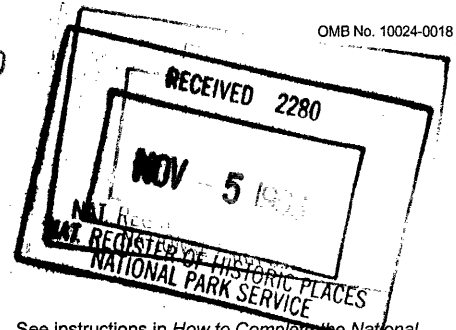


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1450



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Lehi Main Street Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Main Street between 200 West and Center Streets, and 51 N Center Street N/A not for publication

city or town Lehi N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Utah code 049 zip code 84043

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] 10/31/98
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 this 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] 12/10/98
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Lehi Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Lehi, Utah County, Utah
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)
 private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)
 building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

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

| Contributing | Non-contributing | |
|--------------|------------------|------------|
| <u>19</u> | <u>9</u> | buildings |
| _____ | _____ | sites |
| _____ | _____ | structures |
| _____ | _____ | objects |
| <u>19</u> | <u>9</u> | 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

Historic and Architectural Resources of Lehi, Utah

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE
SOCIAL
GOVERNMENT
RECREATION AND CULTURE
TRANSPORTATION

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN
LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic, Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK, WOOD
roof ASPHALT
other STUCCO
STONE

Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Lehi Main Street Historic District, Lehi, Utah County, UT

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

Lehi is located at the north end of Utah County, about fifteen miles north of Provo, the Utah county seat, and thirty five miles south of Salt Lake City. The town is situated northwest of Utah Lake and below the benches of the Wasatch mountain range. The Main Street Historic District comprises the buildings in the original commercial core of the city, along Main Street from Center Street to 200 West Street. Only the north side of the street is in the district from Center Street to 100 West, wrapping the corner northward to include the National Register listed Lehi City Hall. The commercial district along Main Street had its beginnings when Lehi residents built a fort wall in 1852, encompassing the present district and the surrounding area. The 28 buildings within the district are all commercial buildings. Three-fourths of the buildings (21) were constructed within the historic period (1890-1948); most of these buildings (19) also retain their architectural integrity and contribute to the historic character of the district. Architectural styles vary from early, vernacular examples of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles to a large number of Late Victorian Commercial Examples. Although a number of out-of-period buildings are contained within the district boundaries, the district still retains its historic feeling and association as the downtown commercial core of the Lehi community. Two buildings in the district, the Merrihew Drug Store/State Bank of Lehi building at 98 W. Main and the Lehi City Hall/Memorial Building, are individually listed in the National Register (1982). Other contributing buildings are listed in Appendix A.

District Statistics

| | | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Status: | <u>Contributing</u> 19 (68%) | <u>Non-contributing</u> 9 (32%) | | | | | |
| Ages: | <u>1890-1899</u> 6 (22%) | <u>1900-1909</u> 4 (14%) | <u>1910-1919</u> 5 (18%) | <u>1920-1929</u> 4 (14%) | <u>1930-1939</u> 1 (3.5%) | <u>1940-1948</u> 1 (3.5%) | <u>1949-present</u> 7 (25%) |
| Styles: | <u>Victorian</u> 8 (29%) | <u>Mission</u> 1 (3.5%) | <u>Art Deco</u> 1 (3.5%) | <u>Vernacular/Other</u> 18 (64%) | | | |
| Materials: | <u>Brick</u> 13 (46.5%) | <u>Stucco</u> 3 (11%) | <u>Stone</u> 2 (7%) | <u>Shingle Siding</u> 1 (3.5%) | <u>Other</u> 9 (32%) | (These materials refer only to the front elevation) | |

Architectural Types, Styles, and Materials

The district has a long history as one of the centers of commerce in Lehi. As would be expected, the buildings in the district are primarily commercial. They were constructed within the period 1890-1945, constructed primarily of brick, and are typically one-part and two-part block Victorian Eclectic

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Lehi Main Street Historic District, Lehi, Utah County, UT

buildings.¹ Most of the buildings retain their integrity, but two have been altered substantially (today it reads as one building, 128/130 W Main). Nine buildings in the district are out of period. These buildings retain the historic massing and street frontage of the contributing buildings in the district and don't detract substantially from the overall integrity of the district. Generally, the commercial buildings present a uniform streetscape along the sidewalk. In a few areas, such as adjacent to the Merrihew Drugstore/State Bank of Lehi building at 98 W. Main, buildings have been demolished and a gap in the streetscape remains.

A common feature of the commercial buildings is the corbeled, Victorian Eclectic brickwork along the cornices and parapet walls of the main facades. This occurs in one-part block buildings, such as the Racker Block at 24/32/36 W. Main, and in two-part block examples, such as the aforementioned Merrihew Drug/State Bank of Lehi Building at 98 W. Main. Another common feature was the use of blue-grey limestone in the sidewalls or foundations of the buildings. The limestone was obtained from quarries in the Lake Mountains, west of Lehi.² A standout example of the use of this material is the former saloon at 169 W. Main, where the entire exposed sidewall was built of blue-grey limestone.

While the contributing commercial buildings are generally Victorian Eclectic styles, the district also contains an unusual one story Art Deco building at 40 W. Main. Originally built as the Jones Dental Office, the building was converted into a house in 1940, and later back into a business. It was constructed of stuccoed concrete block, and has Art Deco details along the parapet wall.

__ See continuation sheet

¹See Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940, (Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah and Utah State Historical Society, 1990) for further information on these styles and types.

Lehi Main Street Historic District

Name of Property

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all 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.)

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 # _____

Lehi, Utah County, Utah

City, County, and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1891-1934

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

See Section 7 and Appendix A

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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Lehi Main Street Historic District, Lehi, Utah County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Lehi Main Street Historic District is locally significant for its historic significance. It is associated with the "Coming of the Railroad and Economic expansion, 1871-1899" and "Modernization, Steady Growth, and the War Years" contexts of the "Historic and Architectural Resources of Lehi, Utah" Multiple Property Submission. The district is significant under criterion A for its association with and physical representation of Lehi's growth and development through two of the major periods of Lehi's history. Historically, the district has been one of two commercial cores in Lehi. In 1872, the railroad arrived in Lehi, bringing access to outside markets, cheaper goods, and visitors to downtown, which was adjacent to the railroad station. The influence of the railroad on downtown extended into the 20th century, and was matched only by the arrival of the Utah Sugar Company factory in 1890. Until it closed in the 1920s, the sugar factory provided a strong economic base for the community. Cash from the sugar factory filtered down to downtown businesses through local farmers, who provided the factory with sugar beets, and local workers, who supplied the labor for the factory. The downtown grew with the community, and new enterprises such as saloons, physician's offices, and butcher shops found places along Main Street. Downtown's prominence continued through the end of the historic period, though tempered somewhat by the Depression of the 1930s. Although the arrival of the interstate highway and the phenomenal growth in town in recent years have altered its character, the district still retains its distinctive sense of place as a commercial center of Lehi.

Settlement and Early Commercial Endeavors

The settlement of the Dry Creek/Sulphur Springs area of northern Utah County in late 1850 marks Lehi as one of Utah's oldest cities. In 1850 a group of permanent settlers headed for the site of Lehi, a place passed over earlier because of the limited availability of water, a problem that would plague the community for several years. The pioneers, all of them members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS, or Mormon church) arrived as independent families, individuals or small groups of families rather than a single, "called" colonizing party, as was commonly the case in Utah's early settlement. Lehi's first public building, known as the Log School, was built in 1851 and the town was incorporated as Lehi City in 1853. The first mayor, Silas Barnes, lasted only one year before being replaced by David Evans.³

In 1854 the town was surveyed and sixteen blocks were laid out, each twenty rods square (330 feet square) with 99-foot wide streets. Following standard practice in many Mormon communities, the central streets of the surveyed area were named "Main" and "Center." Initial commercial enterprises were centered around these two streets. In the 8 September 1854 issue of the Deseret News, Utah

³Van Wagoner, 41.

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Lehi Main Street Historic District, Lehi, Utah County, UT

Stake President George A. Smith remarks that "Elijah Thomas had opened a store in Lehi."⁴ Other early shopkeepers included Thomas and William Taylor, Abram Hatch, John Leslie, George Leslie, James Harwood, and Hans Hammer. These small-scale operations consisted essentially of a shelf or two of dry goods and groceries in a private dwelling.

In 1858, Lehi citizens witnessed the mass migration of thirty thousand Mormons during the "Move South" connected with the Utah War, a conflict between the Mormon settlers and the federal government. Church leader Brigham Young activated nearly 1100 territorial militiamen, and ordered the residents of Salt Lake City to "Move South", to communities in Utah County, including Lehi. At the end of the war, thousands of soldiers from the Utah Expeditionary Force (commonly called Johnston's Army), marched to Cedar Valley, west of Lehi.

Many refugees made permanent homes in Lehi after the Move South; they and the longtime residents of Lehi alike profited considerably from their business dealings with the nearby army. The presence of the army post provided a huge demand for Lehi goods and services. Unlike most Utah communities of the time, Lehi soon had an economy infused with army cash. Commercial enterprises in Lehi flourished as they sprang up to supply the army's demand. Early shopkeepers Thomas and William W. Taylor opened the T. and W. Taylor Mercantile on the southeast corner of Main and Second West (the present site of the Lehi People's Co-op Building 189 W Main).

Many townspeople lived in or immediately around the fort until the late 1860s. Gradually, however, they moved out of the fort and constructed new homes in the surveyed town site. In the early 1860s, world traveler and writer, Sir Richard Burton, recorded that Lehi was a "rough miniature of G.S.L. City, in which the only decent house was the bishop's...."⁵

The Cooperative Movement

While serving as a Mormon missionary in Great Britain from 1853-57, Israel Evans, son of David Evans, visited a cooperative mercantile at Rochedale, England. Convinced that such a co-op could succeed in Lehi, he eventually convinced his father and others to implement his ideas. The Lehi Union Exchange, roughly patterned after the Rochedale plan, opened its doors in a small granary on the northwest corner of 300 West and 100 South on July 23, 1868.⁶ Within the larger framework of the LDS church, Lorenzo Snow, then a member of the Church's governing body, the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, was advocating a similar co-operative system. The co-op system was significantly

⁴Deseret News, 8 September 1854, qtd. in Van Wagoner, 123.

⁵Richard F. Burton, The City of the Saints and Across the Rocky Mountains to California, Fawn Brodie, ed. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1963), 501. qtd. in Van Wagoner, 11.

⁶Van Wagoner, 123.

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Lehi Main Street Historic District, Lehi, Utah County, UT

expanded during 1868. In that year, Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution (Z.C.M.I.) was organized at Salt Lake City. Lehi's Union Exchange became a branch of the Z.C.M.I. organization. Faithful Mormons were encouraged to patronize only the local co-op, a conflict that caused much discord in Lehi. By the spring of 1869 the Lehi Union Exchange had either forced out of business or bought out all other Lehi merchants, not all of whom appreciated that fact. Without commercial opposition, the Exchange quickly grew and established itself in the former T. & W. Taylor Building (the present site of the Lehi People's Co-op Building -- 189 W Main).

Unsatisfied with the exchange's monopoly on Lehi commercial activity, a group of local men formed the People's Cooperative Mercantile Institution at a site on East State Street, near the new Utah Southern Depot.⁷ By 1880 the success of the newer mercantile had caused the ruination of the Lehi Union Exchange. (East State Street was the location of another commercial center for Lehi, but due to its lack of integrity, it is ineligible for consideration as a National Register District.) The People's Co-op absorbed the failed Union Exchange, establishing a branch of its store in the Exchange's Main Street location. In 1900, The People's Co-op built a new store downtown at 189 W. Main. The mercantile, a contributing building in the district, became the Racker Mercantile in 1904 and was later Goodwin's Golden Rule Store. In 1912, Racker rebuilt a new building beside his original store (181 W Main).

After the People's Co-op absorbed the failed exchange, the makeup of the downtown business district became more diversified. Despite the co-op's short span on Main Street - it closed its downtown location in 1904 - it had a visible impact on the commercial activity in the area. An 1890 Sanborn Map shows a commercial area which included not only the Co-op branch store, but also Trane & Evans Mercantile (The "Blue Rock Store" at Main and 400 West -- demolished c.1930), the Lehi Hotel (394 W. Main), Lehi City Hall (172 W. Main -- demolished 1938 after the construction of the new one (1918-26) at 51 N Center Street)⁸, Lehi Drug Store (164 W. Main -- demolished 1928), Garff Mercantile (in the Lehi Opera House building), Lehi Opera House (154 W. Main -- demolished 1963), Harwood & Sons Harness Shop, the Lehi Post Office, Dorton Bros. Grocery, an agricultural implement store, a bootmaker, a tin shop (149 W. Main -- demolished 1940s), a saloon, a barbershop, and the New West Academy -- a private congregationalist school (55 W. Main -- demolished 1965). With the exception of the Blue Rock Store, the hotel and the school, all Main Street commercial development was confined to the one block area between 100 and 200 West Streets. By 1894, other new businesses were added including the Senate Saloon (169 W Main), the Comer Saloon (116 W Main), the Lehi Slaughtering Company Meat Market (101 W Main), and Dorton Brother's Meat Market (120 W Main). These buildings are all extant. During 1898-99, beginning with the construction of Dr. E.C. Merrihew's dentist

⁷Part of the People's Co-op Complex on State Street still stands. Its most prominent building, the 1902 Mercantile Building at 151 East State, was nominated to the National Register as part of the "Historic and Architectural Resources of Lehi, Utah" MPS in 1998. This area of State Street became another commercial center of town.

⁸Listed in the National Register March 1, 1982, it also includes a Carnegie library and is now known as the Memorial Building.

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Lehi Main Street Historic District, Lehi, Utah County, UT

office (72 West Main), commercial development expanded into the stretch of Main between Center and 100 West.

The expansion after 1880 was due in part to the arrival of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad (D&RGW) line in Lehi. The D&RGW. was incorporated in 1881, and arrived in Lehi the same year.⁹ It was the third rail line to arrive in Lehi, being preceded by the Utah Southern Line and the Salt Lake and Western Line. Both of these railroads made their Lehi stops several miles north of downtown, at Lehi Junction. The D&RGW. line ran through downtown Lehi along 400 West, and its Lehi Depot was initially located in a small frame building at 400 West and Main. In the fall of 1895 the company constructed a larger station one block north. A timetable in the 17 July 1896 Lehi Banner lists seven daily stops in Lehi.¹⁰ This was enough to support three hotels, the Smith Hotel (394 W. Main -- still standing), the Harrison Hotel and the Darling Hotel. In 1998, Union Pacific freight and Amtrak passenger trains still frequently roll through town. In addition to the passengers and direct commerce the presence of the railroad lines brought to Lehi, they also encouraged further industry in the decades after their arrival.

The Utah Sugar Company Factory and Other Industries

The growth of the 1870s and '80s was a precursor to the expansive decade of the 1890s in Lehi. The leading development of the decade, and perhaps the most important industry in Lehi's history, was the Utah Sugar Company. Its Lehi factory was the first of several such structures built by the company throughout Utah and Idaho. Started in 1890 at Mulliner's Pond, the factory employed many local people and continued to do so until its close in 1924.¹¹ Leonard S. Arrington, in his history of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, Beet Sugar in the West, asserts that the Lehi Sugar Factory holds a "Pre-eminent place in the history of the beet sugar industry in America." Innovations made there read like a virtual laundry list:

The Lehi Plant was the first successful beet sugar factory in the Mountain West, the first to utilize beets grown by irrigation, the first to have a systematic program for the production of its own beet seed, the first to use the 'osmose process' of reproducing molasses, the first to build auxiliary cutting stations, and the first to have been established as part of a great social and religious movement.¹²

⁹Van Wagoner, 390.

¹⁰Qtd. in Van Wagoner, 390.

¹¹Van Wagoner, 238-247.

¹²Leonard J. Arrington, Beet Sugar in the West: A History of the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company, 1891-1966. (Seattle, Washington: University of Washington Press, 1966), 15.

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Lehi Main Street Historic District, Lehi, Utah County, UT

The factory, along with the statewide boom of mining, transportation and agricultural industries, were the greatest factors in Lehi's great prosperity of the 1890s. At least eight new commercial structures went up on main Street in the first decade after the opening of the sugar factory. Some buildings, such as the brick building at 101 West Main, directly resulted from the sugar company's success. The building was initially a butcher shop that sold meat from a feedlot south of the sugar factory. The feedlot fed the animals wet sugar beet pulp, the primary by-product of the sugar extracting process. The old Senate Saloon at 169 West Main (1891) and the former Comer Saloon at 116 West Main were also built as a result of the sugar factory. A local anti-drinking ordinance was repealed due to the influx of sugar factory workers.¹³

The construction of many fine commercial, industrial, governmental, educational, religious and residential buildings during the Victorian Era attests to Lehi's healthy urban nature. The installation of a system of electric lights in 1899 was a fitting symbol of the town's arrival as a modern and growing community.¹⁴ Sanborn Maps from 1898, 1907 and 1922 show that Lehi's downtown continued to expand during these decades, slowly moving west toward the train tracks at 400 West. New buildings also replaced many of the district's oldest buildings in the first part of the 20th century. The 1899 Steele Building at 60 W. Main, the 1900 Merrihew Drug Store at 98 W. Main, and the Racker Block at 24, 32, and 36 W. Main all replaced older commercial buildings or adjacent land. Another new arrival in the early part of the 20th century was the motion picture theater. Projection equipment was installed in 1904 in the 1887 Lehi Opera House at 154 W. Main.¹⁵ It was demolished to make way for the present Lehi Drug store in 1963. During 1918-1926 the Lehi City Hall (51 N. Center) was built as a memorial to Lehi's World War I veterans and as a Carnegie Library. Although this building is located just off of Main Street, it was, because of its function, very much a part of the Main Street activity in Lehi.

The commercial district continued to slowly grow in density between 1920-1945. Instead of expanding further, new businesses often moved into vacant slots in older buildings. The Great Depression of the 1930s brought growth to a halt in downtown. Many businesses failed and downtown buildings often were tangled in forfeiture. Hard times had arrived early for the residents of Lehi; in 1925 the Lehi Sugar Factory was closed due to the failure of that year's sugar crop in Utah. The factory never reopened, and was dismantled by 1939.¹⁶ The Depression slowed growth and brought lean, hard times, but some relief came in the form of governmental programs, including those of the Utah County

¹³"Lehi Yesterdays" Series of articles by Richard Van Wagoner. Lehi Banner. Appeared weekly 12 Dec 1990-16 October 1991.

¹⁴Van Wagoner, 127.

¹⁵In 1915, the Opera House became the Lehi Picture Playhouse. It remained a movie theater, under the National, Cozy, and Utah theater monikers until

¹⁶Van Wagoner, 247.

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Lehi Main Street Historic District, Lehi, Utah County, UT

Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA). New Deal agencies provided funds for local public works projects and employed Lehi residents to build the projects. New Deal funded projects in Lehi included downtown road and sidewalk improvement projects.

In 1941 when the United States entered World War II, the Lehi population mobilized to support the war effort. Housing shortages existed throughout America during the war; Lehi, with its proximity to Camp Williams and Geneva Steel, was especially hard hit. Apartments were placed in the Bank of Lehi building (98 W Main) and the Ross building (100 W Main - demolished). By 1945, when the war ended, Lehi had changed and enlarged substantially. The town would change even more in the following years of post-war prosperity.

Postwar changes in Lehi brought about the renovation of many of the district's buildings. Though these changes do not contribute to the historic district, they do not overwhelm it, either. The arrival of Interstate 15 in Lehi in 1963 and an interchange at 900 East and Main Streets (east of the district's boundaries) have shifted a great deal of development to east Main Street, around the interchange. New housing developments have replaced former farmland as Lehi has become a bedroom community for both Salt Lake City and Provo. The Main Street District remains, however, a significant and tangible link for Lehi with its past. It is the only remaining physical evidence of Lehi's early economic growth that retains its architectural integrity and a cohesive downtown feeling.

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Lehi Main Street Historic District, Lehi, Utah County, UT

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Lehi Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Lehi, Utah County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property __

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/7/9/8/0 4/4/7/1/0/8/0 B 1/2 4/2/7/9/2/0 4/4/7/1/0/8/0 C 1/2 4/2/7/9/2/0 4/4/7/0/9/8/0
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property)

Beginning at the intersection of 200 West and Main Street. Then proceeding east along Main Street, including the buildings on both sides of the street, to 100 West. Then proceeding east along Main Street, including only the buildings on the north side of the street, to Center Street. Including the building facing Center Street on the west side. Ending at the intersection of Center Street and Main Street. (Also see attached map)

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundaries include the buildings historically associated with downtown commercial district and that retain their historic continuity and integrity. Adjacent areas, such as the south side of Main Street between 100 West and 100 East were excluded because demolition and alteration of historic structures and new construction has removed the area's historic cohesiveness and integrity.

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nelson W. Knight, Architectural Historian/Utah SHPO staff
organization Smith Hyatt Architects date July 1998
street & number 845 S Main Street telephone (801) 298-1666
city or town Bountiful state UT zip code 84010

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/or 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 Multiple Owners
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state UT zip code _____

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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Lehi Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Lehi, Utah County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property approximately 5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/7/9/8/0 4/4/7/1/0/8/0 B 1/2 4/2/7/9/2/0 4/4/7/1/0/8/0 C 1/2 4/2/7/9/2/0 4/4/7/0/9/8/0
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the intersection of 200 West and Main Street. Then proceeding east along Main Street, including the buildings on both sides of the street, to 100 West. Then proceeding east along Main Street, including only the buildings on the north side of the street, to Center Street. Including the building facing Center Street on the west side. Ending at the intersection of Center Street and Main Street. (Also see attached map)

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the buildings historically associated with downtown commercial district and that retain their historic continuity and integrity. Adjacent areas, such as the south side of Main Street between 100 West and 100 East were excluded because demolition and alteration of historic structures and new construction has removed the area's historic cohesiveness and integrity.

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nelson W. Knight, Architectural Historian/Utah SHPO staff

organization Smith Hyatt Architects

date July 1998

street & number 845 S Main Street

telephone (801) 298-1666

city or town Bountiful

state UT zip code 84010

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/or 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 Multiple Owners

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state ___ zip code _____

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.*).

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 10

Lehi Main Street Historic District, Lehi, Utah County, UT

Common Label Information

1. Lehi Main Street Historic District
2. Lehi, Utah County, Utah
3. Photographer: Nelson W. Knight
4. Date: February 1998
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1

6. North & west elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 2

6. South elevation of buildings. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 3

6. North elevation of building. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 4

6. South & West elevations of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 5

6. South elevation of buildings. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 6

6. South elevation of buildings. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 7

6. South elevation of buildings. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 8

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 1

Lehi Main Street Historic District, Lehi, Utah County, UT

Additional UTM References

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| <u>D 1/2</u> | <u>4/2/7/7/2/0</u> | <u>4/4/7/0/9/6/0</u> | <u>E 1/2</u> | <u>4/2/7/7/2/0</u> | <u>4/4/7/0/9/0/0</u> | <u>F 1/2</u> | <u>4/2/7/8/6/0</u> | <u>4/4/7/0/9/0/0</u> |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing |
| <u>G 1/2</u> | <u>4/2/7/8/6/0</u> | <u>4/4/7/0/9/4/0</u> | <u>H 1/2</u> | <u>4/2/7/9/8/0</u> | <u>4/4/7/0/9/4/0</u> | | | |
| Zone | Easting | Northing | Zone | Easting | Northing | | | |

Appendix A: Contributing Buildings

| Address | Date Built | Historic Name |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| 4 W Main Street | 1910 | Cotter's Grocery |
| 12 W Main Street | 1920 | |
| 24/32/36 W Main Street | 1915 | Racker Block |
| 40 W Main Street | 1934 | Jones Dental Office |
| 46 W Main Street | 1901 | Dorton Butcher Shop, Mountain States Telephone |
| 60 W Main Street | 1899 | Dr. Robert E. Steele |
| 68 W Main Street | 1914 | Lehi Banner Office |
| 72 W Main Street | 1898-99 | Dr. E.C. Merrihew |
| 98 W Main Street | 1900 | Merrihew Drug Store/State Bank of Lehi (NR listed 7/23/82) |
| 101 W Main Street | 1893 | Lehi Slaughtering Company Meat Market |
| 116 W Main Street | 1891 | Comer/Knight/Hosier Saloon |
| 120 W Main Street | 1893-94 | Dorton Brother's Meat Market |
| 155 W Main Street | 1903 | Log Cabin Saloon, Larsen's Market |
| 162 W Main Street | 1919 | Lehi Drug Store, Rose Cabaret |
| 164 W Main Street | 1929 | Hertell Building |
| 169 W Main Street | 1891 | Senate Saloon, Lehi Public Library |
| 181 W Main Street | 1912 | Racker Mercantile |
| 189 W Main Street | 1900 | Racker Mercantile |
| 51 North Center | 1918-1926 | Lehi City Hall |

100 NORTH

200 WEST

100 WEST

CENTER STREET

MAIN STREET

100 SOUTH

172 164 182 154 130/128 128 118 102

88 72 88 88 48 48 38/32/24 20 12 4

100 181 175 100 155 151 115 181





LEHI MAIN STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

LEHI, UTAH COUNTY, UTAH 1998



NOT TO SCALE

LEGEND

-  CONTRIBUTING
-  NON-CONTRIBUTING
-  OUT-OF-PERIOD
-  DISTRICT BOUNDARY