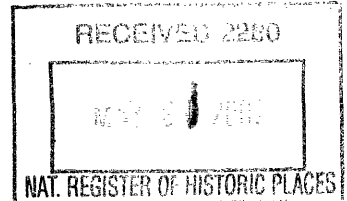


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions 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 Payson Historic District

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town Roughly bounded by 500 North, 300 East, 500 South, 400 West not for publication

city or town Payson vicinity

state Utah code UT county Utah code 049 zip code 84651

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.)

Wilson M. A. SHPO May 17, 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:)

for
Wilson M. Beall 7-3-07
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Payson Historic District
Name of Property

Payson, Utah County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| 429 | 233 | buildings |
| 1 | 1 | sites |
| 2 | | structures |
| 5 | 8 | objects |
| 437 | 242 | Total |

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

5

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling, hotel
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business, specialty store, office, other
- RELIGION: religious facility
- EDUCATION: school
- GOVERNMENT: post office, library
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
- LANDSCAPE
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- RECREATION & CULTURE: theater

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling, multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE: business, specialty store, office, other
- RELIGION: religious facility
- RECREATION & CULTURE: theater
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- 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 CENTURY REVIVALS:
Bungalow, Prairie School
- MODERN
- Other: World War II & Post-World War II Era

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation STONE, CONCRETE
- walls STONE, BRICK, WOOD, VENEER, CONCRETE, STUCCO, ADOBE
- 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

Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Narrative Description

The Payson Historic District is located in the center of the City of Payson, approximately sixty miles south of Salt Lake City and sixteen miles southwest of Provo in Utah County. Payson lies at the base of the southern Wasatch Range. The boundaries of the cruciform-shaped district include the earliest developed portion of the Payson town plat from 1866. The district is primarily residential with the city's historic commercial business district at the center. The Payson Historic District includes 679 primary resources, of which 437 (64 percent) contribute to its historic character. There are 429 contributing buildings. Of the 233 non-contributing buildings, 100 are altered historic buildings, and 133 are out of period (see summary statistics at the end of Section 7). The district also includes 248 outbuildings, primarily garages, of which 128 are contributing and 120 are non-contributing. With the boundaries of the district are one contributing and one non-contributing site, two contributing structures, five contributing objects and eight non-contributing objects (all monument/markers).

Eighty-seven percent of contributing buildings are single-family dwellings. There is one historic multiple-family dwelling and two historic hotels. The historic housing stock ranges from adobe dwellings built in the late 1850s to ranch/rambler houses built in the late 1950s. Nine percent of contributing buildings are commercial and four percent are institutional. Most of the commercial buildings are located within the commercial district along, Main Street, Utah Avenue, 100 West and 100 North. The institutional buildings are scattered throughout the district. Four buildings were previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places: (1) Dixon, Christopher F., Jr., House, 248 N. Main, NR 11-07-1977; (2) Dixon, John, House, 218 N. Main, NR 02-17-1978; (3) Payson Presbyterian Church, 160 S. Main, (NR 03-27-1986; (4) Douglass, Samuel, House, 215 N. Main, NR 08-21-1992. The grounds associated with a fifth National Register-listed building, the Peteetneet School (50 N. 500 East, NR 05-30-1990) are contiguous with part of the district's eastern boundary, but the school, which sits on a hill above the town on extensive landscaped property, is not included in the district.¹

Eligibility Requirements

Classification of properties as contributing or non-contributing was based on the results of a Reconnaissance Level Survey of Payson conducted in the fall of 2006. The boundaries of the historic district were drawn from a portion of the surveyed area to include the highest concentration of historic resources associated with the development of Payson'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:

¹ The Peteetneet School is now a community center known as the Peteetneet Academy. Its current address is 92 N. 600 East. It is listed in the Utah SHPO database as 10 S. 600 East.

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah 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 of 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.²

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. The secondary outbuildings were tallied, and also designated as contributing and non-contributing.

Development Patterns

The Payson town plat was based on the grid-iron model of town planning used 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.³ 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. The original settlement of Payson occurred in 1850 with the construction of a pioneer fort encompassing the area between today's Utah Avenue, 200 East, 200 West and approximately 360 North (demolished circa 1865). By 1866 when the official town map was drawn, the early settlers had already built dozens of residences within and outside the area of the fort. The result was an upside-down L-shaped town plat with irregular shaped blocks both in width and length. Of all the early settlements in Utah based on the typical Mormon grid-iron plan, the block and street pattern of Payson City is the most asymmetrical and appears almost random. The smaller blocks are located in the vicinity of the early fort and later business district. The blocks become larger and semi-rural farther away from the town center.

The intersection of Main Street and Utah Avenue is the zero point for addresses in Payson. The original and current north-south transportation corridor through town was the State Road, today's Main Street. In 1935, the State Road was re-routed from Main to 100 West at 100 North to avoid the compact business district on Main between 100 North and 100 South (now a one-way street). The slightly curving road at the juncture is the only deviation from the grid-iron plan. The main routes to the west were Utah Avenue and 400 North. First North

² *Standard Operating Procedures for Reconnaissance Level Surveys*, Utah State Preservation Office (Revised October 1995), B.6.

³ 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

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

(100 North) eventually became the main route to the east, but in the early twentieth century was the route of the Salt Lake & Utah Railroad. Second South (200 South) was originally known as East and West Jog Streets with a “jog” at Main Street.⁴ The current street names were in use by the 1930s. While the blocks differ in size, the streets are a fairly uniform width of four rods (66 feet).

For the first fifty years of Payson’s history, residential infill within the original plat was slow and steady, and concentrated near the area of the old fort. As is common in most Utah towns, the oldest homes (settlement and Victorian-era) are located at the corners of the blocks. Commercial and light industrial activity occurred near the business district. In the first half of the twentieth century, division of the lots and residential infill dramatically increased and spread out from the town center, especially along Main Street and west Utah Avenue. Sporadic residential construction occurred along the transportation corridors between the orchards, fields, and pastures, as some farmers moved onto their land. By the mid-twentieth century, Payson was connected to the surrounding towns by paved highways and commuter rail. Until 1946, the town was the southern terminus of an inter-urban electric streetcar along the Wasatch Front. In the second half of the twentieth century, rural Payson saw only a trickle of the post-World War II suburban building boom. The first subdivision plats was filed until the early 1970s. The Interstate 15 freeway was constructed in 1967, sheering off a portion of the northwest corner of the town plat. In the last quarter of the twentieth century, Payson, along with other southern Utah County towns, is in the process of transforming into a viable bedroom community for the Orem-Provo metropolitan area with new subdivisions dotting the previously agricultural lands outside of the historic town plat. Infill has increased and today there are only a handful of vacant lots within the town site.

The boundaries of the Payson Historic District have been drawn to include an area featuring the three most distinguishing characteristics of Payson’s historic city center. The first is the irregular block pattern, in particular the exceptionally narrow blocks between 200 and 300 East, and 200 and 300 West, where there is only room for two residences at the narrow ends. The second is Payson’s extraordinary well-defined historic business district. The storefronts along Main Street between 100 North and 100 South maintain a turn-of-the-century streetscape with several significant buildings. The third is the concentration of high-end residential architecture found along Utah Avenue and Main Street, where most of the Payson’s businessmen built their homes.

Boundary Description

Because of its cruciform shape, the boundaries of the Payson Historic District’s can best be described in quadrants. The north tip of the district is at approximately 580 North Main Street. Beyond this point to the north there are no historic buildings and an extensive late-twentieth commercial area near the freeway on-off ramps. Just to the south 400 North forms a logical east-west boundary line. The historic street was originally known as the “Cow Lane” because farmers would move their livestock along this route to the outlying pastures. There are several historic homes on both sides of the street, but the landscape is fairly open to the north. In the northwest quadrant the boundary is the east side of 200 West. Although there are historic homes further west,

⁴ Payson’s street names have changed several times in the historic period. The State Road was originally Water Street and Utah Avenue was Wall Street (the southern edge of the fort wall). Other north-south streets were Potter, Pleasant, Telegraph, Pound, German, North East and Bench. The east-west streets were Broadway, Centre, Main, and Burr. By the 1890s, the State Road (Main)

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the large adjacent block with a newer inner-block residential subdivision is out of character with the historic district. The boundary lines moves west along both sides of 100 North to 500 West where it steps down to Utah Avenue. The western tip is at approximately 600 West and the north side of Utah Avenue. In the southwest quadrant, the south side of Utah Avenue to 400 West is excluded from the district due to non-contributing buildings with large open space, the new Taylor Elementary and the Payson City Center. The boundary line proceeds south to 300 South, then east to 300 West where it steps down to 400 South. At Main Street, the southern boundary tip ends at 600 South. As with the northwest quadrant, south and west of the district's boundaries, there are historic homes on the corner lots, but the newer out-of-period infill dominates the streetscape.

South of 600 South to the west is fairly open part residential, part commercial development. East of Main Street is a large open space, the Payson Constitution Park, which was the former site of Payson's High School. In the southeast quadrant, the boundary line follows Main Street north to 300 South, but excludes the Parkview Elementary School on the east side of Main. Payson's historic Memorial Park and the residences on both sides of 300 South to 500 East are included in the district. The area south of 300 South was not included in the original town plat and the development patterns are very different from the historic town center. Fifth East (500 East) marks the east boundary of the southeast quadrant for two reasons: the topography slopes dramatically upward and the street lines up with the west boundary of the Peteetneet School grounds. In the northeast quadrant, the boundary line is the south side of Utah Avenue to 300 East. The boundary proceeds northward along both sides of 300 East to 400 North. The area east of 400 East has numerous historic homes, but the foothill topography makes the neighborhood characteristically different from the historic district. As with the northwest quadrant, north of 400 North, the land is more open.

Streetscapes and Landscapes

Streetscapes within the district include mostly residential streets with uniform setbacks, sidewalks, gutters, and mature landscaping [Photographs 1-3]. 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. The oldest commercial buildings are on Main Street with a few later ones on the fringes of the business district [Photograph 4]. The only traffic light within the historic district is at the corner of Main Street and 100 North.

As with most Mormon towns, water was an important resource and an early landscape feature. Payson was first settled on the banks of Peteetneet Creek, which runs south to north through the town site. The creek has been completely culverted within the historic district except through Memorial Park, a contributing site designed in 1919. Memorial Park is the only large green space within the historic district, but several border it (Constitution Park, Peteetneet School, Payson City Center, and the Taylor, Barnett, and Parkview Elementary Schools). Two monuments in the park, one to Payson's first mill (placed 1950) and on to an early pioneer Alexander Keele (placed in 1931), are contributing objects. There are also two contributing structures in the park. One is a bandstand (built in 1920) [Photograph 5]. The other is a concrete structure that was originally a bear cage from the former park zoo (circa 1925).

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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, but there are few remaining agricultural outbuildings considering the age of the housing stock. The Main Street streetscape has been beautified with bump-out curbs, angled parking, trees, planters, lamp-posts, benches and other accoutrement. There is a new urban plaza at Main Street and 100 North, a non-contributing site. Payson has erected numerous markers and monuments within the historic district through the years. Five are contributing. Three are of the four markers placed at the corners of the old fort in 1931 are extant and contributing [Photograph 6]. Eight other markers are out of period.

Architectural Styles, Types and Materials by Periods

The contextual periods below were modified from those developed for the Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS) conducted in 2006. The RLS contextual periods have been revised to more accurately describe the building inventory within the historic district. The contextual periods represent the steady development of Payson from rural settlement outpost to suburban community with most of its contributing homes linked to the city's commercial business district.

Early Settlement Period, 1857-1874

The oldest building identified within the district is an adobe house at 389 N. 100 East, built in 1857 and reportedly the first home built outside of the Payson fort [Photograph 7]. Sixteen contributing resources were identified from this first contextual period. One resource is a log cabin now used as an outbuilding at 47 S. 400 East, circa 1860 [Photograph 8].⁵ The majority are residences made of adobe, but are currently covered in stucco and other veneers. These residences are modest in size, with classical symmetrical and a ridge line parallel to the street. Decorative elements include Greek Revival-style cornice returns and hood moldings over small windows. A substantial exception is the house at 215 N. Main Street. This two-story house was built of adobe in 1874, but modified with an Arts & Crafts cobblestone porch in 1912 (NR 08-21-1992) [Photograph 9]. Another building from the period is the Old Rock School, built in 1863, and located at 289 N. 200 West. The school was remodeled into a bungalow-style residence in 1923 and is counted in the resources for the later period.

Early Railroad and Production Agriculture Period, 1875-1890

The period marks the first significant phase of development in Payson's business district as substantial brick storefronts replaced the early frame buildings. Forty-seven contributing buildings were identified from this period. Approximately 20 percent of these buildings are commercial. The most notable is the restored Payson Opera House, built in 1883, at 35 E. Utah Avenue [Photograph 10]. The public structure features a blend of the Italianate and Victorian Eclectic styles. Next to the opera house is a two-story brick hotel, built in 1882, at 35 N. 100 East [Photograph 11]. Another early hotel, now a residence, is located at 144 W. Utah Avenue. It was built of adobe in 1875 and expanded in 1894 [Photograph 12].

⁵ A second relocated log cabin, circa 1863, is located on the City Center grounds just outside of the historic district, but was moved

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Most of the traditional storefronts from this period have been modified at street level, but a good example is found at 27 S. Main Street, built in 1888 [Photograph 13]. A more elaborate example of the two-part commercial block with Victorian Eclectic brickwork is found at 7 S. Main Street, a former bank built in 1890 [Photograph 14]. Another significant institutional building is the Victorian Gothic Presbyterian Church, completed in 1883, at 160 S. Main Street (NR listed, 3/1986) [Photograph 15]. The Payson Second Ward LDS Church at 110 S. 300 West was built in 1889, but has been remodeled and connected to a circa 1930 recreation hall in 1956 [Photograph 16]. One school building, the Curtis School located at 215 N. 300 East, was built in 1875 and later remodeled into a residence. It has undergone a recent remodeling and is currently non-contributing.⁶

The earliest contributing residences of this period are classically symmetrical house types, such as hall-parlor or central-passage type. The homes, built in the 1870s and early 1880s, are primarily adobe, covered in stucco, with vernacular ornamentation similar to those built in the previous period. A 1½-story example, built circa 1875 with original eight-over-eight windows is located at 175 N. 100 East [Photograph 17]. The house at 165 S. Main Street, built circa 1875, is a frame cross wing and an example of the Victorian Gothic, which was very popular in Payson during this period [Photograph 18].⁷

A number of early brick homes were identified from this period. Most are asymmetrical cross wings with Victorian Eclectic ornamentation. The house at 287 S. 300 West is a double-cross wing, built circa 1884, with modest ornamentation such as Greek Revival-style cornice returns [Photograph 19]. One of the most well-preserved examples is located at 370 E. 300 South [Photograph 20]. This early brick cross wing also features cornice returns combined with Victorian Eclectic woodwork and was built around the same time. The earliest portion of the fairly elaborate brick house at 116 E. 100 South dates from 1884, although the Queen Anne tower may be slightly later [Photograph 21]. The blacksmith shop at 66 E. 100 South was built in 1890 [Photograph 21]. The concrete block addition was built in the 1940s. An important outbuilding from this period is the LDS Church Relief Society granary, a brick structure at approximately 75 S. 300 West (circa 1890), which represents the Church's state-wide grain gathering programs of the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries [Photograph 23].

Later Railroad, Commercial and Industrial Development Period, 1891-1908

This approximate two-decade period of Payson's history was remarkable for a number of elaborate high-Victorian, turn-of-the-century buildings associated with an era of economic prosperity. There are 85 contributing buildings from this period. This period is dominated by brick residences in the Victorian style, which represents 21 percent of all contributing buildings, most of which were built in the mid-1890s. House types identified in the survey included the most popular styles, such as the cross-wing, central-block-with-projecting-bays, and foursquares. There are also a handful of rectangular blocks and side-passage types. Several homes from the early 1890s have vestigial elements of the earlier periods. The cross-wing house at 560 S. Main Street, built in 1892, has an Italianate bay on the projecting wing [Photograph 24]. A few houses, such as the one at 452 W. Utah Avenue, built in 1894, have Victorian Gothic gables above the upper windows and Greek-Revival cornice returns [Photograph 25].

⁶A third school from the period, the Mill School built circa 1875, is located outside of the district at 310 E. 400 South.

⁷Two other contributing residences of this period, built in 1875, but not identified in the survey, are located at 116 E. 100 South and 116 E. 100 South.

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One of the most elaborate buildings is the Peteetneet School, built in 1901, which stands on a hill at the end apex of Utah Avenue (NR listed 5-30-1990).⁸ Though the school grounds are just out of the district, views of the building dominate the landscape [Photographs 26 & 1]. This Victorian Romanesque Revival school, constructed of brick and sandstone, is now a museum and community center. The best residential example of the Romanesque Revival style in Payson's historic district (and arguably in the state) is the John Dixon House at 218 N. Main Street (NR 02-17-1978) [Photograph 27]. This two-story residence was built completed of red sandstone in 1893-1894. Just to the north is the two-story Christopher Dixon, Jr., House, built in 1899 at 248 N. Main, which like the Peteetneet School, features the characteristic Victorian Romanesque combination of brick and sandstone (NR 11-07-1977) [Photograph 28]. The house at 59 E. 400 North is another good example of the Victorian Eclectic with Romanesque sandstone elements in Payson. This 1½-story house, built in 1904, is on a large parcel of land and includes a granary built of the same brick (circa 1900) [Photographs 29 & 30]. Other extant brick and frame granaries within the survey area are also from this period.

Most of Payson's Victorian housing stock features ornamentation, even on simple house types such as the cross wing at 309 S. 400 East, built in 1896 [Photograph 31]. The domestic architecture also includes rare examples of the Second Renaissance Revival-style and Victorian Eastlake. With its mansard roof, the house at 550 W Utah Avenue (circa 1894) is a frame example with drop-novelty siding [Photograph 32]. The brick house at 228 W. 100 North features two extant Eastlake porches (built in 1898) [Photograph 33]. The later examples from this period illustrate a transition from the Victorian era to the early twentieth century styles. Later

Victorian house types use the more complex central-block-with-projecting-bays type and have neo-classical decorative elements, particularly on the porch. Some examples include 110 N. 400 West (built 1894) and 410 S. Main Street (built 1902) [Photographs 34 & 35]. This period also includes a few representatives of the early twentieth-century foursquare, for example, 440 E. 100 South (built in 1900) [Photographs 36].

Commercial buildings of the period also became more elaborate, particularly the Victorian Eclectic two-part blocks. The most notable examples are at 80-86 S. Main (built in 1891 and 1898), 12 S. Main (built in 1902), and the corner block at 2 N. Main Street (built in 1903) [Photographs 37, 38 & 39]. The most significant institutional building of the period is the Payson LDS Fourth Ward Meetinghouse at 315 E. 100 North [Photograph 40]. The church building, constructed in 1910 with a 1966 addition, features an onion-dome on the corner tower.

Neighborhood and Civic Development Period, 1909-1925

This contextual period illustrates several significant transformations took place in the architecture of Payson's housing stock beginning in 1909 as the bungalow succeeded the Victorian cottage as the most popular house type in Utah. While some manifestation of the "bungalow" revolution occurred in the vast majority of Utah towns, the builders of Payson were both prolific and innovative. This period represents the highest number of associated resources with 144 contributing buildings.

⁸ The school is listed under several different addresses: 50 N. 500 East, 92 N. 600 East, 10 S. 600 East. This RLS used the latter, 10 S.

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Payson has numerous examples of what can be described as a typical bungalow in Utah. For example, the house at 174 W. Utah Avenue (built in 1919), is constructed of brick with full-width porch [Photograph 41]. The house is approximately 30 feet wide at the primary elevation. Bungalows such as these, particularly the brick variety, were ubiquitous in Utah between 1910 and 1925. They appear as tract housing on the narrow lots of early streetcar suburbs in Utah's larger cities, but similar houses were also built on larger rural parcels throughout the state. What makes Payson exceptional is an unusually high number of extra wide bungalows, most of which are close to 40 feet wide across the façade. While these wide bungalows are not unique to Payson, it is remarkable to find so many within a relatively small survey area. The survey identified 54 wide bungalows, of which only six were non-contributing due to alterations. This is half of the total number of bungalows within the district boundaries.

The wide bungalows are concentrated along north Main Street and west Utah Avenue, but can be found throughout the survey area. The most common type of Payson bungalow has a simple gable roof with ridgeline perpendicular to the street sheltering a full-width porch. The house at 492 W. Utah Avenue (built in 1916) is a representative example [Photograph 42]. Even where wide bungalows have been modified, the type is distinctive, for example, the neighboring homes at 390 W. 200 South and 380 W. 200 South (with altered gable trim), built around 1917 [Photographs 43 & 44]. Variations include hipped-roof versions (89 N. 100 West, built in 1915); perpendicular ridgelines (297 N. Main Street, built in 1913); indented porches (130 S. Main Street, built in 1916); or double façade gables (393 W. Utah Avenue, built in 1920) [Photographs 45, 46, 47 & 48]. Many have Arts & Crafts elements such as textured stucco and exposed rafter ends (349 W. Utah Avenue, built in 1916) [Photograph 49]. The wide bungalows are primarily built of brick, but used a variety of materials.

Frame examples are less common. One example covered with clapboard siding is located at 118 S 400 West (built in 1915) [Photograph 50]. The brick in the bungalow at 130 S. Main Street is laid in Flemish bond [Photograph 46]. The bungalow at 341 N. Main Street, built 1919, is the only building in Payson built with clinker brick [Photograph 51].

The influence of the wide bungalow on Payson builders can be seen throughout the period. Several more traditional types are also extra wide. Examples include 589 S. Main Street (Arts & Crafts, built in 1920) and 197 E. 100 North (built in 1926 with Prairie School influence) [Photographs 52 & 53]. Tax cards and other sources tax cards suggest that a few older buildings were remodeled into wide bungalows. The building formerly known as the old Rock School (circa 1863) was remodeled into a bungalow in 1923 [Photograph 54].

While the wide bungalow dominates some streetscapes, there are exceptions. One block to the south, the residence at 278 E. 100 South, built circa 1924, is an Arts & Crafts bungalow with a pop-up second floor [Photograph 55]. The two-story house 286 E. Utah Avenue, built in 1909, was influenced by the designs of architect, Frank Lloyd Wright [Photograph 56]. Other significant themes of the period include the early use of rock-face concrete block. Concrete block was used extensively in foundations, with a few examples of complete buildings, such as the bungalow at 395 N. Main, built circa 1916 [Photograph 57]. One commercial building, the I.O.O.F. lodge at 36 W. Utah Avenue, built in 1914, was built of concrete block [Photograph 58]. There were fewer commercial buildings constructed during this period. Two of the most significant examples are Neo-Classical-styled Strawberry Water Users Association at 50 W. 100 North, built in 1916, and the Payson State Bank at 95 N. Main Street, built in 1918 [Photograph 59 & 60]. A plainer, but historically significant

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

building, the Payson City Substation was built in 1912 at approximately 570 N. Main Street [Photograph 61]. A number of early garages were built during this period. Payson has both brick and frame examples (e.g. 57 W. 200 North and 259 W. Utah Avenue, circa 1915 [Photographs 62 & 63]. The Payson Memorial Park, was designed to honor Payson's veterans, and the park bandstand (1919-1920) are contributing resources from this period [Photograph 5].

Specialized Agriculture and the Interurban Railroad Period, 1926-1946

This period represents the second largest group of resources with 120 contributing buildings. The residential architecture of Payson during this period is similar to other towns throughout Utah. The housing stock varies from late transitional bungalows, period revival-style cottages, and World War II era cottages. An excellent example of a transitional type is the brick cottage with a bungalow porch at 48 W. 100 South, built in 1931 [Photograph 64]. Another example of a transitional house type is the clipped-gable cottage at 558 S. Main Street, built 1934 [Photograph 65]. Payson's period revival cottages are individualistic and not similar to tract housing in larger Utah cities. There are equal numbers of brick examples (161 S. 100 East, built in 1936) and those covered with stucco (209 N. 100 East, also in 1936) [Photographs 66 & 67]. The most elaborate example has a circular French Norman tower. It is located 298 W. Utah Avenue and was built in 1930 [Photograph 68].

Cottages built in Payson just before and after World War II are also individual designs and built as infill between the older houses. The house at 170 W. 100 South, built in 1940, has an unusual cast-concrete door surround for a relatively modest house [Photograph 69]. The two-story house at 111 S. 300 East, built in 1939, is a rare example of the Colonial Revival style [Photograph 70]. Examples of the Minimal Traditional-style cottages based on the FHA plans for small houses developed in the 1930s can be found in Payson in brick (353 N. 300 East, built circa 1945), and frame (337 N. 100 West, built circa 1945, sheathed in shingle siding) [Photographs 71-72]. There are several notable institutional buildings. Payson Junior High School, a Jacobethan Revival-style building, was constructed at 250 S. Main Street in 1926 [Photograph 73]. There were two LDS meetinghouses also built Jacobethan-style of this period: 191 N. Main Street in 1931 and 225 S. 400 East, was built in 1930 with a Colonial Revival-style steeple and addition from 1965 [Photographs 74 & 75].⁹ The Art Moderne LDS Church Seminary building at 590 S. Main Street, built in 1929 across the street from the former high school grounds, is a distinctive addition to the streetscape [Photograph 76]. This period represents renewed new construction activity in the commercial business district. One example is the large free-standing building, a furniture store, at 67 N. Main Street, built in 1935 [Photograph 77]. Four contributing historical objects (three extant fort markers and the Keele monument in the park) were placed during this period in 1931.

Post-war Development Period, 1947-1957

This period includes 101 contributing resources. During this period, many of the town lots were divided and post-World War II infill housing constructed. Payson includes a high number of early ranch buildings in brick. The World War II-era cottage at 343 E. 300 North is located on an undivided corner lot with two contributing outbuildings [Photograph 78 & 79]. The house at 55 S. 200 East, built in 1955, is more typical of the suburban types found in Utah in the late 1950s [Photograph 80]. A few modern examples are also contributing, including

⁹ All LDS Church buildings are within the district are eligible under the Multiple Property Submissions, *Mormon Church Buildings*.

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

the slant-roof house with a base of rock-faced Roman brick at 536 S. Main Street [Photograph 81]. Examples of commercial buildings constructed in this period include the Huish Theater at 95 W. Utah Avenue, built in 1949, and the modern storefront at 3-5 N. Main Street, built in 1953, replacing a two-story Victorian-era building [Photographs 82 & 83]. A number of storefront alterations in the commercial district occurred during this period. The Mill monument was installed in the park in 1950.

Subdivision and Twentieth Century Development Period, 1961-2007

The out-of-period resources number 176 from the post historic period. The majority of these are residential, mostly single-family dwelling, but with a few multiple-family apartment blocks. Most of the recent residential construction has been moderate-sized infill housing, primarily one-story ranch houses, which do not detract from the character of the nearby historic residences (e.g. 140 W. 200 South, circa 1975) [Photograph 84]. Several over-sized outbuildings were constructed during this period, but since they are spread throughout the survey area and located mostly in the rear of the properties, they are considered minimally intrusive. The majority of out-of-period commercial buildings are located on the fringes of the commercial business district. The Main Street storefronts have undergone considerably changes in the past century, but most of the alterations do not adversely impact the character of the business district. There is currently an effort underway to return many historic storefronts to their original appearance.

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Statistical Summary of Payson Historic District

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|-------------------------------|
| Evaluation/Status (662 primary buildings) (17 other resources) (248 outbuildings) | <u>Contributing</u> 65% (429) 1% (8) 52% (128) | <u>Non-contributing</u> 35% (100 altered; 133 out-of-period) 1% (9) 48% (120) | | |
| Total (927 resources) | 61% (565 total) | 39% (362 total) | | |
| Construction Dates (contributing primary buildings only) | <u>1850s-1860s</u> 4% | <u>1870s-1880s</u> 6% | <u>1890s</u> 10% | <u>1900s</u> 11% |
| | <u>1910s</u> 15% | <u>1920s</u> 13% | <u>1930s</u> 15% | <u>1940s</u> 8% |
| | | | <u>1950s</u> 18% | |
| Original Use (contributing primary buildings only) | <u>Single Dwellings</u> 87% | <u>Multiple Dwellings/ Hotels</u> 1% | | |
| | <u>Commercial</u> 9% | <u>Public & Religious Buildings</u> 4% | <u>Other</u> 2% | |
| Architectural Types (contributing primary buildings only) | <u>Pioneer-Era</u> 7% | <u>Victorian</u> 20% | <u>Bungalow/Early 20th Century</u> 34% | |
| | <u>Period Revival</u> 11% | <u>WW II/Post War Era</u> 19% | <u>Modern</u> 3% | |
| | <u>Commercial/Public/Institutional</u> 4% | <u>Agricultural</u> 1% | <u>Other</u> 1% | |
| Architectural Styles (contributing primary buildings only)* | <u>Classical</u> 6% | <u>Picturesque</u> 1% | <u>Victorian</u> 21% | <u>Bungalow</u> 38% |
| | <u>Period Revival</u> 12% | <u>WW II/Post War Era</u> 19% | <u>Modern</u> 3% | <u>Other</u> 3% |
| Construction Materials (contributing primary buildings only)* | <u>Adobe</u> 1% | <u>Stone</u> 3% | <u>Wood</u> 16% | <u>Brick</u> 43% |
| | <u>Stucco/Plaster</u> 17% | <u>Concrete</u> 4% | <u>Miscellaneous Veneers</u> 16% | |

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

Payson Historic District
Name of Property

Payson, Utah 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)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
- EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
- COMMERCE
- SOCIAL HISTORY
- AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1857-1957

Significant Dates

1857, 1875, 1891, 1916, 1946

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:

Payson Historical Society & Museum

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Payson Historic District is located in the historic city center of Payson, Utah County, Utah. The Payson Historic District represents the architectural, economic and social significance of the historical development of the Payson. The period of historic significance is exactly one century: from 1857, the construction date for the oldest extant settlement-era building, and 1957, representing the beginning of Payson's suburban transformation. The district boundaries encompass 670 contributing buildings, including 520 primary buildings and 259 outbuildings (66 percent of total resources). The historic district is significant under Criterion A for its association with the gradual development of Payson from an agricultural outpost to a thriving city with a diverse economic base. The Payson Historic District is also significant under Criterion C for an intact concentration of historic buildings, which exhibit a high level of integrity and craftsmanship. The district is primarily residential with a commercial core concentrated at the intersection of Main Street and Utah Avenue. The contributing buildings represent Payson's major historic construction phases, which resulted in an impressive range of architectural styles, types, and materials. The building stock includes representatives of architectural styles and types for the entire historic period, ranging from well-preserved early adobe homes, to elaborate examples of Victorian Eclectic architecture, to the numerous twentieth-century styles of the middle-class. Prior to this nomination, four buildings within the district were individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The historic and architectural resources of the district are eligible within the following areas of significance: Exploration/Settlement, Community Planning & Development, Social History, Agriculture, Commerce, and Architecture. During the events of the early settlement period, Payson's town site was established as a uniquely irregular adaptation of the typical Mormon town plat that would guide the town's later development. Historically, the residents of Payson were a close-knit community consisting mostly of descendants of its first pioneer settlers. The Social History of the insular community is found in the history of its residents and their associations with the various institutions (represented by numerous extant buildings) throughout the district. Agriculture and water have been major themes in the history of Payson, and the early community was nearly self-sufficient. After the coming of the railroad, mercantilism and light industry gave a boost to the economy. Payson's business district was established in a relatively short time and the current compact commercial core still reflects the hey-day of its turn-of-the-century prosperity. The majority of homes associated with Payson's historic farmers, merchants and working class were located with a few blocks of the commercial core. Along Main Street and Utah Avenue are the substantial homes of Payson's most prominent citizens during the period of significance.

The Payson Historic District has three characteristics that are unique compared to other Utah towns of similar age and size. The first is the unusual irregular plat. The second is the town's distinctive commercial business district. The third is an unusually high number of a particular house type, the extra-wide bungalow. While bungalows were quite common in Utah between 1905 and 1925, wide ones were relatively rare. In Payson the occurrence of wide bungalows exceeds those of typical size, and especially where they are concentrated along north Main Street and Utah Avenue they are a distinctive feature of the historic district. Despite the presence of some late-twentieth-century construction and intrusions, the district retains a high degree of historic integrity.

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

History of the Payson Historic District

Pre-Settlement to Fort Settlement Period

Payson is located at the south end of Utah County at the base of the Wasatch Mountain Range. The first inhabitants of the area were Native Americans of the Ute tribe, who hunted and fished along the stream that flowed northwest from the nearby canyon. Early explorers such as the Escalante and Dominguez party, the Fremont party, and fur trappers were in the area, but they left no imprint on the physical environment. The name of a Ute Indian leader, Chief Peteetneet, has been used for the creek, the first name of the settlement, and a later schoolhouse, but Utes left no physical evidence of their occupation. What little is known of their mores is found in the documentation of the many encounters and negotiations that took place between the white settlers and the native population.

Early Settlement Period, 1857-1874

On October 20, 1850, sixteen members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) arrived at the banks of the Peteetneet Creek with a mandate to establish a new settlement. They had been chosen by Brigham Young and had journeyed from Salt Lake City, sixty miles to the north. The settlers built a small fort at approximately 300 North between Main Street and 100 West. In 1851 more families arrived and the settlement was named Payson, after one of the first settlers, James Pace. The Payson Post Office was established in 1852 and the town incorporated in 1853. The Walker Indian War of 1853 disrupted the settlement for a time, but relations between the settlers and the Utes were fairly peaceful. The only other conflict was during the Black Hawk War of 1865. The fort was enlarged during the 1850s. An adobe wall (partially completed) became the back wall of the cabins, which faced the interior. A tithing office, bowery, well and visitor campground were located in the central square of the fort. Though the fort was demolished, markers were placed by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers (DUP) to mark the four corners in 1931. The cautious settlers were slow to build permanent homes outside of the fort

The first settlers built cabins of logs, cut and dragged from Payson Canyon. One log cabin, built by Jeremiah Reece, is located within the district boundaries and may have moved from within the fort walls in the 1860s. [Photograph 7]¹⁰ Later several sawmills were built. The first adobe yard was established in 1852 and at least one adobe home has been documented within five years of this event. William and Grace Wignall immigrated to Utah in 1856. After a few months of living in the Payson¹¹ fort, Grace told William "if he didn't build her a home by March she would take the children and go back to England." Her adobe home at 389 N. 100 East, completed in 1857, is oldest surviving residence within the boundaries of the historic district [Photograph 8].

¹⁰ The Everett Richmond cabin, built circa 1863, was moved from Benjamin and is currently located on the grounds of the Payson City Center (469 W. Utah Avenue) just outside of the historic district.

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

In Payson, as in other early LDS Church settlements, emphasis was placed upon co-operative enterprises, especially those involving the scarce commodities of water and wood, which benefited the community as a whole. Local residents contributed their own labor, materials and support services to the construction of civic improvements in the town (e.g., irrigation, roads, bridges, fortifications, and public buildings). Early projects in Payson included the construction of schoolhouses and a public meeting hall. All within the boundaries of the district have been demolished with the exception of the Rock School at 289 N. 200 West, which was built in 1863 and converted to a residence in 1923 [Photograph 54]. In 1859, the first nail factory in Utah was established in Payson, and in many old homes local nails are extant. The 1860 census indicates that most of the residents were farmers. Several listed their occupation as day laborers. There were also a handful of other occupations important to a self-sufficient settlement: blacksmith, miller, hopper, tanner, wheelwright, merchant, gunsmith and distiller. Several women were listed with occupations such as seamstress, weaver, washerwoman, and milliner. The town had numerous men in the buildings trades: six carpenters, two stone masons, a shingle maker and a nail maker. According to the census, Josh Cook made the adobe brick, and George Pickering laid them.

A city census taken in 1866 gave a population of 1,139 in Payson. The telegraph office was opened that year. Also in 1866, the town and surrounding farmland was re-surveyed and the first street names assigned.¹² The Salem Canal was begun in 1868. By the time the Payson Cooperative Mercantile Institution was organized in 1869, a downtown business district was located in the center of town. The first brick building constructed in Payson was the City Hall, built in 1870 and located at about 250 South Main Street (demolished in 1926). The first Payson LDS tabernacle was constructed in 1872 (demolished by fire 1904).¹³

The early settlers were primarily from the British Isles; however there was a contingent of Swiss-German immigrants by the 1860s. They maintained an enclave in the northeast corner of the town for many years. The economy of the Early Settlement Period was primarily family-subsistence farming. The architectural styles of the period were mostly vernacular version of mid-nineteenth century classicism and the Greek revival style. The homes that have survived belonged to Payson's most prominent citizens. Samuel Douglas built a two-story adobe home at 215 N. Main Street (within the walls of the fort) in 1874, the same year he married Emma Jane Dixon. Samuel Douglas owned a herd of cattle, but also ran an early mercantile business. His later operations included coal and ice delivery. The Douglas house was one of the earliest homes in Payson to have electricity (1897) and piped water (1902). It was updated with a bungalow porch in 1912, and listed on the National Register in 1992 [Photograph 9].¹⁴ The house at 144 W. Utah Avenue, was built in 1875 by Jesse M. Boyle for Tom Wimmer, a cattleman, and reportedly the wealthiest man in town at the time. The sixteen-room house was the first to have running water inside. It was later used as a boarding house and became the Payson Hotel in 1942 [Photograph 12].¹⁵

The 1870 census enumeration lists 310 dwellings. The census also suggests a growing affluence in the community. Approximately one out of every six households had a domestic servant listed with the family. Although farming was the most common occupation, there were a number of merchants, traders, and freighters.

¹² Payson streets would be renamed twice: in 1893, and in 1918 when an address system was initiated and most of the current names placed in use.

¹³ Madoline C. Dixon, *Peteetneet Town: A History of Payson, Utah*, (Provo, Utah: Press Publishing Limited, 1974): 38.

¹⁴ Douglas Samuel House, *National Register of Historic Places nomination form*, prepared in 1992.

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Specialized occupations were more common. Hyrum Spencer was listed as a logger and Elizabeth Powell was a tailor. Eleven men were in the building trades, including Henry Barnett, a stone mason, and John Betts, a painter. George Pickering, an adobe mason in the prior census, was listed as a plasterer.

Early Railroad and Production Agriculture Period, 1875-1890

The Central Utah Railroad was construction through Payson in 1875, effectively ending the relative isolation of the settlement period. The tracks were about one mile west of the center of town.¹⁶ The railroad was known for a short time as San Pedro and Salt Lake (Pedro for short), and later became part of the Union Pacific. In 1891, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad began service to Payson. The railroads brought economic growth and diversity to the community of Payson. Mercantilism expanded and several brick commercial buildings were erected during this period giving shape to Payson's current commercial district. These buildings include modest buildings, such as the Lindsay shoe shop built in 1888, and more elaborate buildings, such as the Exchange Savings Bank, which opened in 1890 [Photographs 13 & 14]. The Payson Opera House opened in 1883. It was one of the first opera houses built south of Salt Lake City and was used for both performances and as a dance hall [Photograph 10]. Numerous residences and commercial buildings were used as hotels during this period, including the one adjoining the Opera House and operated by John E. Betts [Photograph 11]. The Payson Presbyterian Mission opened in August 1877. The Central School was completed in 1884 (demolished). The Presbyterian Church was completed in 1883 and listed on the National Register in 1986 [Photograph 15]. The Methodist Church built the Iliff Academy in 1890 (demolished?). The Payson Ward of the LDS Church divided in 1891 due to the rapidly increasing population [Photograph 16].

The 1880 census shows an increasing economic diversity heavily dependent on mercantilism that came with the railroad. There are high number of store owners and store. Specialized shops such as dry goods and millinery were prevalent. Occupations were also more specialized, such as telegraph operator, photographer, silk weaver, and bee culturists. The community had two physicians. Several men worked as miners outside in the nearby canyons. Payson had enough work for eleven carpenters, six brick masons, and four stone masons. By the 1900 census, the number of stone masons was reduced to one, but the number of carpenters and brick masons remained about the same. The town also had more finish work specialists, such as painters, plasterers, and an electrician.

The 1900 census also show a marked increase in service trades such as hotel keeper, saloon keepers, and a bartender. There are also bankers, printers, jewelers, druggists, and the local undertaker. Cattle and dairymen were more common than sheep herders by the turn of the century. Though farming was still the most common occupation, the number of men listed as day laborers was a close second.

In 1882, the boundaries of the original city were reduced, even though the population of Payson had doubled to 2,135 in 1890. There were numerous municipal and commercial improvements during this period: stage coach service (1879), streets straightened and graveled (1887), electric lights (1890), fire department (1892), street names changed (1893), shade trees planted (1893), water mains improved (1894) and power plant purchased (1897). Subsistence farming was gradually replaced by production agriculture. Principal crops included grass hay, alfalfa, and grains such as wheat, barley, oats, and corn. Beets, potatoes and onions were also important

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

crops. Most families still practiced traditional farming, such as the Loveless family, who built a large two-story adobe home at 175 N. 100 East [Photograph 17]. Other families became wealthy in the livestock industries of cattle, sheep and hogs. In 1876, George Patten, a cattleman, built a similarly large adobe home at 47 E. 300 North. This home was used as Payson's first hospital operated by Parley Pratt Musser between 1901 and 1913. The original house is currently non-contributing, but still visible behind a newer porch. Most of the residences constructed during this period were located close to the former fort boundaries and the emerging commercial district. However others, such as the early brick house owned by the Waters family at 287 S. 300 West, were built for farming families at the edges of the town plat. As the settlers of Payson began to build more permanent homes, the log cabins of the previous period were relegated to use as outbuildings. The Reece cabin was used for fruit and vegetable storage after the family built a sturdy brick house on the lot [Photograph 8].

Later Railroad, Commercial and Industrial Development Period, 1891-1908

The population of Payson in 1900 was 2,636. It dipped slightly to 2,397 in 1910. There was little population growth, but several substantial buildings were constructed during this period: the Peteetneet School (built in 1901 and listed on the National Register in 1990) and the Payson Pavilion (1902, demolished circa 1925). Construction on a new LDS tabernacle began two years after the first tabernacle was destroyed by fire in 1904. City improvements included electric light meters (1906) and concrete sidewalks (1907). The Gaiety Theatre was built in 1908 at the corner of Main and First North (demolished 1968). Some economic development during this came in the form of employment provided by two large projects: the Strawberry Irrigation Project (started in 1902) and the Orem Railroad (started in 1903). The business grew substantially during this period. The Utah gazetteer for 1892-1893 lists sixty businesses in Payson, mostly located near the commercial business district. For example, the Simons-Wightman Block, one of the most distinctive buildings was built in two parts one built by Orrawell Simons in 1891 and an adjoining building for Joseph Wightman in 1898 [Photograph 37]. Among those businesses not located in the commercial district were four honey-producing enterprises.

Both Orrawell Simons and Joseph Wightman served as mayor of Payson. Like most of Payson's turn-of-the-century merchants, Simons and Wightman lived near their businesses. The Simons house was located just one block south of the commercial district at 165 S. Main Street [Photograph 18]. In 1902, Joseph Wightman built a large home for his family further south at 410 S. Main Street [Photograph 35]. The large homes on north Main Street represent the prosperity of the ranchers during this period. John and Eliza Dixon, a cattleman, built a large sandstone mansion in 1893. He was a banker and the mayor of Payson in 1900. Their house at 218 N. Main was listed on the National Register in 1978 [Photograph 27]. His brother's stone and brick mansion at 248 N. Main was built in 1897 (listed on the National Register in 1977) [Photograph 28]. Christopher "Jack" Dixon and his wife Lodasca had cattle herds and large land holdings.

Architecturally this period represents the transition from Victorian era architecture to the more modern styles of the early twentieth century. For example, the Huish House, a one-story foursquare built in 1900, has very modest decoration compared to the Victorian-style Huber House, built six years earlier [Photographs 36 & 34]. Both families were engaged in farming. Members of the Huish family were also employed in carpentry and furniture making.

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Neighborhood and Civic Development Period, 1909-1925

The significance of this period centers on the completion of the Strawberry Irrigation Project and the Orem Interurban Railroad in 1916. So important were these projects that a joint celebration of completion held May 26-27, 1916, was considered "the most auspicious occasion in the history of Payson."¹⁷ The Strawberry project included the construction of Strawberry Reservoir and the Strawberry Highline Canal. The project brought 60,000 new acres of farmland under cultivation. An office block was constructed just for the Strawberry Water Users Association offices [Photograph 59]. Payson population increased for the first time in two decades to 3,031 (1920) and 3,045 (1930). Nearly all crop outputs increased during this period. New orchards were planted and the increase in hay benefited the dairy industry. New industries started during this period were the Tolhurst Roller Mill (1909), the Eagle Bottling Works (1912) and the Utah-Idaho Sugar Factory (1913, demolished circa 1940). The Payson High School was built in 1912 (demolished in stages).

Many new homes were built during this period, includes numerous examples of the distinctive wide bungalow [Photographs 42-54]. Asa L. Curtis, a physician, and his wife Annie, lived in a wide bungalow just south of the commercial district on Main Street. The homes of Henry Erlandson, a carpenter, built one of the most distinctive homes (based on plans by Frank Lloyd Wright) for his wife Zina and their family [Photograph 56]. The vast majority of old and new homes had electricity and running water. A free mail service and address system was established in 1918-1919 and most of the street given the names used currently. In 1917 alone, three new commercial buildings were constructed: the Payson Ice Plant, Shuler Auto Shop, State Bank of Payson [Photograph 60]. The Payson Public Library was opened in the Hancock Building. The library later moved to the Payson Savings Bank after its failure in 1924 [Photograph 14]. A half-mile section of Main Street was the first paved road in Payson in 1919. A "White Way" of electric street lighting was installed on Main Street in 1925. A major civic project was Memorial Park, established in 1919. The park was designed by Emil Hansen, a landscape architect from the Utah State Agricultural College and was originally designed with 172 trees, each planted by a soldier (or family representative) who served in World War I. The bandstand was built in 1920 [Photograph 5]. The Payson bandstand summer concert series is one of the oldest in the state.

The census indicates a high degree of construction activity within the historic district between 1910 and 1920 with the number of dwellings increased by approximately 50 percent. By the time of the 1920 census, a new generation of builders was working in Payson. The census lists over two dozen carpenters and masons. John Barnett, Henry Jeppson, Sidney Corey, Marcellas Burdick, Robert L. Wilson and John Wilde were building contractors. A few of the contractors, such as David P. McDowell, specialized in cement.

The census also indicates an increase in the number of railroad workers living in Payson. There was also a high percentage of workers in the local sugar factory. The state gazetteer lists eleven automobile-related businesses in Payson by the 1920s, which accounts for the ubiquitous appearance of one-car garages during this period [Photographs 62-63]. By the mid-1920s, Payson Main Street was bustling with over sixty businesses. Enterprises included local efforts, such as the Farmers' Mercantile Co-operative, but chain stores, such as Golden Rule, were also making an appearance. Many were more modern in nature, such as the soda fountains and confectionaries. The effects of which were balanced by the town's three dentists.

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Specialized Agriculture and the Interurban Railroad Period, 1926-1946

Specialized agricultural production strengthened Payson economic base and the convenience of the Interurban Railroad connected its residents to the surrounding community. In many ways Payson's historic city center became quite urban during this period and the population jumped to 3,591 in 1940. In 1926, the city hall building was torn down to make way for the Junior High School, which was dedicated in 1928 [Photograph 73]. The sugar beet industry was a mainstay of the economy and kept the factory workers busy. Payson first celebrated Golden Onion Days (in collaboration with Homecoming) in 1929. A grandstand and horse racing track was built as a feature of the celebration [now demolished]. Civic projects during this period included improvements to the high schools athletic fields and the city parks. A monument to the Walker War was constructed in Memorial Park in 1931. The State Bank of Payson failed in 1932. The town was without a bank until 1940 when the Commercial Bank opened. In 1930, the Utah Poultry Producers Association built a poultry plant on the former site of a pioneer grist mill at 100 West and 100 North. During this period egg production was a big backyard business with numerous chicken coops built behind the residences. The home-grown poultry industry was an important part of the economy until the early 1950s, when large-scale production facilities drove smaller producers out of business.

The downtown streetscape was altered in 1935 when Highway 91 was diverted from narrow Main Street to 100 West. The distinctive curve at 100 West and 100 North dates from this change. That year the large free-standing Dixon-Taylor-Russell furniture store was completed on Main Street [Photograph 77]. Several WPA/PWA work projects were completed during this period: Payson City Hospital (1938); sewer system (1938-1942); bathhouses/swimming pool (1937); and the Payson High School gymnasium (1939). Eight miles of city streets treated with oil over gravel. Improvements also included more concrete sidewalks and rock-lined ditches. The rise of the automobile industry in the period is represented by a tourist camp and several gas stations built in Payson.¹⁸ Increased automobile usage resulted in the dismantling of the Orem Interurban Railroad in 1946.

A variety of architectural styles are represented in this period: transitional bungalows, period revival, commercial and modern styles. Of this period, Payson resident, Pearl M. Driggs wrote, "Payson was quite the boom town at that time, with a sugar factory, paved streets, interurban railroad and the marvelous conveniences of electricity and running water. We moved into a new home with the first bathroom we ever had."¹⁹

Post-war Development Period, 1947-1957

In 1947, sidewalks in the business district were equalized and several streets re-surfaced. The population of Payson grew to 3,998 in 1950. During this period, many of the town lots were divided and post-World War II infill housing constructed. Street signs were placed at intersections throughout the city. The Huish Theater opened April 27, 1949 [Photograph 82]. Payson celebrated its centennial in 1950 and the 50th anniversary of the Peteetneet School in 1951. Natural gas lines were installed in 1953. In 1954, the Parkview School was constructed. The LDS Church built one new building (West Ward Church, 1954) and remodeled another (Second Ward, 1956). Several formerly prominent businesses closed in the late 1950s. Remodeled and

¹⁸ None from this period are extant. The tourist camp was located outside of the historic district.

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

modernized storefronts for the Main Street's commercial buildings were extremely popular in this period. The façade of 17 S. Main Street, which was built in 1884 and housed the Payson Post Office between 1914 and 1922, has been a bakery since the 1930s and has been remodeled three times (1950, 1963, 1990s) [Photograph 13, left].

By the late 1950s, Payson's historic period was ended ceremoniously with the beautification committee of the Payson Chamber of Commerce announcing plans to "remove all evidence of horse-and-buggy days."²⁰ However, the event with the single greatest impact on the community came in 1958 when the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad closed its downtown depot and relocate the facility on the outskirts of town. Times had changed. Increasingly Payson residents worked and chose to build their homes outside of the historic district. Residents began driving to more often to modern shopping centers in the Provo-Orem metropolitan area as roads were improved and a new freeway system proposed. In other words, the fundamental synergy had existed between the commercial district and the bordering neighborhoods throughout the historic period had ended.

Subdivision and Twentieth Century Development Period, 1958-2007

In the 1960s, Payson continued to modernize the city. Several older commercial buildings were torn down. Commercial construction continued, but the newer buildings were larger, more modern, and more suburban in style (e.g. supermarket, bowling alley, new post office and new high school). In 1964, the mayor's improvement and beautification committee ordered the removal of 651 buildings in various states of decay. The old buildings were considered a "fire hazard, accident hazard, a breeding place for rats and mice and on the whole [a] disfigurement to the Payson landscape."²¹ Beginning in the early 1970s, several apartment blocks were constructed in the vicinity of the town center. In 1967, the Interstate 15 freeway was constructed through the northwest corner of the town.

During this period population of Payson grew noticeably for the first time in nearly a century. The population grew from 4,237 in 1960 to 12,825 in 2000. After a decade of modernization, Payson City grew nostalgic in the 1970s. In 1971, four blocks of Payson's downtown were designation a special improvement district design to create a downtown "shopping park. . . with a turn-of-the-century theme."²² A new streetscape for the downtown was designed including new gutters, brickwork, planters, trees and ground cover. Historic preservation efforts in Payson grew in the 1980s and 1990s. In 1981, the adobe home of John and Sarah Fairbanks was dismantled and moved to "This Is the Place" Heritage Park in Salt Lake City. In a more successful effort to preserve Payson's heritage, the citizens of Payson fought a hard battle to save the Peteetneet School from demolition after its closure in 1988. During the 1990s, the ongoing rehabilitation of the Peteetneet School received numerous preservation awards. The Payson Historical Preservation Board was formed to help preserve the physical history of the Payson community.

²⁰ Ibid, 63.

²¹ Ibid, 68. According to Madoline C. Dixon, the counts were 65 barns, 29 privies, 128 chicken coops, 32 granaries, 365 sheds and 41 houses

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Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Summary

The historic resources of the Payson Historic District are important as physical representatives of the history and development of Payson, Utah. The architecture of Payson represents the styles and types popular in Utah in the one hundred years between 1857 and 1957. However, during the bungalow-era, an unusually high number of extra-wide bungalows became a distinguishing part of the streetscape and a peculiarity of Payson builders in the early twentieth century. In addition, the Payson Historic District includes a distinctively compact commercial district that represents a remarkable high level of economic diversity for the rural Utah town. The resources of the historic district have good historic integrity and contribute to the history of Payson, Utah.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

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Payson Historic District
Name of Property

Payson, Utah County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 300 acres

UTM References

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

A 1/2 4/3/6/7/2/0 4/4/3/3/5/0/0
Zone Easting Northing

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

C 1/2 4/3/6/7/0/0 4/4/3/1/4/8/0
Zone Easting Northing

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See Section 10 for Verbal Boundary Description.

Property Tax No. Various

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries enclose the most intact concentration of historic buildings 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 Payson Historical Preservation Board date April 25, 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 Payson state UT zip code 84651

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 10 Page 1

Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Boundary Description

Because of its cruciform shape, the boundaries of the Payson Historic District's can best be described in quadrants. The north tip of the district is at approximately 580 North Main Street. Beyond this point to the north there are no historic buildings and an extensive late-twentieth commercial area near the freeway on-off ramps. Just to the south 400 North forms a logical east-west boundary line. The historic street was originally known as the "Cow Lane" because farmers would move their livestock along this route to the outlying pastures. There are several historic homes on both sides of the street, but the landscape is fairly open to the north. In the northwest quadrant the boundary is the east side of 200 West. Although there are historic homes further west, the large adjacent block with a newer inner-block residential subdivision is out of character with the historic district. The boundary lines moves west along both sides of 100 North to 500 West where it steps down to Utah Avenue. The western tip is at approximately 600 West and the north side of Utah Avenue. In the southwest quadrant, the south side of Utah Avenue to 400 West is excluded from the district due to non-contributing buildings with large open space, the new Taylor Elementary and the Payson City Center. The boundary line proceeds south to 300 South, then east to 300 West where it steps down to 400 South. At Main Street, the southern boundary tip ends at 600 South. As with the northwest quadrant, south and west of the district's boundaries, there are historic homes on the corner lots, but the newer out-of-period infill dominates the streetscape.

South of 600 South to the west is fairly open part residential, part commercial development. East of Main Street is a large open space, the Payson Constitution Park, which was the former site of Payson's High School. In the southeast quadrant, the boundary line follows Main Street north to 300 South, but excludes the Parkview Elementary School on the east side of Main. Payson's historic Memorial Park and the residences on both sides of 300 South to 500 East are included in the district. The area south of 300 South was not included in the original town plat and the development patterns are very different from the historic town center. Fifth East (500 East) marks the east boundary of the southeast quadrant for two reasons: the topography slopes dramatically upward and the street lines up with the west boundary of the Peteetneet School grounds. In the northeast quadrant, the boundary line is the south side of Utah Avenue to 300 East. The boundary proceeds northward along both sides of 300 East to 400 North. The area east of 400 East has numerous historic homes, but the foothill topography makes the neighborhood characteristically different from the historic district. As with the northwest quadrant, north of 400 North, the land is more open.

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Payson Historic District
2. Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: 2006
5. Digital images on file at Utah SHPO.

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

Photo No. 7:

6. Wignall House, 389 N. 100 East (built 1857). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 12:

6. Wimmer House/Payson Hotel, 144 W. Utah Avenue (built 1875, expanded 1894). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 14:

6. Payson Savings & Loan, 7 S. Main Street, (built 1890). Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 18:

6. Simons-Perkins House, 165 S. Main Street (built circa 1875). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 21:

6. Lemon-Bryan House, 116 E. 100 South (built circa 1884-1900). Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 24:

6. Spencer House, 560 S. Main Street (built 1892). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 29:

6. Joel Johnson House, 59 E. 400 North, (built 1904). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 35:

6. Joseph Whiteman House, 410 S. Main Street (built 1902). Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 37:

6. Simons-Whiteman Building, 80-86 S. Main Street (built in 1891, expanded in 1898). Camera facing west.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 2

Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Photo No. 42:

6. Chase House, 492 W. Utah Avenue (built in 1916). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 49:

6. Winget-Nelson House, 349 W. Utah Avenue (built 1916). Camera facing south.

Photo No. 56:

6. Erlandson House, 286 E. Utah Avenue (built 1909). Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 59:

6. Strawberry Water Users Association Building, 50 W. 100 North (built 1916). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 61:

6. Payson Sub Station, approximately 570 N. Main Street (built 1912). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 67:

6. Fullmer-DeWitt House, 209 N. 100 East (built 1936). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 71:

6. 353 N. 300 East (built circa 1945). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 76:

6. LDS Church Seminary, 590 S. Main Street (built 1929). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 80:

6. 55 S. 200 East (built 1955). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 82:

6. Huish Theater, 98 W. Utah Avenue (built 1949). Camera facing northeast.

Supplemental (Narrative) Photographs

Photo No. 1

6. View of 100 South from 100 West. Camera facing north east.

Photo No. 2

6. View of 100 South from 100 West. Camera facing north east.

Photo No. 3

6. View of 100 South from 100 West. Camera facing north east.

Photo No. 4

6. View of 100 South from 100 West. Camera facing north east.

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 3

Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Photo No. 5

6. View of Memorial Park Bandstand (built 1920). Camera facing north east.

Photo No. 6

6. View of 2006 fort marker at corner of Utah Avenue & 100 West. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 7:

6. Wignall House, 389 N. 100 East (built 1857). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 8:

6. Reece Cabin, 47 S. 400 East (built circa 1860). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 9:

6. Douglass House, 215 N. Main Street (built 1874). Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 10:

6. Payson Opera House, 85 E. Utah Avenue (built 1883). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 11:

6. Betts-McCann Hotel, 35 N. 100 East (built 1882). Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 12:

6. Wimmer House/Payson Hotel, 144 W. Utah Avenue (built 1875, expanded 1894). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 13:

6. Center: Lindsay Building, 27 S. Main Street (built 1888). Left: Bakery, 17 S. Main Street (built 1884, remodeled, currently non-contributing). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 14:

6. Payson Savings & Loan, 7 S. Main Street, (built 1890). Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 15:

6. Payson Presbyterian Church, 160 S. Main Street (built 1883). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 16:

6. Payson LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse, 110 S. 300 West (built 1890, expanded 1930, remodeled 1956). Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 17:

6. Loveless House, 175 N. 100 East (built circa 1875). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 18:

6. Simons-Perkins House, 165 S. Main Street (built circa 1875). Camera facing east.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 4

Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Photo No. 19:

6. Waters House, 287 S. 300 West (built circa 1884). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 20:

6. 370 E. 300 South (built circa 1890). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 21:

6. Lemon-Bryan House, 116 E. 100 South (built circa 1884-1900). Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 22:

6. Blacksmith Shop, 66 E. 100 South (built 1890, expanded 1940s). Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 23:

6. Relief Society Granary, approximately 75 S. 300 West (built 1890). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 24:

6. Spencer House, 560 S. Main Street (built 1892). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 25:

6. Simmons House, 452 W. Utah Avenue (built 1894). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 26:

6. Petetneet School, 10 S. 600 East (built in 1901 with 1965 addition). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 27:

6. John Dixon House, 218 N. Main Street (built 1893-1894). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 28:

6. Christopher "Jack" Dixon House, 248 N. Main Street (built in 1899). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 29:

6. Joel Johnson House, 59 E. 400 North, (built 1904). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 30:

6. Granary behind Johnson House, 59 E. 500 North (built circa 1900). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 31:

6. Law House, 309 S. 400 East (built in 1896). Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 32:

6. Oscar Johnson House, 550 W. Utah Avenue (built circa 1894). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 33:

6. Torment House, 228 W. 100 North (built in 1898). Camera facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 5

Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Photo No. 34:

6. Huber House, 110 N. 400 West (built 1894). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 35:

6. Joseph Whiteman House, 410 S. Main Street (built 1902). Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 36:

6. Elizabeth Huish House, 440 E. 100 South (built in 1900). Camera facing south.

Photo No. 37:

6. Simons-Whiteman Building, 80-86 S. Main Street (built in 1891, expanded in 1898). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 38:

6. Badham Building, 12 S. Main Street (built 1902). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 39:

6. Lewis Building, 2 N. Main Street (built 1903). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 40:

6. Payson Fourth LDS Ward Meetinghouse, 315 E. 100 North (built 1910 with 1966 addition. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 41:

6. Lynn Stewart House, 174 W. Utah Avenue (built 1919). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 42:

6. Chase House, 492 W. Utah Avenue (built in 1916). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 43:

6. 390 W. Utah Avenue (built circa 1917). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 44:

6. 380 W. Utah Avenue (built circa 1917). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 45:

6. Whitelock House, 89 N. 100 West (built 1915). Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 46:

6. Nickles House, 297 N. Main Street (built 1913). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 47:

6. Curtis House, 130 S. Main Street (built 1916). Camera facing southwest.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 6

Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Photo No. 48:

6. Frank Stewart House, 393 W. Utah Avenue (built 1920). Camera facing south.

Photo No. 49:

6. Winget-Nelson House, 349 W. Utah Avenue (built 1916). Camera facing south.

Photo No. 50:

6. 118 S. 400 West (built 1915). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 51:

6. Hansen House, 341 N. Main Street (built 1919). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 52:

6. Christiansen House, 589 S. Main Street (built 1920). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 53:

6. Lee Brown House, 197 E. 100 North (built in 1926). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 54:

6. Old Rock School-Bryson Residence, 289 N. 200 West (built 1863, remodeled 1923). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 55:

6. Ellsworth-Stevens House, 278 E. 100 South (built circa 1924). Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 56:

6. Erlandson House, 286 E. Utah Avenue (built 1909). Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 57:

6. Wilson House, 395 N. Main Street (built circa 1916). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 58:

6. I.O.O.F Building, 36 W. Utah Avenue (built 1914). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 59:

6. Strawberry Water Users Association Building, 50 W. 100 North (built 1916). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 60:

6. Payson State Bank, 95 N. Main Street (built 1918). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 61:

6. Payson Sub Station, approximately 570 N. Main Street (built 1912). Camera facing east.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 7

Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Photo No. 62:

6. Garage at 57 W. 200 North (built circa 1915). Camera facing south.

Photo No. 63:

6. Garage at 259 W. Utah Avenue (built circa 1915). Camera facing south.

Photo No. 64:

6. Sherman Loveless House, 48 W. 100 South (built 1931). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 65:

6. Barnett House, 558 S. Main Street (built 1934). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 66:

6. 161 S. 300 East (built 1936). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 67:

6. Fullmer-DeWitt House, 209 N. 100 East (built 1936). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 68:

6. Anderson-Bardsley House, 289 W. Utah Avenue (built 1930). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 69:

6. Pickering House, 170 W. 100 South (built 1940). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 70:

6. 111 S. 300 East (built 1939). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 71:

6. 353 N. 300 East (built circa 1945). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 72:

6. 337 N. 100 West (built circa 1945). Camera facing west.

Photo No. 73:

6. Payson Jr. High School, 250 S. Main Street (built 1926). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 74:

6. Payson LDS Third Ward Meetinghouse, 191 N. Main Street (built 1931). Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 75:

6. Payson LDS First Ward Meetinghouse, 225 S. 400 East (built 1930 with 1965 addition). Camera facing southeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 8

Payson Historic District, Payson, Utah County, UT

Photo No. 76:

6. LDS Church Seminary, 590 S. Main Street (built 1929). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 77:

6. DTR-Spencer Furniture Store, 67 N. Main Street (built in 1935). Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 78:

6. 343 E. 300 North (built 1955). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 79:

6. Outbuildings at 343 E. 300 North (date unknown). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 80:

6. 55 S. 200 East (built 1955). Camera facing east.

Photo No. 81:

6. 536 S. Main Street (built circa 1956). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 82:

6. Huish Theater, 98 W. Utah Avenue (built 1949). Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 83:

6. 3-5 N. Main Street (built 1953). Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 84:

6. 140 W. 200 South (built circa 1975). Camera facing south.