



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

858

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Bryner, Albert and Mariah, House

other name/site number Tingley Mortuary, Wallace Mortuary, Thomas-Deseret Mortuary, Bryner Pioneer Museum

2. Location

street & town 68 S. 100 East  not for publication

city or town Price  vicinity

state Utah code UT county Carbon code 007 zip code 84501

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this  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  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
[Signature] 7/28/2008  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

[Signature] 9.12.08  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action  
Edson H. Beall  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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.)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- FUNERARY: mortuary
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store

- VACANT
- WORK IN PROGRESS

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE VICTORIAN
- Victorian Eclectic
- Other: Cross Wing

- foundation CONCRETE
- walls BRICK
- roof CEDAR SHAKE SHINGLE
- other

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Bryner, Albert &amp; Mariah, House, Price, Carbon County, UT

## Narrative Description

The Albert & Mariah Bryner House, built in 1892, is a two-story Victorian Eclectic-style brick house located at 68 S. 100 East in Price, Utah.<sup>1</sup> The house is an L-shaped cross wing with an original one-story, brick lean-to in the northwest corner. The house is constructed of brick masonry, laid in a running bond with flush mortar joints. The multi-colored brick is currently painted salmon-pink. The foundation is composed of an early type of pebble-concrete. The roof was recently sheathed in cedar shingles. The Victorian Eclectic details are seen in the two-story octagonal bay on the east elevation, the segmental-arched brick window hoods, and the porch posts on the east and south elevations. The house has had minor exterior modifications, primarily the partial removal of the porch roofs/balcony decks and the installation of later screen doors. The interior has also had minor modifications during its use as a commercial building in the last half of the twentieth century. One fireplace mantel was removed and some rooms were refinished. The Bryner House is the oldest extant brick house in Price. It is currently undergoing restoration by the Bryner Pioneer Museum Foundation for use as a museum.

The Bryner House has two primary façades. The south elevation is divided into five bays under a simple gable roof with a ridgeline running parallel to 200 South. On the main level, the elevation is symmetrical with two doors alternating between three windows. These openings have segmental-arch brick window hoods with a projecting rowlock course. The sills are wood. The two-over-two double-hung windows are set in the original wood sashes (painted yellow). The doors have transoms (working hopper windows), and the doors are half-glass paneled doors with later aluminum screens. The porch spans the center three bays. The posts are slender Tuscan columns in pairs. The porch roof has partially deteriorated leaving two-thirds of the roof joists above a plain frieze. The joists have craftsman details and resemble pergolas from the period. The porch has a concrete deck at grade (date unknown). On the upper level, there are openings in the outer and center bay. The center bay has a half-glass (four-light) paneled "angel" door.<sup>2</sup> A circa 1890s photograph of the Bryner House shows a balcony with a lathe-turned balustrade on this elevation (removed circa 1950).

The east elevation is the most elaborate. The two-story octagonal bay is in the projecting cross wing at the south end. The gable trim above the bay roof features circular shingles (new, but similar to original). There are original one-over-one double-hung windows in the angled portions of both the upper and lower levels. The central windows are fixed-frame with transoms. The lower window is divided by a single muntin. The hoods and sills are similar to the south elevation. The recessed wing to the north features a second porch with lathe-turned posts, and with a similarly dilapidated roof/balcony and a concrete deck at grade. This wing is divided into three bays with a central door on each level. The flanking windows are two-over-two and the doors are half-glass, four-paneled doors. On the north elevation, the house has two windows in the upper floor (the small one cut for a bathroom in 1945) and three windows on the lower level (two in the lean-to). The west (rear)

<sup>1</sup> Family sources suggest it may have been built as early as 1890, and in more than one phase.

<sup>2</sup> "Angel Door," or "Angel Landing" is a local term for a door found on the second story of many early Utah houses that does not have a landing. Occasionally, they were built without associated porch-roof balconies, hence the mysterious name "angel" door. However, in the Bryner House, a historic photograph indicates both upper doors had access to balcony decks.

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elevation has one window on each level. All are similar to the two-over-windows on the primary elevations. There are also two doors on the west elevation. The one to the south has an original screen. There are three brick chimneys: one at the intersection of the gables (corbelled, shortened), and two near the lean-to. A raking wood cornice is under the angled eaves.

On the interior, the house has 2,139 square feet of space divided between 1,257 square feet on the main floor and 882 square feet on the upper floor. The main floor is divided roughly into four spaces: the parlor in the southeast quadrant (octagonal bay), the living room in the northeast quadrant, the kitchen in the northwest quadrant, and two bedrooms in the southwest quadrant. The stairs are located between the kitchen and the bedrooms. The parlor has nine-foot ceilings with a string-course molding above the windows. The windows have original Victorian casings with decorative paterae. The parlor mantel features two levels of stylized Tuscan wood columns and a mirror above the fireplace. The firebox is surrounded by tile with a cast iron door (and newer screen). The hearth is constructed of tile, although some are broken. The living room has similar woodwork. A second wood mantel was removed (circa 1970s), but the fireplace and hearth tiles, as well as the cast iron door, are extant. The kitchen has some original cabinets, although most of the fixtures have been removed. There is a bathroom and pantry on the north side of the kitchen. The larger bedroom has an exterior door and later changes such as paneling, dropped ceilings, etc. (circa 1970s). One rear door leads to the kitchen, the other goes directly to the stairs.

On the upper floor, the space is also divided into quadrants. The stair is partially open at the top with a globe newel post and plain balustrade. Originally, there were three large bedrooms and a small one. In the 1940s, the house was converted to a duplex with the upper floor as one unit. The living room is to the southeast and the kitchen is in the northeast corner. The bathroom is located behind the kitchen accessed via an alcove from the stair landing. There is a bedroom in the southwest corner and the small bedroom (now an office, but originally may have been a nursery or sitting room) to the east. The northwest quadrant is where the one-story lower kitchen roof is located. There is a small storage area under the roof pitch. There is no useable attic or basement space. The museum foundation has collected many pieces of furniture and artifacts from the Bryner family and other families in Price, which are stored in the house.

The Bryner House is located in the southeast corner of a 0.21 parcel in downtown Price. The Bryner family has retained ownership of this parcel and two adjacent parcels to the north. Directly to the north is a brick and stucco bungalow, built in 1922, at 58 S. 100 East. On the northern most parcel, is a circa 1935 stucco house at 52 S. 100 East. Behind this house is a frame outbuilding (circa 1885) with an attached lean-to (circa 1910). This building was used as a dwelling while the Bryner House was under construction and was originally located just north of the 1892 house. It was later converted to a granary and a garage. The building was moved to the northwest corner of the property in the 1930s. Although four extant historic buildings are associated with the Bryner family, three are on separate parcels, and therefore only the Victorian brick house is included in this nomination.

The Bryner House has some landscaping on the street sides (south and east), but much of the parcel has been black-topped for parking. The Bryner House is located in a mixed neighborhood of older homes and commercial development spill-over from Main Street directly to the north. The two-story house is substantial

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compared to neighboring homes. According to historical research, Sanborn maps, and surveys of the area and it is the oldest extant brick residence in Price. The house has seen minor modifications and is currently undergoing rehabilitation for use as a museum. The exterior work will include paint removal and the restoration of the two balconies. The interior restoration will feature finishes suitable for the historic time period of museum interpretation. The Albert & Mariah Bryner House is in good condition and contributes to the historic resources of Price City in Carbon County.

**8. Description**

**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.)

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Areas of Significance**

(enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
- COMMERCE

**Period of Significance**

1892-1920

**Significant Dates**

1892

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Unknown

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

Bryner Pioneer Museum

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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Bryner, Albert & Mariah, House, Price, Carbon County, UT

### Narrative Statement of Significance

The Albert and Mariah Bryner House, built in 1892, is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of Price, Utah. The two-story Victorian cross wing is also significant under Criterion C as the oldest known brick house in Price, Utah. The Victorian Eclectic-style house is substantial, even by today's standards, and is a unique hybrid of the double-cell and the cross-wing house types. The house was built for Albert and Mariah Bryner, early settlers of Price and among its most prominent citizens in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Albert and Mariah Bryner moved to Price in 1884. Albert was the president of the Price Cooperative Mercantile Institution and involved in the development of the city's commercial business district just one block north of the house. The spacious Bryner home was used as a venue for social events in Price. In addition, the Bryners extended their hospitality to travelers on the nearby railroad. In the 1920s, the house was converted to a mortuary, which served the community for more than two decades. During this time and into the mid-1940s when it was converted to a duplex, it had both a residential and commercial component. Between the 1950s and 1980s, it was used for various businesses. It has been vacant since 1989. Despite decades of use as a rental, the house is remarkably well-preserved and displays the turn-of-the-century craftsmanship of its anonymous builder. With a period of significance of 1892 to 1920, when the Bryners moved, the house is a contributing historic resource in Price, Utah.

### History of the Albert & Mariah Bryner House

On July 24, 1847, a small contingent of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) entered the Salt Lake Valley under the direction of Brigham Young. By the 1850s and 1860s, Brigham Young had directed a number of settlements built throughout central and southern Utah, primarily along a corridor in western Utah and in the Sanpete Valley. The area in east central Utah, where Price is located was first explored in 1869, but not permanently settled until 1879. The early settlers were subsistence farmers who experienced many hardships until an irrigation canal was completed in 1888. Price changed dramatically in 1883 when the railroad transformed the city into the economic, political and cultural center of the area. Several coal mines were established soon after the coming of the railroad, bringing thousands of foreign-born, non-Mormon immigrants to Price to work in the mines. Ethnic and cultural diversity is a distinctive character of Price today. The coal industry, even with numerous vicissitudes, continues to be the city's major industry. The College of Eastern Utah is also an important educator and employer in the region. Price is the county seat for Carbon County.

In 1884, one year after the railroad line was constructed, the family of Hans Ulrich Bryner (1827-1905), a Swiss immigrant and convert to the LDS Church, was called by church leaders to help settle Price.<sup>3</sup> Though blinded from the age of twenty-six, and after having crossed the ocean and the plains in 1856, he willingly moved to Price from Washington County in southwestern Utah. His family consisted of three polygamous wives: Anna Maria Mathis Bryner (1828-1893) who came with him from Switzerland; Margaretha aka Margaret Kuhn

<sup>3</sup> In sending the Bryners and other families to Price, LDS Church leaders may have been prompted to follow a pattern set by Brigham Young to send Mormon settlers into areas where Gentile (non-Mormon) newcomers were likely to settle.

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Bryner (1839-1906); and Susanna Muller Bryner (1821-1888). As they approached Price on July 23, 1884, the Bryner children got their first glimpse of a train. The new arrivals rested long enough to celebrate Pioneer Day (July 24<sup>th</sup>) with the other settlers and immediately began making a home. The Price town site was platted in April 1887 and Hans Ulrich Bryner was deeded Block 27, a five-acre parcel divided into four lots. He built a home facing Main Street at the northeast corner of the block, and later divided the lots between his children.

On March 4, 1891, Block 27, Lot 1, was deeded to his son Albert Bryner. Albert Alma Bryner was born in Saint George, Utah, on February 5, 1863, to Hans Ulrich and Maria Mathis Bryner. He married Mariah Pace on March 18, 1881, in Saint George. Mariah Jane Pace was born in New Harmony, Utah, on January 12, 1863.<sup>4</sup> She was the daughter of Harvey Alexander Pace and Ann Elizabeth Redd. Albert brought his young wife and two young sons to Price with his father's family. One son died in only a few months after their arrival. Mariah Bryner had eleven children born between 1881 and 1906, but only five lived beyond infancy and three into maturity.

Albert and Mariah's first home in Price was a dugout on the bank of the Price River. The story is told that one day Mariah made a rice pudding with "her last bit of rice and sugar." As the family was preparing to enjoy the delicacy, a cow stepped through the roof of the dugout causing dirt to fall in the pudding. According to Bruce Bryner, a grandson, Mariah simply "scooped out the dirt and they ate the pudding."<sup>5</sup> The frame building currently sitting at the northwest of the Bryner properties was home for the family while the brick house was being constructed. Although better than a dugout, the building was small with only two small windows and the family was probably very grateful to move into the brick home by 1892. The frame building was later converted to a granary. It was moved, expanded and later used as a garage for the Bryner family automobile, one of the first two cars in Price in the early twentieth century. This building is located on a separate legal parcel and not included in the nomination.

According to family tradition, the house was built sometime between 1890 and 1892, possibly in two phases, but completed by 1892. Only a year after the completion of the house, Albert Bryner was called to serve in the Swiss-German mission for the LDS Church. Mariah Bryner took in sewing to support the family during this time. Her sewing machine is among the artifacts preserved in the house. Two months after his return, their oldest son, William Albert, died on January 2, 1896 at the age of fifteen. On the occasion of his son's death, Albert Bryner wrote to the *Deseret News* describing his feelings: "The trial is very hard to bear, as I have just returned from the Swiss and German mission and the deceased son has proved a father in my absence, which lasted over 28 months."<sup>6</sup> At the time, they were left with only their daughter, Annie Pearl, their first child born in Price. She died on May 1, 1904 at the age of seventeen. A son, Rulon Anthon "Tony", was born in the house on November 14, 1896. Two more daughters, Ruby and Marie, were also born in the house on July 21, 1900, and April 3, 1906, respectively.

Though not blessed with a large family, Albert and Mariah Bryner opened their spacious home to visitors of all kinds. The Bryners extended their hospitality to indigents getting off the train a block to the south. At the other end of the spectrum, Albert and Mariah often hosted visiting dignitaries to Price, such includes LDS Church

<sup>4</sup> Her first name is found with variant spellings (Moriah or Maria) in various records.

<sup>5</sup> *Centennial Echoes of Carbon County*, 80. Also, interviews with Bruce Bryner and Sue Christensen.

<sup>6</sup> *Deseret News*, January 25, 1896.

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apostles, and Rulon S. Wells, President of the Church Seventy, who stayed with them for a local church conference and for whom their son, Rulon was named. They often had ten to fifteen guests for dinner. Many recent arrivals to town were provided with room and board at the Bryner house until they found more permanent accommodations. The house was used as a rest stop for over-night guests making the long journey to Salt Lake from more remote parts of east central Utah. For example, "People from Emery County attending church meetings in Price would stay in the Bryner home, as well as when they were on their way to General Conference in Salt Lake City, when they could stay overnight in order to catch the train."<sup>7</sup>

Their kindness also included adopting "an orphaned girl from Germany and a young boy who had been in trouble with the authorities."<sup>8</sup> This reference may be to Myrtle Haws, a "charge" (age 11), and Lawrence Nyland, a "boarder" (age 10), who are listed with the Bryner family on the 1910 census enumeration.<sup>9</sup> Bruce Bryner, in his description of the property, illustrates how Albert and Mariah Bryner were able to feed so many:

The dining room contained a round oak table that could be expanded with numerous "leaves" and many matching chairs to accommodate the many family members and guests, other fifteen or more.

No one was turned away from the Bryner home hungry. Everyone, including family, friends, the needy and "hobos" were fed from these larders. There were flower and vegetable gardens on the south and west of the house. On the north were pear, apple, apricot, peach and plum trees. At the back (west) toward the center of the block, just beyond the vegetable garden was a barnyard where cows and pigs were raised. There was also a fenced chicken coop and a large barn with a hayloft, where the children gathered eggs from hens' nests in the hay.

A sunken cellar was built on the west, just outside the kitchen door, for storage of fruits, vegetables, meat, ice, and home canned goods. It [had] a cement "A" shaped roof and several steps down to the entrance. Foods stored there were kept cool in summer and prevented from freezing in the cold weather. The kitchen was a large room with a "modern" sink and cooking stove, and was adjoined on the north by a "modern" bathroom. There was a pantry with large shelves to accommodate pans of milk from which cream was skimmed. The cream was used to spread on bread and sprinkled with sugar for a snack, or for making butter and for cooking. Other shelves were constructed to hold fruit, cakes, pies, custards, etc. These shelves remain intact today.<sup>10</sup>

In addition to her mothering, hostess and household duties, Mariah Bryner held several leadership positions in the Mormon Church, including first counselor in the Young Ladies Mutual Improvement Association, and president of the Price Ward Relief Society. After a short illness, she died in a Salt Lake City hospital on August 10, 1917.

<sup>7</sup> Bryner, Bruce R. "Albert and Mariah Pace Bryner Home," unpublished TMs, 1986: 1

<sup>8</sup> Sue Christensen, "A Brief History of the Bryner Home," unpublished TMs, 2006.

<sup>9</sup> Myrtle Haws' birthplace is given as England on the census enumeration.

<sup>10</sup> Bryner, "Albert and Mariah Pace Bryner Home," 2. The cellar was located about fifteen feet west of the house. It was demolished and filled in when the parking area was black-topped.

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Her obituary lavished the following praise for her life:

She knew all the trials of the pioneer and was a big factor in the development of the community. No neighbor ever called on her for assistance and was refused. She was always most active in every movement for the good of the community and Price Ward never had a better church worker. Her place will never be completely filled.<sup>11</sup>

Her funeral was held in the Price LDS Tabernacle and she was buried in the Price City Cemetery. On May 17, 1918, Albert Bryner married Mariah's sister, who had never married. Margaret Ann Pace was born in Spanish Fork, Utah, on March 27, 1860. Her family moved to New Harmony before Mariah was born in 1863. Margaret Bryner had been deaf since suffering from scarlet fever at the age of fifteen. She moved to Price in 1903 where she kept house for her brother, Levi, until her marriage to Albert Bryner. She was known to the family as Aunt Maggie.

On the 1920 census enumeration, the Bryner residence was home to three households. Albert and Margaret Bryner are listed with his daughters, Ruby and Marie. His son Rulon, and daughter-in-law, Lillis Abiah Morley, are listed as a separate household as renters. Also listed as renters is a young couple, James and Celia Egan, and their two young children. James Egan worked as an auto mechanic. Rulon and Lillis Bryner had probably been living in the house since their marriage in 1917. Rulon was a clerk in his father's mercantile store. He later worked many years for the college in Price. Their first son, Albert Morley Bryner, was born in the home on July 19, 1920. In April 1921, Albert Bryner divided the property giving a portion to Rulon Bryner and a portion to Ruby Bryner. A man named Harmon built the bungalow for Rulon and Lillis Bryner, which still stands at 58 S. 100 East.

By late 1920, the end of the period of significance, Albert and Margaret Bryner had moved to Saint George, in southern Utah, for Albert's health. Albert's daughter Marie, who also was in poor health, went with them. A year previous, Albert Bryner leased the west portion of his property to the United States Government to build a "government garage" used to store and repair the "solid rubber tire" trucks that delivered mail to the Vernal area. The garage was later used by Price City as a municipal garage. It was demolished in the 1980s.

The census 1930 enumeration lists Albert, Margaret, and Marie in Saint George. Albert Alma Bryner died in Saint George on December 19, 1930. His body was returned to Price for a funeral in the tabernacle and burial in the Price City Cemetery. His obituary listed his many accomplishments in the Price community:

During the thirty-seven years he was a resident of Price, Mr. Bryner held many positions of public trust including county commissioner, county treasurer, deputy county clerk, school trustee and a member of town board. He was very prominently identified with church affairs, having been bishop of the Price Ward for 12 years, bishop's councilor for eleven years and president of the Y.M.M.I.A. For many years, he was president of the Price Cooperative Mercantile Institution.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>11</sup> *News Advocate*, August 16, 1917.

<sup>12</sup> *News Advocate*, December 25, 1930. The Y.M.M.I.A. was the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

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Albert Bryner went from being a subsistence farmer in the 1880s to a prosperous merchant with the Price Cooperative Mercantile Company. The company buildings are still intact at 47 N. 100 West, although they have been somewhat altered. The Price Co-op, as it was known, was one of the largest mercantile in early Price, and dealt in dry goods, clothing, shoes, hardware, groceries and produce. The company advertised itself as "The House of Staples" and "The Big Store." As Bishop of the Price Ward, Albert Bryner organized the fundraising campaign for the construction of the LDS Tabernacle in Price (known as the Price or Carbon Stake Tabernacle) on Main Street. He solicited donations from church members, but also received donations from many in the community not affiliated with the LDS Church. Bishop Albert Bryner commenced the ground-breaking for the tabernacle on in 1911. The structure was completed in 1914 and demolished in 1961. Bishop Bryner also arranged for the LDS Church to donate land for the city's Carnegie Library on Main Street (demolished).

A history of the city of Price listed Albert Bryner as one of three Mormons and one Methodist selected as Democratic delegates to the county convention in 1904, noting that "Local Republicans and Democrats never divided along religious lines" adding, "the [Price] town populace generally voted for men they considered the best qualified; they generally have not considered devotion to a particular denomination or nationality," which was quite unique in Utah for the time.<sup>13</sup>

After Albert's death, Margaret and Marie Bryner moved back to Price.<sup>14</sup> The two-story home had been converted to a mortuary by this time, so a house was moved from the Columbia coal camp to 52 S. 100 East in Price, the north Bryner parcel. Marie Bryner died on November 7, 1932. Aunt Maggie lived in the stucco and brick house until her death on November 16, 1943. She was buried in the Price City Cemetery. Rulon Bryner and Ruby Bryner Finlayson inherited the property after their father's death. After a property exchange with his sister Ruby, Rulon S. Bryner became sole owner in 1936.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the Bryner house was used as a funeral parlor/mortuary by various entities. On the 1930 census enumeration, Clarence and Lucile Tingley are living at 68 S. 100 East. Clarence Tingley is listed as an embalmer/undertaker. Clarence Walter Tingley was born in Maine on January 2, 1880. He married Lucille Frandsen in 1923. Lucille Frandsen was born in Price on March 30, 1898. She was the daughter of Price pioneers, George G. and Helga Rolfson Frandsen. The Tingley family lived on the second floor with the mortuary on the main floor. Clarence W. Tingley died in Price in 1939. His obituary states he established the first mortuary in Carbon County. In his later years, he left the mortuary business to work as an electrician and mechanic for the coal mines. The Tingley Mortuary is listed several times in local obituaries for Price, but did not advertise. In contrast, two competitors, J. E. Flynn Undertaker and the Wallace-Harmon Mortuary advertised regularly. Bruce Bryner recalls one incident that took place, most likely when Clarence Tingley operated the facility. Bruce's older brother Bert (Albert Morley) was nine years old when he died of spinal meningitis in May 1929. For health reasons, the public was not able to enter the funeral parlor, so the mortician placed the casket in the large parlor window, and tilted it up, so that family and friends could pay their respects

<sup>13</sup> Ronald Watt, "City of Diversity: A History of Price."

<sup>14</sup> Ruby Bryner married Bliss Finlayson in 1931. They later moved to the west coast. She died in Menlo Park, California in 1989.

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Bryner, Albert & Mariah, House, Price, Carbon County, UT

from the outside. Bruce Bryner also remembered that on that occasion the local Catholic nuns presented the family with a large bouquet of calla lilies.

Arthur Wallace began established his first mortuary in Price in 1924. Previously he was a mortician in Salt Lake City and Eureka, Utah. Arthur Noble Wallace was born in Salt Lake City in 1870. His obituary noted he spent fifty-two years in the funeral business. This facility was known as Wallace Mortuary. In the 1930s, Arthur Wallace dismantled his partnership with casket maker, Oliver J. Harmon (1859-1937), and took over the mortuary in the old Bryner house. During the time he ran the mortuary, his family lived in separate home on 400 South. After his death in 1940, his sons continued to run the mortuary, but moved it from the Bryner House.

A branch of the Deseret Mortuary was operated by a Mr. Thomas, until his death, at which time his wife, Ida K. Thomas took over management for a few years. Both A. N. Wallace and Ida K. Thomas are listed as undertakers in the Dun & Bradstreet business directories for Price between 1938 and 1942. No other information is known about the Thomases.<sup>15</sup> During World War II, Bruce Bryner remembers that his family converted the house into a duplex. In the upper unit lived an engineer who came to work on the Scofield Dam.

In the 1950s and 1960s, the house was rented by an upholsterer and a sewing machine shop. The US Fuel Credit Union took over the lease in the 1970s. The institution later became the Utah Central Credit Union. The credit union moved in 1989 and the house has been vacant for approximately eighteen years. Ownership of the property transferred to Bruce R. Bryner after the deaths of his parents, Rulon and Lillis in 1963 and 1968 respectively. Bruce Bryner is working with the Bryner Pioneer Museum Foundation to restore the house and turn it into a private museum. The main floor will interpret the original time period of the house, while the upper floor will interpret the early to mid-twentieth century in Price. The museum will feature many artifacts from early Price and the Bryner family.

### Architectural Significance

The Albert and Mariah Bryner House is architecturally significant as the oldest unaltered brick residence in the community, as determined through SHPO surveys, Sanborn maps and current observations by local historians. It is also significant as an excellent example of Victorian Eclectic domestic architecture in Price's settlement period. The physical development of Price took off rapidly after the railroad line was completed in 1883. Most of the houses built before 1900 were made of wood (which was more readily available by this time) and were easier to erect from materials shipped by rail, as the local lumber yard was located next to the tracks. The majority of nineteenth-century residential architecture in Price consists of one-story frame cottages. The Bryner House is the only brick dwelling located within the area covered by the 1908 Sanborn Map of Price. At the time of the second Sanborn map in 1917, brick residences were more common, but the Victorian-era domestic architecture had been replaced by the bungalow. In the nineteenth century, brick was used primarily for commercial blocks and institutional buildings. Both of the residences listed in the National Register for Price were built after 1900 and constructed of frame: the Harmon House at 211 S. 200 East (Queen Anne-style built

<sup>15</sup> No Mr. Thomas was listed in the directories.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 7

Bryner, Albert & Mariah, House, Price, Carbon County, UT

in 1908), and the Loofbourow House at 187 N. 100 East (Arts & Crafts bungalow built in 1911).<sup>16</sup> The only house comparable to the Bryner House in size, style and materials is the Frandsen House at the corner of 200 North and 200 East, built circa 1895.

According to family tradition, the Bryner House was built between 1890 and 1892. It may have been built in two phases, which may explain why the south wing resembles an earlier house type known as the double cell, a symmetrical style with two exterior openings. In plan, the wing is closer to a hall-parlor with an offset interior chimney. With the construction of the cross wing, the house took on a distinctly Victorian style. The foundation, brick work, windows and other details indicate that both wings were built at nearly the same time by the same craftsmen.<sup>17</sup> The foundation is a distinctive type of early concrete mixed with pebbles and developed by Albert Bryner's father, Hans Ulrich Bryner, for a reconstruction of his own house that was destroyed by fire in 1888.<sup>18</sup> According to family traditions, the brick may have been made by a man named Rasmussen (first name unknown), but the builder remains anonymous. No Rasmussen could be located on the 1900 census of Price, but during that time period Elijah Jones was a brick maker and Arthur Horsley was a brick layer. There were also two stone masons and six carpenters in town.

The Bryner House features many of the elements of the Victorian Eclectic style. The cross wing house was initially developed as an addition to existing one and two-room houses such as the single cell, double cell, and hall-parlor types. Typically associated with the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles, during the later nineteenth century, it became a popular plan for Victorian dwellings and is more closely associated with this style. The style was promoted by authors of American domestic architectural style books. After 1880, the cross-wing house replaced the hall-parlor as the most common Utah house type.<sup>19</sup> The Bryner House is asymmetrical with an octagonal bay window, segmental arched brick openings, and both lathed turned and Tuscan porch posts. The building was a substantial addition to streetscape. Its size, ornamentation, and location near the commercial business district probably contributed to the family's decision to lease out the building as a funeral parlor rather than to continue to use it as a family residence. It is likely this decision provided the family with much needed funds during the depression years. Considering its history it is remarkable that the house has survived with so much of its historic integrity intact. The Bryner House has remained a landmark building in the community with many residents anticipating its planned complete restoration. The Bryner House is a contributing resource in Price, Utah.

<sup>16</sup> The frame Harmon House features a two-story bay, which the author of the nomination suggests may have been patterned after the brick bay of the earlier Bryner House.

<sup>17</sup> On the Sanborn map, the house is drawn with a flush back porch, however there are no seams in the masonry indicating a later expansion of the lean-to section, so map version is likely a simple mistake.

<sup>18</sup> Lura Rudd, "Hans Ulrich History Jr.," 10.

<sup>19</sup> Carter and Goss, 37.

# National Register of Historic Places

## Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Bryner, Albert &amp; Mariah, House, Price, Carbon County, UT

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 2

Bryner, Albert & Mariah, House, Price, Carbon County, UT

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Utah State Historical Society [and] Carbon County Commission, 1997.

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 0.21 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/2 5/1/6/4/2/0 4/3/8/3/2/0/0  
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BLK 27, LOT 1, PRICE CITY SURVEY; TO BEG.

Property Tax No. 1-0293-000

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The current boundaries are the same as those associated with the property historically.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Korral Broschinsky

organization Preservation Documentation Resource date June 19, 2008

street & number P. O. Box 58766 telephone (801) 913-5645

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84158

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**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.

**Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

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

**Property Owner**

name/title Contact: Sue Christensen, Bryner Pioneer Museum Foundation; Owner: Bruce R. Bryner (trustee)

street & number 1289 N. 1250 West telephone (435) 636-1399

city or town Price state UT zip code 84501

**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. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Bryner, Albert &amp; Mariah, House, Price, Carbon County, UT

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## Common Label Information

1. Bryner, Albert & Mariah, House
2. Price, Carbon County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: September 2007
5. Digital images on file at Utah SHPO.

## Archival Photographs (Printed at the Utah SHPO using archival ink and paper)

### Photo No. 1:

6. East and south elevations of house. Camera facing northwest.

### Photo No. 2:

6. South elevation of house with east bay on the right. Camera facing northwest.

### Photo No. 3:

6. North elevation of house. Camera facing southwest.

## Supplemental Photographs

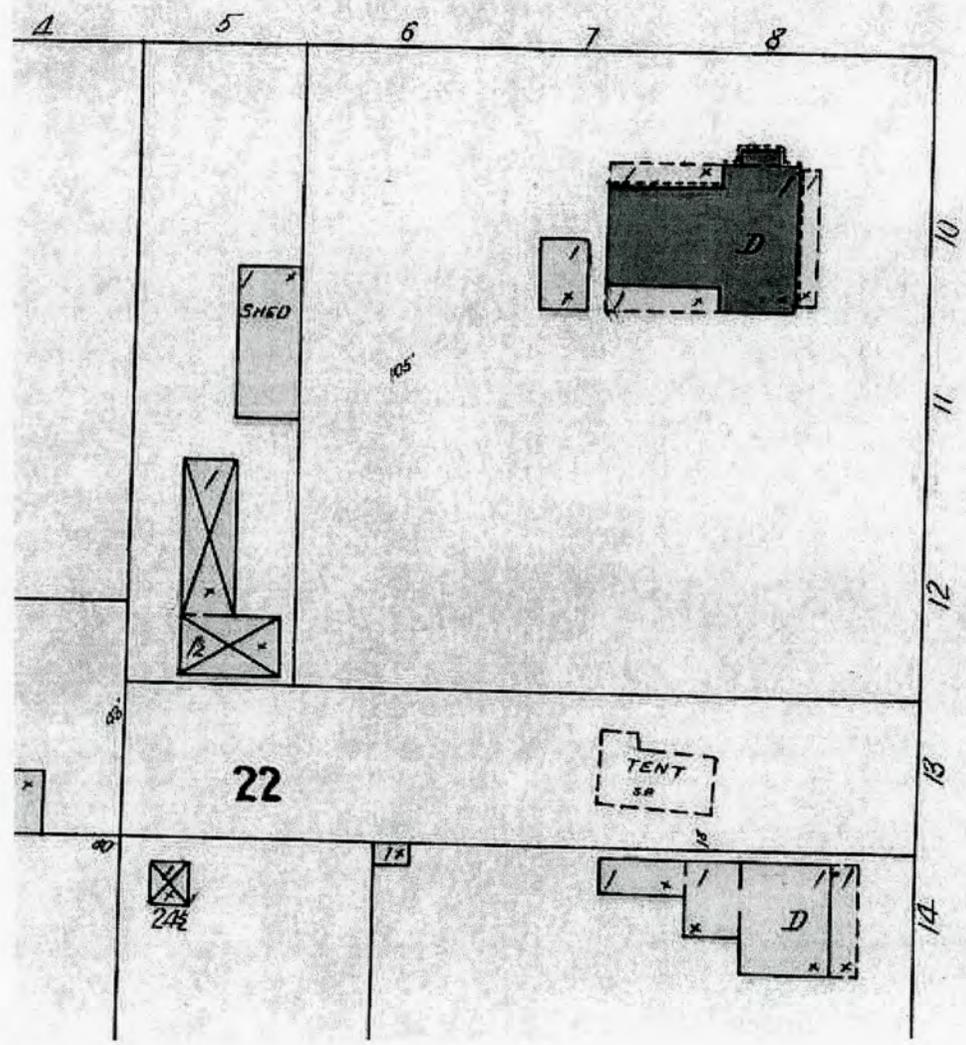
### Photo No. 4:

6. East elevation of house. Camera facing west.

### Photo No. 5:

6. South and west elevations of house. Camera facing northeast.

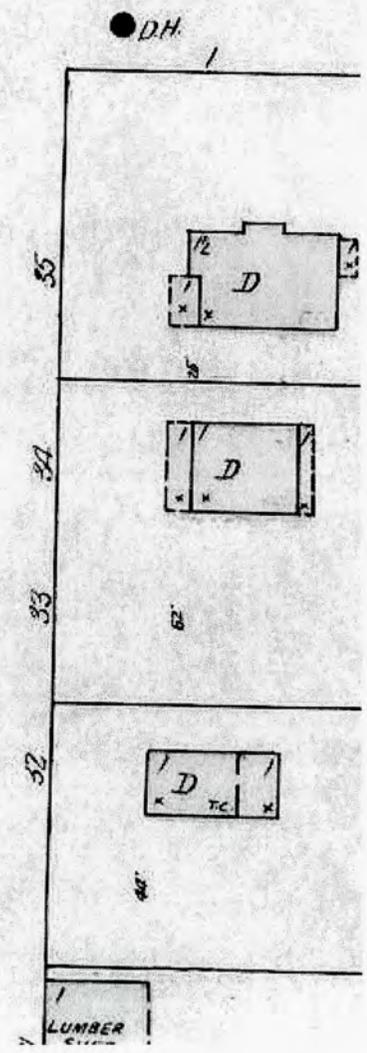
# EIGHTH



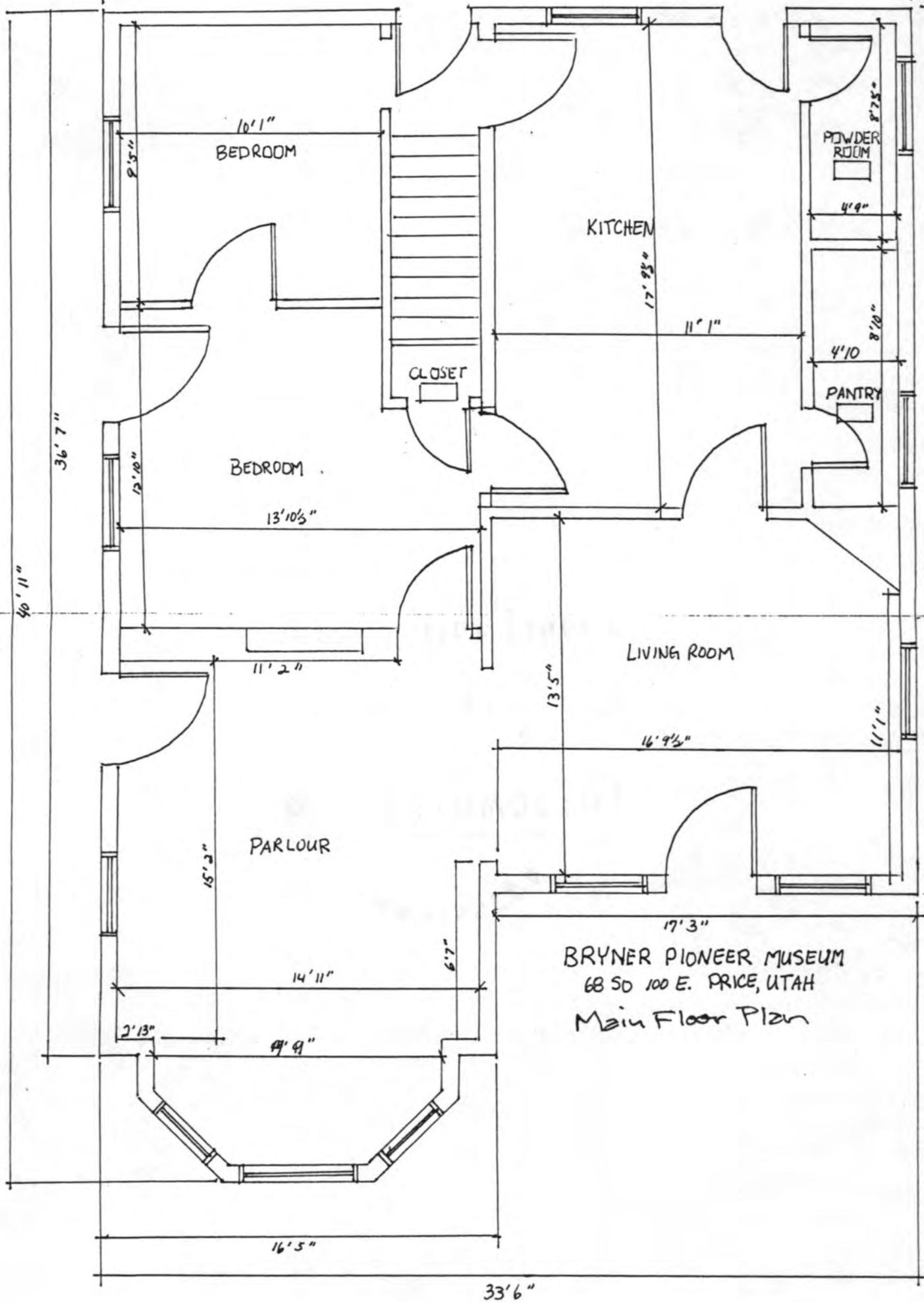
99'

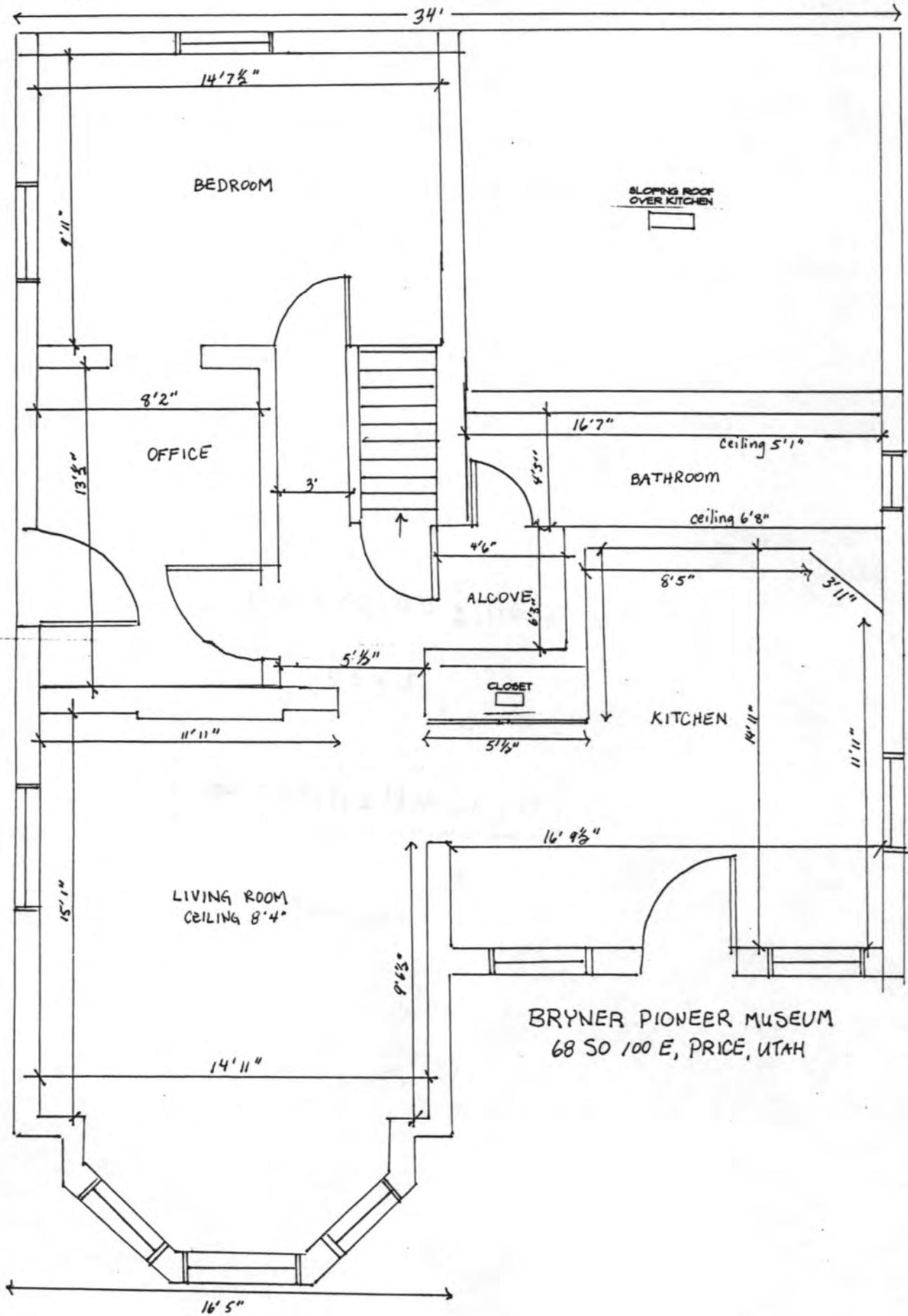
▲

Albert and Mariah Bryner House  
 68 S. 100 East, Price, Utah  
 Sanborn Map, 1908



City Price, Utah  
 Date.Original 1908  
 Map Sheet Number Sheet 02





SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



FRONT ELEVATION  
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Bryner, Albert and Mariah, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Carbon

DATE RECEIVED: 7/30/08                      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/14/08  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/29/08                      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/12/08  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000858

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N    DATA PROBLEM: N    LANDSCAPE: N    LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N  
OTHER: N    PDIL: N    PERIOD: N    PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N  
REQUEST: N    SAMPLE: N    SLR DRAFT: N    NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    9.12.08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in  
The National Register  
of  
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWER \_\_\_\_\_ DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



① Bryner, Albert & Mariah, House  
Price, Carbon Co., UT



② Bryner, Albert & Mariah, House  
Price, Carbon Co., UT



③ Bryner, Albert & Mariah, House  
Price, Carbon Co., UT



BRYNER, ALBERT + MARIAH, HOUSE  
PRICE, CARBON CO., UT

PHOTO 4



PHOTO #5

BRYNER, ALBERT + MARIAM, HOUSE  
PRICE, CARBON CO., UT

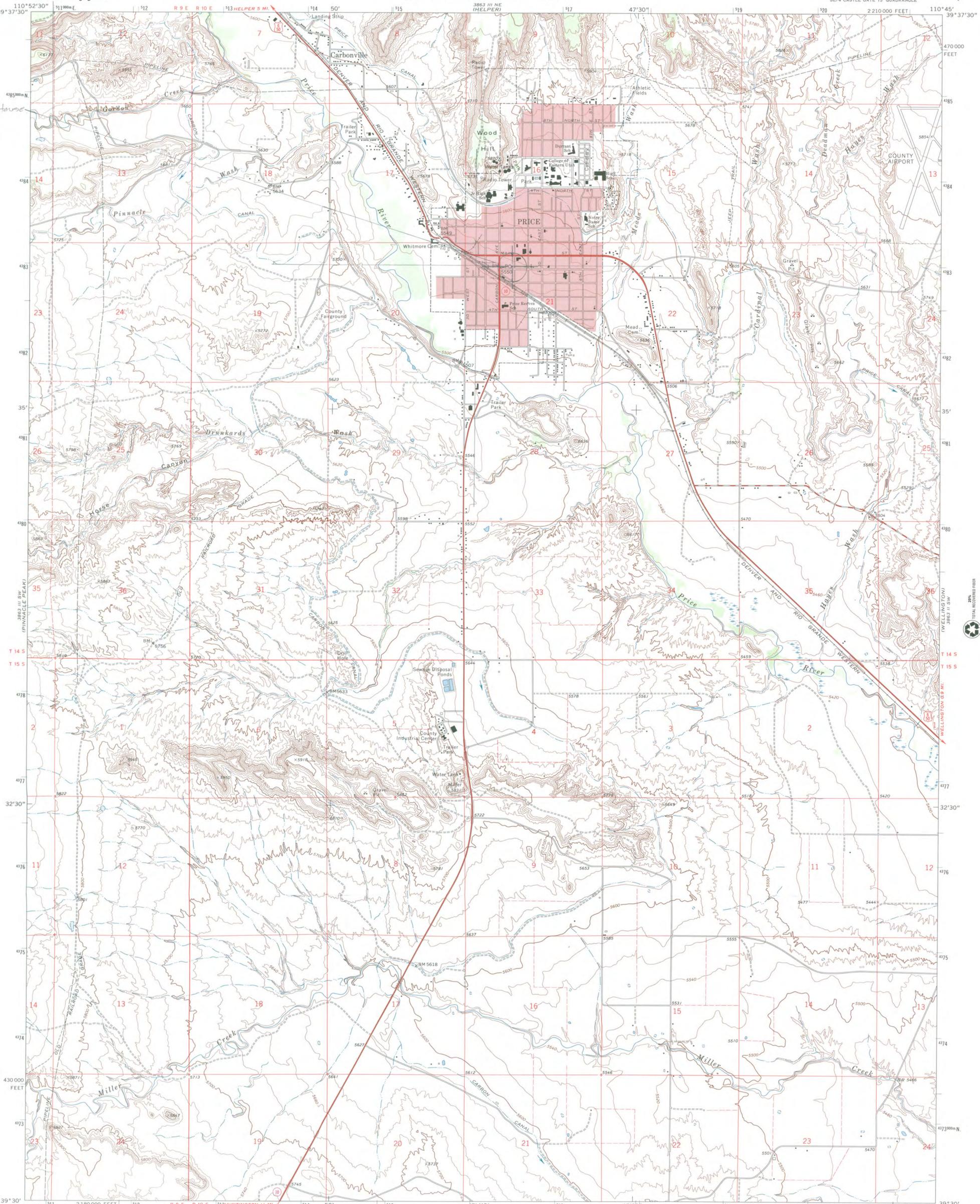


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

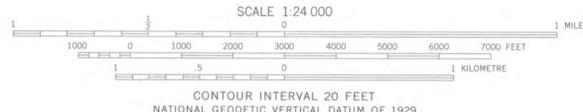
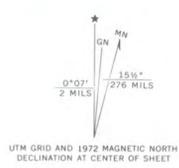
STATE OF UTAH  
UTAH GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL SURVEY

PRICE QUADRANGLE  
UTAH—CARBON CO.  
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)  
SE/4 CASTLE GATE 15' QUADRANGLE

Albert Bryner House  
Zone 12  
E) 516420  
N) 4383240



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA  
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1972.  
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Utah coordinate system, central zone (Lambert conformal conic)  
1000-metre Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 12, shown in blue. 1927 North American datum  
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



ROAD CLASSIFICATION  
Primary highway, hard surface  
Secondary highway, hard surface  
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface  
Unimproved road  
Interstate Route  
U. S. Route  
State Route

PRICE, UTAH  
SE/4 CASTLE GATE 15' QUADRANGLE  
N3930—W11045/7.5

1972  
AMS 3863 III SE—SERIES V897

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST





**State of Utah**

JON M. HUNTSMAN, JR.  
*Governor*

GARY R. HERBERT  
*Lieutenant Governor*

**Department of Community and Culture**

PALMER DePAULIS  
*Executive Director*

**State History**

PHILIP F. NOTARIANNI  
*Division Director*



July 28, 2008

JANET MATTHEWS  
KEEPER  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
1201 EYE STREET, NW, 8<sup>th</sup> FLOOR (MS 2280)  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Matthews:

Enclosed please find the registration form and documentation for the following National Register nominations that have been approved by the Utah Historic and Cultural Sites Review Committee (Utah Board of State History) and the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

Albert & Mariah Bryner House  
Malcolm & Elizabeth Keyser House  
Peter Pan Apartments  
Piccardy Apartments

Price, Carbon Co.  
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co.  
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co.  
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co.

Thank you for your assistance with this nomination. Please contact me at 801/533-3559, or at [coryjensen@utah.gov](mailto:coryjensen@utah.gov) if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

J. Cory Jensen  
Architectural Historian  
National Register Coordinator  
Office of Historic Preservation



UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
ANTIQUITIES  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
RESEARCH CENTER & COLLECTIONS



**State of Utah**

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**Department of Community and Culture**

PALMER DePAULIS  
*Executive Director*

**State History**

PHILIP F. NOTARIANNI  
*Division Director*

TO: Janet Matthews, Keeper,  
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Cory Jensen, National Register Coordinator  
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 28<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2008,  
for the nomination of the Albert & Mariah Bryner House  
to the National Register of Historic Places:

- 1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- 3 Photograph(s) (archival)
- 2 Photograph(s) (supplemental)
- 1 Gold Archival CD-R w/Image Files & Nomination PDF
- 1 Original USGS Map
- 4 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)
- Pieces of Correspondence
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS: Please review

For questions please contact Cory Jensen at 801/533-3559, or [coryjensen@utah.gov](mailto:coryjensen@utah.gov)



UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
ANTIQUITIES  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
RESEARCH CENTER & COLLECTIONS