S. Bennion. In his autobiography, Dr. Sharp recalled "We were fortunate in being able to live in Uncle Howard and Aunt Maxie's pink home . . . following my discharge from the Air Force on June

[6] Marian Cannon Bennion, *Howard S. Bennion: Soldier, Engineer, Administrator,* ([Salt Lake City, Utah: s.n. 1970]): 38. The architect was revised drawings in May 1941, so the home was likely completed that year, rather than 1940.

30, 1953."[7] Dr. Sharp also recalled receiving a phone from his frantic wife who suffered from arachnophobia, which prevented her getting past a wolf spider in the long entry hall to her baby in the other bedroom.[8] The garage was expanded and reoriented in 1953. Dr. and Mrs. Sharp later purchased a home in the neighborhood to the east.

Howard S. Bennion retired from the Edison Electric Institute in 1956, and Marian was finally able to live in her pink dream house near the golf course. The couple remained active in various church callings, community organizations, and local advisory boards. The couple took several trips to Europe and the Near East to collect genealogical data. In 1961, Howard S. Bennion was asked to serve as the patriarch for the LDS Church's Monument Park Stake. He received an honorary Doctorate from Brigham Young University in 1968. Howard Sharp Bennion died of cancer on April 18, 1971. After his death, Marian C. Bennion established a $50,000 scholarship fund in her husband's name at the BYU's Engineering Department. She sold the house on Hubbard Avenue in September 1971 and moved to a house near the Hogle Zoo. Marian "Maxie" Morris Cannon Bennion died on September 7, 1973.

Wallace L. Holst and Sammy Louise Holst owned the home between 1971 and 2004. Wallace Leonda "Tolly" Holst, Jr. was born in Brigham City, Utah. After graduating from the University of Utah, Wallace Holst lived in various locations as a fruit grower, rancher, and restaurateur. Louise "Sammy" Woolley was born in Salt Lake City. Tolly and Sammy were married in 1930. The Holsts purchased the home on Hubbard Avenue for their retirement after operating a farm in South Africa. Wallace L. Holst died on December 17, 1986. Sammy Ho+
lst remained in the house, and according to her obituary "lived independently in her beautiful pink home on Hubbard Avenue until her death [with] her beautiful gardens, especially her pink roses."[9] Sammy Louise Holst died on April 25, 2004. After her death, the property was sold to the current owner Wendy A. Jones. Wendy Jones, and her husband, Roland Sicard, are in the process of restoring the home and gardens to their former beauty.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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[7] Howard Cannon Sharp, *Memoirs of Howard Cannon Sharp,* (Murray, Utah: Family Heritage Publishers, 2010): 82.
[8] Ibid: 85.
[9] *Salt Lake Tribune,* April 30, 2004: B-9.

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United States Census Enumerations, *Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah, 1930-1940.*

[Utah State Death Certificates Database.] Available online from the Utah State Archives.

[Utah State Historic Preservation Office]. *Georgius Y. Cannon* in Architect files.

"Young Family Architects and Engineers." Unpublished TMs, 1992. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_State Historic Preservation Office
____Other State agency
____Federal agency
____Local government
____University
____Other
Name of repository: _____

Bennion, Howard & Marian, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State

___ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.38 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude References
(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

Latitude 40.748547° Longitude -111.829603°

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
LOT 1 & E 58 FT OF LOT 2, BLK 6, SUNNYSIDE PARK. (Property Tax Number 16-10-160-005)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries are those historically associated with the property since 1941 when the original parcel was established with the construction of the building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky, Preservation Documentation Resource
organization date June 13, 2013
street & number 4874 Taylors Park Drive telephone 801-913-5645
city or town Taylorsville state Utah zip code 84123
e-mail k.broschinsky@att.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

  A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Howard and Marian Bennion House

City or Vicinity: 2136 E. Hubbard Avenue, Salt Lake City

County: Salt Lake State: Utah

Photographer: Korral Broschinsky

Date Photographed: 2012

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photograph 1 of 12.
North elevation of Howard and Marian Bennion House. Camera facing south.

Photograph 2 of 12.
North & west elevations of Howard and Marian Bennion House and yard. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 3 of 12.
North & west elevations of Howard and Marian Bennion House. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 4 of 12.
North and east elevations of Howard and Marian Bennion House. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 5 of 12.
Front entry detail of Howard and Marian Bennion House. Camera facing south.

Photograph 6 of 12.
South and east elevations of Howard and Marian Bennion House. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 7 of 12.
South and east elevations of Howard and Marian Bennion House and yard. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 8 of 12.
Interior detail of Howard and Marian Bennion House north wing. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 9 of 12.
Interior detail of Howard and Marian Bennion House east wing. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 10 of 12.
Interior detail of Howard and Marian Bennion House east wing. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 11 of 12.
Back yard detail of Howard and Marian Bennion House. Camera facing east.

Photograph 12 of 12.
Back yard detail of Howard and Marian Bennion House. Camera facing south.

Bennion, Howard & Marian, House
Name of Property

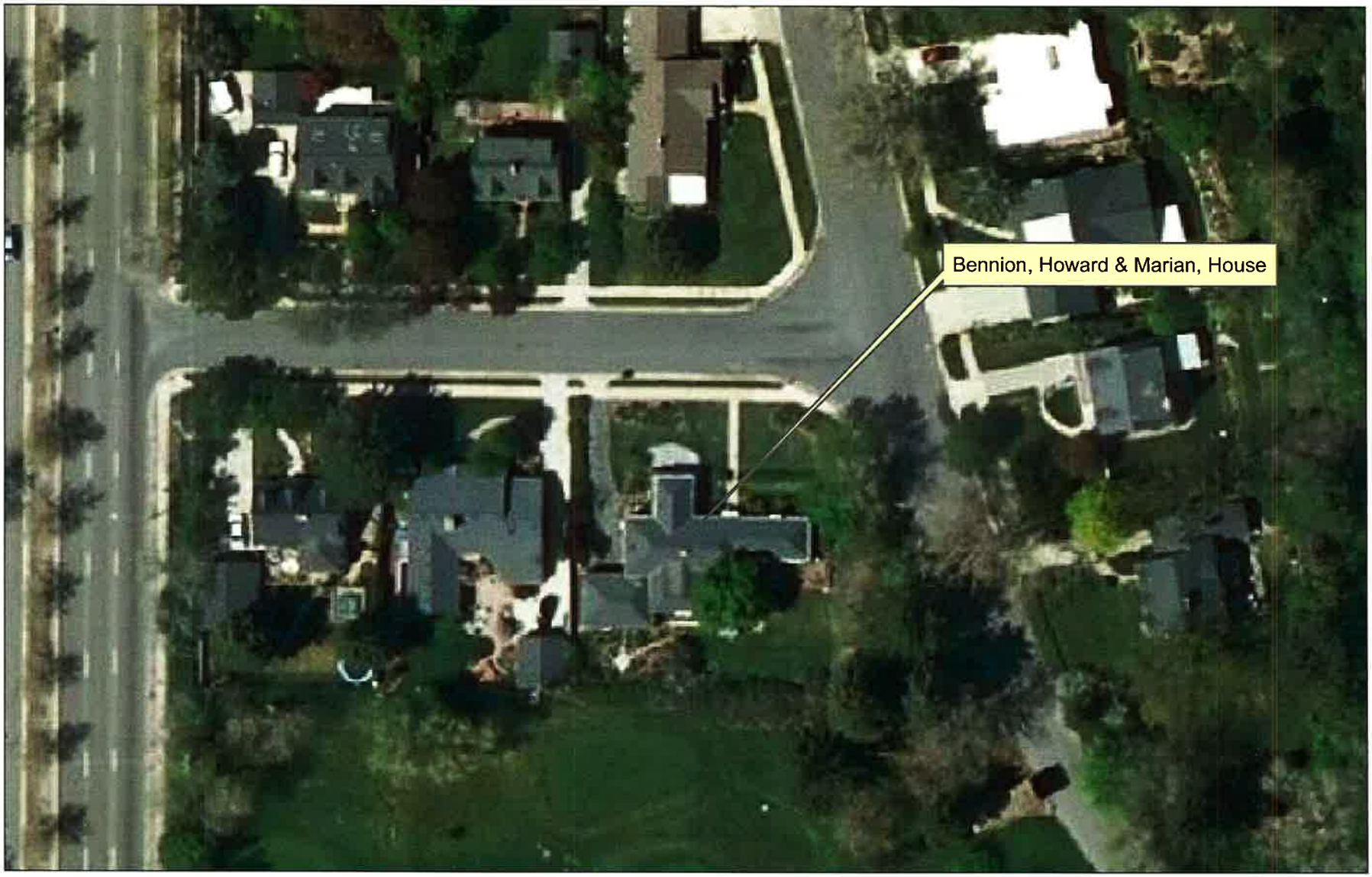
Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State

Property Owner:

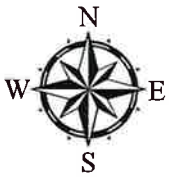
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

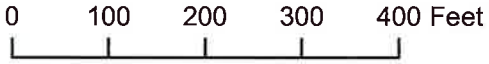
name	Wendy A. Jones & Roland Sicard		
street & number	2136 E. Hubbard Avenue	telephone	801-355-0600
city or town	Salt Lake City	state Utah	zip code 84108

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



Bennion, Howard & Marian, House
2136 E. Hubbard Avenue
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah





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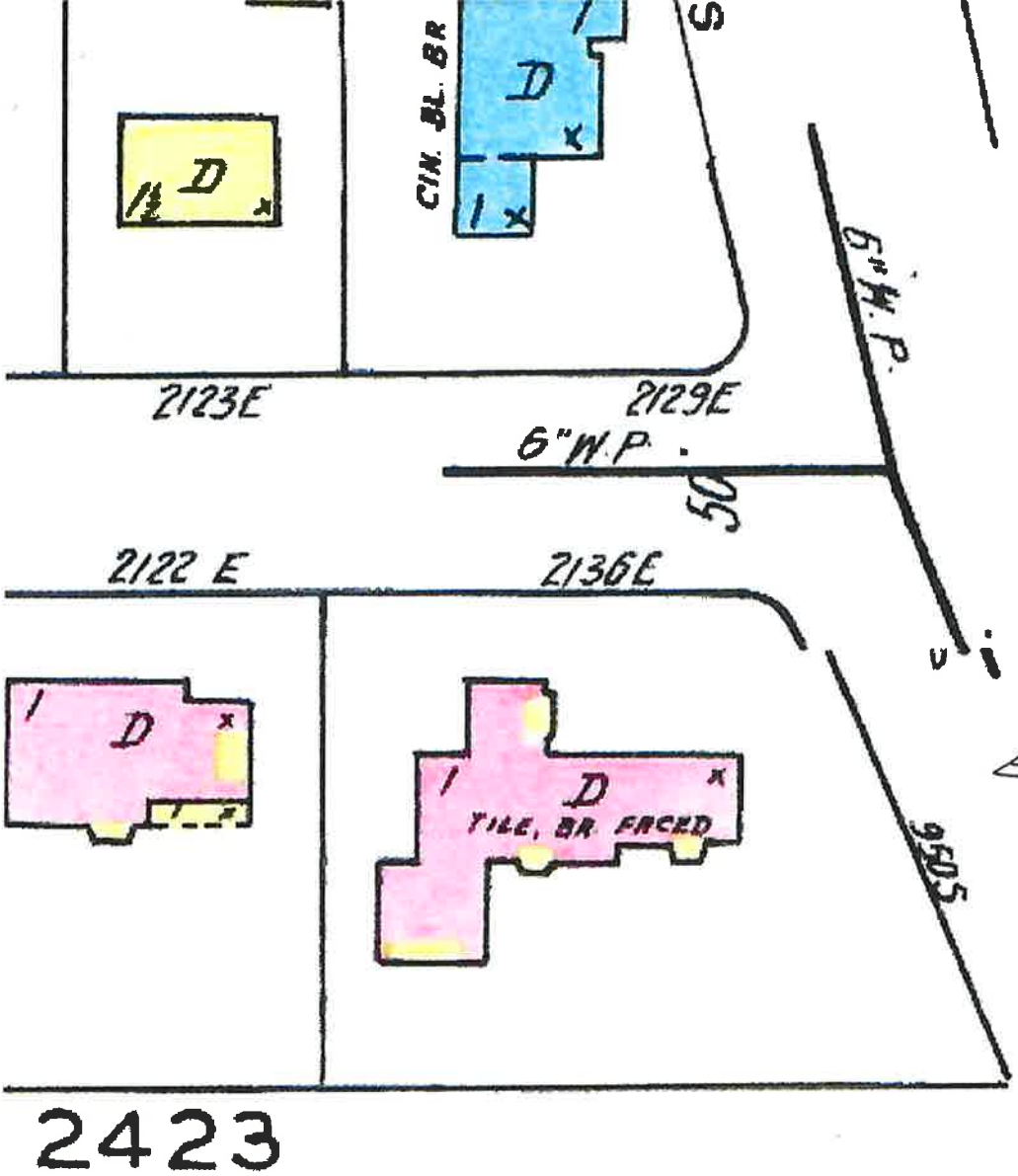
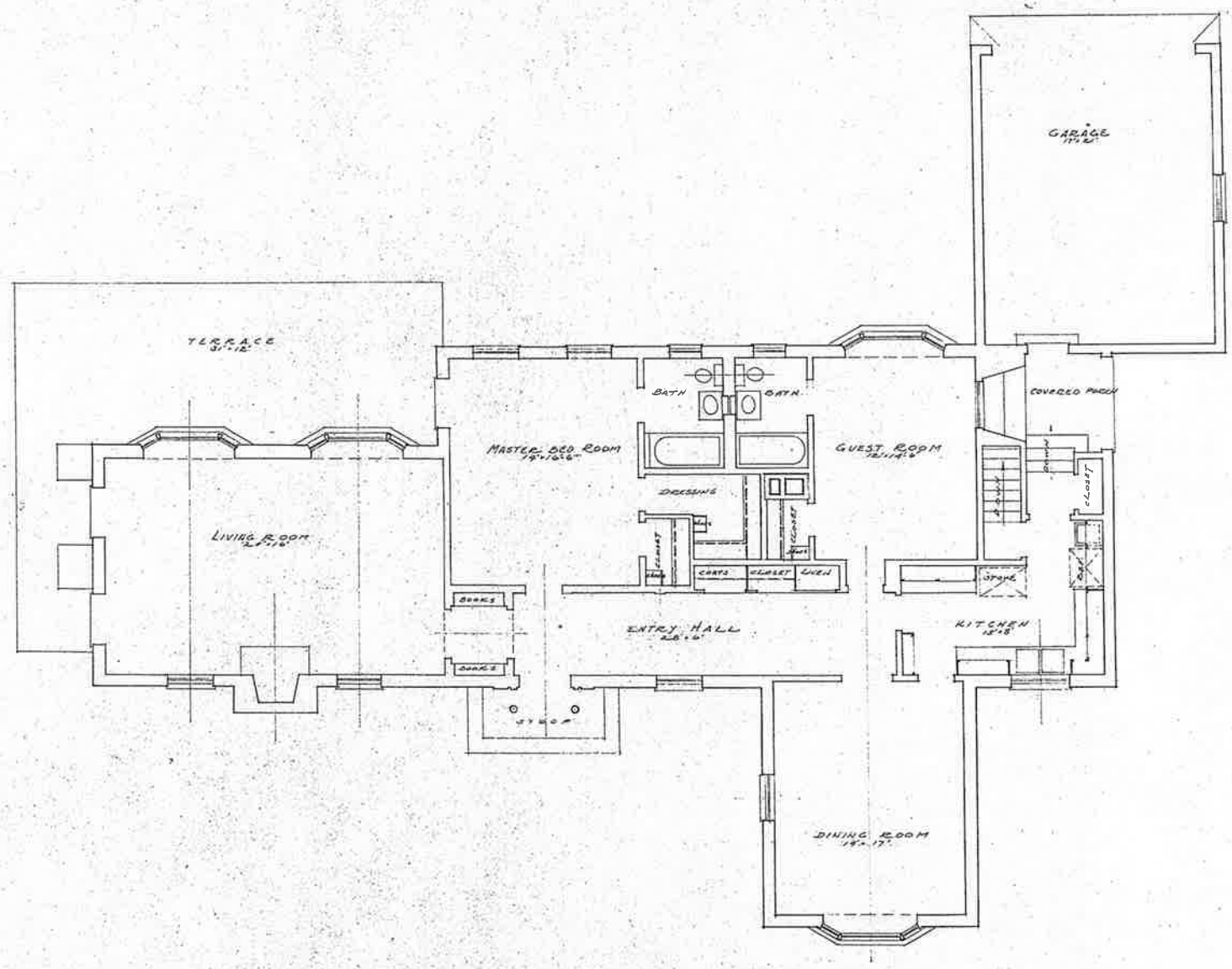
Longitude: -111.829603



Sanborn Map
SLC, UT
1950



FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4"=1'0"

DATE	FLOOR P
DRAWN BY	PROPOSED
	HOME
	JAY
CHECKED BY	GEORGIUS Y
	ARCHIT
	117 E. COLORADO

735
S
2130

2136

2136

Roussillon