

# HISTORIC PROVO



*A self-guided tour of historic architecture in Provo, Utah*

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PUBLISHED BY THE PROVO CITY LANDMARKS COMMISSION

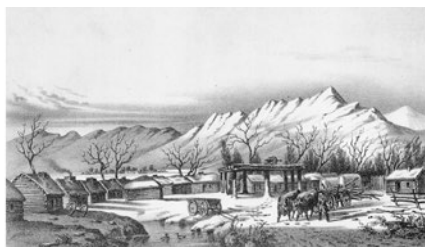
## A brief history of Provo and the development of its historic architecture

Provo and the Utah Valley area had long been inhabited by Ute Indians when Francisco Dominguez and Silvestre Velez de Escalante led the first group of Europeans to the area in September, 1776. The two Catholic missionaries were exploring a route from Santa Fe to Monterrey, and they made careful notes of their visit in the valley they called “Our Lady of Mercy of the Timpanogtotzis.”

The area was not explored further until the nineteenth century, when fur trappers from Canada and the Eastern US came through looking for pelts. The French-Canadian trapper Etienne Provost and his men spent some time around Utah Lake and the Provo River before traveling north into the Salt Lake Valley, where they were attacked by Indians. Provost and three or four of his men escaped, and returned to tell the story.

When the Mormon Pioneers were sent into the area by Brigham Young in 1849, they established a fort near where the river entered Utah Lake, and called it the “Provo” River after Provost. In 1850, the settlement was named after the river, and Provo City became the official name.

Brigham Young, the great Mormon colonizer, first visited the Provo area on September 14, 1849. After staying in



The 1849 fort built by Provo pioneers was located near where Interstate 15 crosses the Provo River today.

the fort for several days, he took Willard Richards and Heber C. Kimball, his counselors in the Church’s First Presidency, and went east to look for an appropriate place for the location of a permanent town. They found a site, two miles southeast of the fort, where President Young designated that a center block for the city should be created. This block was located at the site of Provo’s current Pioneer Park at 500 West and Center Street. Space was set aside on this block for a tabernacle and school buildings, and the streets emanating from this center defined the city. Provo’s original Main Street was what is now Fifth West. Center Street has remained the same from the beginning.

Provo’s earliest permanent homes and commercial structures were built in this area. The pioneers began the foundation of a tabernacle on this block, based on



Brigham Young

drawings provided by Truman Angell, the LDS Church architect who also designed the Salt Lake Temple. Before much work had been completed, however, Brigham Young visited the area in 1852 and suggested moving the site of the tabernacle about two miles east, to where Provo’s current tabernacle park is, at the intersection of University and Center Streets. This site was on the outskirts of what had become a fairly substantial town, and it began a controversy among many of the area’s residents who were used to the Mormon custom of having their most important public buildings in the city’s center.



The 1885 tabernacle with central spire, left; the 1867 tabernacle, right. View from Center Street looking southeast.

In 1867, the first tabernacle was dedicated (it stood just north of the current tabernacle, and has since been demolished). Because this building quickly became too small for the amount of use it was receiving, a new tabernacle, which still

stands, was completed and dedicated in 1885. Provo's development between 1890 and 1915, when many of the structures included in this self-guided tour were constructed, was influenced by a competition between the city's east and west sides that occurred as a result of the tabernacle's relocation. By 1896, Jesse Knight had become wealthy due to his mining ventures in the Eureka area. He moved to Provo and began advocating the development of the east side, where the new tabernacle was located. He not only built his own home and the homes of his family members on the east side, but he worked to bring the city's most impressive commercial structures, such as the Knight Block Building, to the area.

He was also influential as an important financial donor in seeing that the Brigham Young Academy buildings were



The Knight Block Building, 1 East Center Street, was built in 1900 as an office for Jesse Knight's mining and business ventures.



The Taylor Bros. Department Store building was originally built in 1890, and expanded in 1902 and 1911.

located on the city's north east boundary. Among Provo's established residents in the west, the civic, religious, and business leader Thomas Nicholls Taylor countered Knight's influence by seeking to locate prominent buildings on the city's west side. Some of Taylor's buildings include the Provo Third Ward meetinghouse, the Taylor Mansion, and the Taylor Bros. Department Store on West Center Street.



Jesse Knight



T. N. Taylor

Provo's historic architecture is important as a tangible reminder of the efforts and sacrifices of our predecessors. Rather than building a temporary village, they worked under great physical and financial hardship to create a modern, beau-

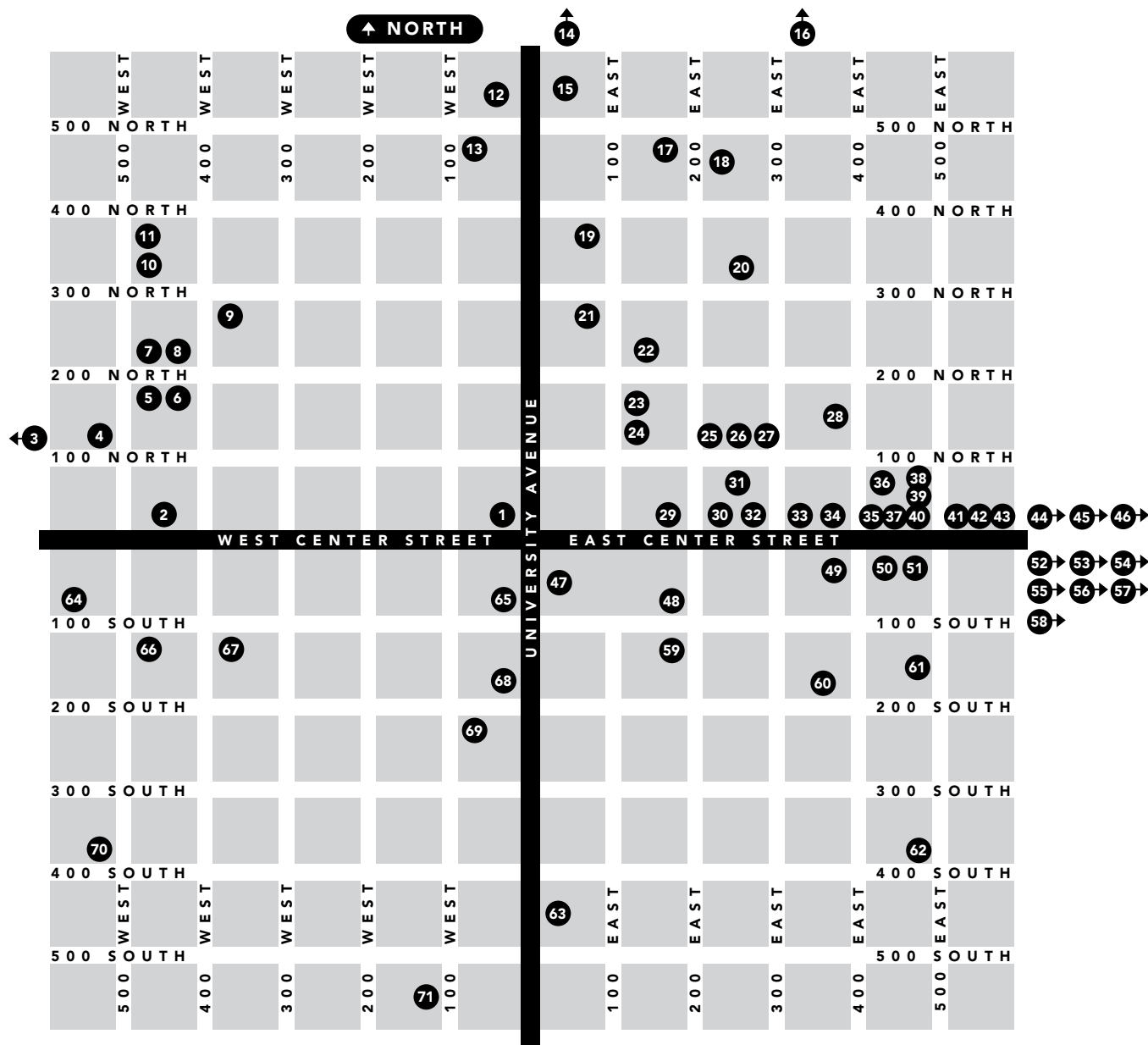
tiful city that would be a credit to their community, families and culture. Provo's Landmarks Commission is proud to offer this self-guided tour of historic architecture, with hope that it will result in a renewed appreciation for our heritage and history.

### About the Landmarks Commission

The Provo Landmarks Commission was created by the Provo City Council in 1995 with passage of the City's Historical Landmark ordinance. The commission consists of a group of historians, designers, architects and preservationists appointed by the Mayor and approved by the Council. The commission works in association with the Community Development Department, and after careful study, nominates Provo historical sites that are considered to be culturally important to the Landmarks Register. These nominations are then considered before the City Council and either approved or denied.

Having a property listed on the Landmarks Register provides a number of benefits for the owner. For complete information, please contact the Provo Community Development office at (801) 852-6400. ■

## HISTORIC CENTER OF PROVO, UTAH



## Sites listed on the Provo City Landmarks Register

### NORTHWEST

- ❶ Provo Town Square  
*University & Center*
- ❷ Provo West Co-op  
*450 West Center*
- ❸ Silver Row Apartments  
*621-645 West 100 North*
- ❹ Provo Third Ward  
*105 North 500 West*
- ❺ St. Francis Catholic Church  
*172 North 500 West*
- ❻ George Taylor House  
*187 North 400 West*
- ❼ William Roberts House  
*212 North 500 West*
- ❽ Joseph Frisby House  
*209 North 400 West*
- ❾ Charles Davies House  
*388 West 300 North*
- ❿ Clark-Taylor House  
*310 North 500 West*
- ⓫ Thomas Taylor House  
*342 North 500 West*
- ⓬ Peter Wentz House  
*575 North University*
- ⓭ John Booth House  
*59 West 500 North*

### NORTHEAST

- ⓮ Amanda Knight Hall  
*800 North University*
- ⓯ Brigham Young Academy  
Education Building  
*550 North University*
- ⓰ George Meldrum House  
*309 East 700 North*
- ⓱ John F. Meldrum House  
*184 East 500 North*

- ⓫ George Pope House  
*456 North 200 East*
- ⓬ George Passey House  
*389 North 100 East*
- ⓭ John Craner House  
*277 East 300 North*
- ⓮ Alma Van Wagenen House  
*267 North 100 East*
- ⓯ Samuel Allen House  
*135 East 200 North*
- ⓰ Harvey Cluff House  
*174 North 100 East*
- ⓱ Christ Scientist Building  
*105 East 100 North*
- ⓲ Isaac Sutton House  
*239 East 100 North*
- ⓳ Ephraim Sutton House  
*261 East 100 North*
- ⓴ John Twelves House  
*287 East 100 North*
- ⓵ Nellie C. Bailey House  
*167 North 400 East*
- ⓶ Jesse Knight Mansion  
*185 East Center*
- ⓷ J. Albert Scorup House  
*237 East Center*
- ⓸ George Brown House  
*284 East 100 North*
- ⓹ J. William Knight House  
*289 East Center*
- ⓺ Hannah Smith House  
*315 East Center*
- ⓻ Knight Mangum House  
*381 East Center*
- ⓼ Alma Van Wagenen House  
*415 East Center*
- ⓽ Robert Bushman House  
*90 North 400 East*  
Lizzie V. Sutton House
- ⓿ 425 East Center  
Fred J. Moore House
- ⓫ 73 North 500 East  
Lawrence Bean House
- ⓬ 55 North 500 East  
John C. Graham House
- ⓭ 461 East Center  
Charles Wright House
- ⓮ 505 East Center  
Dallas H. Young House
- ⓯ 517 East Center  
Fred Taylor House
- ⓰ 589 East Center  
Van Wagenen House
- ⓱ 905 East Center  
Justis Johnson House
- ⓲ 939 East Center  
Superintendent's Residence
- ⓳ 1079 East Center

### SOUTHEAST

- Utah County Courthouse
- ⓫ 51 South University  
Reed Smoot House
- ⓬ 183 East 100 South  
Knight-Allen House
- ⓭ 390 East Center  
Ambrose P. Merrill House
- ⓮ 424 East Center  
Robena F. Buckley House
- ⓯ 492 East Center  
S. A. Strawhorn House
- ⓰ 610 East Center  
C. W. Reid House
- ⓱ 636 East Center  
Leven-Wolf House
- ⓲ 740 East Center

- ⓳ Pierpont Mansion  
*770 East Center*
- ⓴ Albert Taylor House  
*957 East Center Street*
- ⓵ James E. Snyder House  
*984 East Center*
- ⓶ Recreation Center  
*1300 East Center*
- ⓷ Andrew Holdaway House  
*190 East 100 South*
- ⓸ Charles Loose House  
*383 East 200 South*
- ⓹ Maeser Elementary  
*150 South 500 East*
- ⓺ Johnson/Hansen House  
*485 East 400 South*
- ⓻ William Ray House  
*415 South University*

### SOUTHWEST

- ⓫ Emily Clawson House  
*587 West 100 South*
- ⓬ Provo LDS Tabernacle  
*100 South University*
- ⓭ Angus Beebe House  
*489 West 100 South*
- ⓮ Russell Hines Mansion  
*383 West 100 South*
- ⓯ Hotel Roberts  
*192 South University*
- ⓰ William Alexander House  
*91 West 200 South*
- ⓱ Simon Eggertsen House  
*390 South 500 West*
- ⓲ Startup Candy Factory  
*534 South 100 West*



### 1 PROVO TOWN SQUARE • University and Center Street

These commercial buildings were the core of the business community which sprang up on the “East Side” in the 1890s. Most buildings date from that decade. The large red building with the clock, the Knight Block, was built in 1900 by Jesse Knight. To the east is the Gates & Snow Furniture Co. with one of Utah’s best pressed tin fronts. On the northwest corner is Los Hermanos Restaurant, in a building that was originally the Bank of Commerce. Immediately west of this building is a row of period store fronts. The storefront design is outstanding, capitalizing on the original detailing from the second floor. It has proven very successful, and has helped create several prosperous businesses.



### 2 PROVO WEST CO-OP • 450 West Center Street

Built circa 1866 and remodeled circa 1890, this building is historically significant as the oldest extant example of the first stores that were developed in the cooperative merchandising movement sponsored by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The building is comprised of a two story flat roof building with a brick exterior and an adobe and wood interior core. Prior to the Provo West Co-op going out of business, a nineteenth century commercial facade was added to the store (circa 1890). Brigham Young, the second president of the Church, was closely associated with the cooperative movement in Provo. He showed his pleasure that the merchants of Provo were forming a system of cooperative merchandising by investing \$5,000 worth of stock in the Provo West Co-op. Changing economics and politics eventually brought an end to the Provo cooperative movement.



### 3 SILVER ROW APARTMENTS • 621-645 West 100 North

These apartments, built about 1890, are an excellent example of early multi-family housing in Utah. Such row houses, or tenements, were prevalent in the state’s larger cities during the nineteenth century and are representative of the lower-income residential architecture of the time. The original owner, David P. Felt, was a publisher and printer who was born in Salt Lake City in 1860. After marrying Nora Civish, Felt located briefly to Provo where he had these row apartments built. In 1893, Felt sold the building to Samuel S. Jones and Henry J. Maiben, two prominent local businessmen. Maiben lived with his family in one of the dwellings until his death, and his wife and children remained there until the early twenties. Maiben owned and operated the Maiben Glass and Paint Company and served on the city council in 1888. All owners of Silver Row since the Maibens have held the property for rental purposes only.



**4 PROVO THIRD WARD CHAPEL • 105 North 500 West**

Constructed in 1903 under Bishop Thomas N. Taylor, this building exemplifies the era when LDS wards chose the style of their chapels. The Third Ward Meetinghouse is one of the earliest English Parish Gothic churches in Utah and one of the most architecturally significant church buildings in Utah County. The building was designed by Richard Watkins, whose work was popular throughout Utah at the turn-of-the-century. An amusement hall was added to the building in 1913. In 1935 to 1940 the interior of the chapel was completely remodeled under the direction of architect Fred Markham. The curved ceiling in the chapel was changed to a straight surface, and the link between the amusement hall and chapel was rebuilt with an additional floor. The building was eventually vacated by the LDS Church in 1979. The building is now used as a private school.

**5 ST. FRANCIS CATHOLIC CHURCH • 172 North 500 West**

This building was constructed between 1923 and 1936 and is the only known Mission Style structure in Provo City. The building's long, rectangular plan, heavy and massive stucco walls, belfries, curvilinear gable, string course, and red tile roof, are characteristic of this style. The Provo area, located some fifty miles south of Salt Lake City, was first visited by two Spanish Franciscan Fathers, Francisco Atanasio Dominguez and Silvestre Velez de Escalante, in 1776. Built in the Spanish Mission Style and still operated by the Franciscan Fathers of Utah, this Catholic church is a unique symbol of the community's early history. In 1999, with plans to construct a new Catholic church in Orem, the future of this landmark is uncertain.

**6 GEORGE TAYLOR HOUSE • 187 North 400 West**

Built in the 1880s, this house offers an important example of the cross-wing house type in Utah. The cross-wing plan was a predominant form of late nineteenth-century construction. The house also portrays a style reminiscent of the Gothic Revival as evidenced by the laced porch and high-arched windows. These two elements, and the unusual craftsmanship of this home, make the Taylor House one of the best examples of the cross-wing plan in the state. Rounded-arch windows and door openings like those seen here are rare in Provo.





**7 WILLIAM ROBERTS HOUSE • 212 North 500 West**

Built about 1875, the William Roberts House is architecturally significant as one of about fourteen early two-story vernacular houses in Provo. This house is a one-of-a-kind example among those early houses. It is the best preserved example in Provo of a house that displays the traditional form and Greek Revival detailing of the pioneer period while concurrently reflecting the increased verticality of the early Victorian influence in Utah. As a transitional building between the pioneer period and the peak period of Victorian influence in Provo, the Roberts House is the best-preserved extant example. Historically the Roberts House is significant because of its association with William D. Roberts who was involved in the early development of Utah and the Provo area. For a time he managed a local hotel, which he later bought and named “Hotel Roberts.” It is still in operation today.



**8 JOSEPH FRISBY HOUSE • 209 North 400 West**

This home was built c. 1906 for Joseph H. Frisby during the first year of his term as Provo City Mayor. Charles Hopkins, who purchased the home from Frisby, served on the City Commission from 1919 to 1931. Under Hopkins administration the City/County Building was built, Provo Memorial Park was planned, and most of the city streets were paved. He also served as chairman of the Utah County WPA and FERA from 1932 to 1934. The house is a somewhat modest Victorian Eclectic house type that was most likely influenced by house pattern books. This house type was not used in Salt Lake City, or in many other areas of the state, but was inexplicably popular in Utah County.



**9 CHARLES DAVIES HOUSE • 388 West 300 North**

Built about 1885, the Davies home is a significant example of late nineteenth-century vernacular architecture. The house, a double-gable H-plan type, is the only example of the H-plan in Provo and its distinctive Victorian bay windows make it one of the best examples of such houses in the state. The double-gable H-plan is a late nineteenth-century transformation of the Greek Revival inspired “temple-form” house type. Charles E. Davies, a farmer by trade, was born in South Wales in 1859 and later immigrated to the U.S. after converting to the LDS Church.

**10 CLARK-TAYLOR HOUSE • 310 North 500 West**

Built circa 1854, the Edward W. Clark home was one of the first homes constructed after the settlers of Provo moved out of the fort in 1852–1853. This structure is one of the oldest pioneer buildings in Utah. The original section of this adobe home was documented on this site in 1854. Later additions include the 2-story front as well as the trim on the windows and gables. In terms of its form, size, plan, and detailing, the home is representative of better homes of the 1850s and 60s. Thomas N. Taylor, one of Provo's most prominent citizens at the turn of the century, purchased the home in 1898. Taylor was Mayor, Bishop, Stake President, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of BYU, and Democratic candidate for Governor in 1920. He and his wife lived in the little house until their home next door at 342 North 500 West was completed in 1904.

**11 THOMAS TAYLOR HOUSE • 342 North 500 West**

Built in 1904, the Thomas N. Taylor house exemplifies the “dream home” of many in Utah's second generation. This house is significant as the most outstanding and well-preserved example of the Classical Box style in Provo. The box style was used extensively in Salt Lake City but was not common in Provo. Its classical detailing, irregular massing and unaltered condition make it particularly distinctive among the limited number of Provo examples of this type. Thomas N. Taylor was a popular man in the area. He served as manager of the Taylor Brothers Store, Provo mayor, and President of the Utah Stake of the LDS Church.

**12 PETER WENTZ HOUSE • 575 North University**

Built about 1866–1870, this house is a two-story salt-box residence containing two rooms on each level. In style, the home is reminiscent of the Federal rowhouse design of the eastern United States. Wentz may have been influenced by homes he saw in New York during his LDS mission there. The home is also Provo's earliest known building constructed of fired brick. At the time the home was built, Wentz owned the entire block and placed his home near the middle of it. As the Provo street system developed, Wentz's home became surrounded by other homes which now face University Avenue. By virtue of its present unusual location, this home reflects a bygone time when Provo was a quiet, rural community.





### 13 JOHN BOOTH HOUSE • 59 West 500 North

John E. Booth was one of the most prominent turn-of-the-century Provoans. He was involved in the educational, legal, political, business, and ecclesiastical affairs of both Provo and Utah. The Booth house was built in 1900 and is significant as the only example of a two and one half story Victorian Builder house in Provo. While its plan is clearly derived from the vernacular T-plan, its scale and detailing mark it as a significant representation of a transitional Victorian type. The house is also one of the best remaining few examples in Provo where bricks were individually painted to create a variegated design effect.



### 14 AMANDA KNIGHT HALL • 800 North University

Amanda Knight Hall, named in honor of Amanda McEwan Knight, wife of Jesse Knight, was the first dormitory for women built by Brigham Young University. Completed in 1939, this three-story, red brick building was designed by architect, Joseph Nelson. The blend of Tudor Revival and Collegiate Gothic architectural styles is rarely seen in Provo and contributes to the turn-of-the-century architecture found on North University Avenue. The building was dedicated by LDS Church President David O. McKay on May 26, 1954. In 1999, Brigham Young University appears ready to vacate and sell this facility. The future of Amanda Knight Hall is uncertain.



### 15 BY ACADEMY EDUCATION BUILDING • 550 North University

The historic Brigham Young Academy Education building, designed by Joseph Don Carlos Young, was originally completed in 1891. It was used by the Academy, which later became Brigham Young University, until the early 1970s. In 1975, BYU closed the “lower campus” and sold the buildings. Over the next two decades, various attempts to preserve the buildings failed. In 1995, the Brigham Young Academy Foundation in cooperation with the Utah Heritage Foundation initiated a substantial effort to preserve the Education Building. That same year, the need for a new Provo library was identified, and a four-year volunteer fund-raising project began. A city bond election was passed for \$16.8 million on February 4, 1997, and an additional \$5.3 million was raised by the Academy Foundation. Three of the original campus buildings on the site were razed, and MJSA Architects and Jacobsen Construction Co. began work on the Education Building renovation project. The new Provo City Library at Academy Square encompasses 97,000 square feet in the historic Education Building and a new, two-story addition to the east.

**16 GEORGE MELDRUM HOUSE • 309 East 700 North**

George Meldrum, Jr. owned this property from 1875 to 1921 and constructed this house in 1891. An architecturally significant building, the house includes Federal style window lintels, a Victorian style roof pitch and scroll cut barge boards (gingerbread). The property was owned by the Forsyth family from 1928 to 1952. Its close proximity to BYU has made this house a popular location for BYU students for many years.

**17 JOHN F. MELDRUM HOUSE • 184 East 500 North**

John F. Meldrum constructed this house in 1877 and it remained in the Meldrum family ownership until 1930. The Bullock family owned the home from 1943 to 1988. The house is an architecturally significant structure that depicts the transition from the Federal style of architecture (depicted on the north-facing, two-story facade), to the early Victorian styles. The historic character of the house is intact and appears to have been restored.

**18 GEORGE POPE HOUSE • 465 North 200 East**

Built in about 1885, this house is an unaltered example of the Victorian Eclectic style with a Crosswing plan that was so popular in Provo in the late 1800's. Joseph R. Murdock, who served as Mayor of Heber City, Wasatch County Commissioner, representative in the first state legislature (1896), and state senator (1901–1905), owned this home between 1901 and 1906. Between 1906 and 1944, the home was owned by John and Seraph Jackson. Mrs. Jackson was a founder and president of the local chapter of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.

**19 GEORGE PASSEY HOUSE • 389 North 100 East**

The terms rare and architecturally significant have been used to describe this building, which includes Greek Revival elements in the cornice moldings and returns and Victorian elements such as the elliptical and round arched window in the east facade. The research to date is unclear whether the building was constructed in 1899 as a home for English immigrant and Provo mercantile owner George Passey or as apartments for polygamous wives of Reed Smoot or Ernest Eldredge in 1890. Notable past occupants include Edwin H. Smart, a BYU Professor and his wife Nettie, a BYU Dean of Women for many years. Former Maeser School Principal, Reid Beck, owned the home from 1914 to 1917.





### 20 JOHN J. AND EMILY CRANER HOUSE • 277 East 300 North

Constructed in or around 1906, this 1½-story home is built of light yellow brick and has a rubble stone foundation. The structure is a central block form with a projecting gabled bay on the front and each side. A single story kitchen extends from the back of the house. The home has two porches, one sheltering the front entrance in the southeast corner, and one sheltering the back door at the northwest corner of the house. The back porch retains its original Victorian balustrade. The original owner of this home, John J. Craner, sold the house to J. Marinus Jensen in 1912. Mr. Jensen was the first principal of the Maeser School, and was later principal of the Franklin School. At the time he purchased the home, he was an English professor at Brigham Young University. He is perhaps best remembered as the author of Provo's first published history, *History of Provo Utah* issued in 1924.



### 21 ALMA VAN WAGENEN HOUSE • 267 North 100 East

Alma Van Wagenen, who served as Mayor of Provo in 1928 and 1929, had this home constructed in 1899 or 1900 as an enticement for his future wife to marry him. The builder was Ole Berg, who built the Maeser School. Mr. Van Wagenen opened the first Utah automobile sales agency (Buick) south of Salt Lake City in 1907. The business prospered, which led him to construct a new home at 415 East Center Street in 1917. Mr. Van Wagenen later became involved in banking, lending and investing. This home is a distinctive blend of the Victorian Eclectic and Neoclassical architectural styles. Other prominent occupants of the home included J. Elmer Jacobsen, a Provo banker and city commissioner from 1925 to 1929.



### 22 SAMUEL ALLEN HOUSE • 135 East 200 North

Built in 1893, this home was originally owned by Dr. Samuel H. Allen, but was later occupied by Nellie Taylor, wife of John W. Taylor. The house is a good example of the architectural transition from Queen Anne style to turn-of-the-century revival styles, which emphasized symmetry and classical detailing. Apparently, during anti-polygamy raids, Nellie hid her husband from U.S. marshals in a cranny near the fireplace in the master bedroom. This home was on the cover of *Better Homes and Gardens* for winning the grand prize in tasteful and practical renovations in 1963.

**23 HARVEY CLUFF HOUSE • 174 North 100 East**

Built in 1877, the Harvey Cluff House is a fine late-nineteenth century example of vernacular architecture in Utah. The cross-axial plan is derived from a traditional design which places the central ridge orientation of the house perpendicular rather than parallel to the street. This gable-facade house type is the product of the Greek Revival movement of the early 1800s and is often called a “temple-form” house because early examples had a colossal temple front. The original owner, Harvey Cluff, was a significant business and ecclesiastical leader in Provo. He ran a large furniture factory in the late 1850s, later served as superintendent of the Provo Lumber and Manufacturing Company, and superintended construction of the Academy Building of Brigham Young Academy. He served two terms on the city council and was one of the founders of the Brigham Young Academy.

**24 FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST BUILDING • 105 E 100 North**

A departure from the Gothic style of architecture used with many of the historic church structures in Provo, this neoclassical style building remains architecturally intact. The size and formality of the building are comparable to that of a Carnegie Library. The First Church of Christ Scientists acquired this property in 1921 and built this structure in 1926. Church services were held in the building until 1980. The structure now houses the Provo Theatre Company, which has restored the building for the community's enjoyment.

**25 ISAAC AND EMMA SUTTON HOUSE • 239 East 100 North**

Built in 1904, the home was deeded in 1917 by Emma to her grandson, Raymond Sutton. The home has remained in the family ever since. Isaac and Emma were early Mormon pioneers. Having been converted in England in 1852, they immigrated to Utah. Brigham Young then sent them to help settle Provo. The home is rife with Victorian details such as the segmental arched openings, rusticated brick heads, corbeled chimneys, and a small gablet with eyebrow window. It also displays some prairie-style elements—the low pitched hip roof, wide overhanging eaves, stylized transoms and the heavy square columns on the front porch. It is a wonderful example of a home caught between two styles of architecture: Victorian, which was losing popularity at the time of construction, and prairie-style, which was gaining popularity.





### 26 EPHRAIM AND ELIZA SUTTON HOUSE • 261 East 100 North

After Mayor Abraham O. Smoot divided the lots in 1872, this parcel was purchased by Ephraim's father, Isaac Sutton. Isaac deeded the lot to his oldest son, who then built the house in 1897. Isaac and Emma Sutton were early Mormon pioneers sent by Brigham Young to help settle Provo. Ephraim built a home very typical of what was popular in turn-of-the-century Provo. The home is Victorian-Eclectic, featuring neoclassical details on the front porch, heavy drip hoods of rusticated brick above the windows and doors, and segmental arch openings. Other artistically-noticeable details include the transom window above the front entrance with rusticated drip head, a half-round window above the porch, sitting in a small gablet, and gabled windows on the front and west facades.



### 27 JOHN TWELVES HOUSE • 287 East 100 North

This house was built by John R. Twelves in 1906. Twelves was involved in the Grand Central Mining Company as secretary-treasurer and was active in political and civic affairs, serving as Utah County's treasurer and recorder. The house combines Romanesque Revival elements with Classical detailing in a personalized manner. The Romanesque wall dormers with corner buttresses and foliate ornament are peculiar to this house, and uncommon in Provo's domestic architecture. Overall, this house reflects the wealth, power, and aesthetic taste of John R. Twelves and of America's gilded age. George Brimhall lived in this house while he was President of BYU. Following Brimhall, BYU President Franklin Harris lived there for six to seven years during the 1920s. It is now used as a professional office.



### 28 NELLIE C. BAILEY HOUSE • 167 North 400 East

Built in about 1905, this house is a distinctive historic resource in the historic Joaquin Neighborhood. The offset porch and crosswing plan are Victorian Eclectic features, although the porch has a classical revival style. Notable features are the wide arches over the front windows and the classical dormer window in the front, which allows some use of the attic. Nellie Bailey was active in community and church affairs. Edwin A. Britsch, a newspaper editor, attorney and member of the Utah State Hospital Board for eight years, owned the home from 1938 to 1946.



**29 JESSE KNIGHT MANSION • 185 East Center Street**

Built in 1905 for Jesse Knight, one of the greatest financiers and mining businessmen in the history of Provo. Knight was a generous philanthropist and donated his wealth to BYU and many local civic projects. This home was designed by Salt Lake architect Walter Ware in the neo-classic style, influenced by the 1893 Chicago World Fair, and built with white pressed brick. This home began a major trend among Utah County homes, many of which use similar materials and design. The central sections of the building are original.

**30 J. ALBERT SCORUP HOUSE • 237 East Center Street**

Built in 1887 for LDS General Authority Erastus Snow, this house was also owned briefly in the late 1800's by prominent businessmen Ernest and Ben Eldredge. The house is an early Victorian dwelling with some elements associated with the Greek Revival style. Since 1917, the property has been owned by J. Albert Scorup and his descendants. Scorup was a cattleman who ranged cattle over one of the largest ranches in the United States in Southeastern Utah. Scorup, who was elected to the Cowboy Hall of Fame, died in 1959.

**31 GEORGE BROWN HOUSE • 284 East 100 North**

Built in 1884, the George M. Brown House is the best example of the wooden Carpenter's Gothic architectural style in Provo, and one of only several examples of the style in Utah. The Brown house exhibits the verticality and decorative jig-saw work usually found in the Gothic Revival, but displays the horizontal siding, simulated quoins, and symmetry of the local building tradition. George M. Brown had this house built for a polygamous wife in the early 1880s. Brown was a prominent early Provo attorney. He moved from Illinois to Utah with his parents in 1847 when they converted to Mormonism.





### 32 J. WILLIAM KNIGHT HOUSE • 289 East Center Street

This 1910 structure has been described as an Italianate or Box Style home with Prairie Style influences. The house was constructed for J. William Knight and his wife, Lucy Jane Brimhall and remained in the Knight family until 1945. Knight, a son of mining magnate and entrepreneur Jesse Knight, followed in his father's footsteps and served as an officer in many of the family companies. Upon his father's death, he assumed control of most of the businesses. Knight was also active in civic, church and political affairs. He was elected to two terms in the Utah State Senate and was defeated in a run for Governor in 1916.



### 33 HANNAH SMITH HOUSE • 315 East Center Street

Built in 1878. In the 1850s, George A. Smith, later counselor to Brigham Young, was sent to Provo to oversee colonization for the LDS Church. Originally he lived on 500 West, with his second and sixth wives, Hannah and Lucy (who were sisters). Later, Lucy returned to Salt Lake, but Hannah moved across town to this home. When Smith died, only the foundation had been completed. Hannah raised her children here. LDS Church President George Albert Smith, a grandson, enjoyed this home as a boy. This house is significant because of its remarkable original condition and is an example of simple architecture styles of early Utah. It is one of the best preserved vernacular residences in Provo.



### 34 KNIGHT MANGUM HOUSE • 381 East Center Street

Built in the old English style, this house was completed in 1908 at a cost of \$40,000. Designed by Walter E. Ware and Alberto O. Treganza, two of Utah's most prominent architects, the house stands out as an anomaly among Provo's turn-of-the-century Victorian mansions. Natural materials, wood rafters, and clinker brick are used to embellish the home rather than the application of high style ornament. Note how the colors used match the bark on the stately sycamore trees which surround the house. It is the most sophisticated product of the Arts and Crafts movement in Provo and reveals a significant rejection of the styles visible on other mansions. The mansion was eventually renovated for office use and is now used as an apartment building.

**35 ALMA VAN WAGENEN HOUSE • 415 East Center Street**

Completed in 1917, this home was designed and built by Joseph Nelson, who also was the architect for the present Utah County Courthouse. The home is said to have Provo's first family room, which was large enough for dancing and is now an art studio. The home, which has been described as a rare example of the Prairie style of architecture with the compact box plan based on Frank Lloyd Wright's Fireproof House, features fine interior woodwork. Two Provo Mayors have lived in this house, Alma Van Wagenen served as Mayor in 1928–29 and his son, Harold Van Wagenen in 1956–57.

**36 ROBERT BUSHMAN HOUSE • 90 North 400 East**

Built in the early 1870s, this was the home of Robert Bushman, owner of B & H Pharmacy in Provo. This modest home is a very good example of architecture common to its time. Its vernacular crosswing design and building material are typical of the pioneer houses built during the earliest part of Provo's permanent settlement, before glazed brick was commonly used. The careful upkeep of this building over the years, and the fact that it has remained in the family since its construction makes it truly unique among Provo historical structures.

**37 LIZZIE V. SUTTON HOUSE • 425 East Center Street**

Built in 1903, this house was owned by Lizzie V. Sutton until 1934. Hattie S. Moorfield owned the house until 1967 and there have been eight different owners since that time. The structure is an intact example of the Victorian Eclectic style, with the exception of an addition that connects the house to the brick carriage house. However, this addition is toward the rear of the lot and is partially obscured by vegetation. This house contributes to the overall historic character of the East Center Street neighborhood.





### 38 FRED J. MOORE HOUSE • 73 North 500 East

Featuring a four-planed bellcast gambrel roof, this house is perhaps the best example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style in Provo. Some research indicates that the home was constructed in 1907 by Fred J. Moore, who was a manager of the Roberts Buffet in the Hotel Roberts and later, a druggist. Other research suggests that the home was constructed by Russell Rice in 1894. Edwin R. Firmage, owner of Firmage's Department store at Center Street and 100 West, owned this home from 1938 to 1948.



### 39 LAWRENCE BEAN HOUSE • 55 North 500 East

Built circa 1911, this yellow pressed brick, single story bungalow is most noteworthy for its unusual eclectic combination of styles. Few if any other homes in Provo combine the elements of Dutch Colonial Revival and those of the Arts and Crafts movement in a bungalow form. The most notable Dutch Revival architectural feature on this home are the gambrel gables that display a simple half-timber pattern. The original owner's of this home were Lawrence L. and Mary Elizabeth Jones Bean.



### 40 JOHN C. GRAHAM HOUSE • 461 East Center

The Neoclassical design motif of this 1906 home suggests that Thomas Davies was the architect. Elizabeth Hardy and the M. H. Hardy Estate owned the property from 1904 to 1918. John C. Graham, his wife Annie and other members of the Graham family were owners for many years, ending in 1974. John C. Graham organized the New Century Printing company and was active in the Provo Rotary Club and Provo Conservation Association.



### 41 CHARLES WRIGHT HOUSE • 505 East Center Street

A good example of the Arts and Crafts Bungalow style, this home was constructed in about 1910. The original owner is thought to be Charles Wright, a Provo architect. The Wrights sold the property to the H. C. Snelson family in 1940 and the property remained in the Snelson family until 1972. The garage on the north side of the house is of consistent design.

**42 DALLAS H. YOUNG HOUSE • 517 East Center Street**

The original owners of the house appear to have been Latinus O. and Rachel B. Taft. Mr. Taft was a prominent businessman who moved to Provo in 1896 as the local ZCMI manager. He formed the Utah Wholesale Grocery Company and the L.O. Taft Brokerage Company. From 1941 to the present, the home has been owned by members of the Dallas H. Young family. Mr. Young was a 4th District Court Judge, Provo City Attorney, Provo City Judge, President of the Utah County Bar Association and Chairman of the Utah County Democratic Party. A current owner and resident of the home is a granddaughter of Mr. Young. This building is an outstanding and distinctive example of the Arts and Crafts Bungalow style, typified by the deep, bracketed eaves, exposed rafter tails, single, broad, low gables, brick wainscoting, and small paned windows.

**43 FRED TAYLOR HOUSE • 589 East Center Street**

It appears that Fred R. Taylor and Mary J. Taylor were the owners of this property when this house was built. Dr. Taylor was a prominent pediatrician in Provo. From 1945 to 1947, the property was owned by lumberman, church and civic leader William Addison Spear. From 1950 to 1958, the property was held by the Arthur D. Sutton family. Mr. Sutton was a well-known druggist and theater/apartment house manager. This building is a good example of the English Tudor style, with steep roof pitch, plaster exterior walls and small window panes.

**44 VAN WAGENEN HOUSE • 905 East Center Street**

Constructed around 1900, this Victorian Box Style house features a classical columned porch and balcony. Since 1935, the home has been owned by members of the Van Wagenen family, including Alma Van Wagenen, Mayor of Provo in 1928-29 and Harold Van Wagenen, Mayor of Provo in 1956-57.

**45 JUSTIS JOHNSON HOUSE • 939 East Center Street**

Justis W. Johnson was the owner of the property when this house was constructed in 1928 and the deed was conveyed to the Decker Mortgage Company and then the Reserve Loan and Discount Company. Oran Groneman, a general contractor and Union Pacific rail car inspector, owned the property from 1935 to 1937. The house is unusual in that it does not readily fit into any one particular architectural style common to Provo. It has some characteristics of a 20th century military style cottage.





#### 46 SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE • 1079 East Center Street

Built in 1934, this residence is a one-and-a-half story, brick Colonial Revival style house. The Superintendent's Residence is historically significant because it helps document the impact of New Deal programs in Utah. The Superintendent's House is one of 232 buildings constructed in Utah during the 1930s and early 1940s under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and other New Deal programs. In 1933 Utah had an unemployment rate of 36 percent, the fourth highest in the country. For the period between 1932-40, Utah's unemployment rate averaged 25 percent. Because the depression hit Utah so hard, federal spending in Utah during the 1930s was ninth among the 48 states, and the percentage of workers on federal works projects was far above the national average. During the 1930s virtually every public building constructed in Utah, including courthouses, city halls, fire stations, and a variety of others, were built under the direction of federal programs.



#### 47 UTAH COUNTY COURTHOUSE • 51 South University Avenue

The Utah County Courthouse has served as a symbol of county and community pride since its dedication on December 15, 1926. As the dedication "souvenir" stated: "it is a monument...to the men and women whose industry has made it possible." Utah buildings, carry very little sculpture of any kind, but this building has a symbolic sculptural group in the pediment above the entrance. Designed by the architect, Joseph Nelson, and executed by sculptor Joseph Conradi. The group is as follows: the figure of Justice stands in the center. On her right hand sits a woman representing the County of Utah. Various arts and industries are represented at her side: horticulture, dairying, mining, sheep-raising, and poultry farming. On the other side of Justice sits Provo City. She is flanked by the harp and the viol, the face, the cog-wheel, a stack of books, and an artist's palette.



#### 48 REED SMOOT HOUSE • 183 East 100 South

Built in 1892 for Reed Smoot, a U.S. senator and Dean of the U.S. Senate, advisor to five presidents, and an apostle in the LDS Church. Preliminary designs for the house were drawn by Smoot himself, with Richard K.A. Kletting completing the design. Kletting was the architect on several other prominent Provo homes and buildings around the turn-of-the-century. Victorian Eclectic in design, it is a stately, solid, early Mormon square block home with some Victorian exuberance displayed in the detailing. The home is linked with Utah's early political and religious history, and is the site of several visits from U.S. presidents in the early twentieth century.

**49 KNIGHT-ALLEN HOUSE • 390 East Center Street**

Jesse Knight was instrumental in transforming Utah's early economy from an agrarian base to a more industrialized state by developing the mining of precious metals and minerals. With the financial success of his mining industry, Jesse Knight was able to have the Knight-Allen House, the Jesse Knight House, and the Knight-Mangum House constructed. Built in 1899, the Knight-Allen House was probably designed by Richard C. Watkins, a prominent local architect. The Victorian period's fascination with a variety of exotic styles is blatantly reflected in this house. The design of the house combines a Moorish tin scalloped roof with an Italianate turret, Romanesque porch tiers, distinctive lintels, and several ornate windows shapes. It is the best and most unique example of Victorian Eclecticism in Provo.

**50 AMBROSE P. MERRILL HOUSE • 424 East Center Street**

Described as a particularly handsome and unusual bungalow, this house was constructed by Ambrose P. Merrill in 1912. Merrill served as General Manager of the Knight Consolidated Power Company and later became a division manager of Utah Power and Light. From 1919 to 1925, Isaac Jacob, a Director of the Utah Wool Grower's Association, owned the home. William Hornibrook, who served as U.S. Ambassador to Siam, Iran, and Costa Rica during the Woodrow Wilson administration, purchased the home from Jacob. Hornibrook owned the Provo Herald and other newspapers. Edwin Firmage, who founded Firmage's Department store in downtown Provo, also is a past owner of this house.

**51 ROBENA F. BUCKLEY HOUSE • 492 East Center Street**

This 1919 Arts and Crafts Bungalow was originally owned by Robena F. Buckley, who sold the house in 1931. The deep, bracketed eaves, single broad low gables, clinker brick wainscoting and small paned windows are characteristic of the architectural style. With the exception of a rear addition, this house is a distinctive historic structure that contributes to the character of the East Center Street neighborhood.





### 52 S.A. STRAWHORNE HOUSE • 610 East Center Street

This Early Victorian Style house, with a Temple Front plan, has been owned by some 16 different individuals/families since its construction in 1899. Past owners include Samuel Rieske, a master mechanic for Provo City Schools and Roy Passey, a parole officer and two-term member of the Provo City Council (1956–1961). Passey, who was active in the Boy Scouts and held many LDS Church positions, was married to Sarah Lovina Harris, who was a descendant of Hyrum Smith (an older brother of LDS Church-founder Joseph Smith).



### 53 C.W. REID HOUSE • 636 East Center Street

This house is a good example of a Victorian Eclectic Cottage with the Crosswing plan. The projecting front wing has Greek Revival style cornice returns. A period carriage house lends to the architectural integrity of the site. Notable owners of this property include C. W. Reid, (1906–1910) who was a member of the BYU Music Department faculty, then joined the McCune School of Music in Salt Lake City and continued private instruction in San Francisco. Robert D. Snow acquired the property in 1940 and the property has remained in the Snow family ever since then. Mr. Snow worked at Columbia-Geneva Steel Works for 31 years before passing away in 1961.



### 54 LEVEN-WOLF HOUSE • 740 East Center Street

Constructed in 1938, this home is one of the few examples of the Art Moderne or International Style of home in Provo and the only example on East Center Street. The house is named after Harold B. Leven, who owned a chain of clothing stores in Utah and owned a chain or clothing stores in Utah and owned this house from 1938 to 1946, and Morris Wolf, who owned the house from 1946 to 1975.



**55 PIERPONT MANSION • 770 East Center Street**

This 1926 home is an architecturally-significant example of an American Colonial Revival Period Cottage, which was influenced by earlier Georgian designs. The home was constructed and owned until 1928 by Thomas Pierpont, owner of the Provo Foundry and Machine Company. Mr. Pierpont married Vilate Smoot Pierpont, daughter of A.O. Smoot and Diana Eldredge, in 1893. The home, for many years, served as the residence of the President of Columbia Steel, which operated a mill at Ironton. The stately dining room was used for official corporate dinners.

**56 ALBERT TAYLOR HOUSE • 957 East Center Street**

The property has been owned by members of the Pierpont family since 1962. The Pierpont name is well known due to Thomas Pierpont, who was prominent in the steel and foundry business. Other owners of this home include Ralph and Elaine Bringham (1953 to 1962) and Albert and Pauline Taylor (1937 to 1953). The house is a good example of an English Tudor period cottage. The steep roof pitches, large front chimney, round arched entry and multicolored brick are elements of this style.

**57 JAMES E. SNYDER HOUSE • 984 East Center Street**

Snyder, who was a prominent building contractor and served as a Provo City Commissioner in 1932–1935, constructed this house in 1906. Except for a brief period in 1923, the property has remained in the Snyder family ownership. The house is an architecturally significant example of the Victorian Box Style, featuring a large, wrap around porch with monumental pillars.





### 58 RECREATION CENTER • 1300 East Center Street

Built in 1936–1937, the Recreation Center is significant because it also helps document the impact of New Deal programs in Utah during the 1930s and 1940s. This structure is the second public works project built at the Utah State Hospital, the first being the Superintendent's Residence. The Recreation Center is a three-acre facility consisting of an 800-seat stone amphitheater with attached interior rooms and an accompanying grass-covered play area. The towers and the “battlements” of various sections give the structure a castle-like appearance. Originally, the center was significant for its important role in providing therapy through play and recreation for the patients at the Utah State Hospital. It was the first such facility constructed at the hospital. This facility is also believed to be one of the earliest and largest amphitheaters built in the state.



### 59 ANDREW N. AND LYDIA HOLDAWAY HOUSE • 190 East 100 South

This home was constructed in 1911 and is an example of a neoclassical central block form with projecting bays. The home is built of yellow pressed brick that has been painted white. Although a central block form, the house has a monolithic feeling of a foursquare plan structure. The roof is hipped with a single attic dormer and broad overhanging eaves. The house has three porches as well as a two-story screened porch wrapping around the southwest corner of the building. This house originally faced 200 East and was identified as 110 South 200 East. In 1953, the home became the Union Pacific Rooming House, presumably a boarding house for Union Pacific workers. In 1965 the structure was sold to Phil Aiken who hired Provo architect Lee Knell to remodel the structure into a chiropractor's office. In 2000, the structure was sold to Todd and Leslie Stilson who have restored the structure to a residence.



### 60 CHARLES LOOSE HOUSE • 383 East 200 South

This home was built in 1893 by Charles E. Loose, who acquired his wealth as manager of the Grand Central Mining Company. He was probably the most prominent non-Mormon in Provo at the turn-of-the-century. This house is distinct among turn-of-the-century homes of Provo's other leading entrepreneurs in that it combines the massing of the Shingle Style with a consistent program of Eastlake ornamentation. Its enveloping roof, veranda and pentagonal fanlight gable windows mark its individuality among the city's architectural sites.

**61 MAESER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL • 150 South 500 East**

This school was built in 1898 and still stands as a monument to the community's endeavors to advance education and as a token of its respect to Karl G. Maeser, a prominent educator, after whom the school was named. The building was designed by Richard C. Watkins, one of the most prolific architects in central Utah. Watkins also designed the Knight Block Building, the Provo Third Ward Chapel, the Thomas Taylor Mansion, and several other Provo buildings. The Maeser School is a significant example of civic architecture with applied Romanesque ornament. This style was popular in Utah from 1880 to 1890, but few examples remain. This is one of the best-preserved examples of Watkins' work. Provo School District discontinued use of the school in 2002, and threatened to demolish the building. Community groups hope it will be preserved.

**62 JOHNSON/HANSEN HOUSE • 485 East 400 South**

Year of construction: Cabin—c.1870, House— c.1876, Garage— 1938. The Johnson/Hansen home is both historically and architecturally significant. The log cabin, brick house, and garage, built between 1870–1938, describe settlement patterns and periods of development in Provo. Linking the brick historic home with a “modern” garage through the log cabin symbolizes the connection between past, present, and future. These structures are architecturally significant as excellent examples of local 1870s architecture and as a unique, late 1930s blend of nostalgic and modern influences on residential design. By attaching the structures, the owner was simultaneously preserving the pioneer origin of the community and acknowledging the realities of a more modern lifestyle, one increasingly influenced by the automobile.

**63 WILLIAM RAY HOUSE • 415 South University Avenue**

Built circa 1898, the William H. Ray residence combines Romanesque Revival elements with classical detailing in a personalized manner. This home displays towering monumentality with its rusticated turret, balustrade and lintels. It stands as one of Provo's finest domestic examples of the Romanesque Revival style. William H. Ray became a leading financier, banker, and broker of Provo. The Ray Investment Company was organized by him as an insurance and real estate brokerage firm. Ray was one of the founders and first presidents of the State Bank of Provo. Like Charles D. Loose, Ray was a successful non-Mormon in a predominantly Mormon city. Ray served as Mayor of Provo in 1910–1911.





**64 EMILY A. G. CLAWSON HOUSE • 587 West 100 South**

This property was deeded to Emily Clawson from the estate of Brigham Young after his death in 1877. Having been built in the early 1880's, the home still retains its historical integrity. This home eloquently represents the unpretentious type of construction, building techniques and needs of a typical rural Utah family of this era. Its Greek Revival detailing and hall-parlor style of construction is very representative of nineteenth-century vernacular architecture of rural America. This home is a good architectural and historical contributor to its neighborhood.



**65 PROVO LDS TABERNACLE • 100 South University Avenue**

Still in use for LDS stake conferences and the performing arts, this stately house of worship seats 2,000 and was built in 1883 from a design by William H. Folsom, who also designed the LDS Manti Temple. The brick work, stained glass, and interior woodwork are as remarkable as the mellow tones of its fine organ. Early in this century, the building was partly condemned, as a lofty tower at its center was causing the roof to sag. It was declared safe and solid once the tower was removed. The stained glass windows were acquired and installed at the time the tower was removed about 1916. An earlier tabernacle, completed in 1867, stood on the land just north of the existing structure. Because of the growth of Provo City, this much smaller building was judged to be inadequate soon after it was completed. It was razed in the early 1900s.



**66 ANGUS BEEBE HOUSE • 489 West 100 South**

Built in 1903, the Beebe House is an unadorned example of the pattern book houses popular at the turn-of-the-century. The influence of the Queen Ann Style on this pattern book design is most evident in the square, stubby tower, with bell-cast roof which projects through the porch roof and allows for an entry vestibule off the porch. The house was built for Angus G. Beebe, son of a flour-milling family, who was himself employed as bookkeeper of the Provo Roller Mills. The style and substance of the home suggest the aspirations to fashion of many second-generation Provo residents.

**67 RUSSELL HINES MANSION • 383 West 100 South**

This home was constructed in 1895 for Russell Spencer Hines, with money acquired from his mining, business and real estate ventures. Hines also owned and operated the Palace Saloon on Center Street. The Hines Mansion is Victorian in style and resembles the Reed Smoot home (183 East 100 South). This suggests that this home may have been designed by Richard K.A. Kletting, a prominent Utah architect who is known to have designed the Smoot home. An Award of Merit was presented by the Utah Heritage Foundation to Douglas K. Hardy for his renovation of the structure between 1975 and 1978. During that three-year period the first level wings were added. The cupola is a representation of the original which was removed many years ago. The Russell Spencer Hines Mansion is presently being used as a bed and breakfast inn.

**68 HOTEL ROBERTS • 192 South University Avenue**

This structure was built in 1882 for Esther C. Pulsipher, and was originally a two-story boarding house called the Occidental House. The first structure was a two and one-half story, hip roofed, adobe building with simple ornamentation. A three-story wing with a kitchen on the main floor was built some time before 1890, and was connected to the original building by a dining room. Between 1900 and 1908 a large, three-story wing was added to the rear of the north facade. The Hotel Roberts took on its present appearance in 1926, when it was remodeled in the Mission Revival Style. The Hotel Roberts is the oldest operating hotel in Provo.

**69 WILLIAM ALEXANDER HOUSE • 91 West 200 South**

Built c. 1891, The William D. Alexander House is significant as the only documented example of Stick Style domestic architecture in Utah. The Stick Style is characterized by decorative horizontal, vertical, and diagonal boards applied to wooden houses to suggest or symbolize the structural frame. The style was popular throughout the United States during the late nineteenth century, being one of the prevailing designs in house pattern books of the 1870s and 80s. The house was built by William Denton Alexander, a well-known contractor/builder, who was locally active as a City Councilman, Justice of the Peace, and member of the Provo School Board.





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### SIMON EGGERTSEN HOUSE • 390 South 500 West

In 1853 Eggertsen converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In 1857, he left his native Denmark to settle in Utah. Simon married Johanne Thomson in 1858, and following the “Utah War” he joined her in Provo. He traded a coat and vest for the property upon which this home was built. Simon and several of his Danish friends built the house. The 50,000 bricks it took to build cost \$310, and the carpenter work cost \$1,000. Although the original farm setting has changed since 1876, the old “Main Ditch” that irrigated the Eggertsen gardens still flows uncovered past the front yard, and the granary northwest of the house is extant having been remodeled for residential use.



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### STARTUP CANDY FACTORY • 534 South 100 West

Named after the founder, William Startup, and the family which still carries on the business, the Startup Candy Factory is a significant record of the candy industry in Provo and the state of Utah. The present building, constructed in 1900 to house the expanding business which began in Provo in 1875, is important for its longtime and continuing association with the company and its peak years of production. Renowned for several “firsts” in the candy industry, the Startup Candy Factory originated the first candy bar with a filling made in the United States. The company is also famous for a specialty called “Magnolias,” tiny candies with a perfumed liquid center which were forerunners of modern day breath mints. The factory still produces candy today, and is known for its hand-dipped chocolates and clear candy toys. Visitors are welcome between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

*Information on each of the sites listed is taken from nomination applications and staff reports for buildings included on Provo City's Landmarks Register. **Please note that with few exceptions, the properties mentioned in this booklet are privately owned and not open to the public. Please respect the privacy of the occupants and avoid trespassing on private property.***

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