

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1169

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Providence Historic District

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town Roughly bounded by 200 North, 400 East, 500 South, 200 West not for publication

city or town Providence vicinity

state Utah code UT county CACHE Utah code 005 zip code 84332

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] SHPU 9/24/2007
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 of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 11/9/2007

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
207	194	buildings
		sites
1		structures
		objects
208	194	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

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business, specialty store, office, other
- RELIGION: religious facility
- EDUCATION: school
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
- LANDSCAPE

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business, specialty store, office, other
- RELIGION: religious facility
- GOVERNMENT: post office, library
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
- LANDSCAPE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- MID 19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival, Gothic Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian Eclectic; Victorian Gothic, Queen Anne
- LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Neo-classical Revival, Tudor Revival
- LATE 19TH & 20TH AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman
- Other: World War II & Post-World War II Era

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE, CONCRETE
- walls STONE, BRICK, WOOD, VENEER, CONCRETE, STUCCO
- roof ASPHALT SHINGLE, 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

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

Narrative Description

The Providence Historic District is the historic center of the City of Providence, approximately eighty miles north of Salt Lake City and three miles southeast from Logan, Utah, in Cache County. The boundaries of the district encompass thirty-three blocks of the city's first town plat. The upside-down L-shaped district includes the earliest developed portion of the Providence Plat A from 1864. The district is primarily residential with a few public and commercial buildings at the intersection of Main and Center Streets. The character of the Providence Historic District is essentially rural, as the town never developed a commercial business district. The district includes 401 primary resources, of which 207 (52 percent) contribute to its historic character. All the contributing resources are buildings, except the remnants of the irrigation system, which is a contributing linear structure. Of the 194 non-contributing buildings, 40 are altered historic buildings, and 154 are out of period (See summary statistics at the end of Section 7). The district also includes 194 outbuildings, of which 132 are contributing and 62 are non-contributing. While most of these outbuildings are garages, approximately twenty percent are contributing agricultural outbuildings from the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. This high number of extant historic outbuildings marks one of the distinctive characteristics of the Providence Historic District.

In many ways, the Providence Historic District retains the semi-rural feel associated with the district during the time it achieved significance, between 1866 and 1957. There are pioneer and Victorian-era homes on nearly every corner representing the first lot divisions in the nineteenth century. Many of these homes have associated contributing outbuildings. Although there is a high percentage of out-of-period infill, the newer buildings, with only a few exceptions have maintained original setbacks and are low-profile, one-story residences. There has been no inner block development. Ninety-four percent of contributing buildings are single-family dwellings. The historic housing stock ranges from brick and frame dwellings built in the late 1870s to ranch/rambler houses built in the early 1950s. One percent of contributing buildings are commercial and institutional. Two percent of contributing resources are substantial agricultural outbuildings, mostly barns. Two were previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the Providence LDS Chapel and Meetinghouse (known locally as the Rock Chapel) at 20 S Main Street (NR 1982-02-11) [Photograph 1], and Ferdinand Zollinger Jr. House at 193 N. 100 East (NR 1992-07-16) [Photograph 2].

Eligibility Requirements

Classification of properties as contributing or non-contributing was based on the results of two Reconnaissance Level Surveys. The first was a selective survey of Providence (historic properties only) conducted in the fall of 2005. A second survey was conducted in March 2007 to determine the ratio of contributing to non-contributing resources. The boundaries of the historic district were drawn from a portion of the area included in the first survey including most of Plat A, which represents the highest concentration of historic resources associated with the development of Providence's historic city center. Each resource was photographed, recorded, and evaluated for eligibility using the following guidelines and designations established by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office:

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

-
- A -- Eligible/Significant: built within the historic period and retains integrity; excellent example of style or type; unaltered or only minor alterations or additions; individually eligible for National Register for architectural significance; also, buildings of known historical significance.
 - B -- Eligible: built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of type or style, but not as well-preserved or well-executed as "A" buildings; more substantial alterations or additions than "A"; eligible for National Register as part of a potential historic district or primarily for historical, rather than architectural reasons.
 - C -- Ineligible: built during the historic period but has had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity. [may still have important local significance].
 - D -- Out-of-period: constructed outside the historic period.¹

Evaluations were based primarily on age and integrity. Current condition (or upkeep), appearance, aesthetics, and quality of construction were not determining factors in evaluation. Though a building will sometimes appear newer than it actually is because of intrusive alterations and additions, the surveyor attempted to discern the oldest portion of the building by looking for signs of greater age such as composition, massing, fenestration, foundation materials, chimneys and landscaping. A few substantial or significant outbuildings were evaluated as primary resources. The secondary outbuildings were tallied, and also designated as contributing and non-contributing.

Development Patterns

The Providence town plat was based on the grid-iron model of town planning first used in Salt Lake City by Brigham Young, President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church), and later implemented throughout the Intermountain West.² Mormon town planning was based on the belief that the community's social, cultural and educational development would be better served by concentrating the residences within the town site with farming in the outlying acreage. Mormon pioneer town sites discouraged isolated farmsteads in favor of community cohesiveness and family-level subsistence agriculture. Individual lots were generally large allowing room for vegetable gardens, fruit trees, and outbuildings for livestock and poultry. Residences were to be built with a uniform setback with fences, trees and other landscaping. The system was designed to promote self-sufficiency and efficient land use, provide security, and discourage social isolation. Within the community, opportunity and space were provided for education, worship, social gatherings, and the arts. Public buildings were communal projects and usually located near the center of town. Scarce resources such as timber and water were to be held in common with no private ownership. Providence's first town plat consisted of 8.1-acre blocks divided into six lots of 1.35 acres each. The streets were a uniform width.

For the first eighty years of Providence's history, development was confined to the three lots along each side of the block with the oldest residences primarily located on the corner lots. The houses were built with an alternating street frontage common in Mormon town planning. Beginning in the 1930s, residential infill began

¹ *Standard Operating Procedures for Reconnaissance Level Surveys*, Utah State Preservation Office (Revised October 1995), B.6.

² This concept was in turn based on the "City of Zion" plat originated by LDS Church founder Joseph Smith for laying out the city of Nauvoo, Illinois.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

as the original lot pattern was slowly subdivided. The density of the housing stock remains extremely low with an average of four residences along the frontage of each block. In the late nineteenth century there were approximately 100 primary buildings within the boundaries of the historic district. That number has grown to only 400 in 2007. Many of the oldest residences still have large lots with the associated outbuildings, fencings, fruit trees, and gardens that were characteristic of the town as it developed in the historic period.

The civic and commercial center of Providence is located at the intersection of Main and Center Streets, however, development there has been limited to just a handful of commercial buildings, the Rock Chapel, and the Providence Elementary School [Photographs 1, 3, 4]. The town never developed a commercial business district, probably due to the bustling commercial activity in Logan located only a few miles to the northwest. The population of Logan, the county seat, has grown considerably during the past three decades. Suburban and commercial spill-over development in south Logan will soon be indistinguishable from the more modest growth in north Providence, however the development has not impacted the historic integrity of the Providence Historic District.

Streetscapes and Landscapes

Streetscapes within the district include mostly residential streets with uniform setbacks and mature landscaping [Photographs 5 & 6]. The residential areas include a mix of housing stock with the pioneer and Victorian-era homes found primarily on the corner of the lots with later infill between. Sidewalks are located on most of the streets, but curb and gutter have been installed on only the most heavily traveled; and except on those streets, the surface is only paved in the center [Photograph 7]. There are no main transportation corridors that travel through the historic district uninterrupted. First North (100 North) links the town to the highways to the west, but ends at 400 East. Center Street and 300 South, as it curves past Edgewood, provide access to the foothills. Second West (200 West) extends from 100 North south to Millville along the western boundary of the district. There are no traffic lights in the historic district and only a handful of stop signs.

As with most Mormon towns, water was an important resource. Spring Creek runs from Providence Canyon west to the Logan River. The creek crosses the historic district at the northeast corner. A small canal, the Upper Blacksmith Fork Canal, runs through the center portion of the historic district [Photograph 7].³ The canal and associated ditches of the Providence irrigation system constitute a contributing linear resource in the district [Photograph 8].

Landscaping within the district varies considerably and, for the most part, has been left to the discretion of individual property owners. Most residences have some lawn with shrubs and flowerbeds in front. Many of the backyards have large garden plots and several fruit trees. About half of the residential properties include a detached garage. There are several large barns and outbuilding groups scattered throughout the district (see discussion of architectural resources below).

³ The canal was originally part of the Providence-Millville Canal system, which brought water from the Spring Creek and the Blacksmith Fork of the Logan River for Providence's agricultural tracts.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 4

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

Architectural Styles, Types, and Materials by Periods

Early Settlement Period, 1866-1873

Five contributing resources were identified from this first contextual period: the irrigation system, two log cabins, a stone outbuilding, and the Providence Rock Chapel. The irrigation system spans several contextual periods with many of the head-gates, ditch linings, etc., dating from the early twentieth century; however, much of the original excavation occurred in the 1860s and 1870s.

The log cabin currently associated with a frame house at 157 S. 100 East may be an example of the cabins moved from the Providence fort. It was built of rough hewn logs circa 1866 [Photograph 9]. Most of the earliest log cabins were considered temporary and later demolished or used for outbuildings. It is possible that other log cabins are extant in Providence, but were incorporated into later, larger dwellings and subsequently covered with veneers. A second log cabin, located at approximately 274 E. 100 North, is a more substantial dwelling, built circa 1870, still on its original site. This 1½ story cabin is built of sawn logs with Victorian-era windows, door and brick chimney (the upper floor may be a slightly later addition) [Photograph 10].

The Rock Chapel (Providence LDS Church Meetinghouse) was built in 1869 with a brick addition to the south built in 1925 [Photograph 1]. Another stone building, located at approximately 190 W. 100 North, may have built around the same time as the Rock Chapel or slightly later. The building is constructed of rubble cobblestone and features simple Greek Revival cornice returns [Photograph 11]. It is currently used as an outbuilding. Unlike many Utah towns, histories of Providence do not record any adobe yards and there are no known complete adobe buildings. While it is possible that, like log cabins, early adobe dwellings may be covered with veneers. Occasionally adobe brick was used as the interior lining of some houses faced with fired brick (see Baer House below).

Dairy and Production Agriculture Period, 1874-1911

One-hundred thirty-three, more than half of contributing resources, belong to this historic period. The number includes mostly residences, but many of the larger outbuildings and groups of associated outbuildings are from this period. Because so many of Cache Valley agricultural outbuildings are being demolished, the large number of resource groups (i.e. farmhouse with extant outbuildings) in Providence is particularly significant. Most of the best examples date from this period. The residences are divided equally between brick and frame. Wood is the predominant material for the outbuildings. Several of the older residences are mid-nineteenth century in style (e.g. Classical, Greek or Gothic Revival or Picturesque), but the majority, thirty-one percent, are Victorian in style. House types identified within the district include the most popular types of the period, such as the hall-parlor, central-passage, cross-wing, central-block-with-projecting bays, and the foursquare. There are also a handful of rectangular blocks and side-passage houses.

The oldest dwellings from this period date from the late 1870s and the 1880s. A significant and prominent residence of the period is the Maddison House at 110 W. 100 North (built circa 1875). Utah. It is a two-story,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 5

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

double-cell house built of stone with two separate entrances [Photograph 12].⁴ It was covered with stucco in the early nineteenth century. The most common house type for the first part of the period is the symmetrical hall-parlor or central-passage with Gothic Revival dormers. An excellent frame example is the Tibbitts House, located at 157 S. 100 East. The house was built circa 1887 and is sheathed in drop-novelty siding [Photograph 13]. The property also includes a circa 1920 historic garage and the log cabin noted in the previous period. A few frame examples, such as the house at 196 W. 100 North, have been covered in newer siding, but this modification has minimal impact on the historic integrity [Photograph 11]. The Theurer House at 52 N. 100 West is similar to the Tibbitts House in style (Gothic Revival) and age (circa 1887), but is a central-passage type constructed of brick [Photograph 14].

The Marler House at 55 E. 100 South (circa 1880) is a stucco-covered example of a cross wing, turned perpendicular to the street [Photograph 15]. The Baer House at 94 W. Center Street (built circa 1897) is a later example of a central-passage brick house with a central gable and a full-width porch [Photograph 16]. The house was built with two layers of adobe and faced with fired brick. The property includes a contributing frame granary [Photograph 17]. By the 1890s, the Victorian cross wing was the most popular house type in Utah and there are several good examples in Providence, but fewer when compared with other small towns in the state. The majority of Providence cottages are frame. The house at 48 E. Center Street (circa 1890) is fairly typical example [Photograph 18]. The house at 49 S. Main Street (circa 1906) is slightly more elaborate and features a later bungalow porch [Photograph 19].

Many of the larger cross wings have been covered in aluminum or vinyl siding. Some, like the asbestos shingle-covered house at 97 S. Main Street (circa 1900), use historic materials. Others, like the Stauffer House at 456 S. 100 West have been modified, but retain significant outbuildings, such as the Intermountain-style dairy barn and other outbuildings behind the house [Photographs 20 & 21]. The Victorian Eclectic-style Hansen House at 95 S. 100 West is a relatively rare example of a brick cross wing (circa 1895) [Photograph 22]. The cross wing at 153 E. Center Street probably started as a half cross wing, but has been modified in several phases [Photograph 23]. However, the property is also a good example of an intact group of outbuildings, including hay barn, coop, granary, garage, etc. [Photograph 24]. The property features a historic wrought-iron fence, one of a number of historic extant fences in Providence.

The popular Victorian Eclectic style is represented by a variety of different building types in Providence. A very modest example is found at approximately 206 S. 200 East, the Mathews House, a small frame residence (circa 1907) with a diamond-shaped window and patterned shingles in the gable trim [Photograph 25]. At the other extreme is the Mathews-Greenwell House at 110 S. Main Street (built in 1902). This frame central-block-with-projecting-bays type house features elaborate Victorian Eastlake-style woodwork [Photograph 26]. The Providence Historic District includes a number of foursquare-type houses, both one-story and two-stories in height. The Gessell House at 105 E. 200 North is an early example of a brick foursquare with Victorian Eclectic ornamentation (circa 1897) [Photograph 27]. A later and more traditional brick foursquare was built in 1911 at 24 N. Main Street [Photograph 28]. One of the last houses to be built during this period is the National Register-listed Zollinger House at 193 N. 100 East, Neo-Classical inspired frame house [Photograph 2].

⁴ A similar, but slightly modified, house is located in Providence at 147 E. 100 North. A few other houses with two entrances have also been modified.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 6

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

Although there was some commercial and institutional construction during this period, most buildings have been demolished or altered. One notable exception is the Bartschi blacksmith shop at approximately 255 S. 100 West. This frame building was originally built circa 1890 and expanded in 1910. The expanded building features a veneer of pressed-metal (faux-brick masonry) with original doors and windows [Photograph 29]. The LDS Church's tithing office, a Victorian-era brick building located at 96 N. Main Street, was converted to a private residence in the early part of the twentieth century [Photograph 30]. One remnant of an institutional building of the period is the cupola from the 1905 Providence School (demolished circa 1985), now located on the tower of the new school building [Photograph 4].

Specialized Agriculture and Interurban Railroad Period, 1912-1928

This period represents the second largest group of resources, with approximately one-third of the contributing buildings. The vast majority were identified as bungalow in type and style. By the mid-1910s, the bungalow had replaced the Victorian cottage as the most popular house type in Utah. The Providence bungalows include both brick and frame examples. Dairy barns and chicken coops were important outbuildings of the period.

The bungalow ideology had such a strong hold on Utah's domestic architecture of the early twentieth century that numerous older dwellings were updated with a bungalow porch. The Providence Historic District has several examples. The Miller House at 180 S. Main Street is a 1½-story brick house with classical symmetry and a Prairie School-style bungalow porch (circa 1887/1920) [Photograph 31]. A transitional example is the Hansen-Zollinger House at 87 S. 200 West, a brick cross wing with a mix of Victorian and bungalowoid elements (built circa 1910) [Photograph 32].

The earliest traditional bungalows in Providence were frame buildings covered in clapboard or stucco with characteristics of the Arts & Crafts movement. Two good examples are located at 108 S. 200 East (built circa 1914) [Photograph 33] and 465 S. Main Street (circa 1919) [Photograph 34]. However, within a few years, brick was the material of choice for bungalow construction in the period. While fairly common, the bungalows of Providence do not resemble the tract housing found in larger cities, but each bungalow created by the local builders has its own individualistic character. The bungalow at 307 S. 100 West is craftsman in style (circa 1916) [Photograph 35]. The brick and stucco bungalow at 145 W. 300 South has horizontal bands and wide eaves influenced by the Prairie School movement (circa 1914) [Photograph 36]. The later property includes a large pasture, barn and chicken coop [Photograph 37]. The builder of the modest bungalow at 45 W. Center Street used two kinds of brick (circa 1920) [Photograph 38]. A few later bungalows of the period exhibit the period revival clipped-gable roofline, for example, at 76 N. Main Street (circa 1928) [Photograph 39].

As with the earlier period, the few commercial buildings constructed during this period have been altered. At the intersection of Main and Center Street, the town's two mercantiles still stand, although altered. The Providence Co-operative Mercantile at 5-9 S. Main Street has undergone many changes. The first circa 1860s stone building burned down in 1912 and was remodeled in 1915. The building was remodeled and enlarged in again the 1950s as a printing business. The building remains contributing although the storefront has had more recent modifications [Photographs 3 & 40]. Across the street, the Theurer General Store was built in 1905, enlarged in 1917 and completely altered in the early 1970s, making it an ineligible and a non-contributing building in the historic district [Photograph 41]. The important extant institutional building in the district is the

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section No. 7 Page 7

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

addition to the Rock Chapel built in 1925 [Photograph 42]. The agricultural outbuildings, particularly chicken coops, with the rise of the poultry industry in the 1920s, are a significant characteristic of the Providence Historic District, although most are built in the inner blocks with little impact on the streetscape. However a few, like the outbuilding group associated with the house at 175 E. 100 North and 12 N. 300 East, are not blocked from view by other buildings and are clearly visible from the street [Photographs 43 & 44]. Clusters of outbuildings in the inner blocks include barns, silos, and even two-story chicken coops [Photograph 45].

City Incorporation and Community Development Period, 1929-1961

Fifty-one resources were identified for this period. The most popular style of this period was the Period Revival Cottage. Period Revival styles were popular in Utah beginning in the late 1920s and most examples in Providence can be classified as the English Cottage-style. World War II cottages were the most common house type for the 1940s. Of note are three extant basement or "hope" houses within the Providence town site. Early Ranch-style houses were built as infill in the 1950s. The most common materials were brick, concrete block and stucco.

The Providence period cottages differ from contemporaneous houses in larger cities. Built on wide rural lots, these residences are typically larger with square rather than rectangular footprints. The Alder House at 61 S. 200 East is one of several period cottage built of multi-colored brick (circa 1934) [Photograph 46]. The Wilma Zollinger House located at 48 N. 100 West exhibits the steeply-pitched gables of the English cottage style (circa 1938) [Photograph 47]. The Peterson House at 155 S. Main Street is a stucco example (circa 1935) [Photograph 48]. The Barkle House at 25 N. Main Street is an example of a transitional house that is similar to the small house plans promoted by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) in the mid-1930s and the period cottage [Photograph 49]. The Providence Historic District includes a number of World War II-era cottages. Most are similar to the Griffin House at 170 E. 100 North (circa 1945), a frame residence with a square footprint covered in aluminum siding [Photograph 50]. The Bradshaw House at 55 W. 100 South is constructed of concrete block and one of the surviving "hope" houses (circa 1949) [Photograph 51]. The McBride House located at 136 S. Main Street is a larger example of brick with Early Ranch-style elements (circa 1946) [Photograph 52]. A slightly later example, the Mendelkow House at 407 S. 100 West, is an Early Ranch-style house with an angled northeast corner and an attached garage (circa 1951) [Photograph 53]. The Riggs House at 49 W. 100 South is a brick example of the wide ranch house typical of the late 1950s [Photograph 54].

The most important civic project during this period was the construction of the gymnasium addition to the Providence School (built in 1939-1940) [Photograph 4]. The only extant and contributing commercial buildings from the period are the Watkins Printing Building in the remodeled Co-op Store and the Barkle Service Station, which was built at 5 N. Main Street in 1944 [Photograph 55]. The north wing of the station was used as the Providence Post Office and the city offices for a few years.

Suburban Development Period, 1962-2007

The fifty year National Register eligibility for the district ends in 1957; however, the period of significance is extended through 1961. In 1962 two major events occurred, signaling the beginning of significant change in the architectural development of Providence. One was the platting of the first subdivision, which started a

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 8

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

development pattern of isolated subdivisions not spatially related to the grid of the original town plat. The subdividing of family farms on the outskirts of town is the current planning norm. The economic base of Providence has shifted from agricultural to suburban commuter during this period. The second important event was an earthquake in 1962. While the earthquake did not do as much property damage in Providence as in more northern Cache Valley towns, a number of older buildings were damaged and subsequently razed or remodeled.

Nearly all of the "C" buildings identified in the district were altered in the late 20th century. The majority of new development has taken place outside of the town plat, including a large shopping district north and west of the historic town, and the majority of infill properties within the district are residential. Most are low-profile ranch-type houses with the same setback as the earlier buildings, for example 65 W. Center Street (circa 1965) and 163 S. 200 East (1985) [Photographs 56 & 57]. The few more recent over-scale residences are found only on the fringes of the district and do not impact the historic integrity of the neighborhood [Photograph 58].

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 9

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

Statistical Summary of Providence Historic District

Evaluation/Status (400 primary buildings) (1 other resource) (194 outbuildings)	<u>Contributing</u> 52% (207) 0% (1) 68% (132)	<u>Non-contributing</u> 48% (40 altered; 154 out-of-period) 0% (0) 32% (62)			
Total (595 resources)	57% (340 total)	43% (256 total)			
Construction Dates (contributing primary buildings only)	<u>1860s</u> 0-1%	<u>1870s</u> 2%	<u>1880s</u> 7%	<u>1890s</u> 9%	<u>1900s</u> 25%
	<u>1910s</u> 20%	<u>1920s</u> 13%	<u>1930s</u> 6%	<u>1940s</u> 9%	<u>1950s</u> 9%
Original Use (contributing primary buildings only)	<u>Single Dwellings</u> 94%	<u>Agriculture</u> 2%			
	<u>Commercial</u> 1%	<u>Public & Religious Buildings</u> 1%			
Architectural Types (contributing primary buildings only)	<u>Pioneer-Era</u> 11%	<u>Victorian</u> 30%	<u>Bungalow/Early 20th Century</u> 29%		
	<u>Period Revival</u> 7%	<u>WW II/Post War Era</u> 15%	<u>Modern</u> 0-1%		
	<u>Commercial/Public/Institutional</u> 2%	<u>Agricultural</u> 1%	<u>Other</u> 1%		
Architectural Styles (contributing primary buildings only)*	<u>Classical</u> 8%	<u>Picturesque</u> 3%	<u>Victorian</u> 31%	<u>Bungalow</u> 25%	
	<u>Period Revival</u> 9%	<u>WW II/Post War Era</u> 19%	<u>Modern</u> 3%	<u>Other</u> 6%	
Construction Materials (contributing primary buildings only)*	<u>Adobe</u> 0%	<u>Log</u> 1%	<u>Stone</u> 2%	<u>Wood</u> 29%	<u>Brick</u> 28%
	<u>Stucco/Plaster</u> 10%	<u>Concrete</u> 2%	<u>Miscellaneous Veneers</u> 6%		

*Total exceeds 100 percent due to the number of buildings constructed of more than one style, or with more than one material.

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)

ARCHITECTURE _____

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT _____

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT _____

AGRICULTURE _____

Period of Significance

1866-1961 _____

Significant Dates

1866, 1874, 1912, 1929 _____

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Various, mostly unknown _____

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:

Providence City Historic Preservation Commission

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Providence Historic District encompasses the historic city center of Providence, Cache County, Utah. The district is primarily residential with a few commercial/institutional buildings located at the corner of Main and Center Streets. The district remains very rural in character with a high number of extant agricultural outbuildings associated with the residential housing stock. The period of significance is 1866, the date of the earliest extant building, through 1961. In 1962 city development changed as the first official subdivision was platted. The Providence Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of Providence from a subsistence-based agrarian settlement to a thriving community with a strong economic base in agriculture. With a few exceptions, the residents of the town during the historic period were engaged in agriculture. Historically, the residents of Providence were a close-knit community consisting of mostly descendants of its first pioneer settlers. The early settlers included an unusually high concentration of German and Swiss immigrants. The Providence Historic District is also significant under Criterion C for a large number of architecturally significant buildings and an array of styles and types that covers the range of historic architecture typically found throughout the state. Despite the presence of some late twentieth-century construction, the district retains a high degree of historic integrity. The Providence Historic District is a contributing historic resource of the city under the following areas of significance: Architecture, Community Planning and Development, Social History and Commerce. Architecturally, the district retains a high level of integrity. The housing stock includes representatives of architectural styles and types for the entire historic period, ranging from log cabins to elaborate examples of Victorian Eclectic architecture, to the twentieth-century styles of the middle-class. A large number of these buildings were designed and constructed by their first owners. In the category of Community Planning and Development, the district has the distinctive characteristics of Utah's early pioneer settlement with moderate infill and no inner-block development. The rural landscape is still apparent in some remaining open irrigation ditches, agricultural outbuildings, and some open fields. The Social History of the agricultural community is found in the history of its residents and their associations with the economy and community development of Providence.

History of the Providence Historic District

Early Settlement Period, 1866-1873

On July 24, 1855, under the direction of Brigham Young, four men established the Elkhorn Cattle Ranch on a spring of water near the west bank of the Blacksmith Fork River, southwest of today's Providence. In the early spring of 1857, five men from Ogden, Utah, made camp at the present site of Providence and tested the fertility of the soil. Because of the Utah War of 1857-1858, the men were not able to settle their families at the site until April 20, 1859. The settlement was named Spring Creek and included twenty-two families, including three German-speaking families. The first settlers built cabins of logs, cut and dragged from Spring Creek Canyon. The houses faced each other across a narrow road. On November 14, 1859, the Providence Ward, an ecclesiastical unit of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church), was designated by visiting church leaders. Elder Orson Hyde renamed the settlement, stating: "Spring Creek settlement being

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

situated in an elbow of the mountains and appearing to us somewhat of a providential place, we named Providence."⁵ Two years later a post office was established.

Several families of early settlers moved as a group from North Ogden, which had become too crowded for them by the late 1850s. In 1860, John Theurer, persuaded a number of fellow Swiss converts to settle in Providence. The settlement was a mix of converts from the Eastern United States, Great Britain, and Switzerland. The influence of the Swiss population was so great that for many years, German-speaking settlers held separate meetings and formed their own choir to augment the church services of their English-speaking neighbors. Because of the settlement's proximity to a Shoshoni trail, the settlers erected a six-foot-high rock wall to enclose a fort (log cabins and common area). The fort was located on the northwest corner of the schoolhouse block near the current baseball park at 100 North and 100 East. In 1864, the town was laid out in square eight-acre blocks, each divided into six lots of 1.35 acres. East of Main Street the lots faced north-south, and west of Main they faced east-west.

By 1871, most of the log cabins were moved from the fort onto the city lots. The cabin belonging to Benjamin and Eliza Tibbitts, now located at approximately 155 S. 100 East, may have been moved from the fort [Photograph 9]. The Tibbitts family came to Providence from Connecticut in 1866. A second extant log cabin, the home of Margaret Mathews Rice, was probably built on her town lot [Photograph 10]. Margaret Mathews Rice was the second (polygamous) wife of Oscar North Rice, an early merchant in Providence.

The settlers worked on communal projects such as roads, timber gathering, and irrigation canals dug from Spring Creek, Blacksmith Fork, and the Logan River [Photographs 7 & 8]. One of the first projects was a log school, later replaced by a stone building (1877, both demolished by 1905). Construction of a stone meetinghouse for the LDS Church was completed between 1869 and 1871 (extant, expanded in 1925-1926, currently used as a bed & breakfast/community center) [Photographs 1 & 42]. The cemetery was moved from the south end of town (around 50 West and 500 South) to a hill north of town in 1872.

The economy of the Early Settlement Period was primarily family-subsistence farming, but the livestock industries of beef cattle (1859), honey bees (1866), and horses (1870), were all started in this period. Early industries includes sawmills, a molasses mill, lime kilns, brickyards, and blacksmith shops. Henry Baer established the first sawmill in 1861. There were also shoemakers, candy makers, and other entrepreneurs. Commercial enterprises included the mercantile stores of three individuals (Rice, Hargraves, and later Theurer) and the Providence Co-operative Mercantile Institution. The first bricks were made in Providence in 1870 by Joseph Muir. Joseph Campbell and James Bullock operated the first lime kiln. John Wilson, James E. Brown, and Thomas Priday were stone masons in early Providence. Henry Bullock was the carpenter who produced the woodwork in the Providence meetinghouse. He was assisted by James Nye and Jasper Thornton. John Hadley, Peter Hansen, and Gedion Harmison, were also local carpenters of the period.

Dairy and Production Agriculture Period, 1874-1911

In 1874, the population of Providence was about 450. The dairy industry in Providence began that year when the nearby Hyrum Co-op Dairy began advertising for dairy cows to provide milk for the manufacture of butter

⁵ Doran J. Baker and Clyde Braegger, "A Providential Place," TMs, June 12, 1975: 24.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

and cheese. The Providence farmers took advantage of the offer and began to build up their herds beyond a subsistence level. A dairy in Nibley (1887), the Diamond M Creamery in Paradise (1895), the Faust Creamery and Borden Milk Factory (Logan) all provided a market for the dairy products of Providence. After 1898, when the milk separator became available, many Providence farmers made their own butter for sale. As the demand for dairy increased, farmers began to breed specialized dairy cattle. A large number of Providence families crossed their Durham cows with Jerseys and Holsteins to increase milk production.

Other specialized agriculture occurred during this period. Grain production increased with the introduction of mechanical threshers in the 1870s. John Reading brought alfalfa seeds to Providence in 1878. Fruit production grew from basic subsistence to export and production levels. Currants, raspberries, strawberries, cherries and apples were shipped from Providence to markets as far away as Butte, Montana. The first commercial apple orchard in Providence was started in 1895. Later, prunes, apricots, and pears were also produced commercially. One of the largest cash crops for farmers was the sugar beet. In 1901, the Logan Sugar Beet Factory was established and many local farmers supplied beets for processing.

About 1903, Pete Hansen discovered limestone in Providence Canyon. Recognizing the value of limestone as a purifier in the production of beet sugar, Hansen filed a claim and began to sell the quarried stone to the sugar beet factory in Logan. This was the most successful of several mining claims in Providence Canyon during this period. While stone continued to be used as a building material during this period, for example in the construction of the rock schoolhouse in 1877 (demolished in 1905), brick was the main building material. Five brickyards operated in Providence during this period. A number of important institutional and commercial buildings were built of brick during the period, including the Theurer Brothers Grocery and Meat Market (1905), and the brick school house (1904, later expanded and altered, mostly demolished). The largest frame structure was the Pavilion, a private recreation hall, built in 1905 and demolished 1946. J. U. Hadderlie and Julius Krauss built many of the barns in the area. Karl Krauss was a prominent carpenter of the period.

The homes of Providence were integral to the economy. Many families had cottage industries. For example, Emily Maddison, the wife of John F. Maddison, a farmer, made candy in her home [Photograph 12]. She used the Providence Co-op as an outlet and would walk to Logan to sell candy there. When Adolph Baer was appointed postmaster in 1896, he built a special room on his back porch of his home to dispense the mail [Photographs 16 & 17]. He was a full-time farmer and fruit grower, and was assisted in his postal duties by his wife, Louise, and several daughters. John Theurer was also a farmer, who, in partnership with his brothers, operated a mercantile business on the same block as his home [Photograph 14]. John Bartschi lived near his blacksmith shop on south 100 West [Photograph 29]. The frame blacksmith shop of George Pickett still stands at 10 W. Center Street, although it has been altered.

Between 1897 and 1898, Providence established a town board and the first town ordinances were adopted. By the early 1880s, there were 123 homes within the platted town site and numerous others in the outlying areas. The population at the turn of the century was estimated at 900. On May 9, 1909, the LDS members of Providence were divided into two wards. By 1899, several companies were vying to bring drinking water to Providence. The community received telephone service in 1905 and electricity in 1910.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

Specialized Agriculture and Interurban Railroad Period, 1912-1928

This period marks continuing agricultural production and specialization in Providence. The most profound event was the completion of the Utah-Idaho Central Railroad's interurban line to Providence in September 1912. The railroad hauled limestone, farm produce, and passengers throughout Cache Valley as well as to Corinne and Ogden. The coming of the rail line effectively ended the town's insularity as a Mormon agricultural outpost. The LDS Church-sanctioned Providence Co-operative Mercantile closed in 1912, while Theurer's General Store expanded in 1917. The Providence Second Ward Chapel was built between 1910 and 1916 (demolished 1965). The First Ward built additions to the Rock Chapel between 1925 and 1926 (extant, altered slightly). Russell Crabtree constructed the addition to the meetinghouse. Alma Mathews was a prolific contractor who built the Second Ward Meetinghouse, the Providence School, buildings at Edgewood Hall, and numerous homes and businesses in the early to mid-twentieth century. Theodore B. Schiess was an expert brick mason, who also built many homes in this period and the following period.

Specialized agriculture increased with modern technology. Providence provided a large number of the beets used to produce the approximately 50,000 bags of sugar yearly at the Logan factory during this period. Nearly every able worker in Providence experienced the back-breaking work of thinning, hoeing and topping the sugar beets. The production of sauerkraut became a Providence specialty in the 1920s. Providence farmers began to ship peas and beans to Smithfield when the Morgan Cannery opened in 1918. Dairy cattle continued to be an important source of income. The Providence Stock Growers Association was organized in 1916. The raising of poultry became an important industry when modern production methods were implemented in the late 1910s. Several Providence farmers became members of the Utah Poultry Producers Associations established in 1923. They also helped organize the Cache County Poultry Marketing Association. In the 1920s, chicken coops became a ubiquitous feature of the historic district. The population remained steady at around 1,100 during this period.

City Incorporation and Community Development Period, 1929-1962

On July 19, 1929, Providence became a third-class city with James E. Hansen as the first mayor. The population continued to remain around 1,000. The city became involved in a number of improvement projects, including oiling roads and paving sidewalks. Corrals fronting city streets were removed and a new baseball diamond was constructed. In 1930, the city received the deed to the cemetery from the LDS Church. The schoolhouse was expanded with a new gymnasium and auditorium (1939-1940). In a sign that the automobile had arrived, Lowell Barkle opened an auto repair shop and service station in 1933 [Photograph 55]. He lived next door at 25 N. Main Street [Photograph 49]. Train service to Providence was discontinued in 1947 after automobile use became prevalent in the community. The first History of Providence was published in 1949.

Agricultural production remained steady, but there was little new growth until the demand for produce increased during World War II. There were several small dairy farm operations within the historic district, for example Ella Neddo's at 196 W. 100 North [Photograph 11]. The Banellis family raised chickens on 100 South in Providence, although the Banellis Egg Company officially operated out of Logan. Well into the mid-twentieth century, many Providence residents made their living from produce and livestock raised in the two lots, as evidenced by the still common sight in the interior of the blocks of clusters of outbuildings, barns, silos, and even two-story chicken coops [Photograph 45]. Many prominent Providence citizens had farms and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

orchards on the benches, but made their homes within the historic district. The most prosperous citizens had interests well outside the community; for example, Preston and Cumorah Alder, who lived on 200 East in the historic district [Photograph 46]. Preston Alder and his brothers organized the Alder Brothers Company, which operated extensive acres in the Pocatello Valley (Idaho), Malad Valley (Idaho), College Ward (Utah) and Providence. A new industry was introduced when John Astle began raising foxes in 1928. His operation closed in 1944, but mink farms were later opened in the area. At the end of this period, the rural town began preparing for a transition to suburbia: natural gas lines were laid in 1958, and in 1959, an address system was devised for residences within the city limits and street signs were installed.

Subdivision and Twentieth Century Development Period, 1962-2007

1962 marks the end of the period of significance. During this period, the town lots were divided quickly and infill housing proliferated. New land was annexed and the population increased from 1,189 in 1960 to 4,377 in 2000. Providence rapidly evolved from a rural community to a bedroom-suburb of Logan. In 1962, the first subdivision was platted in Providence. After an earthquake hit Cache Valley on August 30, 1962, several damaged buildings were razed or remodeled. Most commercial industries disappeared. Utah State University and other entities in Logan became the major employers of Providence residents. Others commuted to the Thiokol Corporation or Hill Air Force Base. Despite these changes in the town's demographics, the majority of older homes and outbuildings within the historic town center were preserved.

Summary

The historic resources of the Providence Historic District are important as physical representatives of the history and development of Providence, Utah. The architecture of Providence represents the styles and types of domestic architecture popular in Utah in the one hundred years between 1866 and 1961. Nearly as important are the numerous agricultural outbuildings that remain within the boundaries of the historic district, which represent the community's sustained agricultural economic base. The resources of the historic district have good historic integrity and contribute to the history of Providence, Utah.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

Bibliography

- Architectural Survey Data for Providence*. Report generated by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, 2005 & 2007.
- Baker, Doran J. *Providence*. In *Utah History Encyclopedia*, Allan Kent Powell, ed. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1994: 446-447.
- Baker, Doran J. and Clyde Braegger. "A Providential Place." TMs, June 12, 1975. Available from the Utah State University Library.
- Broschinsky, Korral. *Reconnaissance Level Survey, Providence, Cache County, Utah: Selected Survey—2005*.
- Cache County, Plat and Tax Records*. Available at the Cache County Offices.
- Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: A Guide*. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988.
- Jenson, Andrew. *Encyclopedic History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret News Printing Company, 1941.
- Logan Herald Journal*.
- Logan, Utah and Vicinity Directories*. Published by R.L. Polk & Co. Available at the Utah State Historical Society Research Center.
- Peterson, F. Ross. *A History of Cache County*. Utah Centennial County History Series, Utah State Historical Society. Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah State Historical Society, 1996.
- Providence and Her People*. Written, compiled and edited under the direction of the Historical Society of Providence, Hyrum A. Campbell, President. Logan, Utah: Herald-Journal Printing Company, 1949.
- Providence and Her People: A History of Providence, Utah, 1857-1974*. Written, compiled and edited by the Providence History Committee. Providence, Utah: Keith W. Watkins & Sons, Inc., 1974.
- Ricks, Joel E., ed. *The History of a Valley: Cache Valley, Utah-Idaho*. Logan, Utah: Cache Valley Centennial Commission, 1956.
- United States Census, Providence Precincts, 1860 — 1930*. Available at the Utah State Historical Society Research Center.
- Utah State Gazetteers, 1874 — 1928*. Available at the Utah State Historical Society Research Center.
- Utah State Preservation Office*. National register nominations and other miscellaneous files for Providence, Utah.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approx. 300 acres

UTM References

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

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

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

C 1/2 4/3/2/9/2/0 4/6/1/6/1/6/0
Zone Easting Northing

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See Section 10 for Verbal Boundary Description; also see map for more accurate boundaries.

Property Tax No. Various

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries enclose the most intact concentration of historic buildings and reflect the historical setting of the community, satisfying the criteria under the areas of significance for the district.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky, Preservation Documentation Resource

organization Prepared for the Providence Historic Preservation Commission date September 6, 2007

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

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84158

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

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

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

Property Owner

name/title District Nomination - multiple owners

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town Providence state UT zip code 84332

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. 10 Page 1

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Providence Historic District have been drawn to include most of the original town plat. This area includes the distinctive characteristics of the historic town site and can be easily distinguished from the neighboring areas. The northern edge of the original town's grid pattern ends at 200 North. Due to a high number of significant historic buildings along 200 North, both sides of the street have been included within the boundaries of the historic district. Beyond 200 North are open fields with recent subdivision development. At the northeast corner of the district, the town plat ends at a rise in the topography. Historic development was sporadic in the easternmost blocks due to the uneven terrain. The eastern boundary of the district jogs between 400 East and 100 East following the pattern of the original town plat. East of this area there is intermittent historic development and several newer subdivisions built in the foothills above the town. The grid ends at a steep rise in the southeast corner, which borders the original Edgewood Hall estate, a large farm tract that remains largely undeveloped.⁶ Development around the estate has mostly occurred in the last two decades. Subdivisions from the late 1960s and early 1970s are contiguous with the southern end of the town plat 500 South, which also serves as the southern boundary of the district, except at Main Street where the historic development extends for another block. The western boundary of the district is 200 West. Because of their significance and ties to the historic town site, a few properties on the west side of the street have been included.⁷ Until just recently with the construction of a new subdivision, the area west of 200 West was open farmland. The area west of 200 West between 100 North and 100 South is Zollinger Park, a public park and baseball diamond. See Map for more detailed boundaries.

⁶ The Edgewood estate includes a number of significant historic buildings and landscape features. Several years ago it was listed on the State Register of Historic Sites and a draft National Register nomination completed; however, the nomination has never been processed. It has not been included in the boundaries due to its distinct historic character and development.

⁷ These properties as well as those on the north side of 200 North have legal descriptions within the Providence Farm Survey.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

Common Label Information

1. Providence Historic District
2. Providence, Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: 2005/2007
5. Digital images on file at Utah SHPO.

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

Photo No. 1A:

6. Maddison House at 110 W. 100 North (circa 1880). Camera facing south.

Photo No. 2A

6. Theurer House at 52 N. 100 West (circa 1887). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 3A

6. Thorpe House at 49 S. Main Street (circa 1906). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 4A

6. Barn & other outbuildings behind 456 S. 100 West (circa 1900). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 5A

6. Mathews-Greenwell House, 110 S. Main Street (built 1902). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 6A

6. Bartschi Blacksmith Shop, 255 S. 100 West (circa 1910). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 7A

6. Mathews House, 307 S. 100 West (circa 1916). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 8A

6. Alder House, 61 S. 200 East (circa 1934). Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 9A

6. McBride House, 136 S. Main Street (circa 1946). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 10A

6. Riggs House, 49 W. 100 South (circa 1955). Camera facing north.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 2

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

Supplemental (Narrative) Photograph Contact Sheets

Photo No. 1

6. Providence LDS Chapel and Meetinghouse, 10-20 S. Main Street (built 1869 with 1925 addition). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 2

6. Ferdinand Zollinger Jr. House, 193 N. 100 East (1909). Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 3

6. View of commercial buildings at 5 S. Main Street (built 1915-1966). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 4

6. Providence Elementary School at 91 E. Center Street (cupola: 1905, gymnasium: 1939-1940, east wing: 1972, west wing: circa 1990). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 5

6. 100 North & Main Street. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 6

6. 200 South & Main Street. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 7

6. Canal and street at 100 West and 400 South. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 8

6. Irrigation ditch at 50 West and 500 South with view of foothills. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 9

6. Tibbitts Cabin at approximately 155 S. 100 East (built circa 1866). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 10

6. Margaret Mathews Rice Cabin at approximately 274 E. 100 North (built circa 1870). Camera facing south.

Photo No. 11

6. Meyer-Neddo House at 196 W. 100 North with stone outbuilding to the east (built circa 1885 & circa 1870). Camera facing south.

Photo No. 12

6. Maddison House at 110 W. 100 North (built circa 1880). Camera facing south.

Photo No. 13

6. Tibbitts House at 157 S. 100 East (built circa 1887). Camera facing west.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 3

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

Photo No. 14

6. Theurer House at 52 N. 100 West (built circa 1887). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 15

6. Marler House at 55 E. 100 South (built circa 1880). Camera facing south.

Photo No. 16

6. Baer House at 94 W. Center Street (built in 1897). Camera facing south.

Photo No. 17

6. Rear of Baer House with frame granary on left and post office enclosure on right. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 18

6. Hammond? House at 48 E. Center Street (circa 1890). Camera facing south.

Photo No. 19

6. Thorpe House at 49 S. Main Street (circa 1906). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 20

6. Stauffer House 456 S. 100 West (circa 1895). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 21

6. Barn & other outbuildings behind 456 S. 100 West (circa 1900). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 22

6. Hansen House, 95 S. 100 West (circa 1895). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 23

6. Zollinger House, 153 E. Center Street (circa 1900). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 24

6. Outbuildings with 153 E. Center Street (circa 1900-1920). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 25

6. Mathews House, approximately 206 S. 200 West (circa 1900). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 26

6. Mathews-Greenwell House, 110 S. Main Street (built 1902). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 27

6. Gessel House, 105 E. 200 North (circa 1897). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 28

6. Budge-Theurer House, 24 N. Main Street (built 1911). Camera facing east.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 4

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

Photo No. 29

6. Bartschi Blacksmith Shop, 245 S. 100 West, approximate (circa 1910). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 30

6. LDS Church Tithing Office (later Gessel House), 96 N. Main Street (circa 1890). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 31

6. Miller-Mendelkow House, 180 S. Main Street (circa 1887 & 1920). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 32

6. Hansen-Zollinger Houe, 87 S. 200 West (circa 1910). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 33

6. Green House, 108 S. 200 East (circa 1914). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 34

6. Stauffer House, 465 S. Main Street (circa 1919). Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 35

6. Mathews House, 307 S. 100 West (circa 1916). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 36

6. Rinderknecht-Hupp House, 145 W. 300 South (circa 1916). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 37

6. Outbuildings behind 145 W. 300 South (circa 1910). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 38

6. Hansen House, 45 W. Center Street (circa 1920). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 39

6. Frank-Fuhriman House, 76 N. Main Street (circa 1928). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 40

6. Providence Co-operative Mercantile/Providence Cash Store/Grocery/Watkins Printing, 5 S. Main Street (circa 1950s). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 41

6. Theurer's General Store (altered non-contributing). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 42

6. Rock Chapel showing 1925-1926 addition, 10-20 S. Main Street. Camera facing northeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 5

Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

Photo No. 43

6. Outbuilding group associated with Rinderknecht House at 175 E. 100 North (circa 1900-1920). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 44

6. Outbuilding group associated with non-contributing house at 12 N. 300 East (circa 1910-1930). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 46

6. Outbuilding group at inner block between 200 and 300 East, Center Street and 100 South. Includes barn, silo and two-story chicken coop (circa 1910-1940). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 46

6. Alder House, 61 S. 200 East (circa 1934). Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 47

6. Zollinger House, 48 N. 100 West (circa 1938). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 48

6. Peterson House, 155 S. Main Street (circa 1935). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 49

6. Barkle House, 25 N. Main Street (circa 1935). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 50

6. Griffin House, 170 E. 100 North (circa 1945). Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 51

6. Bradshaw House, 55 W. South (circa 1949). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 52

6. McBride House, 136 S. Main Street (circa 1946). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 53

6. Mendelkow House, 407 S. 100 West (built in 1951). Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 54

6. Riggs House, 49 W. 100 South (built circa 1955). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 54

6. Barkle Service Station, 5 N. Main Street (built 1944). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 56

6. Frank House, 65 W. Center Street (circa 1965). Camera facing north.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 6

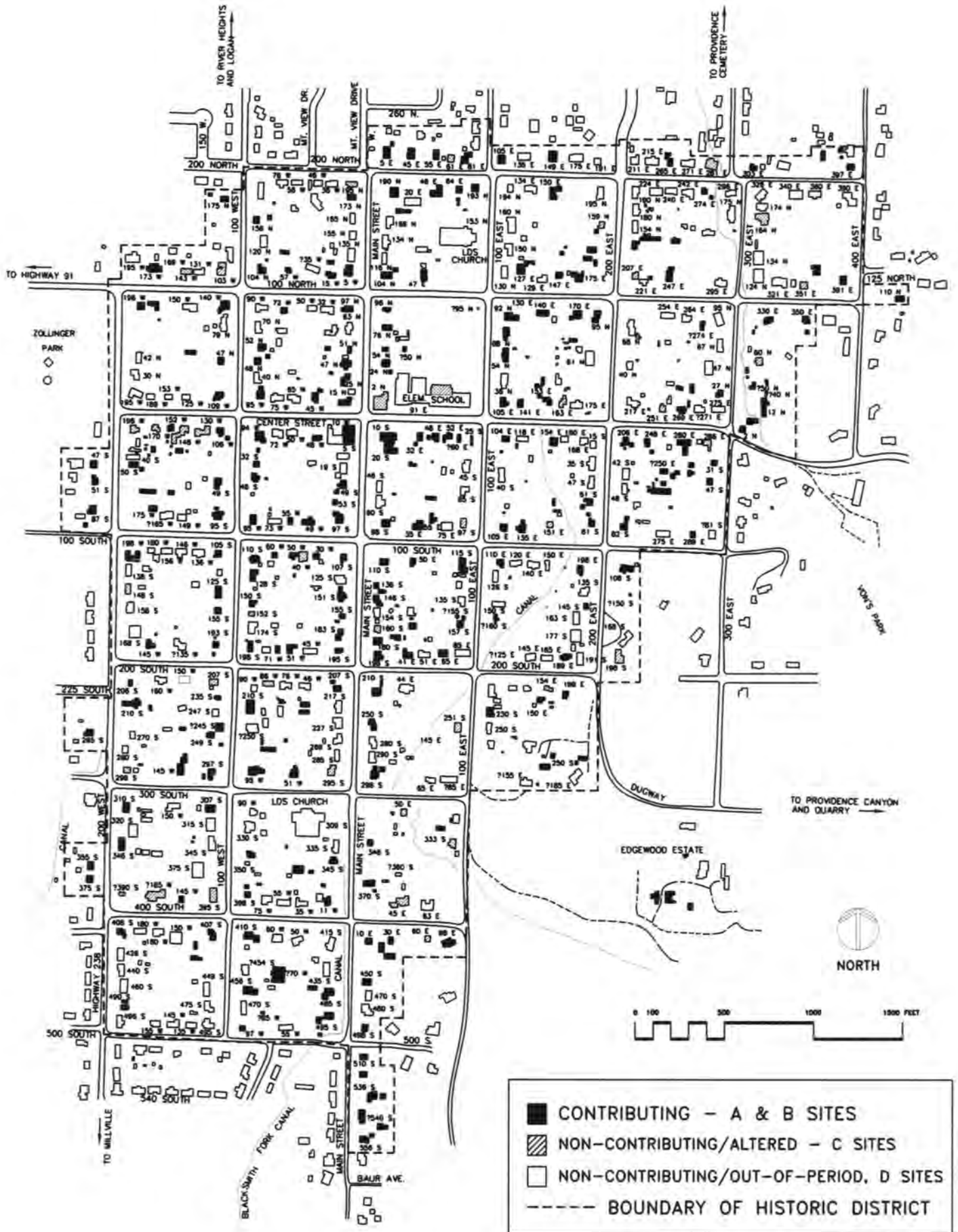
Providence Historic District, Providence, Cache County, UT

Photo No. 57

6. Allen-Buist House, 163 S. 200 East (circa 1985). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 58

6. Estrada House, 168 S. 200 West (circa 1995). Camera facing east.



PROVIDENCE HISTORIC DISTRICT PROVIDENCE, CACHE COUNTY, UTAH

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 07001169

Date Listed: 11/9/2007

Providence Historic District
Property Name


Cache
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.

X 

Signature of the Keeper

11/9/07

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Location:

The correct county should read: *Cache (005)*

Functions:

The correct Historic and Current Functions should read: Domestic: single dwelling, secondary structure (garage); Commerce: business, specialty store, department store; Religion: religious facility; Education: school; and Agriculture/subsistence: animal facility, agricultural outbuilding, irrigation facility, storage.

Areas of Significance:

The Areas of Significance are amended to read: *Architecture, Agriculture, Community Planning and Development, and Exploration/Settlement.*
[This clarifies discrepancies between the nomination form and the narrative statements.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the UT 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 NAME: Providence Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Cache

DATE RECEIVED: 9/27/07 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 10/15/07
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/30/07 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/10/07
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 07001169

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: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Providence Historic District is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture, Exploration/Settlement, Community Planning and Development, and Architecture. The district encompasses the historic residential and commercial core of the historic agricultural community of Providence, which existed as an insular Mormon agricultural outpost through much of the nineteenth and early twentieth century. Despite substantial in-fill development in recent years, the historic district still conveys the strong patterns of community development associated with Mormon agricultural settlement in the Cache Valley during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, including plat layout, exterior block/lot development, building siting and density, and the inclusion of substantial agricultural outbuildings and fields directly adjacent to residential development. In light of the region's rapidly disappearing 19th and 20th-century agricultural heritage, the historic district is particularly significant for the number of intact agricultural farmsteads (in town residences with agricultural outbuildings, irrigations systems and fields) reflecting once common patterns of period settlement. The district retains fine architectural examples from the major periods of local development, from the initial settlement period up through the immediate post-World War II era when the community began to evolve into more mainstream suburban patterns.

RECOM. / CRITERIA Accept Criteria A+C

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignea

DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE 202-354-2229

DATE 11/9/2007

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.

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



10-20 S. Main Street
Photograph 1



193 N. 100 East
Photograph 2



Commercial buildings at 5 S. Main Street
Photograph 3



91 E. Center Street
Photograph 4

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



View of 100 North block of Main Street
Photograph 5



Intersection at 200 South and 100 West
Photograph 6



Canal and street at 100 West and 400 South
Photograph 7



Irrigation ditch at 50 West and 500 South
Photograph 8

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



155 S. 100 East (approximate)
Photograph 9



274 E. 100 North (approximate)
Photograph 10



196 W. 100 North
Photograph 11



110 W. 100 North
Photograph 12

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



157 S. 100 East
Photograph 13



52 N. 100 West
Photograph 14



55 E. 100 South
Photograph 15



94 W. Center Street
Photograph 16

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



94 W. Center Street (rear)
Photograph 17



48 E. Center Street
Photograph 18



49 S. Main Street
Photograph 19



456 S. 100 West
Photograph 20

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



456 S. 100 West (rear)
Photograph 21



95 S. 100 West
Photograph 22



153 E. Center Street
Photograph 23



153 E. Center Street (rear)
Photograph 24

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



206 S. 200 West (approximate)
Photograph 25



110 S. Main Street
Photograph 26



105 E. 200 North
Photograph 27



24 N. Main Street
Photograph 28

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



245 S. 100 West (approximate)
Photograph 29



96 N. Main Street
Photograph 30



180 S. Main Street
Photograph 31



87 S. 200 West
Photograph 32

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



108 S. 200 East
Photograph 33



465 S. Main Street
Photograph 34



307 S. 100 West
Photograph 35



145 W. 300 South
Photograph 36

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



145 W. 300 South (rear)
Photograph 37



45 W. Center Street
Photograph 38



76 N. Main Street
Photograph 39



5 S. Main Street
Photograph 40

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



2 N. Main Street
Photograph 41



10-20 S. Main Street
Photograph 42



175 E. 100 North (rear)
Photograph 43



12 N. 300 East (rear)
Photograph 44

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



250 E. Center Street (approximate, rear)
Photograph 45



61 S. 200 East
Photograph 46



48 N. 100 West
Photograph 47



155 S. Main Street
Photograph 48

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



25 N. Main Street
Photograph 49



170 E. 100 North
Photograph 50



55 W. 200 South
Photograph 51



136 S. Main Street
Photograph 52

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



407 S. 100 West
Photograph 53



49 W. 100 South
Photograph 54



5 N. Main Street
Photograph 55



65 W. Center Street
Photograph 56

Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache County, Utah



163 S. 200 East
Photograph 57



168 S. 200 West
Photograph 58



①A Providence Historic District
Providence, Cache Co., UT



(2A) Providence H.D.
Providence, Cache Co., UT



③*

Providence H.D.

Providence, Cache Co., UT



④ Providence H.D.
Providence, Cache Co., UT



5A

Providence H.D.

Providence, Cache Co., UT



① Providence H. D.

Providence, Cache Co., UT



7A

Providence H. D.

Providence, Cache Co., UT



8A Providence H. D.
Providence, Cache Co., UT

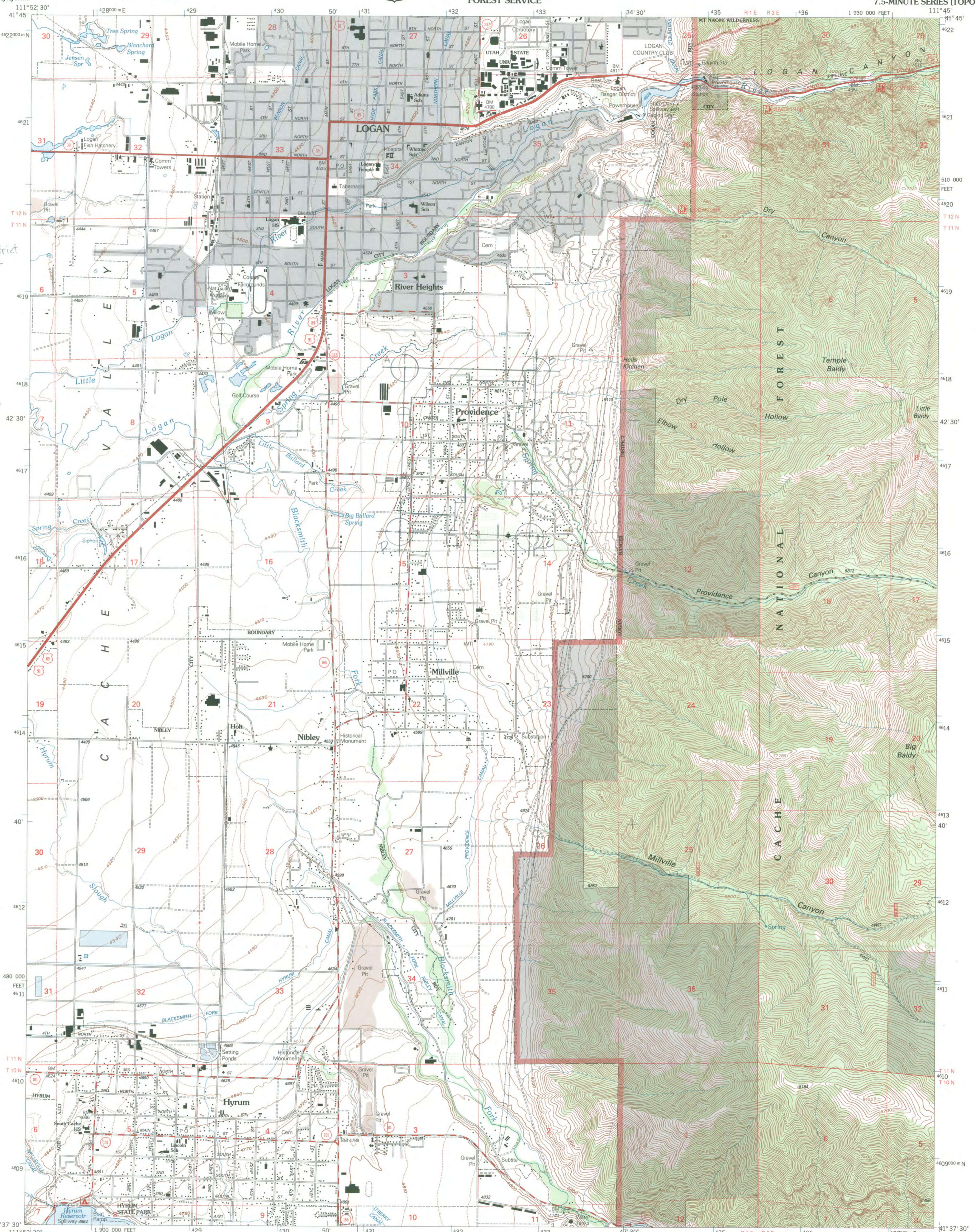


9A Providence H.D.

Providence, Cache Co., UT



⑩A Providence H.D.
Providence, Cache Co., UT



Providence
Historic District
All Zone 12

A) E 431500
N 4618100

B) E 433000
N 4618040

C) E 432920
N 4616160

D) E 431440
N 4616220

Produced by the United States Geological Survey 1986
Revision by USDA Forest Service 1998

Topography compiled 1961. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1997 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1998

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Utah coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic)

Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 12

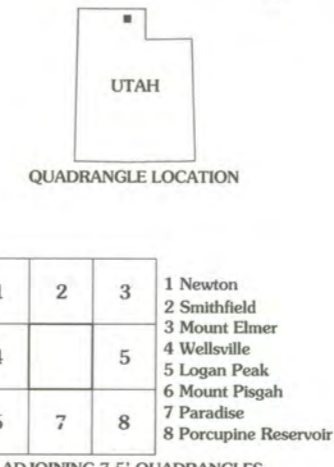
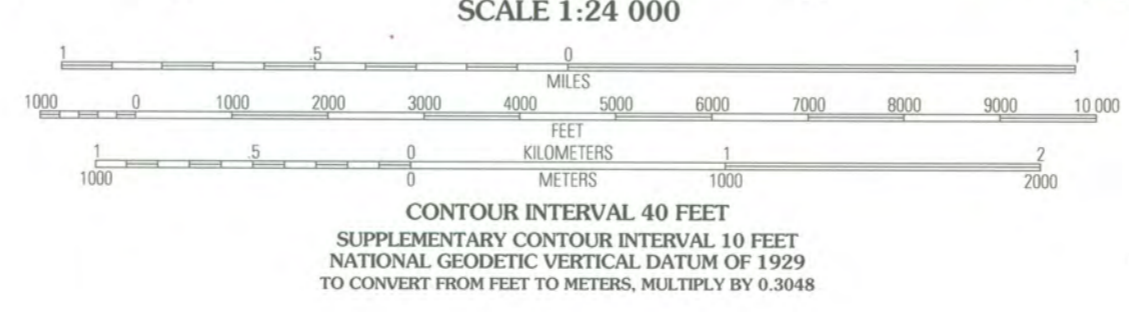
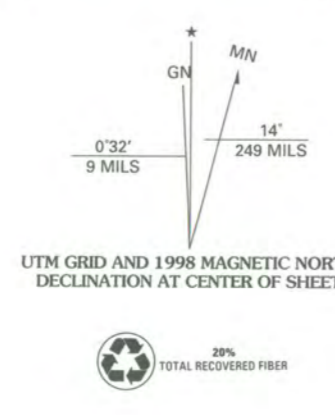
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks

The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest

Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations

This map is not a legal land line or ownership document. Public lands are subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with local offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands



UTAH

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

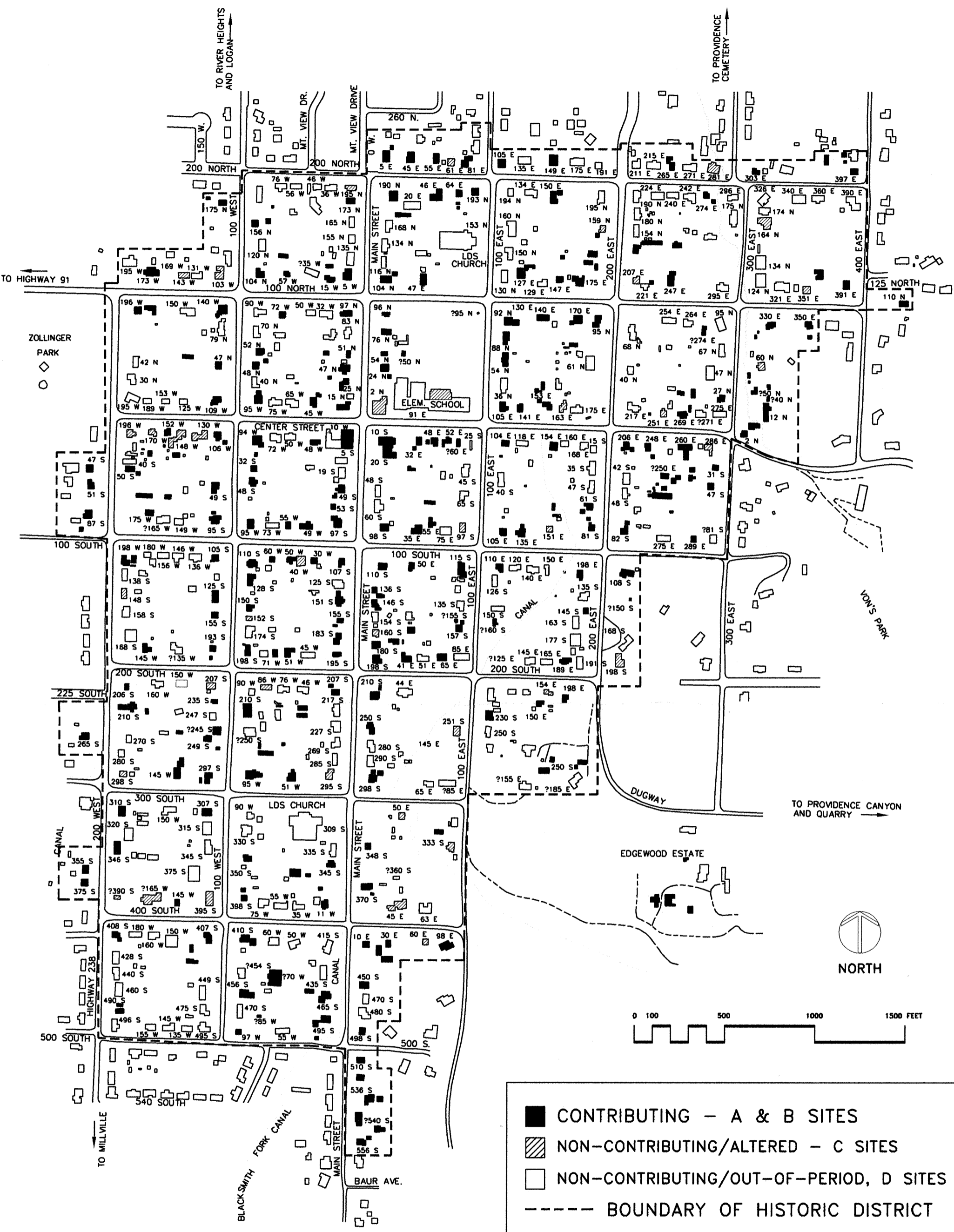
1	2	3	1 Newton
4	5	6	2 Smithfield
7	8	7	3 Mount Emmer
		8	4 Wellsville
			5 Logan Peak
			6 Mount Pisgah
			7 Paradise
			8 Porcupine Reservoir

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

Interstate	.....	Primary highway	.....
U. S.	.....	Secondary highway	.....
State	.....	Light-duty road	.....
County	.....	Composition: Unspecified	.....
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars	.....	Paved	.....
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles	.....	Gravel	.....
National Forest Trail	.....	Dirt	.....
		Unimproved; 4 wheel drive	.....
		Trail	.....
		Gate; Barrier	.....

LOGAN, UT
1998
NIMA 3667 III NE-SERIES V897

ISBN 0-607-46220-4
9 780607 462206



PROVIDENCE HISTORIC DISTRICT PROVIDENCE, CACHE COUNTY, UTAH



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 25th day of September, 2007,
for the nomination of the Providence Historic District

to the National Register of Historic Places:

- 1 Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- Multiple Property Nomination form
- 10 Photograph(s) (archival)
- 15 Photograph(s) (supplemental contact prints 4 photos/page)
- 1 CD-R w/Image Files
- 1 Original USGS Map
- 2 Sketch map(s)/figure(s)
- Pieces of Correspondence
- 15 Other photocopies of supplemental photos on archival paper

COMMENTS: Please review



UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY ANTIQUITIES HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESEARCH CENTER & COLLECTIONS For questions please contact Cory Jensen at 801/533-3559, or coryjensen@utah.gov