



Memorandum

Planning Division
Community & Economic Development Department

To: Historic Landmark Commission

From: Anthony Riederer, Principal Planner

Date: April 9, 2015

Re: National Register of Historic Places Nomination:
George and Ellen Furgis House, 2474 E. Ninth South Circle

Please find the National Register of Historic Places nomination for the George and Ellen Furgis House, located at 2474 E. Ninth South Circle.

The Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) desires input from the Historic Landmark Commission, a Certified Local Government (CLG), regarding National Register nominations within the Salt Lake City's boundaries.

Commission Members should focus their review and comments on whether a reasonable case has been made for the significance of this property and forward a recommendation to the Board of State History.

National Register

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing of a property provides recognition of its historic significance and assures protective review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property.

If the property is listed on the National Register, tax credits for rehabilitation and other beneficial provisions may apply. Listing in the National Register does not place limitations on the property by the federal or state government.

Background

The George and Ellen Furgis House is a single-family residence designed and built in the Miesian International style. The house, constructed in 1965, is located at 2474 East Ninth South Circle in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah. The house is one of the best modern houses designed by Eduard Dreier, one of the few International Style residential architects in Utah. The house exhibits the best characteristics of the modern style including visually displaying technology, structure and design details; creating unique interior spatial relationships which reflect ideas of modern life; and the use of modern technology to solve aesthetic challenges. The Furgis House is in excellent condition and retains almost all of the original design features which were carefully and completely detailed by Eduard Dreier.

The house is built into the slope of a 0.32 acre wedge-shaped lot overlooking Emigration Creek with expansive views of the creek and nearby Hogle Zoo. There are no other outbuildings on the lot. The immediate neighborhood

of the Furgis house is small in scale and residential in character. The Furgis house is a unique and significant contributing historic resource.

The Furgis House is one of only four houses designed by Eduard Dreier in Salt Lake City which closely reflect Miesian design principles and is the only residence among those four that retains its original interior and exterior. Although Eduard Dreier exclusively designed modern style homes, his other known houses had more decoration or were less formally designed in the International style. Dreier's later residential designs typically included large roof structures, cantilevered roof slabs or decorative rock and brick elements.

Criteria for Nomination

The Furgis House is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its unique and distinctive design and association with prominent Salt Lake City architect Eduard Dreier.

Dreier was born in 1926 in Bern, Switzerland. He attended architecture school and worked at top firms in Zurich, Switzerland, until he immigrated to the United States with his parents in June of 1949. Eduard worked with local firms for a few years and then branched out into his own residential practice. His designs were almost exclusively influenced by the International Style of Mies van der Rohe and other Bauhaus architects.

The Furgis House is an excellent and rare example of a mid-century International style residential design in Salt Lake City. The Furgis House has the horizontality, lack of decoration, visible structural components, glazed curtain walls allowing views of a natural landscape, and modern interior elements that closely reflect the influence of the International Style of architecture.

The Furgis House exhibits the best characteristics of the International Modern style including visually displaying modern technology and materials in its structure and design details and using that technology to create unique aesthetic spaces and views. With its rectangular facade, strongly horizontal volumes, extensive fenestration details, lack of ornamentation and external viewing focus, the Furgis House displays Miesian ideals of the International style of Modernism. The house interior also reflects Miesian design principles by providing a clear progression from public spaces to private spaces and a procession sequence toward a common room where interiors open toward and connect to the exterior.

Among many his many residences, Ed Dreier only designed four similar houses in Salt Lake City. The Furgis House is the only residence among those four that retains its original interior and exterior. The Furgis house is a unique and significant contributing architectural resource. Eduard Dreier was one of only a few Salt Lake City architects who designed International Style-influenced buildings. He was also one of two who extensively specialized in modern style residential architecture, and the only one who designed Miesian-influenced International Style residences.

Staff Analysis

The Furgis House is one of Salt Lake City's few exceptional examples of Miesian-influenced International Style domestic architecture. Additionally, it is associated with a locally-significant architect, Eduard Dreier. The building has retained nearly all of its significant interior and exterior design features and, along with its site, maintains significant historic integrity.

Staff recommends a positive recommendation to the State Historic Preservation office and the National Park Service owing to the integrity of the site and building and its direct association with a locally-significant architect.

Next Step

The Board of State History will review the National Register nomination during their March 16, 2016 meeting prior to submittal to the National Park Service.

Attachments:

- A. Area Map & Photos
- B. Request Letter from the State Historic Preservation Office
- C. National Register Nomination

Attachment A
Area Map



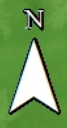
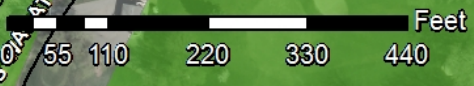
Subject Property

Legend

Zoning Districts

Zoning Districts

- OS *Open Space*
- R-1/12,000 *Single-Family Residential*
- RP *Research Park*



Attachment B
Request Letter from the State Historic Preservation Office



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Julie Fisher
Executive Director
Department of
Heritage & Arts



Brad Westwood
Director

February 17, 2015

MICHAELA OKTAY
SALT LAKE CITY
SALT LAKE CITY CLG
PO BOX 145480
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84114-5480

Dear Ms. Oktay:

We are pleased to inform you that the historic property listed below will be considered by the State Historic Preservation Review Board for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

FURGIS, GEORGE & ELLEN, HOUSE, 2474 E. NINTH SOUTH CIRCLE

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal government's official list of historic properties worthy of preservation. Listing on the National Register provides recognition and assists in preserving our Nation's heritage. Listing of a property provides recognition of its historic significance and assures protective review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the historic property. If the property is listed on the National Register, tax credits for rehabilitation and other beneficial provisions may apply.

Listing in the National Register does not place limitations on the property by the federal or state government. Public visitation rights are not required of owners. The government will not attach restrictive covenants to the property or seek to acquire them.

One of your responsibilities as a Certified Local Government (CLG) is to review pending National Register nominations of properties within your community. This is required, in part, to detect any errors in fact, but also to provide local insight or knowledge concerning the property. Please have your historic preservation commission review the enclosed draft nomination and return the enclosed review form with the appropriate signatures. We would appreciate hearing back from you prior to the board meeting.

You are invited to attend the State Historic Preservation Review Board meeting at which the nomination will be considered. The Board will meet on **Thursday, April 16, 2015**, at 12:15 p.m. in the Board Room of the historic Denver and Rio Grande Depot located at 300 South Rio Grande (440 West), Salt Lake City. Should you have any questions about this nomination before the meeting, please contact Cory Jensen of the Historic Preservation Office at 801/245-7242, or coryjensen@utah.gov.

Sincerely,

P. Bradford Westwood
State Historic Preservation Officer

Enclosure

Attachment C
National Register Nomination

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: Furgis, George and Ellen House

Other names/site number: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2474 East Ninth South Circle

City or town: Salt Lake City State: Utah County: Salt Lake

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 ___ B X C ___ D

Signature of certifying official/Title: _____ Date _____

Utah Division of State History/Office of Historic Preservation
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 ___ removed from the National Register
___ determined eligible for the National Register ___ other (explain:) _____
___ determined not eligible for the National Register

Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Furgis, George and Ellen House
 Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah
 County and State

5. Classification

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

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

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

Private:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Contributing	Noncontributing	
Public – Local	<input type="checkbox"/>	District	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	buildings
Public – State	<input type="checkbox"/>	Site	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	sites
Public – Federal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	structures
		Object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> 1 </u>	<u> 0 </u>	objects
						Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials:
 (enter categories from instructions.)

INTERNATIONAL STYLE:
Miesian

Principal exterior materials of the property:
FOUNDATION: concrete
WALLS: wood, glass steel
ROOF: membrane

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.)

Furgis, George and Ellen House

Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah

County and State

Summary Paragraph

The George and Ellen Furgis House is a single-family residence designed and built in the Miesian International style. The house, constructed in 1965, is located at 2474 East Ninth South Circle in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah. The house is one of the best modern houses designed by Eduard Dreier, one of the few International Style residential architects in Utah. The house exhibits the best characteristics of the modern style including visually displaying technology, structure and design details; creating unique interior spatial relationships which reflect ideas of modern life; and the use of modern technology to solve aesthetic challenges. With its smooth facades, flat roof, horizontal volumes, extensive fenestration and lack of ornamentation, the Furgis House reflects the Miesian ideals of the International style of Modernism. The Furgis house is in excellent condition and retains almost all of the original design features which were carefully and completely detailed by Eduard Dreier.

The house is built into the slope of a 0.32 acre wedge-shaped lot overlooking Emigration Creek with expansive views of the creek and nearby Hogle Zoo. There are no other outbuildings on the lot. The immediate neighborhood of the Furgis house is small residential. The Furgis house is a unique and significant contributing historic resource.

Narrative Description

The George and Ellen Furgis House is constructed of steel, wood and glass and rests on a concrete foundation. The steel structural columns and beams are plainly visible on the house exterior, and are dressed with steel plating to protect the beams from weathering. The walls are composed of painted and exposed cedar plank siding and floor-to-ceiling windows in the center and on the corners of the house. The roof is a low-slope membrane roof. The house is primarily built as a single story, but contains a partial basement which is exposed by the slope of the lot toward Emigration Creek.

The Furgis House, in keeping with modern ideas of disregarding traditional design elements, does not have a strongly dominant main external façade. The main view from the street is a steel and concrete carport as well as structural steel columns articulating wood, glass, entry and patio spatial elements along the west façade wall. The entry becomes apparent as one moves from public space toward the private entry space. The architect provided a concrete retaining wall and concrete with exposed aggregate walk to direct and separate public views and entry. He also created a wood screen to create visual separation between the carport and house for the owners' entry.

The north façade is composed of the entryway into the house and floor-to-ceiling glazing for two bedrooms. It has a concrete and steel canopy over a wood plank "bridge" walkway facing a floor-to-ceiling solid door with glazed window walls on either side.¹ The concrete rear wall of the carport, with form markings, extends behind the wood screen and continues directly into the interior structure. The window to the right (west) of the door exposes a view of a decorative precast concrete and steel free-standing staircase in the interior. The detailing between materials is exquisitely articulated to demonstrate how their individual qualities combine to create a single dwelling.

The south façade faces Emigration Creek and contains a cantilevered porch on the main floor with large floor-to-ceiling windows on the east and west corners. The exterior wall on the main floor has cedar

¹ Eduard Dreier called it a bridge in his architectural plans

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plank siding protected by a large overhanging roof structure. The basement wall is entirely composed of glazing and exposed concrete foundation. The basement opens directly onto a large patio of precast concrete with exposed decorative aggregate.

The east façade closely mirrors the west façade, with an exposed steel beam and column structure with floor-to-ceiling windows and painted wood siding walls over a concrete foundation.

On the interior, the house is an excellent example of International style architecture with a clear progression from public spaces to private spaces and a procession sequence toward a common room where interiors open toward and connect to the exterior. Upon entering the house, a simple open hallway looks over the precast concrete rectangular staircase with a simple wooden rail descending to the lower floor. Next, one enters the formal sitting room and small family room. The sitting room contains its original built-in naugahyde L-shaped couch with rear shelf. The family room also has a full length glass wall allowing views of the stairwell and entryway. On the south side of the living room, a brick and steel free-standing fireplace formally separates the public entry space from the open and expansive living and dining room areas. The living and dining rooms have large corner floor-to-ceiling windows which provide views of the large patio, Emigration Creek and Hogle Zoo. The upper floor contains 2,029 square feet.

Centered on the west wall is a small galley kitchen with openings to the family room and dining room. The kitchen was remodeled in 2002. The east side of the house contains the private spaces, bedrooms and bathrooms. Two small bedrooms with floor to ceiling doors and built-in closets and cabinetry are located on the north exterior wall. The master bedroom is located on the east wall between the small bedrooms and the living room, contains large built-in cabinets and double folding doors opening directly into the living room. The bathrooms are original, with neutral colors, original tile and hardware.

Downstairs there are two storage/mechanical rooms plus a mother-in-law apartment, with a galley kitchen, bathroom, bedroom, dining room and living room. The bedroom and living room have floor-to-ceiling windows and sliding glass doors which open toward Emigration Creek. The living room contains a free-standing fireplace, which has inlaid wood panels which have been painted white. The kitchen was remodeled in 2002. Otherwise, the wall coverings, bathrooms and floors are original.

The Furgis house sits on a sloped 0.32 acre lot in Salt Lake City. The property is wedge shaped, with the narrow portion toward the road. The house has several mature trees, and many other trees and shrubs have been removed to reopen the views from the house interior. The south portion of the lot contains a concrete with decorative aggregate patio with a large wood deck in disrepair that descends toward Emigration Creek. There are also remnants of a large steel and concrete-supported wood plank deck which ran along the creek below the house grade. The planking is gone and only steel and concrete piers remain.

Salt Lake City's east side is comprised primarily of single residences built in the 1950s through 1970s as well as a Utah State Park and Hogle Zoo. There are many styles and sizes of houses, as there were few large scale developments in this area. The Furgis House retains its historical integrity and is a significant contributing historic resource in this Salt Lake City neighborhood.

Furgis, George and Ellen House
Name of Property

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1965

Significant Dates

1965

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Eduard Dreier: Architect

Furgis, George and Ellen House
Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah
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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

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

The George and Ellen Furgis House, constructed in 1965, in Salt Lake City, Utah, is a one-story International Style modern residence. The building is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for its unique and distinctive design and association with prominent Salt Lake City architect Eduard Dreier. The Furgis House is an excellent and rare example of a mid-century International style residential design in Salt Lake City. The Furgis House has the horizontality, lack of decoration, visible structural components, glazed curtain walls allowing views of a natural landscape, and modern interior elements that closely reflect the influence of the International Style of architecture.

The architect Eduard Dreier was born in 1926 in Bern, Switzerland. He attended architecture school and worked at top firms in Zurich, Switzerland, until he immigrated to the United States with his parents in June of 1949.² Eduard worked with local firms for a few years and then branched out into his own residential practice. His designs were almost exclusively influenced by the International Style of Mies van der Rohe and other Bauhaus architects.

Among many his many residences, Ed Dreier only designed four similar houses in Salt Lake City.⁴ The Furgis House is the only residence among those four that retains its original interior and exterior. The Furgis house is a unique and significant contributing architectural resource. Eduard Dreier was one of only a few Salt Lake City architects who designed International Style-influenced buildings. He was also one of two who extensively specialized in modern style residential architecture, and the only one who designed Miesian-influenced International Style residences.⁵

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

Architectural Significance

The Furgis House exhibits the best characteristics of the International Modern style including visually displaying modern technology and materials in its structure and design details and using that technology to create unique aesthetic spaces and views. With its rectangular facade, strongly horizontal volumes, extensive fenestration details, lack of ornamentation and external viewing focus, the Furgis House displays Miesian ideals of the International style of Modernism. The house interior also reflects Miesian design principles by providing a clear progression from public spaces to private spaces and a procession sequence toward a common room where interiors open toward and connect to the exterior

² US Citizenship Application, Third District Court, Salt Lake City, Utah No 13026, May 13, 1950.

⁴ Eduard Dreier also designed similar houses at 1915 Wasatch Drive, Salt Lake City in 1956, 2974 St. Mary's Circle, Salt Lake City in 1956, and 1467 East Penrose, Salt Lake City in 1972. There is no comprehensive record of Eduard Dreier designs.

⁵ SL Modern Website and architect interviews with retired architect Burtch Beall and others by Bim Oliver identify Eduard Dreier, John Sugden, Ron Molen and Dee Wilson. Ron Molen is the only other architect who specialized in modern residential architecture. Ron Molen designs typically blended Miesian and prairie school design elements and included sloped roofs, rock and masonry.

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The Furgis House is one of only four houses designed by Eduard Dreier in Salt Lake City which closely reflect Miesian design principles and is the only residence among those four that retains its original interior and exterior.⁶ Although Eduard Dreier exclusively designed modern style homes, his other known houses had more decoration or were less formally designed in the International style. Dreier's later residential designs typically included large roof structures, cantilevered roof slabs or decorative rock and brick elements.

In addition to the four Dreier residences which were designed in the style of the Mies van der Rohe Farnsworth house, there are three other examples in the Salt Lake City metropolitan area which also strictly reflect Miesian residential design principles. These include the Dev Jennings House (1959)⁷ and Roberta Sugden House (1955)⁸ designed by John Sugden and the Dee Wilson House (1970) designed by Dee Wilson.⁹ These three examples include both similarities and differences between their designs and Eduard Dreier's Furgis House design. All of the structures are primarily rectangular with flat roofs, extensive floor- to- ceiling glazing, carefully designed fenestration expressing modern structural steel elements and an absolute absence of ornamentation. They also have modern interior design elements such as neutral colors, understated narrow kitchens, freestanding masonry fireplaces, floor-to-ceiling doors and open floor plans. All of the houses incorporate external views into their design, in keeping with the Miesian ideal of creating a connection between the house interior and external landscape. The Dev Jennings and Roberta Sugden houses used more extensive glazing than the Furgis House, which used cedar plank siding on parts of the east and west exterior walls. Like the Furgis House, the Dev Jennings House incorporated some wood into the design, although its use was structural rather than cladding. All of the houses varied from the Farnsworth House in their interior details. None of the houses adopted the Farnsworth House central half-height modular kitchen and bath design, but used various different but strongly modern interiors.

Eduard Dreier, Architect

Eduard Dreier was born September 6, 1926, in Bern, Switzerland. He attended architecture school and worked at top firms in Zurich, Switzerland until he immigrated to the United States with his parents in June of 1949.¹⁰ Eduard worked in Swiss firms which were practicing in the Bauhaus and International style and was influenced by the major architects of his time, including Mies van der Rohe, Richard Neutra, Rudolph Schindler and Konrad Waxman.¹¹ Eduard initially worked as a draftsman for architectural firms in Salt Lake City, including Ware & McClenahan and Woods & Woods. By 1952 Eduard Dreier started his own residential architectural practice.¹²

⁶ Fields, Melissa. "Mid-Century Makeover" *Utah Style and Design online magazine*. Spring 2012.

⁷ Huffaker, Kirk. *John Sugden's Mid-Century Modern Architecture: Dev Jennings House*.

⁸ Mooney, Anne G, *John Sugden: Modern Architecture Utah-Style*.

⁹ Huffaker, Kirk. *Modernism's Reflection in City Creek Canyon: Dee Wilson biography and Dee Wilson house information sheet*.

¹⁰ US Citizenship Application, Third District Court, Salt Lake City, Utah No 13026, May 13, 1950.

¹¹ Huffaker, Kirk. *Biography of Eduard Dreier*. Utah Heritage Foundation SL Modern Website.

¹² Utah City Directories 1949-1985

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Eduard's early residential and commercial buildings are some of the earliest examples of modern architecture in Salt Lake City.¹³ In 1956, Eduard Dreier was selected to work with Oscar Niemeyer in Brazil to build the new capital at Brasilia. Eduard closed his architectural practice in Salt Lake City and prepared to move to Brazil. However, he changed his mind and decided not to move so that he could support his aged parents, who had also immigrated to Salt Lake City. In 1960, he began to rebuild his practice and continued to focus on designing International Modern style houses. Eduard maintained architectural practices in Nevada and Utah until his death on April 20, 1996, at age 69 in an automobile accident.

Eduard Dreier is one of two architects who specialized in modern residential design in Salt Lake City during the 1950s and 1960s, and the only architect who focused his architectural practice on building International Modern style homes. The Utah Heritage Foundation's Salt Lake Modern website architect profiles and interviews with Salt Lake City architects identify four architects who practiced International Style Modern design in the Salt Lake City area during that period: John Sugden, Ron Molen, Eduard Dreier and Dee Wilson.¹⁴ Ron Molen is the only other architect who specialized in residential design and his architecture was also influenced by the Prairie School and contained sloped roofs, rock and masonry elements.

Eduard Dreier designed the house at 2474 East Ninth South Circle for Dean Shelledy, a real estate investor and businessman. The design and construction took almost a year and almost as soon as the house was complete, Dean Shelledy sold the house to George and Ellen Furgis, who lived in the house from 1967 until Ellen's death in 2013, when the house was sold to the current owner, Steve Hausknecht.

Ownership History

George Furgis was born November 12, 1924, in Bingham Canyon, Utah, to Christopher and Yanoula Karteroules Furgis. Bingham Canyon was a prominent location for immigrants working in the nearby Kennecott Copper mine, which supported the Furgis family. George Furgis graduated high school in 1943 and was immediately drafted to serve in World War II. He served in the 77th Infantry Division, earning two bronze stars and the rank of First Sergeant in battles through Okinawa, Guam and the Philippines. He returned from the war and attended the University of Utah, graduating with a bachelor's degree in marketing. In 1953, George married Ellen Vidalakis and they later had four children. George Furgis was a prominent businessman and pioneering founder of Sunshine Coin-Op Laundromats who built 360 laundries across the western United States. George also created a laundry equipment distribution business, which was at one time, the largest in the United States. He was a charter member of the American National Bank.¹⁵

George Furgis was an important member of the Greek Orthodox community throughout his life. He served many years on the Salt Lake Parish Council and was the Parish Council President in 1966.¹⁶

¹³ In 1952 Dreier built a now demolished house at 1996 Broadmoor in Salt Lake which is very much influenced by International design principles and designed several others from 1953 through 1956

¹⁴ SL Modern Website architect profiles and architect interviews with Burtch Beall and others by Brett "Bim" Oliver.

¹⁵ George Furgis obituary, Deseret News Newspaper March 23, 2006.

¹⁶ 100 Years of Faith and Fervor, 2005: Greek Orthodox Church of Greater Salt Lake pg. 97.

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George was responsible for fundraising for and spearheading the construction of the Prophet Elias Church from 1965 through its opening in 1969. He was co-chairman of the fundraising committee, a member of the building committee and Parish Council President during the design development.¹⁷ George was also instrumental in fundraising and design in the restoration and expansion of the Holy Trinity Cathedral which started in 1997 and was completed in 2005. George Furgis received awards from The Hellenic Society, the Utah Arts Council and the Greater Salt Lake Greek Orthodox Foundation for his contributions to the Greek community and Greek Orthodox Church of Greater Salt Lake.¹⁸ George Furgis died March 20, 2006.

Ellen Furgis was born in 1926 to Spiros and Kyraki Vidalakis, immigrants from Crete. She lost her mother at age 8 and began cooking for her family. She loved big parties and fundraisers. Ellen was the 1986-87 co-chair of the annual Greek Festival, changing it from a small affair to the current large production. She was a prominent fundraiser for community causes such as Odyssey House, the Utah Symphony, Camp Kostopolous and many others. Ellen published a cookbook based on her many years of Greek cooking: Greek Cooking at its American Best. Ellen and George entertained Greek royalty at their Salt Lake City home. Ellen Furgis died at age 86 on February 7, 2013.

¹⁷ Ibid. pg. 82

¹⁸ Ibid. ppgs. 95, 109, 115

Furgis, George and Ellen House

Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah

County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Furgis, George and Ellen House

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Salt Lake County Recorder's Office. Plat maps. Title Abstract Books.

Salt Lake County Archives. Tax Assessment records.

Stephenson, Kathy. "Greek cook taught a generation about culture and food" *Salt Lake Tribune Newspaper*. February 13, 2013.

Utah State Archives and Records Service; Salt Lake City, Utah; County: *Salt Lake*; Record Group: *Salt Lake County, Third District Court Declarations of Intention Record Books, 1896-1959*; Series: 85108.

Utah State Archives and Records Service; Salt Lake City, Utah; *Military Service Cards, ca. 1898-1975*; Creating Agency: *Department of Administrative Services, Division of Archives and Records Service*; Series: 85268; Reel: 69.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Primary location of additional data:

- 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 # _____

- 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

Acreege of Property 0.32

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

- 1. Latitude: 40.445841 Longitude: -111.491230
- 2. Latitude: Longitude:
- 3. Latitude: Longitude:
- 4. Latitude: Longitude:

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Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

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

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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

LOT 21, MONUMENT PARK PLAT D 4421-1116 5620-1897 10184-6302, 0.32 ACRES

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those historically associated with the property since the subdivision was created in 1963.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Angie Abram

organization: Storiagraph, LLC

street & number: 1086 East Range Road

city or town: Salt Lake City state: Utah zip code: 84117

e-mail: angie.abram@storiagraph.com

telephone: 801-558-9344 date: April 15, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Furgis, George and Ellen, House
Address: 2474 East Ninth South Circle
City or Vicinity: Salt Lake City
County: Salt Lake State: Utah
Photographer: Angie Abram
Date Photographed: November 5, 2014
Location of original digital files: 1086 Range Road, Salt Lake City, Utah 84117
Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph 1 of 18. View of Northwest elevation. Camera facing southeast.



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Photograph 2 of 18. View of West elevation. Camera facing east.



Photograph 3 of 18. View of Northeast elevation. Camera facing southwest.



Photograph 4 of 18. View of South elevation. Camera facing north.

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Photograph 5 of 18. View of North elevation. Camera facing south.



Photograph 6 of 18. View of Entryway. Camera facing south.

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Photograph 7 of 18. View of West Façade stair view detail. Camera facing east.



Photograph 8 of 18. Formal sitting area with built-in furniture. Camera facing east.

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Photograph 9 of 18. Pre-cast concrete staircase. Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 10 of 18. Central fireplace and view toward entry with door details. Camera facing north.

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Photograph 11 of 18. Dining room facing Emigration Creek. Camera facing south.



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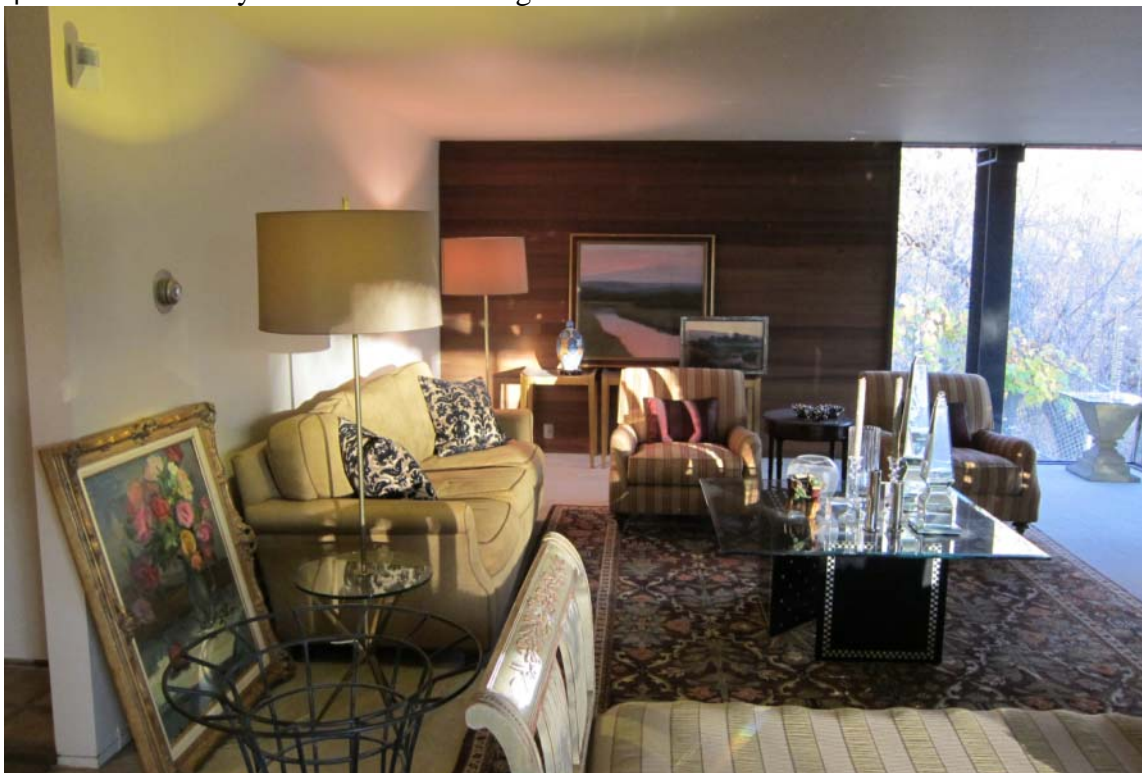
Photograph 12 of 18. Galley kitchen with view through dining room. Camera facing south.



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Photograph 13 of 18. Family room. Camera facing east.



Photograph 14 of 18. Downstairs fireplace. Camera facing northeast.



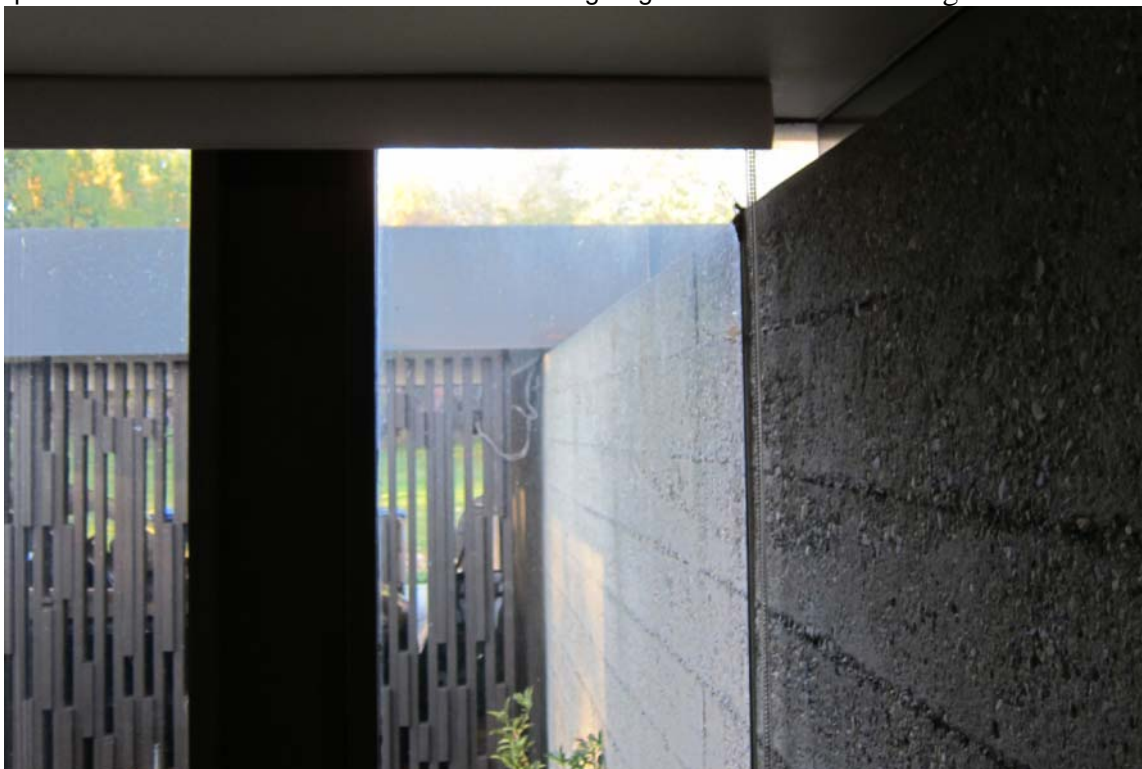
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Photograph 15 of 18. Basement view toward Emigration Creek. Camera facing north.



Photograph 16 of 18. Bedroom with concrete and view to garage screen. Camera facing north.



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Photograph 17 of 18. Concrete garage wall through glazing detail. Camera facing south.



Photograph 18 of 18. Decking and stairs near Emigration Creek. Camera facing southwest.



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Figure 1. Tax Assessment Photograph circa 1965. Camera facing east.



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

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