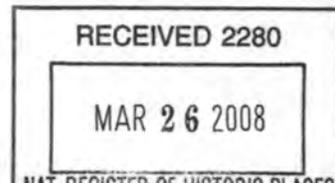


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions on 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 Price Main Street

other name/site number Price Main Street

2. Location

street name Main Street, from 100 West to approximately 215 East not for publication

city or town Price vicinity

state Utah code UT county Carbon code 007 ~~023~~ 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] 3/19/2008
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] Signature of the Keeper 5/2/2008 Date of Action

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	Noncontributing	
28	18	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
28	18	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling, hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, dept. store, restaurant
- GOVERNMENT: city hall, courthouse
- RELIGION: religious facility
- RECREATION & CULTURE: theater

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

- VACANT/NOT IN USE
- COMMERCE/TRADE: financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE: specialty store, dept. store, restaurant
- GOVERNMENT: city hall, courthouse
- RELIGION: religious facility
- RECREATION & CULTURE: theater, specialty store

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- LATE VICTORIAN: Eclectic, Commercial Style
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Italian Ren., Tudor Rev.
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
- MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation Stone, concrete
- walls Wood, brick, stone, metal, stucco, terra cotta, glass, synthetics
- roof Built-up
- 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

Section No. 7 Page 1

Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

Description

The City of Price is the county seat of Carbon County in east-central Utah, and is approximately 120 miles southeast of Salt Lake City. The Price Main Street Historic District, with a period of significance dating from 1910 to 1960, contains the greatest concentration of commercial buildings in the city and is the *de facto* commercial center for both Carbon and Emery counties. In addition, the City of Price is a key regional transportation hub, with the Denver & Rio Grande Western (now merged with the Union Pacific Railroad), US Highway 6 and State Highway 10 all converging in town. Due to its geographic location and influx of immigrants, early development in Price did not follow the pattern established by the early LDS (Mormon) colonies, principally along the Wasatch Front. Consequently, Price is unique in Utah for its early association with the railroad and coal industries and for its sectarian history.

The town of Price did not develop as most early Utah communities had; its growth was not due to an influx of Mormon settlers but was largely the result of industrial development in the region, specifically from the coal and railroad industries. The arrival of European immigrants, especially from Greece and Italy, accounted for much of the community's early population growth. The earliest commercial district in Price, representing the early period of settlement and growth, from 1877 to 1910, was centered on the railroad yards at the west end of town. The Main Street Historic District began to develop as businesses moved away from the railroad district and concentrated to the east along Main Street, from 200 West to 100 East. These later businesses were often owned or managed by immigrant settlers, and to the present day many of the Main Street buildings and businesses bear the names of their immigrant founders, such as Silvagni, Oliveto, and Georgides.

The Price Main Street Historic District is a concentration of historic buildings on Main Street that are representative of the commercial prosperity and growth that characterized the town of Price through the first half of the 20th century. The district is bounded by 100 West and 200 East, and also includes the United Methodist Church at the northeast corner of Main Street and 200 East. The Price Municipal Building and the Carbon County Courthouse, together with the United Methodist Church, define the eastern end of an otherwise largely commercial district. West of 100 West the early commercial buildings have either been demolished or no longer retain their integrity; East of 200 East the concentration of commercial buildings is far less than the concentration within the district boundaries and includes few buildings from the historic period. The streets immediately north and south of Main Street never experienced the kind of commercial growth that sets apart Main Street. The district boundaries, therefore, include the two blocks with the largest concentration of extant historic commercial buildings in Price, together with the two most substantial public buildings, and an historic church.

Survey Methods and Eligibility Criteria

Evaluation of age and integrity of individual resources within the Price Main Street Historic District was based on a Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS) conducted in 2006-07, and on Intensive Level Surveys (ILS) conducted during the same period of six representative buildings within the district.

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Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

The eligibility status of each of the 46 buildings within the district was evaluated based on the criteria established by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO):

- A - Eligible/Significant: built within the historic period and retains integrity; excellent example of a style or type; unaltered or only minor alterations or additions; individually eligible for National Register under criterion "C"; also, buildings of known historical significance.
- B - Eligible: built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of a style or type, but not as well-preserved or well-executed as "A" buildings; more substantial alterations or additions than "A" buildings, though overall integrity is retained; eligible for National Register as part of a potential historic district or primarily for historical, rather than architectural, reasons (which cannot be determined at this point).
- C - Ineligible/non-contributing: built during the historic period but has had major structural alteration or additions; no longer retains integrity.
- D - Out-of-period/non-contributing: built outside the historic period.

Resources by Historic Period

Period of Significance 1910-1960

No buildings from the earliest period of development remain on Main Street (1877-1909). Some of these early buildings were destroyed by fire; others were demolished to make way for the structures that we see today. The Period of Significance (1910-1960) began with rapid growth and development on Main Street. Although it was destroyed by fire in 1965, the Savoy Hotel, constructed in 1910 at the southwest corner of 100 West and Main Street, was representative of this rapid growth. The years from 1910 to about 1915 also saw the construction of many other extant buildings within the district (historic names are given if known): Paternoster Building, 5 East Main (c. 1910), 5 West Main (1912), Eko Theater, 34 West Main (1912), Parker & Weeter Block, 85 West Main (1913), Franks Building (Oliveto's Furniture), 48 East Main (c. 1913), 63 East Main (c. 1915), 9-17 East Main (c. 1915), 36 West Main (c. 1915), 40 West Main (c. 1915), 44 West Main (c. 1910), 60 West Main (c. 1915), 70 West Main (c. 1915), 75 West Main (c. 1915), 69 West Main (c. 1915), 67 West Main (c. 1915), 63 West Main (c. 1915), 41-47 West Main (c. 1915), 39 West Main (c. 1915), Boecker Electric Store (Eastern Utah Electric Company), 11 West Main (c. 1915), and the Silvagni Building, 4-14 East Main (c. 1915). These 20 buildings account for nearly one-half of the buildings within the district that date from the period of significance.

Based on the Utah SHPO criteria, of the 46 buildings within the district, the Price Main Street Historic District contains 28 contributing resources (60 percent) and 18 noncontributing resources (40 percent). Of the contributing resources, three are individually listed in the National Register. These are: Price Municipal Building (Price City Hall), listing number 78002652 (2/17/1978); Star Theatre, listing number 82004116 (8/9/1982); Parker & Weeter Block/Mahleres-Siampenos Building, listing number 82004115 (3/9/1982).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

Individual buildings within the district consist mainly of a variety of commercial structures, from boarding houses and hotels with ground-floor business or retail space to single-story commercial blocks. The district includes three non-commercial buildings: the United Methodist Church, Carbon County Courthouse, and Price Municipal Building (City Hall), all three of which are significant, contributing resources within the district.

As exterior "windshield" visual survey results only, RLS criteria address the age and historic integrity of the Main Street façade, and do not address other criteria such as structural condition or integrity of historic interiors. A number of resources that date from the period of significance have been remodeled, such as the Silvagni Building, constructed about 1915. The existing aluminum "skin" was applied c. 1960 and has gained significance in its own right. Similarly, exterior alterations such as those on the Eko Theater (Crown Theater) date from the period of significance such that these buildings represent very different styles and dates of construction, yet still retain integrity as examples of the perpetual adaptation of commercial buildings with regard to use and style. The district includes only one out-of-period intrusions, the building at 6 W. Main.

Survey results indicate a variety of styles and periods of construction, from late 19th century varieties to mid-20th century styles. A handful of earlier buildings show elements of late Victorian eclectic styles, with decorative brickwork, decorative trim and deep, classically adorned cornices. The most common style in the district is also eclectic: early 20th century commercial style with varying degrees of decorative elements and vernacular interpretations of popular styles of the day. These buildings may include Prairie Style influences, Arts and Crafts and/or Art Nouveau influences, or other fanciful or eclectic details. However, only where a given style is dominant has the building been indicated as having a given style. The relevant periods, approximate dates of construction and architectural styles include those shown below, have the number of contributing resources within the district representative of each period/date/style (approximate dates are indicative of the buildings within the district and not necessarily representative of the style itself). A few representative buildings of each style are shown below. Those that are both stylistically significant and retain their historic character are indicated with an asterisk (*):

Period	Style	Date	No. of Resources
<u>Victorian</u>	<u>Beaux Arts</u> *40 West Main	1915	(1)
	<u>Eclectic/Commercial</u> *70 West Main	1910-1915	(3)
<u>Period Revival</u>	<u>English Tudor</u> *United Methodist Church, 10 North 200 East	1923	(1)
	<u>Italian Renaissance</u> *Star Theatre, 20 East Main *Boecker Electric Store (Eastern Utah Electric Company), 11 West Main	1924	(2)
	<u>Spanish Colonial Revival</u>	1912	(1)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 4

Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

	*Eko Theater, 34 West Main		
<u>20th Century</u>	<u>Commercial/Eclectic</u> 63 East Main 29-43 East Main 82 West Main *Parker & Weeter Block, 87 West Main 41-47 West Main Redd Building, 21 West Main *Paternoster Building, 5 West Main Franks Building (Oliveto's Furniture), 48 East Main	1910-1940	(16)
<u>Modern</u>	<u>Art Deco</u> Price Theater, 30 East Main Lewis Jewelry, 46 East Main	1930	(2)
	<u>WPA Moderne</u> *Price Municipal Building, 185 East Main	1939	(1)
<u>Post WWII</u>	<u>Other/undefined</u> *82 West Main *J.C. Penney Company, 78 East Main	1947	(2)
<u>Late 20th Century</u>	<u>Other/undefined</u> *Carbon County Courthouse, 120 East Main	1958-1960	(1)
<u>Total Contributing</u>			(30)
<u>Out-of-Period/Non-contributing</u>		1915-2004	(17)

As indicated above, the Price Main Street Historic District also includes a number of altered, non-contributing resources (17) and one out-of-period building (1).

The estimated date of construction of the earliest building from the period of significance, at 5 East Main Street, is 1910. The earliest buildings with actual documented dates of construction include the Paternoster Building, 5 West Main (1912), Eko Theater, 34 West Main (1912), and the Parker & Weeter Block, 85 West Main (1913).

While 1910 is an estimate for the building at 5 East Main, this year is nonetheless chosen as the beginning date for the period of significance. Additionally, in December, 1910, a successful election was held to upgrade Price's standing to a third class city. Thus, 1910 was a symbolic end to the period of early settlement and growth that began in 1877 and also heralded the establishment of Price as the commercial center of a larger region.

Price Historic Main Street
Name of Property

Price, Carbon County, Utah
City, County and State

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.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

ETHNIC HERITAGE

Period of Significance

1910-1960

Significant Dates

1910

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various

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: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Price Main Street Historic District is locally significant under criterion A, and “is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history.” The historic resources within the Price Main Street Historic District represent a period of local economic growth and prosperity that paralleled the expansion of the region’s coal and railroad industries. As described below, under criterion A, the development of Utah’s coal and railroad industries and their relationship to the growth of the city of Price are a significant regional and national historical development of which Price’s Main Street commercial district is an integral part.

The District is also architecturally significant under criterion C. Of the forty six (46) buildings within the district boundaries, twenty eighty (28), or 60 percent, are contributing. At least a dozen of the extant buildings are important examples of distinct architectural periods and styles, including the three that are already listed in the National Register: Price Municipal Building/Price City Hall, listing number 78002652 (2/17/1978); Star Theatre, listing number 82004116 (8/9/1982); Parker & Weeter Block/Mahleres-Siampenos Building, listing number 82004115 (3/9/1982). In addition, under criterion C, the physical development of Price’s Main Street and the types and styles of individual buildings within the district embody the spirit of growth and prosperity that were largely a consequence of the region’s growth and industrial development.

The period from 1910 to 1960 is chosen as the period of significance. Not only is 1910 the estimated date of the earliest building in the district, it was also the date of the establishment of Price as a third class city that commenced a couple of decades of rapid growth, as represented by the commercial buildings on Main Street. This period also saw relatively consistent prosperity for Price, even as other communities in the region suffered through economic downturns such as the Great Depression. Not until the decline of the coal mining industry and railroad traffic in the early 1960s did Price experience any significant corresponding economic decline. This period ended with the construction of the most significant “modern” building within the district, the Carbon County Courthouse, constructed 1958-60.

The commercial sector of Main Street included within the historic district boundaries is the best representation of the growth, both commercially and architecturally, of Price during the early to mid twentieth century. The character and setting of the district retain a high degree of integrity and contribute to the history of Price.

Price Early Settlement and Growth: 1877-1910

The first permanent Anglo settlers in the Great Basin region of the Intermountain West were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS, or Mormons), who first arrived in the valley of the Great Salt Lake in July of 1847. The early leaders and members of the church considered this region their “Zion” and began organized colonization efforts immediately after their arrival. The first settlements were founded along

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Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

the north-south corridor of the Wasatch Front, but soon communities were established in regions in the central and southern areas of the territory, as well.

As a largely agrarian culture, the LDS settlers preferred areas that were well-watered and advantageous for raising food crops and livestock. The Wasatch Front and central valleys of the territory, such as the Sanpete and Sevier valleys, met these criteria, and early settlements were established in these fertile areas. "Missions" or settlements were also established in less favorable environments, such as the desert southwest corner of the territory and the Uinta Basin to the east, but not until the 1870's did Mormon pioneers begin settling eastern Utah in relatively large numbers. By the time of the death of the LDS prophet and colonizer Brigham Young, in 1877, the more fertile parts of the territory had been colonized, and the systematic pattern of settlement established by Brigham Young had largely run its course.

For territory residents or later immigrants seeking land or less-crowded conditions than the earlier settlements afforded, opportunities existed mainly in the less-favored regions, and thus it was that some of these adventurous individuals settled in the Price River Valley, beginning in 1877. In contrast to the well-planned grid-like town planning of the earlier Mormon communities, early Price-area residents settled along the Price River, where water could be readily obtained for crops. Within only two years, however, the completion of the first railroad in Carbon County¹ altered the character of the region, and instead of an isolated farming community, Price quickly became a planned community with regular streets, and rapidly rose to also become the dominant commercial center in the area.

The discovery of coal in the mountains north, east and west of Price prompted the construction of the first railroads in the region. The Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad, organized in 1875 and completed in 1879, connected Utah Valley with Pleasant Valley, northwest of Price. In 1881, the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad proposed to construct a line through the area to connect Denver with Salt Lake and Ogden. Consequently, the D&RGW purchased the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad, and in May, 1883 arrived in Price with much fanfare. The railroad made the extraction and transportation of coal from the region commercially viable, and Castle Valley Junction, as Price was then known, experienced its first economic boom as an important regional transportation hub. The railroad and coal-mining industries significantly shaped the development of Price as a community, from the early settlement years into the latter half of the 20th century.

With the coal mines and railroad came immigrants from many countries, particularly Italy and Greece. While most lived and worked in the mining towns, or "coal camps," some became merchants and businessmen and established themselves in Price. Early immigrants also included a number of French, who were mainly shepherders and wool growers. The business district was the center of activity for railroad workers, coal miners, and other transient inhabitants, most of whom were not Mormons, while the more permanent residents tended to be Mormon farmers and ranchers. However, the two groups learned very early to tolerate one another, and cooperation became a hallmark of Mormon and non-Mormon relations in Price.

¹ Emery County originally included what is now Carbon County. Carbon County was created from the northernmost portion of Emery County, in 1894.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

Another early influence in the commercial development of Price was the freighting, or “forwarding” business, as Price residents called it. In 1886 a road through Nine Mile Canyon east of Price was completed, connecting the town to Fort Duchesne, about 60 miles to the northeast, and the lucrative hauling of freight between Price and the Fort began. Prior to 1886 only four general merchandising businesses were known in Price, while by 1888 town businesses included two contractors, four mercantile or general merchandising establishments, a blacksmith, a hotel, two saloons, a butcher, a baker and a restaurant.²

Early commercial activities in Price in essence created two distinct communities. The industrial and business district was centered on the railroad yards and depot at the west end of town and also included hotels and saloons, while four blocks to the east were the church, school and town government buildings. As commercial and business activity increased, business interests began to expand west from the railroad district to the east along Main Street, towards the civic and religious center near 200 East.³ Sanborn insurance maps⁴ clearly show this pattern of growth. In 1908 commercial interests were clustered on either side of the railroad tracks and the densest grouping of buildings occurred on Main Street between 100 and 200 West. By 1924 wall-to-wall commercial buildings had been extended along Main Street almost as far as 100 East.

Price residents organized in 1892 to create a town government. By then, the population of Price had grown to 245, with businesses that included an attorney, a bank, two blacksmiths, a butcher, three hotels, two saloons, a livery and stable, four mercantile businesses, and a publisher.⁵

Price was clearly becoming the dominant commercial center in the region, and shortly after the organization of the town, residents tried to have the Emery County seat moved from Castle Dale to Price. Although this attempt failed, the effort helped persuade residents that they should separate themselves from Emery County. With a more diverse population and a very different economy in the northern portion of the county, the proposal seemed to make sense, although residents in some communities, such as Huntington, opposed the plan. Subsequently, petitions were circulated among the communities in the northern part of Emery County to convince the territorial legislature to create a new county. In spite of some opposition, the petition was finally delivered to the legislature, which enacted a bill on February 17, 1894 to create the new county. Territorial Governor Caleb B. West signed the bill into law on March 8, and Carbon County officially came into being, with Price as the new county seat.

As noted above, early business establishments were largely clustered around the railroad depot and yards. In 1892 these included the Mathis Hotel, the Oasis Saloon, the Emery County Mercantile Institution, Price Trading

² *Utah Gazetteer and Directory*, 1888-89.

³ Early Price leaders named city streets after letters of the alphabet and numbers, a system that was abandoned in 1926. This narrative uses the convention that was later adopted: I Street became Main Street, the principal east-west street, and Eighth Street became Carbon Avenue, the main road out of town to the south. Their intersection became the origin, or “zero” coordinates for block numbering and street addresses. (Attached Sanborn Map Company insurance maps from 1924 show both conventions.) The Main Street historic district extends from 100 West (formerly Ninth Street) to 200 East (formerly Sixth Street).

⁴ Sanborn Map Company insurance maps are available for 1908 and 1924, courtesy of the Marriott Library, University of Utah.

⁵ *Utah Gazetteer, 1892-1893*, Stenhouse & Co.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

Company and the D.J. Williams General Merchandise.⁶ Early Main Street businesses were also located near the railroad, mostly between 100 West and 200 West. By 1908 these included a saloon, office, grocer, printer, cobbler, barber, and the Price Cooperative Mercantile Institution on the north side of the street, and a saloon, general store, drugstore, restaurant, barber and billiards on the south side.⁷ The Price Cooperative Mercantile Institution had relocated to Main Street, in 1906, from a building nearer to the railroad. Its relocation was indicative of the growing tendency for businesses during this period to locate on Main Street rather than in the railroad district. The J.C Weeter Lumber Company, located on the opposite corner of 100 West and Main Street, a bank across the street from it to the north and the Price Cooperative Mercantile Institution anchored what was then the east end of the Main Street business district. Three blocks away, at the northwest corner of 200 East and Main Street was the City Hall.⁸

The growing importance of the community and the substantial business and retail activity "downtown" led to improvements in the construction and maintenance of streets, sidewalks, utilities and other community services. Streets were at first graded, and then graveled to accommodate horses, wagons, and a growing number of automobiles. The 1912-1913 Polk Business Directory predicted that Price would soon have paved streets.⁹ By October, 1910, the town had even constructed its own electric power plant, and had extended electric service to both businesses and residences, a major undertaking for a town of only 1,000 residents.

The progressive spirit demonstrated by the settlers and early residents of Price was firmly established in the developing community, and its residents determined to become a third class city. (Third class cities could assess more taxes and could also provide more services.) An election was held in December, 1910, and the measure to change Price's status easily passed. Price's residents celebrated its new standing on March 24, 1911.

Main Street Period of Significance: 1910-1960

In the early years of the period of significance, building construction, especially along Main Street, continued to increase. Although no longer existing, 1910 saw the construction of the Price Commercial and Savings Bank and the First National Bank, both on the north side of Main Street near 100 West. The following year, the Miles Building was completed, and one of the early merchants near the railroad, Louis Lowenstein, relocated to a new business building and hotel, the Savoy, at the southwest corner of 100 West and Main Street. These, too, have since been demolished. Other important Main Street businesses established during this period of growth included the Eastern Utah Telephone Company. Established in 1905, the telephone company constructed its new building in about 1912. On the southeast corner of Carbon Avenue and Main Street, Pietro Silvagni constructed a substantial office building, in 1913. Across the street to the west, the Paternoster Building, consisting of a drugstore and hotel, was constructed, about 1916. All three of these early buildings still exist as contributing resources within the district. Besides the new banks, stores, hotels and office buildings, new

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ *Price, Carbon County, Utah*, May, 1908, Sanborn Map Company, p. 2.

⁸ Ibid, p. 3.

⁹ *Utah State Gazetteer & Business Directory, 1912-1913*, R.L. Polk & Co., Salt Lake City, p. 192.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

businesses also included amusement and entertainment establishments, such as the Eko Theater, at 32 West Main Street, built in 1912 and still standing.¹⁰

Main Street expansion was not limited to business growth, alone. At the east end of Main Street, near the city hall, the LDS Church built a new tabernacle at 100 East and Main Street; the Methodist Church constructed a new church building across the street east of City Hall; and, a new County Courthouse was built, across the street to the south of the tabernacle. All of this construction had been completed by 1914.¹¹ 1914 also saw the establishment of a chamber of commerce, organized by about 40 businessmen. Membership applications soon reached nearly one hundred.

The first automobile took to the highway in the United States in 1893.¹² Within just twenty years, even in remote Utah there was a growing need for improved roads to handle automobile traffic. In 1913 the Utah legislature authorized the construction of the Midland Trail, a new highway intended to extend west from the Colorado state line through Cisco and Green River, thence north through Price, Colton, Spanish Fork and Salt Lake City, and finally extend to Brigham City and around the north end of the Great Salt Lake to Nevada. This road was completed through Price the following year. As the railroad had a generation earlier, this automobile link to the north and other regional communities to the south and west enhanced Price's significance and economic control in the area.

The First World War seems to have barely slowed the consistent and continued growth of Price and its Main Street business district. The 1918-1919 Polk Directory reported a population of 2,000, and noted Price's importance as "the center of a large live stock, coal mining, agricultural and fruit raising section."¹³ The Directory also provides a glimpse at the cultural diversity for which Price had become known. Surnames in the directory include "foreign-sounding" names (at least to the more established Mormon and Protestant settlers with northeastern U.S., British, and Scandinavian ancestry) such as Bonacci, Broeker, Dragates, Grosso, Klapaki, Kopf, Nakagawa, Pappas, Viglia, Yukawa, and numerous others. Many of these immigrants had become managers of local businesses or business owners themselves.

By the mid 1920s, Price's Main Street could boast additional banks and numerous small business buildings. 1924 Sanborn maps show that commercial buildings had been completed along Main Street to 100 East, with few empty lots in between.¹⁴ The Polk Directory of the same year complemented Price's business community: "Because Price is the commercial center for a vast territory the business section would do credit to a town of more than twice its size in population."¹⁵ The Directory also noted that Price had "three good banks...sixteen hotels and a number of practically all kinds of retail business firms."¹⁶ Buildings of note completed during this

¹⁰ The Eko Theater, later the Utah Theater and now the Crown Theater, is still operated as a movie theater but has been substantially altered. Alterations are in-period and do not diminish its significance or integrity.

¹¹ Ronald G. Watt, *City of Diversity; A History of Price, Utah* (Utah State Historical Society, 1997) p. 42.

¹² *History of Highway Development in Utah* (Utah State Department of Highways, 1967) p. 112.

¹³ *Utah State Gazetteer & Business Directory, 1918-1919*, R.L. Polk & Co., Salt Lake City, p. 164.

¹⁴ *Price, Carbon County, Utah, 1924*, Sanborn Map Company, p. 7-8.

¹⁵ *Utah State Gazetteer & Business Directory, 1924-1925*, R.L. Polk & Co., Salt Lake City, p. 169.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6

Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

time include the Redd Building, at 21 West Main, which John Redd completed in 1921 then leased to the J.C. Penney Company for its first location in Price, and the national-register-listed Star Theatre, built by Angelo, Peter and George Georgides in 1923, which was a popular venue for vaudeville, music, lectures and motion pictures.

The economic collapse of the late 1920s and the Great Depression both had a great impact on Carbon County and Price. As the economic center of the region, Price business, perhaps suffered less, but all were affected. Workers who did not lose their jobs often had their wages and/or hours reduced, anyway, and the effect rippled through the business community. For Price businesses, the result was often a merger of like companies. Businesses that survived this way included the Redd Motor Company, which acquired the Chevrolet Motor Agency in 1928, and the two local newspapers, the *Sun* and *News Advocate*, which together became the *Sun Advocate*, in 1932. In 1932 the Carbon Bank of Price and Emery Bank of Castle Dale also merged, and the bank in Price took over all business of the two for both Emery and Carbon counties. (None of these buildings still exists.)

Even through the Depression, some Price businesses prospered, largely due to its economic dominance of the region. Construction of some private and public projects also helped alleviate the effects of the Depression on the local economy. The most significant of these projects was the replacement of the aging city hall building at the northeast corner of 200 East and Main Street with a new facility, the Price Municipal Building (Price City Hall--individually listed in the National Register). The Work Projects Administration (WPA) funded about one-half of the projected cost of \$200,000. In November of 1938 the city's offices moved into the new building and the mayor and city council held their first meeting there. The project also included a new auditorium attached to City Hall, which was completed in February, 1939, and a new gymnasium, finished some time later.

World War II brought new prosperity to Price. Because of the increased need for coal to help fuel the war effort, output at the region's mines increased, and of course, so did railroad traffic. Improvements in local roads and regional highways contributed to a corresponding increase in automobile traffic, which also brought new business to Price. In 1941 the increased automobile traffic led to the installation of a new semaphore at Carbon Avenue and Main Street, with caution lights at a number of lesser intersections.

Perhaps the most significant change during the war and immediately afterward was the construction of new businesses on the blocks west of the tabernacle and county courthouse as the few remaining empty lots were filled in. The largest of these was a new J.C. Penney store, at 78 East Main Street, opened in 1947. Some newer buildings replaced older structures, such as the new First National Bank at 100 West and Main Street, also completed after the war.

The years after World War II through the end of the historic period also saw the period of greatest economic prosperity for Price. The post-war economic expansion benefited Price, and Main Street thrived. The eastward expansion of the Main Street business district that began during the community's early years continued, with some businesses also being constructed east of the historic district. Prosperous miners in the area, among others,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 7

Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

continued to bring their business to Price, and its importance as the dominant regional commercial/retail/business center was reinforced.

In addition to some new construction, many Main Street businesses changed hands or were otherwise remodeled during this prosperous era. As Ronald Watt recounts:

“From 1948 to 1965 the Price commercial district continued to expand eastward along Main Street... The First National Bank reconstructed its building on the corner of Main and First West. The Eastern Utah Electric Company remodeled its store, forcing Ross Boyack, who had a small shop within it, to move his men’s clothing store to another location. He purchased a lot on Main Street between Carbon Avenue and First East and built a new store that would serve Price for almost half a century. In 1950 the Mahleres and Siampenos block [national-register-listed Parker & Weeter Block] and the Larcher building (which included Houston Furniture, the Price Hotel, and the Walnut Bar) were also remodeled. The old Utah Theater building was thoroughly remodeled both inside and out with new lighting, ventilation, and heating systems. It reopened as the Crown Theater. Mode-O-Day opened a women’s apparel shop on Main Street, and in November 1954 a Brigham City man, Max A. Creer, held a grand opening for Sonoma’s, another women’s clothing store. The J. C. Penney store also remodeled, adding a basement level.”¹⁷ [Of the buildings cited, the Eastern Utah Electric Company, Mahleres and Siampenos Block, Crown Theater and J.C. Penney’s are all extant, contributing resources in the Price Main Street Historic District.]

Besides J. C. Penney’s, other national chains found homes in Price. Both Safeway and Woolworth opened stores in Price, with Woolworth’s opening in 1958 at 100 East and Main Street, and Safeway on Carbon Avenue, one block north of the historic district.

As if to mark the end of the historic period, in 1958 the original county courthouse, completed in 1912, was demolished to make way for a new county complex. Its replacement had been contemplated since the end of the war, but not until 1958 did construction begin on a new building on the site of the original. The new building was completed in 1960, retains its character as a contributing resource, and marks the end of the period of significance for the historic district.

Economic Decline and Recovery: 1961- Present

In the early 1960s, the fortunes of Price, its residents, and its Main Street district began to decline with the closure of many of the region’s mines. The economic engine that had largely driven Price’s prosperity for 80 years slowed and Main Street businesses suffered. At first, mine closures related more to the accessibility of the coal and/or the economic viability of the mining operations, but this was also combined with a general recession. With the loss of jobs, the population of Price declined by about 4,000 persons. The low point for the

¹⁷ Watt, Ronald G., *City of Diversity; A History of Price, Utah*, p. 145

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 8

Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

community occurred during the middle of the decade, punctuated by the unrelated destruction of the Savoy Hotel, by fire in 1965. During this time, the opening of small industries in Price took up some of the slack so that the declining prosperity was not a death-blow for Main Street.

Concerted efforts by Price's political and business leaders during the latter half of the 1960s and later were rewarded with additional industries and businesses locating in Price. The energy crisis of the early 1970s also brought resurgence in the coal industry and an increase in mining jobs. However, a trend also began to construct new buildings away from Main Street, as it was considered cheaper to build new than to rehabilitate Main Street's older structures. A mini boom during the 1970s saw the construction of shopping centers and businesses both east and west of town. By 1980 the perception was clear: Main Street was dying and "redevelopment" would be needed to save it from certain death. In the early 1980s the City of Price organized a redevelopment agency to cover an area that included the historic district. A number of Main Street businesses availed themselves of the incentives offered by the redevelopment agency to renovate.

Beginning in the 1980s and continuing today, another trend to affect Main Street merchants was the construction of "big box" businesses, mostly east of town. These included a K-Mart, a Smith's grocery center, and a Wal-Mart "Super Store." On Main Street, specialty stores and boutiques, in particular, have seemed to successfully survive this new challenge, but even J. C. Penney's on Main Street continues to serve the community, in spite of the competition.

Today, Price continues in its place as the largest and most important community in both Carbon and Emery Counties. In the years since the period of significance it has weathered considerable economic downturns, but its significance in the region's history, both past and future, is assured. The Main Street Historic District exemplifies the spirit of cooperation, independence and progress that have characterized the community since its founding.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

Bibliography

Beebe, Lucius and Charles Clegg, *Rio Grande, Mainline of the Rockies*. Howell-North, 1962.

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: A Guide*, Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

Knowlton, Ezra C. *History of Highway Development in Utah*. Utah State Department of Highways, 1967.

R.L. Polk & Co. Salt Lake City. *Utah State Gazetteer & Business Directory*, various issues

Sanborn Map Company. *Price, Carbon County, Utah*, 1908 and 1924

Stenhouse & Co. *Utah Gazetteer, 1892-1893*

Watt, Ronald G. *City of Diversity; A History of Price, Utah*. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah State Historical Society, 1997.

_____. *A History of Carbon County*. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah State Historical Society, 1997.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 24 acre(s)

UTM References

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

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

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Approximately 215 East to 100 West on north side of Main Street and 120 East to 100 West on south side of Main Street

Property Tax No.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Properties within boundaries form a distinctive collection of largely commercial buildings, approximately 87 percent of which date from the historic period, with two public/government buildings and one church within the boundaries. Buildings on Main Street both west and east of the boundaries do not, for the most part, retain character and/or are out-of-period. The boundary was chosen to contain the highest concentration of contributing properties.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kim A. Hyatt Architect
organization for Price CLG date November 29, 2007
street & number 87 East 300 North, PO Box 124 telephone 435.462.9207
city or town Mt. Pleasant state UT zip code 84647

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 Price City contact person: Nick Tatton, Community Director
street & number 185 East Main Street, PO Box 893 telephone 435.636.3184
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

Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Price Main Street Historic District
2. Price, Carbon County, Utah
3. Photographer: Kim A. Hyatt
4. Date: 2006 & 2007
5. Digital images on file at Utah SHPO.

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

Photo No. 6:

6. 63 E. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 16:

6. 40 W. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 20:

6. 60 W. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 25:

6. 79 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 31:

6. 41-47 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 34:

6. 21 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 35:

6. 11 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 36:

6. ?5 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 41:

6. 46 E. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 45:

6. 78 E. Main. Camera facing south.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 2

Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

Photo No. 47:

6. 120 E. Main. Camera facing south.

Supplemental Photographs

Photo No. 1

6. 10 N. 200 East. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 2:

6. 185 E. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 3:

6. 95 E. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 4:

6. 77 E. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 5

6. 69 E. Main. Camera facing north

Photo No. 6:

6. 63 E. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 7:

6. 55 E. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 8:

6. 45 E. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 9:

6. 29-43 E. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 10:

6. 19-21 E. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 11:

6. 9-17 E. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 12:

6. 5 E. Main. Camera facing north.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 3

Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

Photo No. 13:

6. 6 W. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 14:

6. 34 W. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 15:

6. 36 W. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 16:

6. 40 W. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 17:

6. 44 W. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 18:

6. 54 W. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 19:

6. 58 W. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 20:

6. 60 W. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 21:

6. 70 W. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 22:

6. 76 W. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 23:

6. 82 W. Main. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 24:

6. 87 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 25:

6. 79 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 26:

6. 75 W. Main. Camera facing south.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 4

Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

Photo No. 27:

6. 69 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 28:

6. 67 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 29:

6. 63 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 30:

6. 55 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 31:

6. 41-47 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 32:

6. 39 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 33:

6. 29-35 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 34:

6. 21 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 35:

6. 11 W. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 36:

6. 5 E Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 37:

6. 4-14 E. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 38:

6. 20 E. main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 39:

6. 30 E. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 40:

6. 42 E. Main. Camera facing south.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 5

Price Main Street Historic District, Price, Carbon County, UT

Photo No. 41:

6. 46 E. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 42:

6. 48 E. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 43:

6. 58 E. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 44:

6. 66 E. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 45:

6. 78 E. Main. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 46:

6. 28 S. 100 East. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 47:

6. 120 E. Main. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 48:

6. Main Street looking west at 100 East.

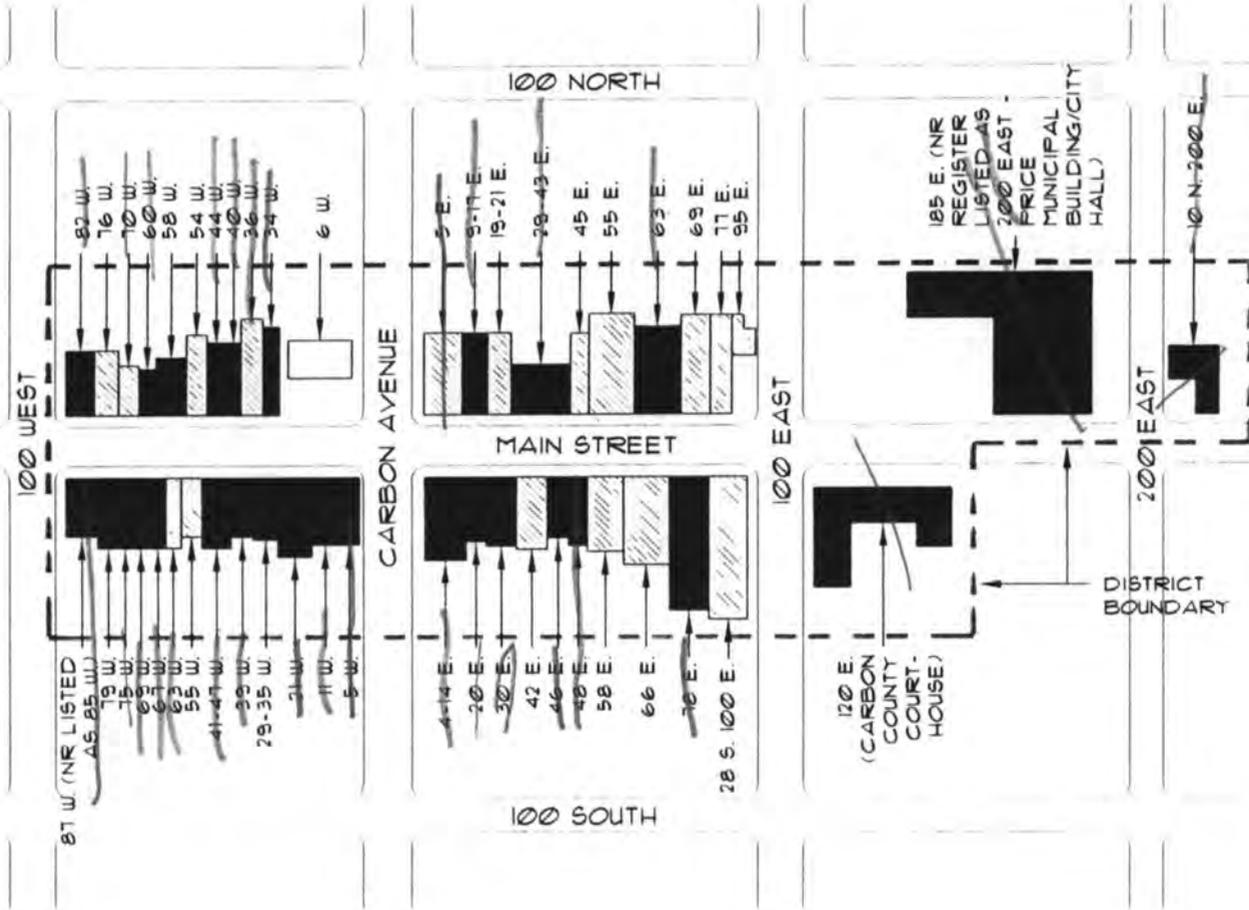
Photo No. 49:

6. Main Street looking east at 100 West.

LEGEND

- CONTRIBUTING (28)
- ▨ NON-CONTRIBUTING (17)
- OUT-OF-PERIOD (1)

TOTAL: 46 BUILDINGS



Price Main Street Historic District

No Scale

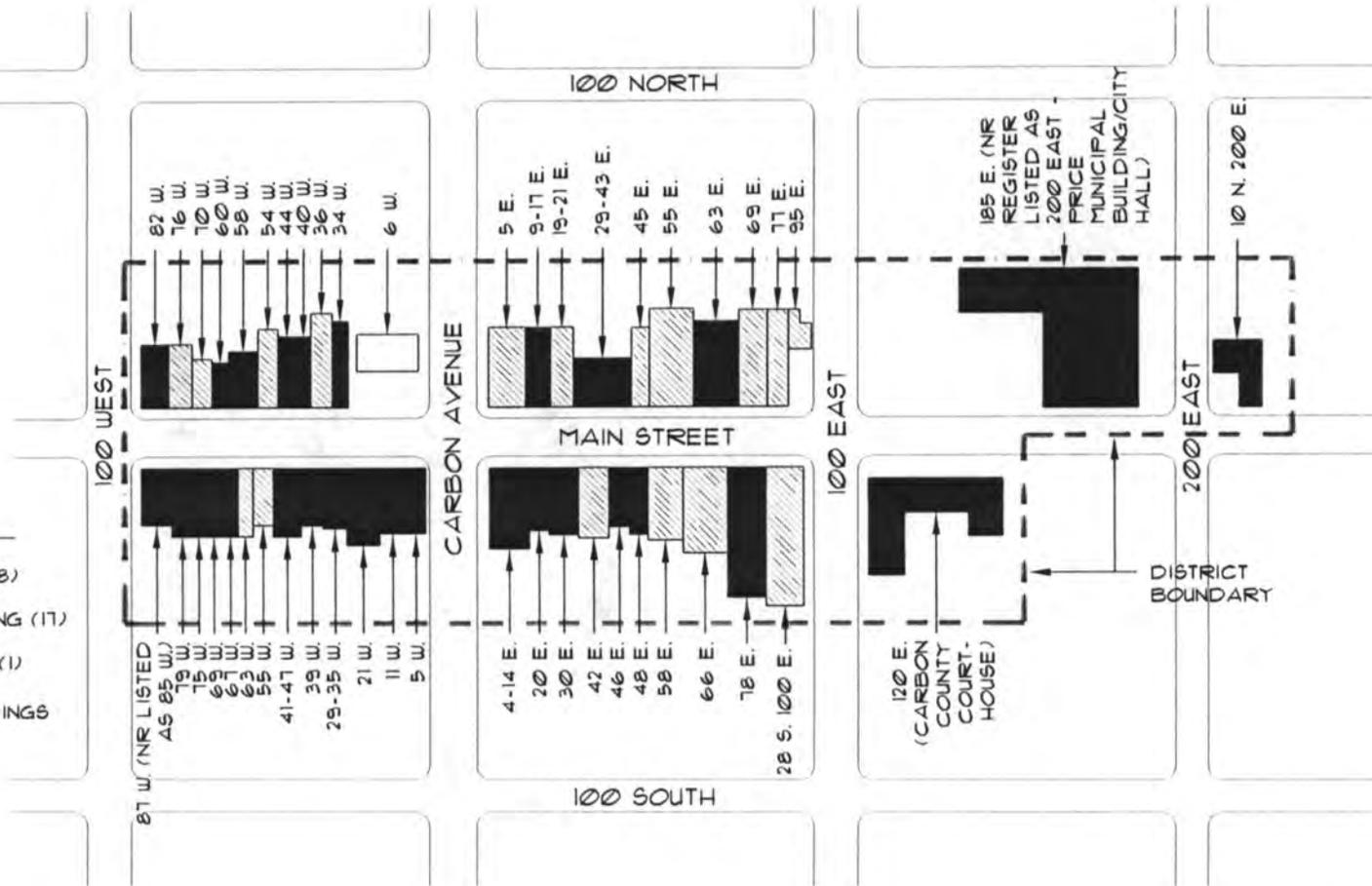
October, 2007



LEGEND

- CONTRIBUTING (28)
- ▨ NON-CONTRIBUTING (17)
- OUT-OF-PERIOD (1)

TOTAL: 46 BUILDINGS



Price Main Street Historic District

No Scale

October, 2007



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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

=====

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 08000383

Date Listed: 5/2/2008

Price Main Street
Property Name

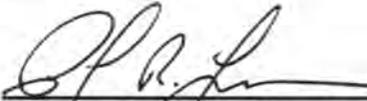
Carbon
County

UT
State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

5/2/2008

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

Ethnic Heritage-European is deleted as an area of significance.
[Without a more detailed context and justification statement the significance of the district under Ethnic Heritage does not appear justified at this time. While the nomination notes that settlement of the community was marked by an influx of various ethnic cultures, the narrative fails to develop this theme to any degree. In particular, it fails to identify how specific district resources convey the significance of the theme, other than to say that certain buildings were owned by people of diverse ethnic backgrounds. The same could probably be said for most communities where people of various backgrounds settled and established careers. In order to develop a case for ethnic significance the nomination needs to show a significant, direct correlation between important developments or events, the district's contributing buildings, and the local ethnic community (social halls, specific commercial enterprises that served specialized ethnic needs or clientele, ethnic language newspapers, churches, etc.) The mere ownership of property by a person of ethnic decent is insufficient.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the Utah SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Price Main Street
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Carbon

DATE RECEIVED: 3/26/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/16/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/01/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/09/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000383

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Price Main Street is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Commerce, Community Planning & Development, and Social History. The civic and commercial center of an important regional trade center, the district is the best representation of the growth, both commercially and architecturally, of Price during the early to mid twentieth century.

RECOM. / CRITERIA Accept Criteria A+C

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignan DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE 202.354.2229 DATE 5/2/2008

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.



United Methodist Church
10 North 200 East (approx. 215 East Main Street)

1



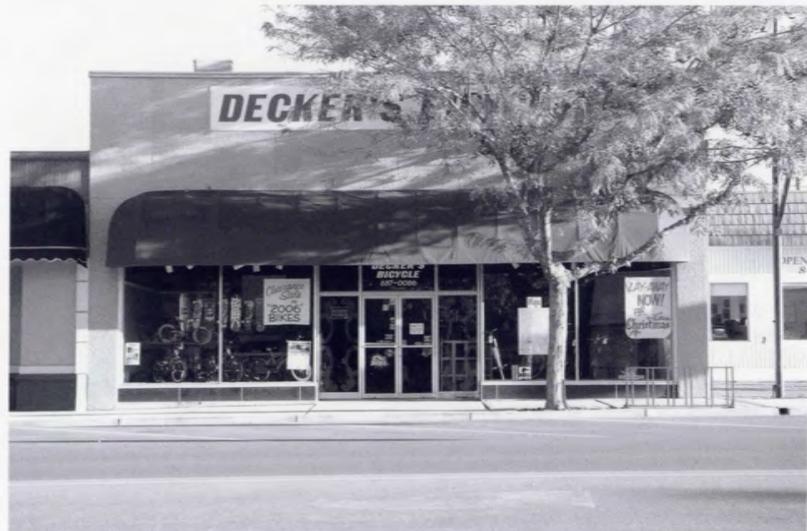
Price Municipal Building/City Hall
185 East Main Street

2



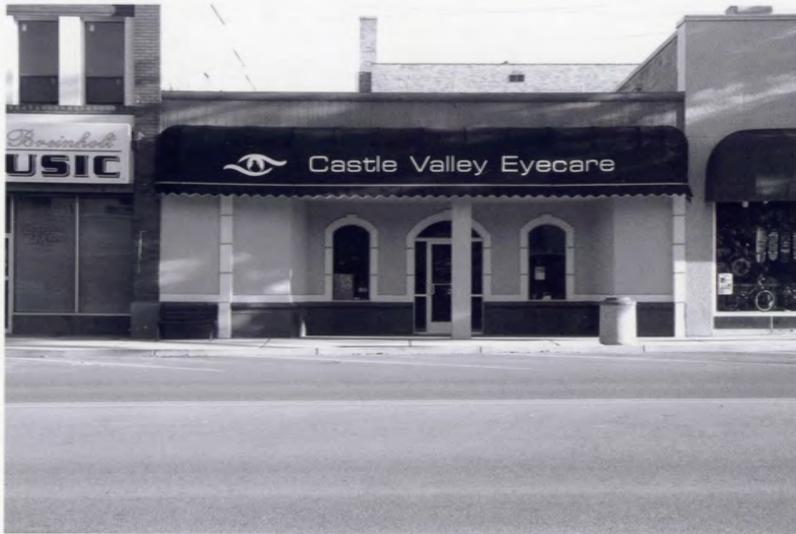
95 East Main Street

3



77 East Main Street

4



69 East Main Street

5



63 East Main Street

6



55 East Main Street

7



45 East Main Street

8



29 – 43± East Main Street

9



19 – 21± East Main Street

10



9-17 East Main Street

11



5± East Main Street

12



6 West Main Street

13



Eko Theater
34 West Main Street

14



36 West Main Street

15



40 West Main Street

16



44 West Main Street

17



54 West Main Street

18



58 West Main Street

19



60 West Main Street

20



70 West Main Street

21



76 West Main Street

22



82 West Main Street

23



Parker & Weeter Block/Mahleres & Siampenos Bldg.
87 West Main Street

24



79 West Main Street

25



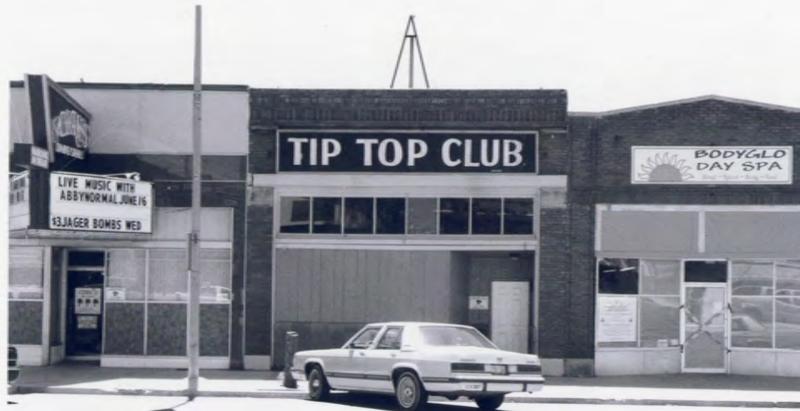
75 West Main Street

26



69 West Main Street

27



67± West Main Street

28



63 West Main Street

29



55 West Main Street

30



41-47 West Main Street

31



39 West Main Street

32



29-35± West Main Street

33



Redd Building
21 West Main Street

34



Boecker Electric/Eastern Utah Electric Company
11 West Main Street

35



Paternoster Building
5± West Main Street

36



Silvagni Building
4±-14 East Main Street

37



Star Theatre
20 East Main Street

38



Price Theater
30 East Main Street

39



42 East Main Street

40



Lewis Jewelry
46 East Main Street

41



Franks Building/Oliveto's Furniture
48 East Main Street

42



58 East Main Street

43



66 East Main Street

44



J. C. Penney Company
78 East Main Street

45



28 South 100 East (approx. 90 East Main Street)

46



Carbon County Courthouse
120 East Main Street

47



Price Main Street
View from 100 East looking west

48



Price Main Street
View from 100 West looking east

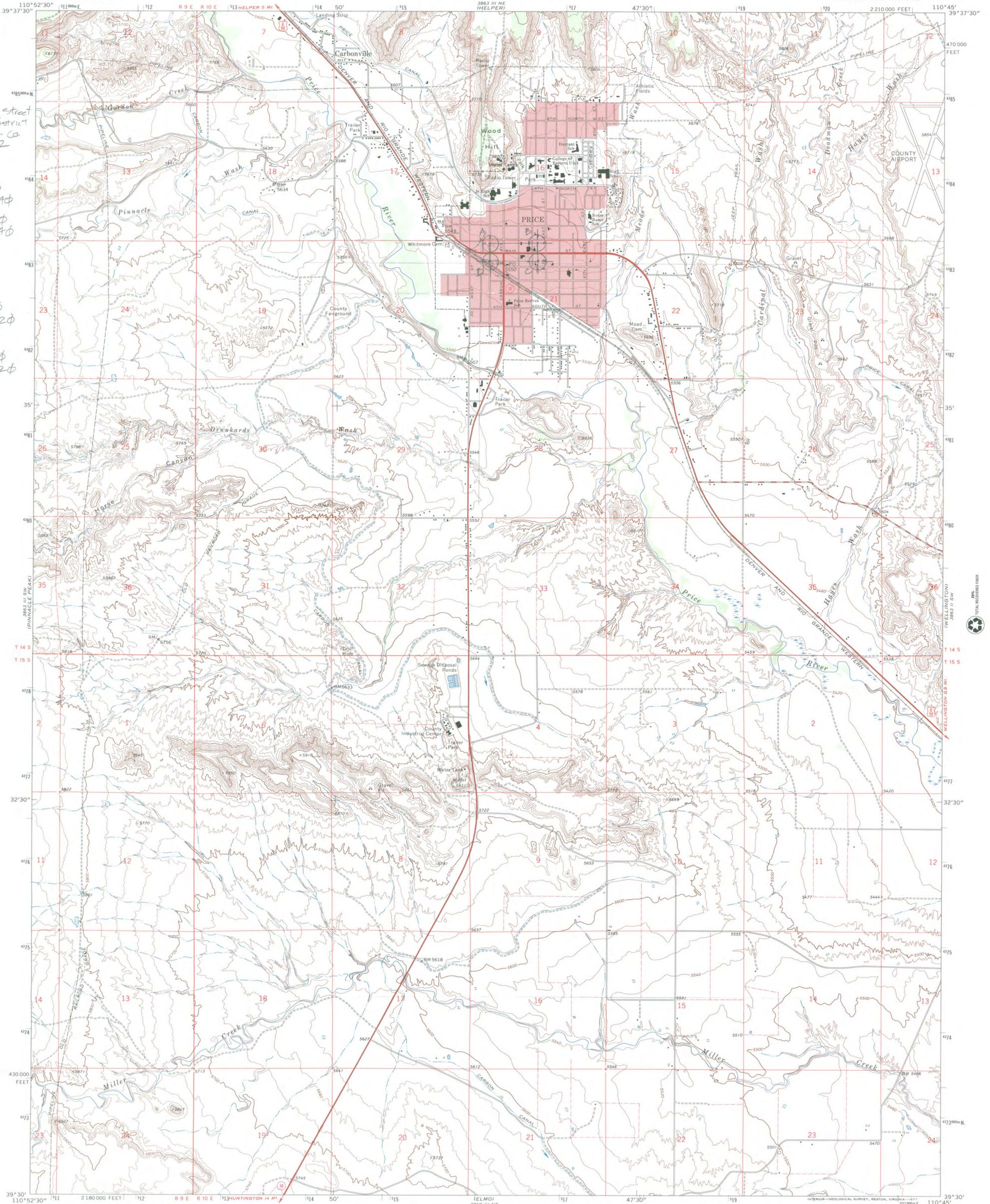
49



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



Price Main street
Historic District
Price, Carbon Co.
All Zone 12

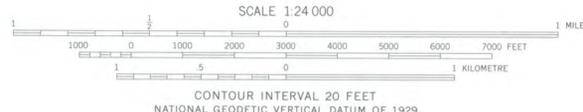
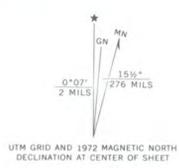
A) E. 51610φ
N. 43832Aφ

B) E. 51610φ
N. 43832Aφ

C) E. 51666φ
N. 4383φ2φ

D) E. 51610φ
N. 4383φ2φ

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



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road

 Interstate Route
 U. S. Route
 State Route

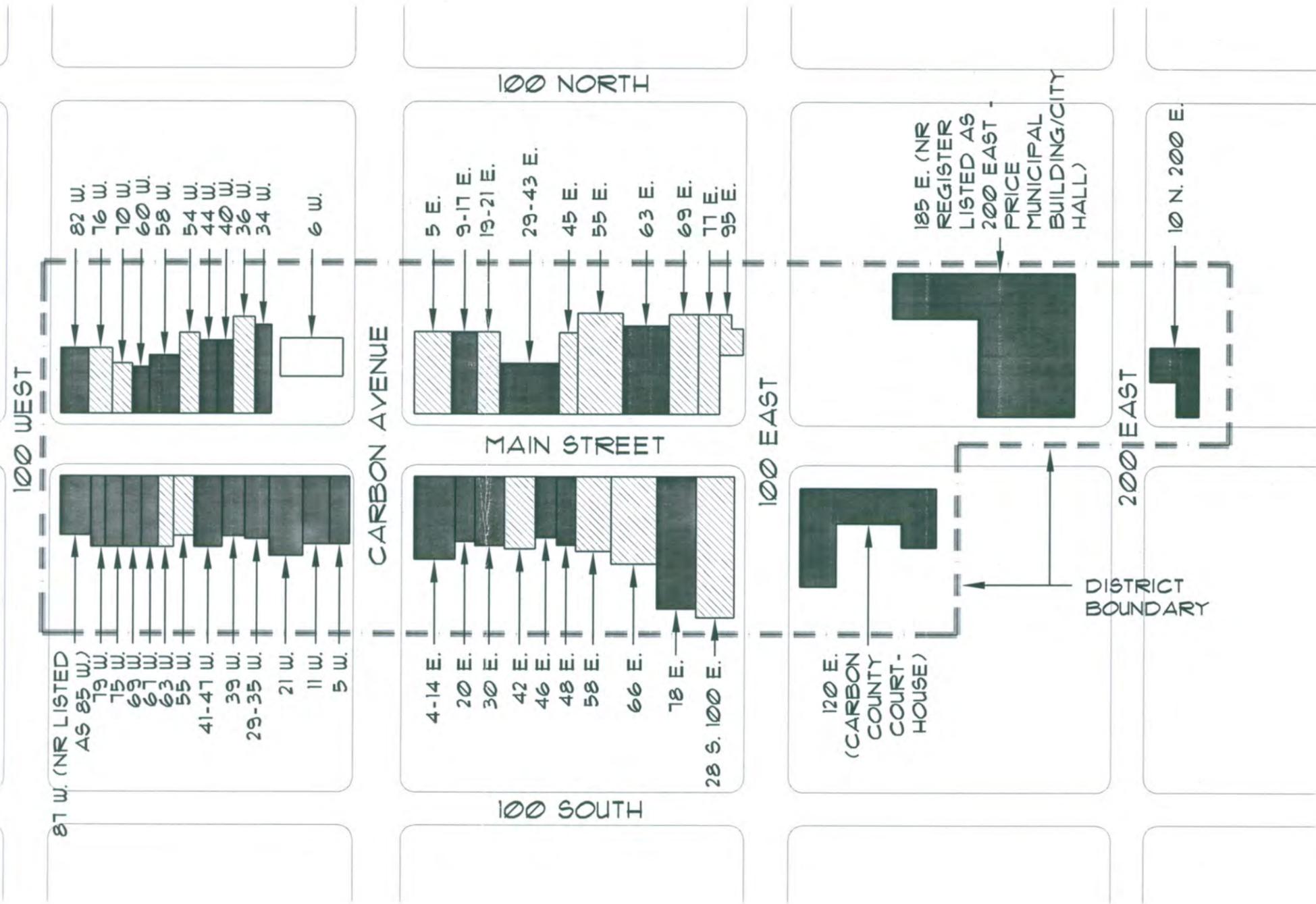
THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25298, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

PRICE, UTAH
SE/4 CASTLE GATE 15' QUADRANGLE
N3930-W11045/7.5
1972
AMS 3863 III SE—SERIES V897



LEGEND

- CONTRIBUTING (28)
 - ▨ NON-CONTRIBUTING (17)
 - OUT-OF-PERIOD (1)
- TOTAL: 46 BUILDINGS



Price Main Street Historic District

No Scale

October, 2007





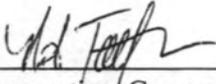
Wilson G. Martin
State Historic Preservation Officer
Utah State Historical Society
300 Rio Grande
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

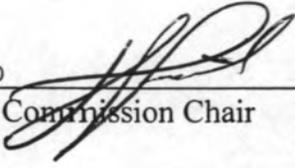
Dear Mr. Martin,

In accordance with the requirements of the Certified Local Government Program, we have reviewed the proposed National Register nominations listed below and by majority approval of the Historic Preservation Commission of Price City. We recommend that they be submitted for inclusion in the National Register.

The following nominations were considered and approved:

- 1. Price Main Street from 100 West to Approximately 215 East

Nick Tatton 
Chair of Historic Preservation Commission
Date 11-1-07

Joe L. Piccolo 
Mayor or County Commission Chair
Date 11-1-07



State of Utah

ION M. HUNTSMAN, JR.
Governor

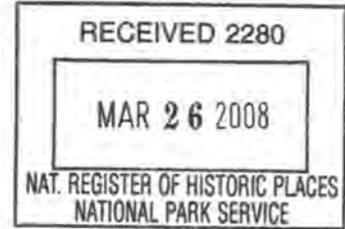
GARY R. HERBERT
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Community and Culture

PALMER DePAULIS
Executive Director

State History

PHILIP F. NOTARIANNI
Division Director



March 20, 2008

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

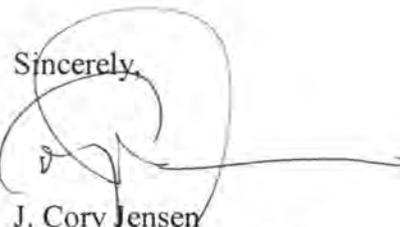
Dear Ms. Matthews:

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:

Price Main Street Historic District
Manti Motor Co. Bldg.
Timanogos Coop. Mktg Assoc. Bldg.

Price, Carbon Co.
Manti, Sanpete Co.
Orem, Utah.Co.

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

Sincerely,

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



UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ANTIQUITIES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
RESEARCH CENTER & COLLECTIONS



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

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 20th day of March, 2008,
for the nomination of the Price Main Street Historic District
to the National Register of Historic Places:

- 1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- 11 Photograph(s) (archival)
- 13 Photograph(s) (supplemental: 4 photos/page)
- 1 CD-R w/Image Files
- 1 Original USGS Map
- 2 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)
- 1 Pieces of Correspondence
- 13 Other photocopy of supplemental photos on archival bond paper

COMMENTS: Please review



For questions please contact Cory Jensen at 801/533-3559, or coryjensen@utah.gov