

Landmark and Historic Sites



City Landmark Sites

Name	Address	Zone
George Brooks House	346 North Main Street	RCC
Opera House/Social Hall	212 North Main Street	PD-COM
Dr. Pike Home	189 North Main Street	C-4
Grundy Home	151 North Main Street	C-4
St. George CO-OP Bldg. (Bear Paw Cafe)	75 North Main Street	C-4
Wulfenstein Home	190 South Main Street	RCC
Miner Prisbey Home	295 South Main Street	RCC
Samuel Miles Home	306 South Main Street	R-1-8
Bleak House	391 South Main Street	R-1-8
Aunt Addies Home	185 West Diagonal Street	RCC
Painted Lady (Gates-McQuarrie House)	86 West Diagonal Street	RCC
Richard A. Morris Home	76 West Tabernacle Street	C-4
Judd's Store	76 West Tabernacle Street	C-4
Charles Seegmiller Home	214 East Tabernacle Street	C-4
Gardener's Club Hall	46 West St. George Blvd.	C-4
A.P. Hardy House	46 West St. George Blvd.	C-4
James Andrus Home	164 West 100 South Street	RCC
John Mathis Home	210 South 300 West Street	RCC
Heinrich Gubler Home	162 South 300 West Street	RCC
Erastus Goddard Whitehead Home	278 North 100 West Street	RCC
George Whitehead Home	241 North 100 West Street	RCC
Wolley-Foster Home (Seven Wives Inn)	217 North 100 West Street	RCC
Thompson Mansion (Floyd C. Stevens Home)	212 North 100 West Street	RCC
Israel Ivins Home	187 North 100 West Street	RCC
Anthony Ivins Home	165 North 100 West Street	RCC
Moses Andrus Home	139 North 100 West Street	C-4
Horatio Pickett House	190 South 100 East Street	RCC
Cottam Home	242 South 100 East Street	RCC
Arthur Miles Home	212 South 200 East Street	RCC

Other Historic Sites

Name	Address	Zone
Julia Graff Home	252 North Main Street	RCC
Samuel Miles Jr. Home	173 North Main Street	C-4
Gardner House	158 North Main Street	C-4
Dixie College Main Building	86 South Main Street	C-4
St. George L.D.S. Tabernacle	18 South Main Street	C-4
Woodward School	100 West Tabernacle Street	C-4
Judd House	76 West Tabernacle Street	C-4
Bentley House	76 West Tabernacle Street	C-4
Orson Pratt-Richard Bentley House	76 West Tabernacle Street	C-4
George Worthen Home	32 West Tabernacle Street	C-4
The Pioneer Courthouse (Washington County Courthouse)	85 East St. George Blvd.	C-4
The Thurston House	270 West 200 North Street	RCC
Jesse W. Crosby Home	95 West 100 South Street	RCC
Hyden W. Church Home	43 West 100 South Street	RCC
William F. Butler Home	190 South 300 West Street	RCC
Brigham Young Home & Office	187 North 100 West Street	C-4
The Burgess House	172 North 100 West Street	C-4
Benjamin F. Pendleton Home	60 North 100 West Street	C-4
Romney-Andrus Home	272 South 100 East Street	RCC
Benjamin Frederick Blake House	141 South 100 East Street	RCC
Frederick Blake House	135 South 100 East Street	RCC
Alexander Y. Milne House	186 South 200 East Street	RCC
St. George L.D.S. Temple	450 South 300 East Street	RCC

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Introduction

Settlers came to Washington County to develop an Indian Mission as early as 1852, however St. George City wasn't established until 1861. Mormon leader, Brigham Young, sent a group of pioneers to the far reaching corner of the Territory of Utah to grow cotton, wine grapes, and harvest silk for export to the Civil War-torn northern states. Today the cotton fields are gone, the wineries are closed and the silk industry has given way to modern, more prosperous businesses.

Although much of the original historical architecture of St. George has been replaced by newer construction and design, many examples of the original architecture still exist. In fact, St. George has designated a portion of downtown as a Historical District. In the City's General Plan, goal number three specifically discusses promoting the preservation and renovation of historic buildings throughout the City. Additionally, St. George hopes to use the concentration of historic buildings as a unique asset by using the history to add to the character, grace, and timelessness of the downtown area. Also, the Zoning Ordinance Code provides a designated Historic District Overlay Zone (Chapter 13, Article C). Its purpose is to preserve buildings and related structures of historic and architectural significance and to allow improvements to existing structures or new construction to be conducted without eroding the scale and historic character of the neighborhood.

More specifically, the purpose of Title 10, Chapter 21: Landmark Sites of the Zoning Ordinance Code is to more fully preserve and encourage the upgrading of historical sites that constitute important cultural, educational, and economic assets for the city by supporting the continued use of the property for residential purposes. The ordinance allows owners of these properties to receive a return on their investment through limited commercial use of their property. In order to have a building, structure or site recognized as a city landmark there are several requirements that must be met; location within the boundaries of St. George City, a minimum of fifty years old, and continued historical integrity are some of the requirements necessary to be considered a landmark.

This booklet is a portfolio and narrative of the documented landmark and historic sites throughout St. George City.

The National Register of Historic Places

“Encompassing a vast and diverse array of historic places throughout the United States and its territories, the National Register has been a catalyst for preserving properties, maintaining cultural traditions, commemorating community history, and revitalizing cities nationwide. The Register includes landmarks of American achievement as well as those that reflect the every day lives of ordinary people in locales across the country.

About 74,000 properties have been listed in the National Register since its inception in 1966. Together, these files hold information on more than 1.2 million individual buildings, sites, districts, structures, and objects that provides links to the country’s heritage at the national, state, and local levels. The documentation on each property consists of photographs, maps, and a National Register registration form, which provides a physical description of the places, information about its history and significance, and a bibliography.”

-Beth L. Savage, Cultural Resource Management V. 25, No. 1, 2002

The City of Saint George currently has ten properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These locations are marked with a red dot throughout this document.



Landmark Sites





Anthony Ivins Home: 165 North 100 West



Original settlers had learned that the alkali in the soil would quickly dissolve foundations made of sandstone so this house was made with a wide foundation and a basement of black basalt from the Black Ridge. The original house had a front porch and a rear sleeping deck, both of which have been removed. One of the distinctive features of the home is its setting. Brigham Young insisted that local homes be built close to the street so that there would be room in the rear for vegetable gardens. For some unknown reason, when Ivins built his home on the south side of this father's lot, he built it deep in the lot. This makes it possible for his wife Bessie to maintain the front flower garden which adds to the beauty of the property.



ANTHONY W. IVINS HOME

ANTHONY W. IVINS WAS A PROMINENT CHURCH AND CIVIC LEADER IN EARLY ST. GEORGE. HE SERVED TWICE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF THE ST. GEORGE STAKE AND MAYOR OF THE CITY FROM 1890-1894. IN 1895 HE WAS ELECTED AS A WASHINGTON COUNTY REPRESENTATIVE TO THE UTAH TERRITORIAL CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. GEORGE
HISTORICAL PRESERVATION COMMISSION







A.P. Hardy House: 46 West St. George Boulevard



Built by Augustus Poore Hardy in 1871. This house, with classical Dixie dormers, has quite a history. Hardy was sheriff of St. George and was holding a man accused of murder. An armed group of vigilantes broke into the house and forced the keys from the sheriff. A bullet hole can still be seen in one of the doors. The prisoner was removed from the jail and hanged. Sheriff Hardy never got over the fact that a prisoner was taken from him.





Arthur Miles Home: 212 South 200 East



Early pioneer, Arthur Miles, built this home in 1876. His daughter Katherine inherited the building and resided there with her husband, Karl Larsen, well known historian and author, who wrote many books about Southern Utah. The house remained in the Miles family from the time it was built until Mr. Larsen's death in 1983.









Aunt Addies: 185 West Diagonal



Addie Price, a widow with three children, built this house in 1881. Mrs. Price was describe by local citizens as having "considerable means" and she spared no expense in building her home. There was the very popular bay window in the parlor and fireplaces in all the downstairs rooms. A porch ran all of the way across both the back and the front, a desirable feature of a Dixie home before the advent of air-conditioning. The home was a favorite gathering spot for the young of the community.



AUNT ADDIE'S

ON JUNE 19, 1883 MAYOR ROBERT GARDNER AUTHORIZED ANDREW B. AND ADDIE MCARTHUR TO OWN THIS LAND. IT REMAINED IN THAT FAMILY UNTIL 1920. LATER OWNERS INCLUDED SARAH SORENSEN, GRACE WOODBURY, FENTON AND MARY L. FREHNER AN THE GREENE FAMILY.

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Bleak House: 391 South Main



The Root Cellar: Also known as a Grainery, was the most important structure in the life of the early settlers in Saint George. It consists of three-foot thick walls made of adobe brick. The entire structure is sunk down into the earth so that it was necessary to fabricate three steps down to the floor level and double doors for insulation in keeping with the thick walls. The inside was all shelving to store heat and cold sensitive foods and grains. One room was built above this for cooking, sleeping, etc. and a lean-to on the side for wood, tools, and implements completed this very efficient survival starter structure.

The House: The original part of the house was built next and in this case probably happened in the following sixteen years after 1874. It sits on a rock foundation like the Saint George Temple and the inside and outside walls are adobe brick about twenty four inches thick with ten-foot high ceilings. It has four rooms on the first floor and three rooms on the second floor. The living room has a huge stone fireplace and there are pine wood floors throughout.



JAMES G. BLEAK HOME

ELIJAH FORDHAM OBTAINED THIS LAND IN 1865. THE JAMES G. BLEAK FAMILY PURCHASED IT IN 1874 AND IT REMAINED IN THAT FAMILY UNTIL 1943 WHEN THE WILLIAM L. MORRIS FAMILY BOUGHT IT. LATER OWNERS HAVE INCLUDED THE ARNOLDUS, ROCKWOOD, PUTNAM AND PERSHON FAMILIES. IT WAS ONCE USED AS A FUNERAL SERVICE BUILDING.

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Dr. Pike Home: 189 North Main



This home was built around 1915 for Dr. Pike, a local pharmacist, by Albert E. Miller. It was constructed of adobe brick and has a heavy lava rock foundation. It has recently been restored and beautified.





Erastus Goddard Whitehead Home (Penny Farthering Inn): 278 North 100 West



Built in the early 1880's by George Whitehead, this home sits on a lava rock foundation and is built of handmade adobe blocks. Erastus "Ras" and Josephine Whitehead raised seven children here. The walls are adobe brick, handmade from straw, clay and horsehair. Beams and wood structures are nailed with handmade square head nails. Erastus and his father owned the A.R. Whitehead and Son Mercantile store on Tabernacle Street which was a very successful business. Erastus died in 1906 at the age of 34.









Gardner's Club Hall: 46 West St. George Blvd.



The Gardener's Club is said to be the oldest pioneer building still standing in St. George. It was built in 1867 on land reported to have been donated by Joseph E. Johnson. Members of the club made their own adobes and took their own teams and wagons to the Pine Valley sawmill to secure the lumber for building the small structures for their meeting place. Plays were held in this building, along with receptions, meetings, and fairs. It even welcomed dances, but since space was so limited, a young man purchasing a ticket received a number and was only allowed to take his partner onto the floor when his number was called.



GARDENERS CLUB

THIS STRUCTURE, BUILT BY ST.
GEORGE'S FIRST HORTICULTURIST
J. E. JOHNSON IN 1863, FOR USE
AS A MEETING PLACE FOR
THE CLUB, WAS NEVER USED
AS A RESIDENCE.

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11-5



George Brooks Home: 346 North Main



The original two-room rock house was built by George Brooks, Sr., during 1877-1878 using chips and irregular rocks from the cleanup of the Tabernacle and Temple yards where he worked as a stone mason. Ten years later a hand-made adobe kitchen was added. The locust tree in the front yard was planted in 1879 honoring the birth of his first son, George Jr. The adobe kitchen was added in 1887, the back rooms in 1943 and the living room completed in 1954. Juanita married George's second son, William, and it was here where Juanita did much of her writing and raised their family.







12-4





George Whitehead Home: 241 North 100 West



After George Whitehead built his home in 1883 he never ceased improvements. As the family expanded, so did the house. Part of the expansion includes two staircases, one running east to west, the other west to east, with a common landing. There was no plumbing in the house, but George ran a pipe from the irrigation ditch to a bathroom upstairs so the family could have baths.



WHITEHEAD HOME

GEORGE F. WHITEHEAD AND HIS BRIDE ESTHER JANE MORRIS MOVED INTO THE ORIGINAL PART OF THIS HOUSE ON THEIR WEDDING DAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1883. GEORGE WAS A SKILLED BUILDER AND MANY PIONEER STRUCTURES IN ST. GEORGE BEAR HIS MARK.

EDNA CLOWARD, WHITEHEAD'S DAUGHTER, OWNED THE HOUSE UNTIL 1965. THERE HAVE BEEN A TOTAL OF FOUR OWNERS, IT IS NOW PART OF SEVEN WIVES INN.

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13-3



Grundy Home: 151 North Main



A smaller house built in 1890 on this site dates the mulberry trees that surround this present home built by Emma Packer Morris in 1901. It was constructed of handmade adobe, faced with red fired brick, a popular building method at the time. The Victorian design shows off large panel windows indicating luxury as does the expensive wood trim detailing.





14-3







Heinrich Gubler Home: 162 South 300 West



Built circa 1870 by Heinrich Gubler, one of the men chosen by Brigham Young to help colonize southern Utah, this home was one of the earliest built on ground assigned by the Mormon leader. It was constructed of adobe, as were almost all of the early dwellings, the plainness of that early construction was enhanced by the addition of the porches by Mark and Barbara Greene when they purchased and restored the pioneer structure.





Horatio Pickett House: 190 South 100 East



Horatio operated a lumber yard, furniture business and carpentry shop here. He worked on the Temple and Tabernacle, and was the first mortician in town. He also was a lawyer, justice of the peace, and school board member. For 30 years, Pickett directed a choir. He loved to play the fiddle. His widow Philena died here in 1939.





Israel Ivins Home (Hughes Law Office): 187 North 100 West



This pioneer home was constructed by Israel Ivins, the community's first medical doctor. At the rear of the home, a little shop served as a drugstore and provided medicine and remedies for the community. Dr. Ivins also helped form the first city government and provided surveying for the town.





07-2





James Andrus Home: 164 West 100 South



When James Andrus decided to permanently move his family to St. George from his ranch at Canaan in 1886, he acquired the lots originally owned by Mr. James Houston and Mr. William Green. He built a house for his wife Laura at what is now 196 West 100 South and a house for his wife Manomas at what is now 164 West 100 South. The house he constructed for Manomas is a 1.5 story adobe home. The house is representative of the Greek Revival Period, characterized by the columns and dentil moldings.



**THE JAMES AND MANOMAS ANDRUS
HOUSE**

BUILT AROUND 1886

**KNOWN AS THE CATTLE BARON OF SO. UTAH.
HE WAS A PIONEER, INDIAN FIGHTER, BISHOP,
BUSINESSMAN, STATESMAN, AND
ACCOMPLISHED EQUESTRIAN.**

MANOMAS LAVINIA GIBSON ANDRUS: 1842-1940

**AT THE TIME OF HER DEATH SHE WAS THE
OLDEST LIVING ORIGINAL 1847 UTAH PIONEER.
SHE ARRIVED IN SALT LAKE VALLEY ON 7/29/47,
ONE WEEK AFTER THE BRIGHAM YOUNG PARTY.**

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John Mathis Home: 210 South 300 West



As a carpenter and farmer, John Mathis had the skills to build a nice home and he also assisted in building many of the first buildings in Saint George. In early records the Mathis home was referred to as a "rather pretentious home", probably due to the fact that Mathis was a carpenter and his family was fairly well-off in Switzerland. The large living room and dining room area served as the first dance floor in St. George.





Judd's Store: 62 West Tabernacle



Judd's Store is the oldest ongoing business establishment in St. George. It was constructed in the 1870's by Richard Bentley when he decided to move his dry goods establishment from his home next door. In 1911 it was purchased by Thomas Judd, prominent businessman. Judd wanted a home in St. George for his family to use while the children were in school and he wanted a business for the boys to work in so they wouldn't get into mischief.







THOMAS JUDD'S STORE CO.





Miner Prisbey (Bruhn) Home: 295 South Main



The aged mulberry tree standing like a sentinel in front of the home is nearing the century mark. It is like a guardian umbrella sheltering the land and sturdy walls and it protects. Several generations have enjoyed its cooling shade and a drink of fresh water from the barrel at the base of the trunk in days gone by. Could it tell its history, it would tell of happy times. After Miner Prisbey passed away, his wife Sadie lived in the home until a little cottage two doors north was built for her.





21-3



Moses Andrus: 139 North 100 West



The house had two stories, with a black lava rock foundation. After the foundation was laid it was allowed to settle for one year before any more work was done. It was supposed to insure the house against cracking and it was the proud boast for the Andrus family that the precaution succeeded. The ground floor contained the usual spacious four rooms, living room, dining room, kitchen, and bedroom. The upstairs rooms were the same size.



MOSES ANDRUS HOME

THE ROCK FOUNDATION OF THIS HOME WAS BUILT BY GEORGE F. WHITEHEAD AND STOOD FOR ONE YEAR BEFORE COMPLETION. THERE HAVE NEVER BEEN ANY CRACKS IN IT DUE TO THIS CAREFUL "CURING" PROCESS. MOSES ANDRUS WAS A PIONEER CATTLEMAN.

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- Opera House/Social Hall:
212 North Main



The St. George Social Hall or Opera House was constructed almost fourteen years after the pioneers first entered the St. George valley. The crowning glory of the building was its mechanized floor which could be raised to a sloping position so that the occupants of every seat could have an unobstructed view of the stage, or the floor could be lowered for dances. For fifty years it was the center of social and cultural life in the Cotton Mission.



SOCIAL HALL - OPERA HOUSE

BUILT IN PHASES BEGINNING IN 1864
AND COMPLETED IN 1880. SERVED AS
SOCIAL CENTER OF COMMUNITY FROM
1875 UNTIL THE LATE 1920's. FROM
EARLY 1930's TO MID 1950 SERVED AS
SUGAR BEET SEED PROCESSING
FACILITY OPERATED BY THE UTAH-
IDAHO SUGAR COMPANY.

RESTORATION SELECTED AS A LEGACY
PROJECT OF THE WASHINGTON COUNTY
STATEHOOD CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE
1996.



ST. GEORGE OPERA HOUSE

THE OPERA HOUSE SERVED AS THE CULTURAL CENTER OF THE COMMUNITY FROM 1875 UNTIL THE 1930'S. THE ORIGINAL "T" SHAPED BUILDING SEATED 300 PERSONS. A MECHANICALLY ADJUSTABLE SLOPING FLOOR AFFORDED AN EXCELLENT VIEW OF THE STAGE.

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23-5



St. George Social Hall
c.1865

The St. George Social Hall was the first community center designed for social and religious events. Located on Main Street just south of St. George Boulevard, it was the center of community life. When the Opera House was completed, the Social Hall was sold to a private enterprise and eventually became known as "The Hub." The facade of this building is a replica of the first Social Hall and continues the legacy of serving the community's social needs.



St. George Opera House
1875-80

The original structure or the cellar of this building was used as the wine storehouse (1875) for the LDS Church's sacramental offering. By 1880 a large addition was built to the west, creating a traditional T-shaped theatrical design. First to be known as the Social Hall due to the programs presented, this community-centered building hosted dances, theatrical performances and musicals, as well as public meetings and classes. However, by the twentieth century, operettas became quite popular, thus, the evolution of its name to the St. George Opera House.

For over fifty years, until its purchase by the Utah-Idaho Sugar Company in c.1934, the building was known as the social center for all of Southern Utah and the Arizona Strip.





23-7



Painted Lady (Gates McQuarrie House): 86 West Diagonal



This property was once owned by Jacob Gates, the 2nd mayor of St. George. Some of the rooms were rented to "Drummers" (salesmen) traveling to St. George on business by a second owner Ella Mcquarrie. The home is over 100 years old and is one of the oldest homes in St. George. It has been completely restored and has some of the original wood plank flooring, custom moldings, and sandstone walls.



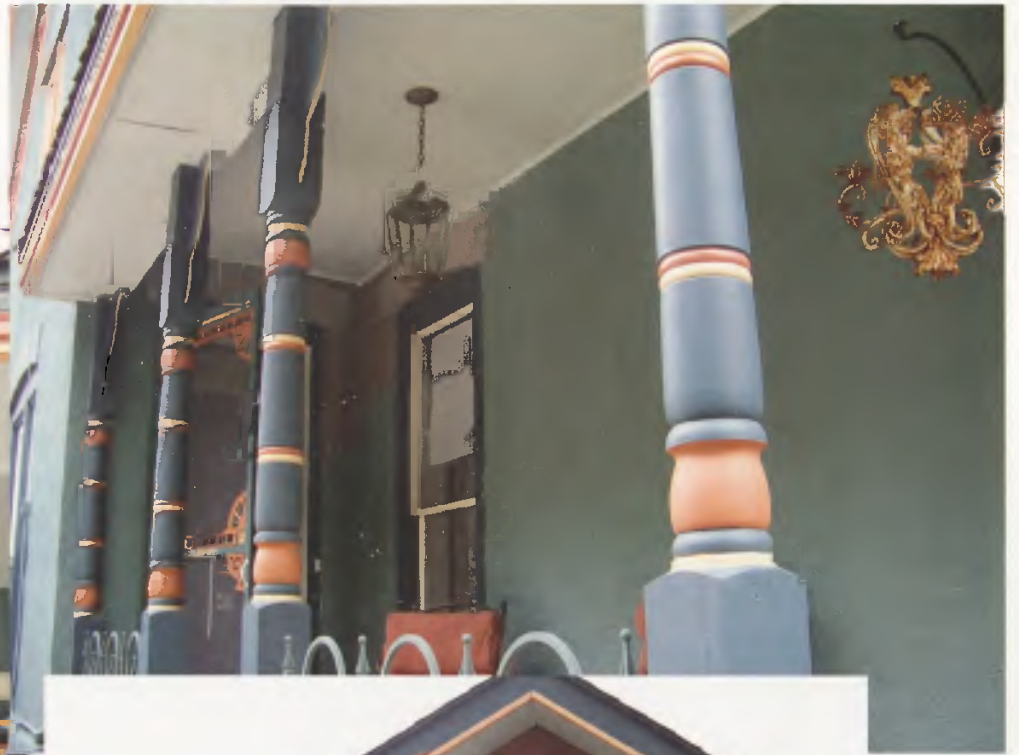
GATES-McQUARRIE HOUSE

THIS PROPERTY WAS ~~ONE~~ OWNED BY JACOB GATES, ~~THE~~ 2nd MAYOR OF ST. GEORGE. WHETHER HE CONSTRUCTED THE VICTORIAN HOUSE DURING HIS OWNERSHIP (1876-1890) OR IT WAS BUILT A LITTLE LATER, ABOUT 1893, BY HECTOR & ELLA McQUARRIE IS NOT CERTAIN.

WHAT IS KNOWN IS THAT ELLA RENTED SOME OF THE ROOMS TO "DRUMMERS" (SALESMEN) TRAVELLING TO ST. GEORGE ON BUSINESS. FOUR OF HER SIX CHILDREN WERE BORN HERE.

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24-6







24-9



Richard A. Morris: 200 North Main



Originally built on the corner of Main and 200 North, the two-story Orpha Morris home, like so many others, had fallen into disrepair and was scheduled for demolition to make way for the new post office. Orpha, as the only unmarried sibling in her family (then referred to as a 'spinster') had been summoned home by her family to care for her aging parents. For many years she dutifully fulfilled her assignment and, as a result, never married. Decades later the house was finally rescued and carefully moved by truck to the Green Gate Village. However, only a few feet from its final destination, an axle broke and the house fell off of the truck in a thunderous heap. Fortunately for the Village the mover had great insurance and the home was rebuilt on a solid foundation, rising from the ashes (adobe dust) so to speak.





Samuel Miles Home: 306 South Main



Samuel and Hannah Miles came to St. George in 1862. The family lived in a tent and wagon box for 2.5 years on this site before moving into the original lean-to section of the house. Samuel was a former member of the "Mormon Battalion" who farmed, taught school, and was an officer in the infantry regiment of St. George.





26-3





Wolley-Foster Home (Seven Wives Inn): 217 North 100 West



Built in the 1870s by Edwin G. Woolley this home was one of the finest in St. George. The attic is believed to have hidden polygamist fugitives many times in the early history of the Mormon Church. It has been used as a college dormitory, rest home, and was even scheduled for demolition when it was rescued and restored by a Col. Elvin Maughn.



WOOLLEY - FOSTER HOME

BUILT AROUND 1873 BY EDWIN G. WOOLLEY, THIS STRUCTURE WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST AND FINEST IN THE CITY FOR THAT PERIOD. A PROMINENT JUDGE AND MERCHANT, WOOLLEY OWNED THE HOUSE UNTIL 1907 WHEN HE MOVED HIS FAMILY TO SALT LAKE CITY AND SOLD THE HOUSE TO CHARLES F. FOSTER. THE FOSTERS WERE IN POSSESSION UNTIL 1952. IN 1981 IT BECAME SEVEN WIVES INN, SOUTHERN UTAH'S FIRST BED AND BREAKFAST INN.

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27-4





27-6



27-7





Wulfenstein Home: 190 South Main



The home was finished in 1915 or 1916. It is constructed of formed concrete blocks possibly made by Lime Canfield. The blocks were popular during this time as the old block craftsmen were disappearing. The blocks were formed to look like cut sandstone commonly used in the 1800's.



Other Historic Sites





Alexander Y. Milne House: 186 South 200 East



ALEXANDER Y. MILNE HOUSE

WILLIAM BURT PURCHASED THIS PROPERTY IN 1875. HE WAS A MASTER SCOTTISH ARTIST, DOING PLASTERING AND BEAUTIFUL PLASTER OF PARIS WORK IN THE TABERNACLE, COURTHOUSE, TEMPLE AND MANY HOMES IN ST. GEORGE.

ALEXANDER Y. MILNE OWNED THIS HOME FROM 1883-1949, ADDING THE REAR SECTION IN 1900. HE WAS SKILLED IN PAINTING AND PAPERING.

ST. GEORGE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

William Burt purchased the property in 1875. He was a master Scottish artist, doing plastering and beautiful plaster of Paris work in the Tabernacle, courthouse, Temple, and many homes in St. George. Alexander Y. Milne owned this home from 1883-1949 adding the rear section in 1900. He was skilled in painting and papering.





Benjamin Frederick Blake House: 141 South 100 East

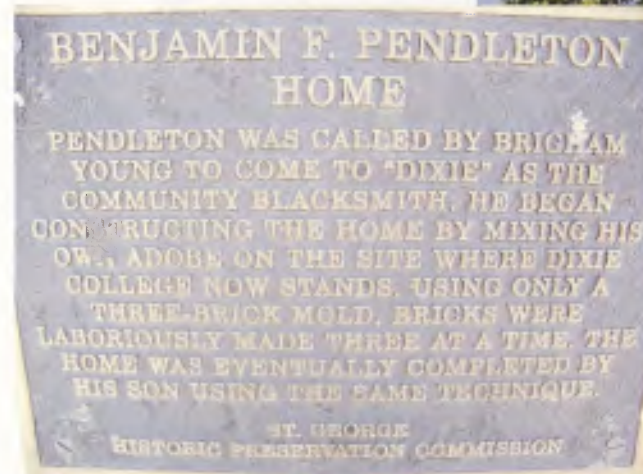


This house, with its Dixie Dormer, was built by an original pioneer, Benjamin Frederick Blake, in the early 1870's. It has high side walls, two adobes thick, and is characterized by a trim around the gables and eaves, making a continuous mitered facia around the entire perimeter of the roof. Benjamin Frederick Blake and his wife, Harriet Hollis, lived in the home until his death in 1881. He was a master builder of fine furniture and was known for building the unbraced tabernacle staircases. Their son Benjamin and his bride Elizabeth Ellicock Blake lived here after 1881.





Benjamin F. Pendleton Home: 60 North 100 West



Pendleton was called by Brigham Young to come to "Dixie" as the community blacksmith. He began constructing the home by mixing his own adobe on the site where Dixie College now stands. Using only a three brick mold, bricks were laboriously made three at a time. The home was eventually completed by his son using the same technique.



31-2



Bentley House: 76 West Tabernacle



Built on this site in 1876 by William Oscar Bentley for his bride-to-be Mary Ann Mansfield. When William proposed to Mary Ann he promised to build her a beautiful new Victorian-style home in the shadow of the Tabernacle. She accepted and construction began almost immediately thereafter. However, two weeks before their wedding day William announced that he had sold the home. In her diary, Mary Ann recorded, "I almost called the wedding off, but decided I was getting married 'for better or worse' and I needed to learn that lesson right from the start." Many years later the home was vacated and eventually used by the Bentley's and the Judd's as a storeroom for their adjacent general store. Finally, the city wanted to condemn the house and turn the property into a municipal parking lot. Cooler heads prevailed and it was purchased and restored by an expanding Village. Decades of dust and cobwebs were removed revealing classic velvet curtains and hand-painted faux marble and oak. Today the Bentley House serves as the Inn's front desk, restaurant and a classic, Victorian-style guest suite.







● Brigham Young's Home/Office: 67 West 200 North



In order to stay healthier in the winters, Brigham Young decided to build a home in **St. George**. He promised his young wife Amelia Fulsom that she would not have to live in the same house as any of his other wives, so he built a new home for her. He purchased a lot at 155 West 200 North and asked his architect to build a comfortable house, worthy of Amelia. The house had a two-room basement or cellar built of red sandstone. The foundation was laid in a T-shape of black rock and the walls were constructed of locally manufactured adobes. The house contained an entry hall housing the stairway and opened into a formal parlor. Behind the parlor was a dining room, then a kitchen with a pantry to the left. The second floor had three bedrooms.



BRIGHAM YOUNG WINTER HOME

THE ORIGINAL PORTION OF THIS HOME WAS BEGUN IN 1869 AND COMPLETED IN 1871. WHEN BRIGHAM YOUNG PURCHASED IT HE ADDED THE FRONT ADDITION WHICH WAS COMPLETED IN 1873. IT SERVED AS HIS WINTER HOME FROM THAT TIME UNTIL HIS DEATH IN 1877.

ST. GEORGE

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION



33-3



Burgess House: 172 North 100 West



The house was built in 1916 by Joe Burgess. He hauled lava rock from the nearby black hill for the foundation stones and constructed the home out of formed cement blocks made by lime canfield. These formed cement blocks became popular in the early part of the 20th century when the stone masons, who had brought their trade from the old country, started becoming extinct. The forms were made so the blocks had the exterior texture of hand cut sandstone blocks.

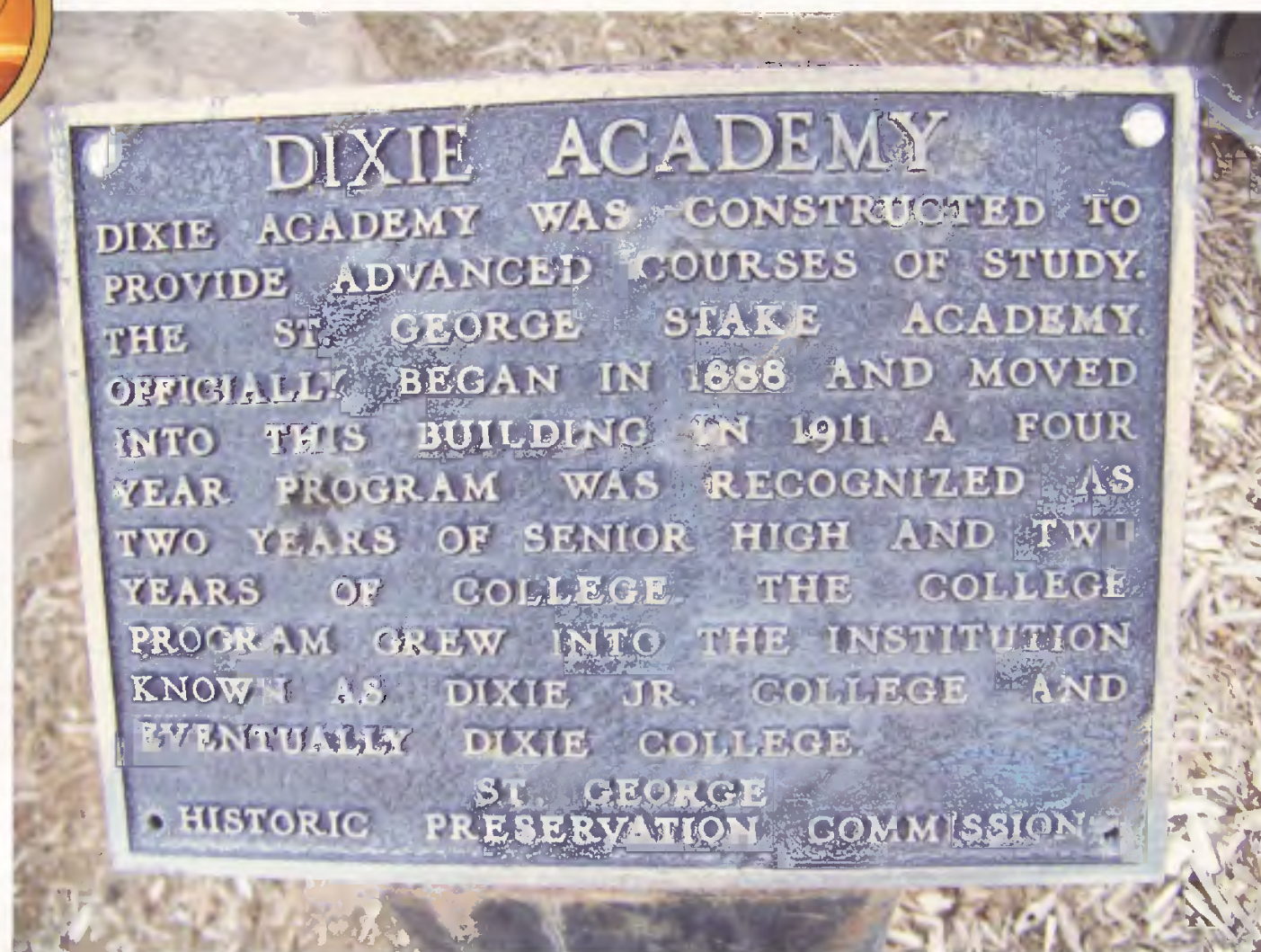




- Dixie College Main Building
Dixie Academy:
86 South Main



As soon as the Woodward school had become well established and students had been graduated from its ninth and tenth grades, people wanted more educational opportunities for their children. Eventually the Church was induced to aid St. George Stake in the erection of a church academy. With \$20,000 the erection of a building that was to mark St. George as an educational center, was begun. This, too, was to have a foundation of black volcanic rock with walls of red sandstone blocks. The St. George Stake Academy opened its doors for educational purposes in September 1911. Because of the demands of the students, the name was changed to Dixie Academy, and later as college work was added, to Dixie College.







Frederick Blake House: 135 South 100 East



FREDERICK BLAKE HOUSE
BENJAMIN FREDERICK BLAKE, MASTER CARPENTER
BUILT THIS HOUSE FOR HIS SON, FREDERICK BLAKE
IN THE EARLY 1870's. THE WALLS ARE THREE ADOBE
BRICKS THICK. ORIGINAL TILES FRAME THE SEVERAL
FIREPLACES. SECRET DRAWERS WERE BUILT IN FOR
VALUABLES. FREDERICK CAME TO DIXIE WITH HIS PARENTS
AT AGE 19. HE LIVED IN THE HOME WITH HIS SECOND
WIFE, EMILY GREEN, AND FIVE CHILDREN. HE ALSO
MARRIED ELIZA BARNETT AND FATHERED FIVE MORE
CHILDREN. SEVEN OF TEN CHILDREN DIED YOUNG BUT
HIS SON WALLACE BLAKE AND DAUGHTERS SARAH AND
EMILY SURVIVED. HE WORKED IN SAWMILLS, SUPPLYING
LUMBER FOR THE ST. GEORGE TEMPLE AND TABERNACLE
AND HIS FATHER'S CARPENTRY SHOPS. FREDERICK'S
FAMILY LIVED IN THE HOME UNTIL 1892.
ST. GEORGE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Benjamin Frederick Blake, Master Carpenter, built this house for his son, Frederick Blake in the early 1870's. Its walls are three adobe bricks thick, original tiles frame the several fireplaces, secret drawers were built in for valuables. Frederick came to Dixie with his parents at age 19. He lived in the home with his second wife, Emily Green and five children. He also married Eliza Barnett and fathered five more children. Seven of his children died young but his son Wallace Blake and daughters Sarah and Emily survived. He worked in sawmills supplying lumber for the St. George Temple and Tabernacle and his father's carpentry shops. Frederick's family lived in the house until 1892.





Floyd C. Stevens Home (Thompson Mansion): 212 North 100 West



The home was built in 1871 by William H. Thompson. He owned the property for only a couple of years until it was sold to Mary Whitehead. She and her family owned the home for approximately thirty years. In 1905, she deeded the home to her children. The mulberry tree in front of the home is said to be the oldest tree in St. George. The thick sixteen inch adobe walls still stand and the home still holds its original wood floors. In the basement there is an old wood/coal burning furnace with signs of holes in the floor used to distribute heat throughout the house.



2
1
2



37-3



37-4



37-5



Gardner House: 158 North Main



The first ladies Co-op was founded on this property by Mary Ann Gardner, the third wife of Robert Gardner, first Mayor and Bishop of St. George. Due to disunity caused by undercutting the town's men's mercantile prices, the co-op was disbanded and Mary Ann established a millinery shop where she sold merchandise to members of Brigham Young's family.



38-2



George W. Worthen Home: 32 North Tabernacle



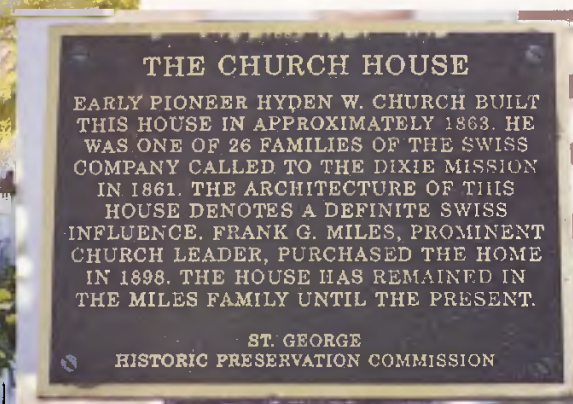
This is an interesting example of simple design and craftsmanship by an early home builder, George W. Worthen. The home has a simple charm and pleasing lines that seem to project a warm, welcome atmosphere.



39-2



Hyden W. Church Home: 43 West 100 South



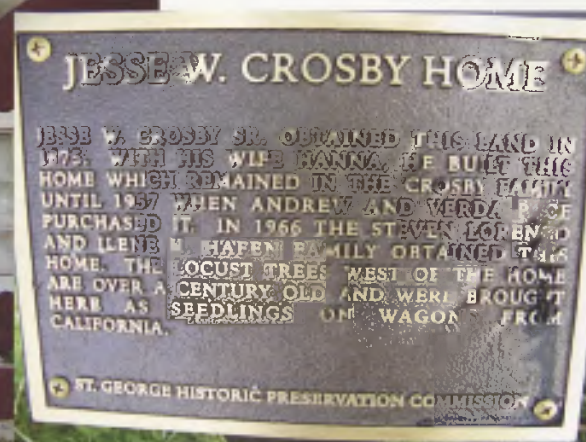
Early pioneer, Hyden W. Church built this house in approximately 1863. He was one of 26 families of the Swiss Company called to the Dixie Mission in 1861. The architecture of this house denotes a definite Swiss influence. Frank G. Miles, prominent church leader, purchased the home in 1898. The house has remained in the Miles family until the present.







Jesse W. Crosby Home: 95 West 100 South



Jesse W. Crosby Sr. obtained this land in 1875 with his wife Hanna. He built this home which remained in the Crosby family until 1957 when Andrew and Verda Pace purchased it. In 1966 the Steven Lorenzo and Ilene H. Hafen family obtained this home. The locust trees west of the home are over a century old and were brought here as seedlings on wagons from California.





Judd House: 100 West Tabernacle



This yellow brick bungalow is on the most prominent corner of the Village and was built in the traditional Arts and Crafts style by Thomas Judd during the latter years of his life. It was purchased by the Village in the early 1980's and the front portion was used as a doctors office with a residence in the rear. It has recently been renovated and now has one of the most popular executive suits at the Greengate Village.



THE JUDD HOUSE

JOSEPH JUDD, SON OF THOMAS JUDD, WHO BUILT THE STORE EAST OF HERE, BUILT THIS HOME IN 1917. HIS FAMILY LIVED IN THE HOUSE UNTIL 1974. JOSEPH AND HIS SON THOMAS OPERATED THE JUDD STORE WHILE THEY LIVED HERE, AND THOMAS JUDD STILL MANAGES IT FOR THE PRESENT OWNERS OF BOTH BUILDINGS, MARK AND BARBARA GREENE.

ST. GEORGE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION





Julia Graff Home: 252 North Main



As a widow, Julia Roulet Graff contracted to have this home built during World War I (1914-1918). It was built in memory of her husband Emil Graff who died at age 34 (1897). The home has high ceilings to keep the living area cooler. Outside doors with screens were provided for the bedrooms for cooler nights and fire safety. This home was the first one in St. George to have transoms and closets. Julia lived here until her death at age 97 (1960).





Orson Pratt-Richard Bentley House: 76 West Tabernacle



Orson Pratt was one of the two Latter-Day Saint Apostles called by Brigham Young to lead the St. George colony in 1864. When Orson was called on a mission to Europe the home passed to Richard Bentley. It was partially converted to a mercantile business with the family residence upstairs.



44-2



Romney-Andrus Home: 272 South 100 East



John Lang purchased this land in December 1862, one year after the town was settled. In 1874 he sold it to Miles P. Romney, who likely built this house and then sold it to Milo Andrus in 1879 for \$2,000. It had two front entrances and seems to have had two families living in it. The Andrus family sold it to the Moses T. Farnsworth family in 1882, who owned it until it was purchased by Mayor Henry T. "Ten" Atkins in 1923. In 1936, Milton Moody, the county school superintendent purchased it.





Samuel Miles Jr House: 173 North Main



The home was built between 1876-1883 and was continually occupied by the immediate family of Samuel Miles Jr for a period of 116 years. After his death in 1921, the home was occupied by his daughter Louisa Miles Judd and her husband George until her death in 1978 at age 100 years. Because of the different colors of the adobe, the home was probably built in two different phases.

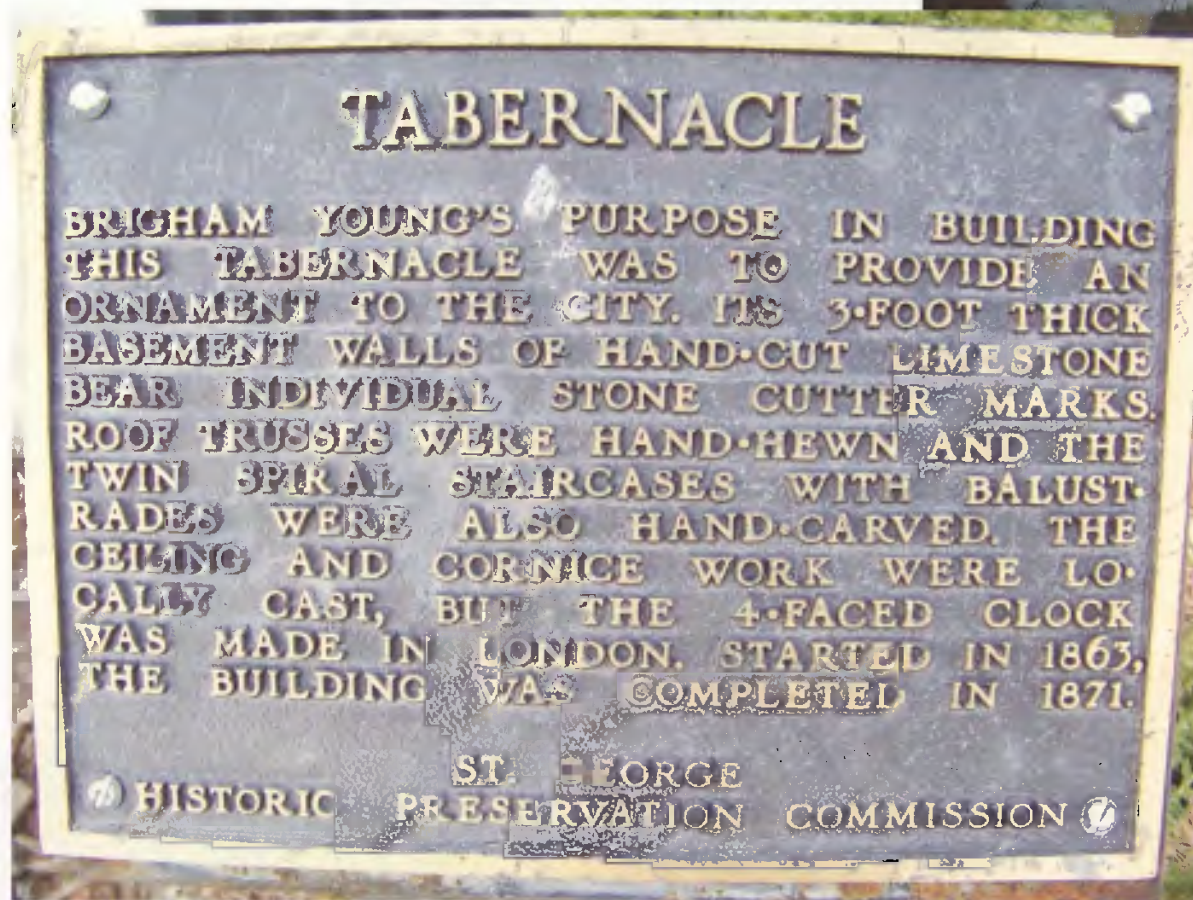




● St. George Tabernacle: 18 South Main



Brigham Young wrote to Erastus Snow, presiding apostle, for "a good, substantial, commodious well-furnished meeting house, one large enough to comfortably seat 2,000 persons and that will not only be useful, but also an ornament to your city, and a credit to your energy and enterprise." Miles Romney served as architect. William Burt was in charge of plaster work, David Milne, painting, Archibald McNeil, quarrying, Edward L. Parry, mason work and Samuel Judd, lime-burning. They were assisted by the best workmen southern Utah had to offer and by young men who learned a useful trade.







- St. George Temple:
450 South 300 East



Even today, over a hundred years after it was erected, the first Mormon temple in the West, the St. George temple is acclaimed by architects as the finest building between Salt Lake City and the west coast. In Salt Lake, the church architect was deeply involved with the temple there so Young called his assistant Miles Romney, to oversee the southern project. After Romney laid one of the cornerstones of the Salt Lake temple, he joined others with special skills called south by Young. At the height of activity in 1874-75, it is reported that as many as 250 men were involved.





● The Thurston Home: 270 West 200 North



The Thurston home located directly across the street from the Catholic church, is one of the oldests and most picturesque homes in the valley. Thomas Jefferson Thurston bought the lot from George Laub for the princely sum of \$5.00 and began constructing a home in the early 1880's in New England style architecture. This is a modestly-scaled version of a New England farmhouse. The rooms had low ceilings to preserve heat in winter. The staircase was a typical saltbox boarded style. Thomas died before the house was completed, but his widow and family lived there for fifty years. Besides being a home it was once a taxidermist shop.



THURSTON-ATKIN HOUSE

BUILT CIRCA 1878 FROM HAND-HEWN PINE FROM PINE VALLEY MILL, THE THURSTON-ATKIN HOME IS ONE OF THE FEW REMAINING WOOD-FRAMED HOUSES FROM THE PIONEERING ERA. IT WAS PATTERNED AFTER NEW ENGLAND VICTORIAN STYLE FARM HOUSES, AND IS A SCALED DOWN HOME FOR A LABORING FAMILY OF MODEST MEANS.

ST. GEORGE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION





- Washington County Courthouse:
85 East St. George Boulevard



The original plans for the Courthouse called for using limestone for the foundation. Only the first stones were in place when the builders learned that similar rocks used in building the Tabernacle were rapidly being eroded by the alkali in the soil. Hurriedly, the plans were changed and the basement was constructed of black volcanic rock and the first story of red sandstone. Then another change was necessary. There were no stone cutters available because they were working full time on the Temple and Tabernacle. The entire upper portion of the building was constructed of the Samuel Adams' adobe with some trim of sandstone to give the outside of the building unity.







- William F. Butler Home:
190 South 300 West



Probably one of the earliest buildings erected in St. George is the William F. Butler Home. Though smaller than other adobes built a few years later, it reflects the pioneers' enthusiasm for building their own homes no matter how limited their means. This home has been carefully and completely restored by the Harmsen family of Salt Lake City who purchased the home in 1983. The house was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

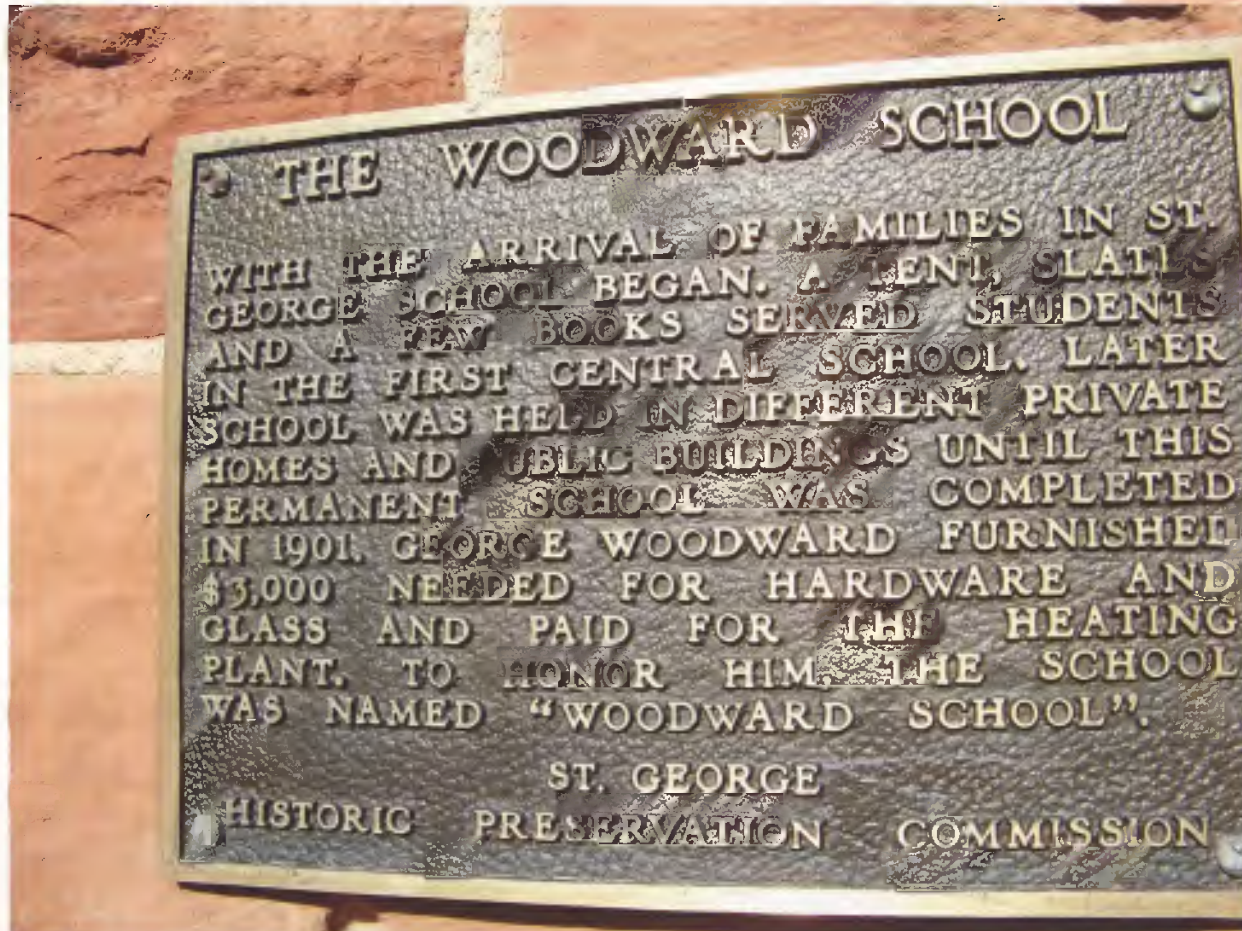
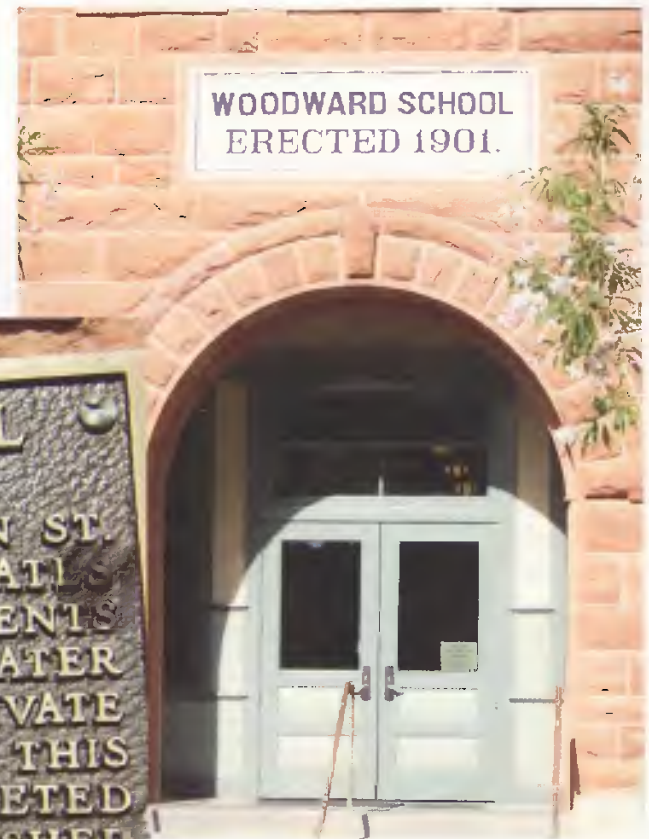




- Woodward School:
100 West Tabernacle



The foundation of the Woodward School was built with black volcanic rock that had been cut some years before, when plans were laid for the erection of a stake academy. Finally in October of 1889 contracts were signed for some of the work to speed its completion. When finished, it was named for George Woodward who had served on the Board during its erection, without remuneration and had donated \$3,600 towards its erection. He also bought the heating plant and its first piano. The building was opened in 1901





St. George City Code: Title 10: Chapter 21: LANDMARK SITES

10-21-1: PURPOSE:

This chapter is enacted and intended for the purpose of more fully preserving and encouraging the upgrading of historical sites that constitute important cultural, educational and economic assets for the city by supporting the continued use of the property for residential purposes, and by allowing owners of these properties to receive a return on their investment through limited commercial use of their property without detracting from the residential character of neighborhoods where they are located or the historic character of the building involved. (Ord. 2006-04-003, 4-6-2006)

10-21-2: DESIGNATION OF LANDMARK SITES:

A. Public Hearing: Upon application of individual property owners, the city's historic preservation commission may recommend landmark sites to the city council, who shall designate certain areas or structures as landmark sites. Prior to the designation of landmark sites, the city council shall hold a public hearing, notice of which shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation and mailed to the owners of the property proposed to be so designated (at least 5, but not more than 15 days prior to the date of the public hearing).

B. Criteria For Designating A Property As A Landmark Site: Any building, structure, or site may be designated as a city landmark site if it meets the criteria in subsections B1 through B3 of this section and at least one of the other criteria set forth in subsections B4 through B8 of this section:

1. It is located within the boundaries of St. George City.
2. It **is** a minimum of fifty (50) years old.
3. It retains its historic integrity in that there are no major alterations or additions that have obscured or destroyed the significant historic features. Major alterations that would destroy the historic integrity include, but are not limited to, changes in pitch of the main roof, enlargement or enclosure of windows on the principal facades, addition of upper stories or the removal of original upper stories, covering the exterior walls with non-historic materials, moving the resource from its original location to one that is dissimilar to the original, additions which significantly detract from or obscure the original form and appearance of the building or structure when viewed from the public way.

4. It is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or it has been officially determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under the provisions of 36 CFR 60.6(s). Properties listed on or determined to be eligible for the national register must still retain their integrity.
5. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the city, state or nation.
6. It is associated with lives of persons significant in the history of the city, state or nation.
7. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a rare or unique type, period or method of construction, or that represents the work of an architect or builder recognized as a master in his/her field, or that possesses high artistic values or style, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
8. It has yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (archeological sites, for example). (Ord. 2006-04-003, 4-6-2006)

10-21-3: CONDITIONAL USES FOR LANDMARK SITES:

The city council, upon recommendation of the planning commission, may permit as a conditional use on landmark sites the following uses:

Offices and other commercial uses deemed appropriate by the city council provided the following conditions are satisfied:

- A. Substantial investment is made to upgrade the property.
- B. Any renovation shall maintain or enhance the historic, architectural and aesthetic features of the property.
- C. The proposed use shall generate only minimal traffic or parking demand as determined by the city council.
- D. For bed and breakfast inns, the owner shall reside in the dwelling.

Failure to comply with any of the above conditions may result in the revocation of the conditional use permit and any business license related to the commercial use of the property. (Ord. 2006-04-003, 4-6-2006)

10-21-4: RELATIONSHIP TO ZONING DISTRICTS:

In all landmark sites with a conditional use permit as provided in section 10-21-3 of this chapter, the city council, upon recommendation of the planning commission, may impose such other conditions as may be deemed necessary to protect the character of landmark sites. (1998 Document § 23-4; amd. 2003 Code)

10-21-5: PERMITS REQUIRED:

A. Construction Permits: Any construction upon landmark sites that shall materially change the exterior appearance, add to, reconstruct or alter a landmark site, shall require a permit from the city council. Applications for such permits shall be made to the historic preservation commission who shall recommend the granting or denial of the permit to the city council. The city council shall have final authority to grant or deny a permit to construct that is consistent with standards hereinafter set forth. (1998 Document § 23-5)

B. Demolition Permits: No structure or building within a landmark site shall be demolished or removed without a permit bearing the approval of the city council, upon recommendation of the historic preservation commission. (1998 Document § 23-6)

10-21-6: FEES FOR PERMITS:

All applications for new construction or demolition permits shall be accompanied by a fee submitted to the building department in amounts specified by the city council. (1998 Document § 23-9)

10-21-7: DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS:

In passing upon an application for a conditional use permit for a landmark site, the planning commission and city council shall consider, among other things, the historic, architectural and aesthetic features of such structure. The maintenance and enhancement of these features shall be considered. (1998 Document § 23-7)

10-21-8: HAZARDOUS STRUCTURES; ORDINARY MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR:

This chapter shall not prohibit the razing of structures which pose an immediate hazard to human health and safety, nor preclude ordinary maintenance and repair not otherwise subject to building department regulation. (1998 Document § 23-8)

St. George City Code: Title 10: Chapter 13: Overlay Zones: Article C: HISTORIC DISTRICT OVERLAY ZONE

10-13C-1: PURPOSE:

A. The historic district encompasses a portion of the originally settled town site of the city. Lot and block sizes in this area are characteristic of the late nineteenth century and do not conform to current standards.

B. The requirements of the historic district are intended to:

1. Preserve buildings and related structures of historic and architectural significance; and
2. Allow improvements to existing structures or new construction to be conducted without eroding the scale and historic character of the neighborhood. (1998 Document § 23A-1)

10-13C-2: DEFINITIONS:

As used in this article, the following words and terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

MINOR ADDITION: An addition to an existing building of six hundred (600) square feet or less.

NONHISTORIC BUILDING: A building within the historic district which is not a "significant historic building", as defined in this section.

SIGNIFICANT HISTORIC BUILDING: A building or structure that is either:

A. A designated landmark site under chapter 21 of this title;

B. A building within the historic district which is at least fifty (50) years old and was built as a residence; or

C. A commercial building within the historic district determined by the historic preservation commission to be historically important due to its age or architecture. (1998 Document § 23A-5; amd. 2003 Code)

10-13C-3: ZONE ESTABLISHED AND BOUNDARIES:

A. A historic district zone is established, which shall be an overlay zone over the existing zoning districts shown on the official city zoning map. In cases of conflict between this article and other provisions of this title, this article shall apply.

B. The boundaries of the historic district and overlay zone are set forth as follows:

Boundaries:

BEGINNING at the control point in the intersection of 100 South and 100 West Streets and is according to the official St. George city plat located in Township 42 South, Ranges 15 and 15 West SLB&M, and running thence S 89°53'01"E 784.07 feet m/l along the Survey Control Line; thence N 0°08'44"E 377 feet m/l along the lot line between Lots 3 and 4, Block 15, Plat "A"; thence easterly 264 feet m/l to the west line of Lot 8 of said Block 15, Plat "A"; thence northerly 19 feet m/l along said west line to the north line of Southern Utah Title Company property; thence easterly 191 feet m/l along said north line to the 100 East Street Control Line; thence N 0°08'44"E 1449 feet m/l to the St. George City Survey Control Point at the intersection of 200 North and 100 East Streets; thence N 89°51'44"W 323 feet m/l along the Survey Control Line; thence N 0°08'44"E 178.20 feet m/l along the center block line between Lots 1 and 2 of Block 2, Plat "D", St. George City Survey to the center point of said Block 2; thence westerly 295 feet m/l along the east-west centerline of said Block 2, Plat "D" to the Main Street Survey Control Line; thence S 0°08'44"W 178.20 feet m/l to the 200 North and Main Street Survey Control Point; thence N 89°51'44"W 458 feet m/l along the 200 North Control Line to an extension of the lot line of Lots 2 and 3 of Block F-3, Plat "A"; thence northerly along said line between Lots 2 and 3 to the south line of Diagonal Street; thence N 48°16'24"W along said southerly line of Diagonal Street to the northwesterly corner of Lot 4 of said Block F-3, Plat "A"; thence S 0°08'09"W 69.77 feet along the west line of said Block F-3, Plat "A" to an extension of the south line of Hanover Court property; thence westerly 190 feet m/l along said line extended to a point on said line 100 feet from the east line of Block 39, Plat "A"; thence southerly 347 feet m/l parallel to and 100 feet west of said east block line to the south line of 200 North Street; thence westerly 32 feet m/l to the northwest corner of Lot 8, Block 31, Plat "A"; thence southerly 346.5 feet m/l along the line between Lots 7 and 8, 1 and 2 to the north line of Red Hills Investment Inc. property; thence Easterly 191 feet m/l to the 100 West Street Control Line; thence S 0°08'09"E 214.29 feet m/l along said Control Line; thence S 0°08'56"W 1236.85 feet along said 100 West Street Control Line to the point of beginning.

(1998 Document § 23A-2)

10-13C-4: REVIEW PROCESS AND PERMIT APPROVAL OR DENIAL:

A. Review Committee: The historic preservation commission shall act as the historic district design review committee.

B. Exterior Proposals: The historic preservation commission shall review the exterior design proposals for significant historic buildings within the district. Exterior proposals shall include:

1. Any rehabilitation, reconstruction or addition to the exterior of a significant historic building.
2. Any demolition or relocation of a significant historic building.
3. Any new construction within the historic district, except for minor additions to existing non-historic buildings.
4. Any sign proposed to be placed or modified within the historic district.

C. Report Of Commission: The historic preservation commission shall be asked to review items submitted to the community development department pertaining to the historic district and report to the community development department on such proposals. As soon as possible after a developer makes an inquiry about a potential project, the community development department shall inform him of the required submission material and review procedures of the historic preservation commission.

D. Design Review: For projects requiring review by the historic preservation commission as set forth above, the site plan, exterior design of buildings, architectural treatment, landscaping, design of all signs, and other items related to design objectives, shall be subject to the review of the historic preservation commission, which shall determine whether the standards set forth in the district standards have been substantially complied with.

E. Continuing Review Process: Review procedures of the historic preservation commission shall be such that there is a continuing review made of the developer's proposals at various stages of his design process. The process shall be such as to preclude the possibility that a developer might devote considerable time and cost to a project only to find that it is completely unacceptable to the historic preservation commission.

F. Approval Required: The site plan and exterior design of all buildings and development proposed for the district shall be subject to approval by the community development department after recommendation of the historic preservation commission. No building permit shall be issued in the overlay zone without such approval.

G. Denial; Further Consideration: An applicant who has been denied a permit by the community development department for lack of approval pursuant to subsection F of this section, may apply for a certificate of appropriateness as provided in subsection H of this section, or may ask the community development department for further consideration of the application by the city council. In such event, a decision by the city council shall be final.

H. Certificate Of Appropriateness: A property owner may be relieved of the restrictions imposed by this article by applying for a certificate of appropriateness, setting forth in the application therefore the reasons why: 1) a particular building is no longer suitable for present purposes; and 2) why he cannot earn a reasonable return from use or rental of the building if altered or demolished and reconstructed within the limitations of this article and the guidelines adopted hereunder. Determination of whether a building is appropriate for exclusion from the application of this article shall be made by the community development department upon recommendation by the historic preservation commission. If an applicant thereafter desires further consideration of the award or denial of a certificate of appropriateness, he may request consideration thereof by the city council, and its decision upon hearing shall be final. (1998 Document § 23A-3)

Note: This is not a complete copy of Title 10: Chapter 13: Overlay Zones: Article C: **Historic** District Overlay Zone.

St. George General Plan

4.1 UPDATING OUR VISION FOR THE FUTURE

Vision

6. The City has maintained and enhanced its ties to its pioneer heritage by preserving key historical buildings and promoting a remembrance of their struggles to settle the area.

Status

Renovation of historical buildings such as the Woodward School continues. Older downtown storefronts also continue to be renovated.

4.3 GOALS AND SUPPORTING OBJECTIVES

Goal III: Smart Growth

Supporting Objectives

G. Promote the preservation and renovation of historic buildings throughout the City.

Potential Directions

The concentration of historic buildings is one of the unique assets of St. George vis-à-vis other communities in the region. They add character, grace and timelessness to the downtown. Needed is an urban design plan for the downtown would be a helpful tool to show how the massing of new buildings could preserve a viable setting for the historic building.

St. George General Plan

5.3 CULTURAL, RELIGIOUS AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

The presence of the St. George LDS Temple expands its desirability as a community for devout members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. The Temple serves approximately 27 stakes (congregations of approximately 3,500 members) from Beaver, Utah to Ely, Nevada. Members make regular weekday and Saturday visits to St. George to attend the Temple. Numerous historic buildings and sites provide opportunities to pursue religious, historical, architectural and/or photographic interests.

Historic buildings include:

- ☐ LDS Temple
- ☐ LDS Tabernacle
- ☐ Pioneer Courthouse
- ☐ Pioneer Opera House
- ☐ Dixie Academy
- ☐ Woodward School
- ☐ Wooley-Foster Home (Seven Wives Inn)
- ☐ Several pioneer homes relocated to Green Gate Village
- ☐ Brigham Young Winter Home

5.3.1 CULTURAL, RELIGIOUS AND HISTORIC POLICIES

1. St. George's historic buildings and **their** settings are an important part of the City's unique identity and should be restored and preserved.
2. The City encourages adaptive re-use of historic structures so long as their historic qualities can be preserved.
3. The City encourages making St. George's history and historic buildings accessible to the general public, through such means as historic markers, scenic tours, authentic re-creations and enactments, etc.

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