

PH0506681

DATA SHEET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED OCT 27 1977

DATE ENTERED FEB 17 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

**

John Dixon House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

218 North Main

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Payson

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Utah

VICINITY OF CODE

COUNTY

Utah

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Mr. & Mrs. James P. Hill

STREET & NUMBER

218 North Main

CITY, TOWN

Payson

STATE

Utah

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Utah County Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Utah County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Provo

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah State Historic Sites Survey

DATE

April 1976

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The John Dixon Home is a 2 story structure built in 1893-4 of dark red sandstone. The building has an irregular plan but is straightforward in its form and massing. Due to its dark color and rock-faced masonry exterior, the building possesses qualities of heaviness and strength. The home has most in common with the Richardsonian Romanesque mode in style.

The facades of the Dixon Home are asymmetrical and feature large square bays on both floors. The windows, several of which feature art glass, are recessed, giving the walls an effect of depth. Entry to the home is made through vestibule which has two Roman-arched openings. All exterior walls surfaces feature rock-faced stone, excepting the two belt courses at the sill lines which are of smooth stone. The home has a hip roof and features small eyebrow windows. The cornice is shallow, molded and has a dentiled frieze. Of particular interest to the exterior design is a variety of ornamental carved stone. The inscription plaque in the front facade reads, "John Dixon, 1894" and has small faces and arabesque foliation of carved stone. The capitals of the second story mullion-columns, pedestals of the Roman arches and lentil brackets in the first floor window bays also display carved foliation. The interior of the Dixon Home is also rich in design and materials and retains most of its original character. The only important alteration of original appearance consists of a small frame addition which was made to the rear of the building.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
___PREHISTORIC	___ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	___COMMUNITY PLANNING	___LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	___RELIGION
___1400-1499	___ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	___CONSERVATION	___LAW	___SCIENCE
___1500-1599	___AGRICULTURE	___ECONOMICS	___LITERATURE	___SCULPTURE
___1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	___EDUCATION	___MILITARY	___SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
___1700-1799	___ART	___ENGINEERING	___MUSIC	___THEATER
___1800-1899	___COMMERCE	___EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	___PHILOSOPHY	___TRANSPORTATION
___1900-	___COMMUNICATIONS	___INDUSTRY	___POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	___OTHER (SPECIFY)
		___INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1893-4

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The John Dixon Home, a substantial two-story stone building, helps document the life and accomplishments of one of the more prominent citizens of Payson, Utah. Dixon served as the town's mayor, was a leader in developing the livestock industry in Payson and served in other capacities in local commercial and religious circles.

History:

John Dixon came to Utah as a child following his family's conversion to the Mormon Church in Ohio. The Dixon family came to Payson in 1862 to help permanently establish the young community. John's father, Christopher Flintoff Dixon, engaged in the freighting business using the two teams of mules he had crossed the plains with to haul local farm products to Iowa and Missouri. Upon his return he brought fruit and shade trees and building materials for his own use or for trading purposes. When the Dixons arrived in Payson, they acquired a farm of sixty acres adjoining the city on the north. There they built a house of adobe, planted a ten-acre apple orchard and irrigated the land with water out of Peteetneet Creek.

John Dixon grew to manhood experiencing the agricultural environment common to his family and the vast body of Mormon pioneers in general. With his father and brothers, he shared in dairy operations and in raising beef cattle. In 1890 he traveled to Dixon, California, where his father's two brothers were living, and while there purchased one thousand head of Merino sheep which he shipped to Utah. He ran the sheep on Loafer Mountain southeast of Salem, Utah and thereby began his career in livestock raising.

Dixon and his family partners capitalized on the inability of Jesse Knight and his sons to buy from the government all of Payson Canyon. Knight, a developer of mines and other Utah industries, elected to raise his livestock in Canada and therefore sold his Thistle Valley ranch, and leased his 2,900 acres West Mountain Ranch to the Dixons. With this range and additional acreage purchased west of Goshen Bay on Utah Lake, John Dixon and partners assembled sufficient land to develop a large sheep and cattle raising business. In this enterprise they continued to associate with the Knight family through Raymond Knight, Jesse's son. Together the two families weathered the panics of 1893 and 1897 and eventually assumed a role as regional cattle barons.

As his career grew, John Dixon entered commercial and public circles in his community. He was owner, with Hyrum Lemons, of the First Bank of Payson. Dixon also served as Payson's mayor from 1900 through 1904. He was also an active member of the Mormon faith and was a High Priest and High Counselor, positions of leadership in the Nebo Stake, the major ecclesiastical unit of the Mormon Church in

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. (History of) "Christopher Flintoff Dixon, Jr. 2nd Lodasca Richmond Dixon," by Flintoff Clyde Dixon (son), no date.
2. Payson Chronicle, Aug. 3, 1967
3. Provo Daily Herald, July 16, 1972

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than 1 acre

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	2
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4	3	7	6	2	0
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4	4	3	2	8	9	0
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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B

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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

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D

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Allen D. Roberts, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Historic Utah, Inc.

DATE

Aug. 23, 1977

STREET & NUMBER

32 Exchange Place

TELEPHONE

355-9515

CITY OR TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

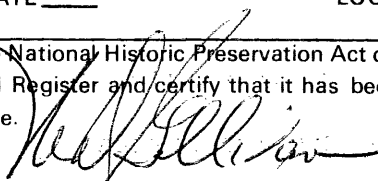
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE

Michael D. Gallivan, State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

September 27, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Robert B. Rettig

DATE 2/17/78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST

Charles W. Johnson

DATE

2-14-78

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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that area. Dixon erected his impressive home on Payson's Main Street. Later the Nebo Stake Tabernacle was built directly South of his home while the C.F. (Jack) Dixon residence was built to the north. The home is therefore not only individually distinctive, but is a key structure in the street-scope of Payson's historic Main Street.

The John Dixon Home is architecturally significant as a rare example of the influence of the Richardsonian Romanesque mode of design on residential architecture of the state. The high quality of craftsmanship represented in the building is also significant.

Built during the Victorian era, the Dixon Home is one of the few residences in the state to employ aspects of Richardsonian Romanesque styling, a design trend which was confined almost entirely to commercial and public structures in Utah. The Dixon Home, however, with its simple but heavy massing, rock-faced masonry, hip roof and decorative carved stone, makes definite reference to Richardsonian Romanesque. The two-story home is constructed of dark red sandstone and features fine workmanship in its masonry, both structural and ornamental, and in its art glass windows and woodworking. The well preserved residence has experienced no important changes with respect to original appearance and is considered one of Payson's most distinctive cultural assets.