

**PROVIDENCE CITY HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
MEETING AGENDA**

164 North Gateway Drive, Providence UT
March 21, 2017 6:00 p.m.

The Providence City Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) will begin discussing the following agenda items at 6:00 p.m. Anyone interested is invited to attend.

Minutes:

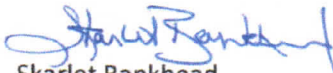
Item No. 1. Approval of the Minutes. The HPC will consider approval of the minutes from the January 17, 2017 Historic Preservation Commission meeting.

Discussion Items:

Item No. 1. Certified Local Government (CLG) Grant: The HPC will discuss the CLG Grant.

Item No. 2: Website Update: The HPC will discuss updates to the HPC website.

Agenda posted March 20, 2017



Skarlet Bankhead
City Recorder

If you are disabled and/or need assistance to attend council meeting, please call 752-9441 before 5:00 p.m. on the day of the meeting.

**PROVIDENCE CITY
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
MEETING**

**15 South Main, Providence UT
January 17, 2017 6:00 p.m.**

Attendance:

Chair: Howard Christenson
Commissioners: Julie Barker, Wes Bitters
Excused: Gail Trowbridge

Minutes:

Item No. 1. Approval of the Minutes. The HPC will consider approval of the minutes from the November 16, 2016 Historic Preservation Commission meeting.

- No corrections

Motion to approve the November 16, 2016 minutes – W Bitters, second – J Barker

Vote:

Yea: J Barker, W Bitters, H Christenson

Nay: None

Excused: G Trowbridge

Discussion Items:

Item No. 1. Certified Local Government (CLG) Grant: The HPC will discuss the CLG Grant.

- Wes Bitters explained we are going to change the dates on the previous application. This will be presented to city council on January 24.

Item No. 2: Website Update: The HPC will discuss updates to the HPC website.

- J Barker reported she emailed the information she put together to Scott VanderDoes.
- S Bankhead will follow up with S VanderDoes. Once S VanderDoes has the site ready, he will show the staff how to administer the website.

J Barker asked about the elementary school plaque. H Christenson explained the Mayor had someone put a rubber border around it. He felt if the border doesn't work, some small shrubs could be planted.

Motion to adjourn – W Bitters, second – J Barker

Vote:

Yea: J Barker, W Bitters, H Christenson

Nay: None

Excused: G Trowbridge

Minutes taken and prepared by Skarlet Bankhead.

Howard Christenson, Chair

Skarlet Bankhead, City Recorder

**Utah Certified Local Government Program
Grant Application 2017-2018**
(updated 1-6-17)

The purpose of this grant program is to assist local governments with their historic preservation programs. The grants consist of federal and state funds and require a 50/50 match of local funds or donated services. Only local governments that have been "certified" by the State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service are eligible to receive these grants. **Please submit only one grant application per CLG.**

Mail or email the completed application no later than **February 13, 2017** (postmarked), to:

Utah State Historic Preservation Office | Roger Roper
300 S. Rio Grande Street | Salt Lake City, UT 84101
rroper@utah.gov | 801-245-7251

Notification of grant awards will be made by the end of March. The grant period runs from April 1 to August 31 of the following year (16 months). Questions: contact Roger Roper 801-245-7251, rroper@utah.gov.

CLG GRANT APPLICATION – APPLICANT INFORMATION & BUDGET SUMMARY

Name of CLG: Providence City

Contact Person (CLG chair or city/co. staff): Skarlet Bankhead

Address: Providence City, 164 North Gateway Drive

City: Providence **State:** Utah **Zip:** 84332

Telephone number: 435-752-9441 **Alternate:** 435-994-0966


E-mail: sbankhead@providence.utah.gov **Fax:** 435-753-1586

Grant Request: \$2,451.50 (This amount is reimbursable.)

Local Match: \$2,451.50 (Same as grant request.)

Source: General Fund / Volunteers (General funds, CDBG, volunteers, etc.) Type: \$2,148.50 cash;
\$303 in-kind services provided by volunteers (Cash, in-kind services, etc.)

Proposed Total Project Budget: \$4,903 (Grant Request + Local Match – Same as Item 13 in Section 2)

 Howard Christenson, Providence Historic Preservation Commission Chair	2/10/17
Name	Date

Chief Elected Official or CLG Chair: Type or sign your name here to certify the info is correct.

CLG GRANT APPLICATION – PROPOSED SCOPE OF WORK

Complete only the sections that apply to your proposed activities for the coming year. Please be as specific as possible in explaining your proposed projects, particularly in estimating costs and describing the quantity and quality of the "products" your project will generate.

Grant Match: SHPO is required to track the grant match and over-match. Please indicate over-match, if any, for each program area. Federal funds may **not** be used for match, excluding CDBG funds.

1. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Staff and office expenses associated with the operation of a local historic preservation center, grants management, travel to and attendance at in-state CLG workshops, preservation organization memberships and subscriptions, and other eligible administrative activities.

Program administration costs are limited to 15% of the total project budget.

Administration (meetings, filling out forms, etc.)	
City employee: ____ hours at \$ ____ per hour	\$
Volunteer: ____ hours at \$10.10 per hour	\$
Travel: ____ miles at 54¢ per mile	\$
Misc. office supplies, postage, etc.	\$
Other:	\$
Total Program Administration Cost	\$

2. NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

Involves completing registration forms and all supporting documentation (maps, prints, image files on CD, copies of research) for National Register designation of significant structures and sites. It is usually best to hire a consultant to complete these complex forms. Consultants must meet professional requirements (see Appendix A). Consultants charge approximately \$1,800-\$3,000 per individual nomination; \$5,000-\$8,000 per historic district nomination (if surveys are already completed); \$4,000-\$7,000 per multiple property documentation context.

Product: Number of National Register nominations to be completed (list or briefly describe the proposed nominations):	
Professional consultant, ____ buildings or sites at \$ ____ each	\$
Trained volunteers, ____ hours @ \$10.10 per hour	\$
Other costs (specify)	\$
Other costs (specify)	\$
Total National Register Cost	\$

3. SURVEY AND INVENTORY

Reconnaissance Level Survey. Systematic architectural survey conducted by professional consultants or unsystematic archaeological survey conducted by qualified archaeologists. (See professional requirements in Appendix A.) Architectural survey products include photographs of buildings in the survey area, a survey map, computerized survey data (entered into Preservation Pro), and a survey report with recommendations for future research. The consultant rate is approximately \$18-\$28 per building. Archaeological surveys must generate completed IMACS forms for each site. *Please consult with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for guidelines before starting survey.*

Intensive Level Survey. Historical documentation of buildings, OR, systematic archaeological survey involving comprehensive survey of all areas within survey boundaries. Archaeological surveyors and paid historical site surveyors must meet professional requirements (see Appendix A). Whether completed by professional consultants or trained volunteers, the documentation must meet state standards. Consultants charge approximately \$900-\$1,500 per building. *Please consult with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for guidelines before starting survey.*

<p>RLS Product: The proposed survey will include approximately _____ buildings or sites. The survey area is as follows:</p>	
<p>ILS Product: Intensive-level documentation will be completed for the following properties (list or briefly describe):</p> <p>In past years, we have commissioned intensive-level surveys for historic homes in Providence. With this grant, we would like to look at 4 buildings in the historical commercial area.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providence Plaza, 10 North Main, Providence (Theurer's Store 1905) 2. Burruss Automotive, 5 North Main, Providence (Lowell Barkle/Utah Oil Refining Co. 1933) 3. Old Post Office, (north end of Burruss Automotive Building sometime between 1943 – 1953) 4. Watkin's Printing, 5 South Main, Providence (Providence Co-op 1915) 5. Providence Library, 15 North Main, Providence (Post Office built 1961) 	
Professional consultant, 5 buildings or sites at \$800.00 each	\$4,000.00
Professional consultant, _____ buildings or sites at \$ _____ each	\$
Trained volunteers, _____ hours @ \$10.10 per hour	\$
Other costs (specify)	\$
Other costs (specify)	\$
Total Survey Cost	\$4,000.00

4. PRE-DEVELOPMENT

Preparation of feasibility studies, working drawings, and specifications for the rehabilitation, preservation, and stabilization of properties eligible for the National Register. Projects must meet the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation and should be performed by appropriate professionals (i.e., architects or engineers; see professional requirements, Appendix A).

Product: Number of pre-development projects to be completed (briefly describe each project):	
Professional services	\$
Other costs (specify):	\$
Total Pre-Development Cost	\$

5. DEVELOPMENT

Labor and material costs for rehabilitating National Register properties (must be on the National Register prior to applying for rehab work). Most projects will likely be single activities, such as re-roofing, painting, window repair, etc. All projects should have "Pre-development" studies completed in advance. All proposed work must meet the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation." Selection of the property to receive the grant should be based on an open and fair selection process.

As part of the development grant, the CLG will be required to sign a Preservation Agreement. Preservation Agreements are required by the National Park Service for all development projects using federal funds, including CLG grants. A Preservation Agreement obligates the owner of an historic property which is improved with a CLG grant to maintain the property for a period of five years so as to preserve the historical significance and integrity of the features, materials, appearance, workmanship, and environment which made the property eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Preservation Agreement must be signed by the owner of the historic property. See Preservation Agreement at: <http://heritage.utah.gov/history/grants-clgs>.

Interpretive Signs. Costs of purchasing and installing interpretive or informational markers or signs associated with the development project. **Historical markers are no longer an eligible expense unless it is purchased as part of rehabilitation work on a National Register listed building.**

Product: Rehabilitation work will be completed on the National Register property known as: (historic name and address)	
Briefly describe proposed work (drawings and specifications may be required at a later date):	
Professional services (specify):	\$
Professional services (specify):	\$
Materials(specify):	\$
Other costs (specify):	\$
Other costs (specify):	\$
Total Development Cost	\$

6. INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

Projects that involve historic buildings and archaeological sites are eligible. Developing CD's, apps, and brochures for tours of historic properties; developing historic preservation curriculum for elementary or high school classes are examples of educational activities. Briefly describe the proposed project, specify the type and quantity of the "product" and break down the costs as specifically as possible.

Historical markers are no longer an eligible expense unless it is purchased as part of rehabilitation work on a National Register listed building. (See Development)

****NATIONAL PARK SERVICE NOTICE REQUIREMENTS** Acknowledgment of Support and Nondiscrimination Statement MUST be made in connection with all grant or match-funded publications, literature, and audio-visual materials. Projects that must include these are newsletters, pamphlets, brochures, booklets, plans, reports, etc. Press releases, publications, and any other public dissemination of information (including electronic materials such as World Wide Web pages) by a grantee made possible by grant assistance shall include the following statements:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUPPORT

The activity that is the subject of this [type of publication] has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the State Historic Preservation Office of Utah. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office for Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 849 C Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Five (5) copies of all publications produced with this grant must be submitted to UTAH STATE HISTORY.

Product or activity: 1000 Brochures – A Stroll Through History, Walking Tour of Providence City. We would like to update our walking tour brochure to include additional historic properties. A copy of the current brochure is attached to this application.	
Professional services: _____ hours at \$ _____ per hour	\$
Volunteer time: 30 hours at \$10.10 per hour	\$303.00
Other costs (specify): printing 1000 copies of the brochure	\$600.00
Other costs:	\$
Total Public Education Cost	\$903.00

7. PRESERVATION PLANNING

Preparing or updating local historic preservation plans, and related activities.

Product or activity:	
Professional services: _____ hours at \$ _____ per hour	\$
Volunteer time: _____ hours at \$10.10 per hour	\$
Other costs (specify):	\$
Other costs:	\$
Total Planning Cost	\$

8. CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

Attendance to in-state or out-of-state historic preservation conferences, including the Utah Preservation Conference, National Alliance of Preservation Commissions Forum, National Trust annual conference, etc. Conferences may include lodging and other per diem expenses.

Product or activity:	\$
Total Other Activities Cost	\$

9. COLLECT LOCAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS

Records collection is eligible only if the records can be used to help document historic buildings or archaeological sites. Collect oral histories, old photographs, microfilmed newspapers, municipal records, census records, etc. Document existing archaeological collections and tie them into points of ongoing or existing site records. Describe what records will be collected, how many, by whom, and where they will be kept. Estimate the hours and costs even if the records are "miscellaneous."
Records collection costs are limited to 20% of the total project budget.

Type and quantity of records:	
Records will be kept at:	
Volunteer time: _____ hours at \$10.10 per hour	\$
Professional services: _____ hours at \$ _____ per hour	\$
Other costs:	\$
Total Records Collection Cost	\$

10. OTHER ACTIVITIES

Other activities that do not readily fit a category above. Please be as specific as possible and give separate dollar amount estimates for each proposed activity. **Museum exhibits and artifacts are not eligible activities.**

Product or activity:	\$
Product or activity:	\$
Total Other Activities Cost	\$

11. TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$4,903.00
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Total of items 1-11

12. PROGRAM INCOME	\$0.00
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If income will be generated within the grant period by any of the grant activities (the sale of books, etc.) then list the activity and the estimated dollar amount of income. According to federal guidelines, the Total Project Budget must be reduced by this amount. For most applications, this amount will be \$0.

13. REVISED TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET	\$4,903.00
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Total Project Budget (item 11) minus Program Income (item 12). This amount should be the same as the Proposed Total Project Budget on the cover page of this application.

APPENDIX A

Professional Qualifications Standards

Consultants hired for CLG projects should meet the following qualifications.

In the following definitions, a year of full-time professional experience need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work adding up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experience.

Archaeologist

(a) Prehistoric Archaeology - Graduate degree in Anthropology or Prehistoric Archaeology, plus 2.5 years full-time professional experience; or (b) Historic Archaeology - Graduate degree in Anthropology or Historic Archaeology, plus 2.5 years full-time professional experience. Must have or be able to obtain a survey permit from the Public Lands Policy Coordinating Office (9-8-305).

Architect, Historical

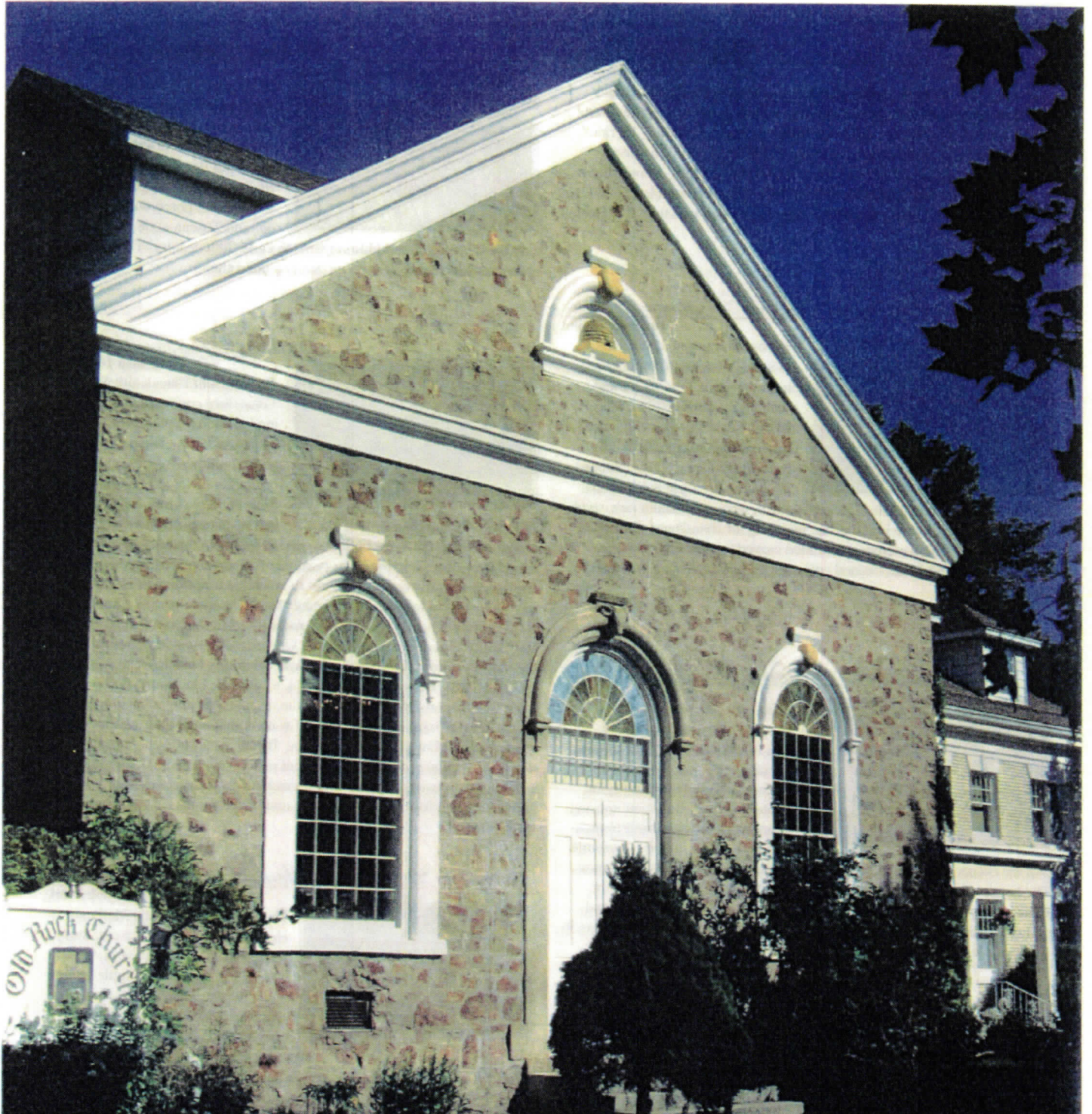
(a) State Government-recognized license to practice Architecture plus 2 years full-time professional experience; or (b) a Masters of Architecture degree with course work in Historic Preservation or a closely related field, plus 2 years full-time professional experience; or (c) a Bachelor's of Architecture with one year of graduate study in Historic Preservation or a closely related field plus 2 years full-time professional experience.

Architectural Historian

(a) Graduate degree in Architectural History or a closely related field, plus 2 years full-time professional experience; or (b) an undergraduate degree in Architectural History or a closely related field, plus 4 years full-time professional experience.

Historian

(a) Graduate degree in History or a closely related field, plus 2 years full-time professional experience; or (b) an undergraduate degree in History or a closely related field, plus 4 years full-time professional experience.



A Stroll Through History

Walking Tour
of
Providence City



Old Rock Church
10 South Main

The magnificent stone building featured on the cover is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in recognition of its "Architectural and Historical significance and to encourage its preservation." Its rich history goes back to the early settlement of Cache Valley. The first permanent European settlers arrived in the valley in 1856. Construction of the "Rock Meeting House" began in 1869. It was completed in 1871. The building has now affectionately come to be known as the "Old Rock Church."

Alma Morris and Sophia Mathews House
110 South Main



This house, built in 1902, is a 1 1/2-story Victorian frame house built on a stone foundation and sheathed in drop-novelty siding and fish-scale shingles. It is the finest example of the Eastlake style in Providence. This exuberant, decorative style was named

for English architect Charles Locke Eastlake, who generated a new style of domestic architecture in America, featuring an abundance of wooden ornamentation. These elements included carved spindles, fan-shaped corner brackets, and lathe-turned columns, all of which are found on the Mathews House.

Hopkin and Margaret Mathews House
55 East 100 South



This stucco-covered central-passage type 1 1/2-story house was built circa 1882. The central passage type was common in the mid-to-late 19th century in Utah; however, this is an unusual example of the type built perpendicular to the street. It is possible

that the owner planned, but did not complete, a cross-wing to the house. The house combines two popular styles of the nineteenth century: the Italianate style, as seen in the projecting bay window on the south end, and the Gothic Revival style, illustrated by the steeply pitched dormers in the upper level. There is also a historic coop in the rear.

Benjamin R. Tibbitts House
157 South 100 East



This classically-symmetrical frame house was built circa 1885. The 1 1/2-story house is covered in drop-novelty siding and has a historic rear addition on the southwest corner. The house type is a central passage and the style is Gothic Revival, based on the steep pitch of

the upper-floor dormers. The facade is divided into five bays on the main floor and three bays on the upper level. The upper level features what is commonly known as an angel door. Angel doors are found on the second floors of many Utah houses, and occasionally they were built without corresponding balconies, hence the name "angel door." It is believed the doors had a practical use for getting large furniture that would not fit through narrow 19th-century staircases into second-story rooms. The property also includes a hewn-log cabin, historic garage, and a wrought-iron fence.

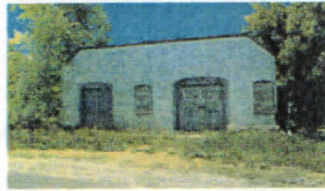
Godfrey Fuhrman House
210 South Main



This house, built circa 1897, is a classically-symmetrical frame house on a stone foundation. Two unusual features of the house are the central dormer, and full-size windows in the end gables. The wrap-around porch with its hipped roof and Tuscan-style columns

may have been a later addition from the early 20th century. The house has been expanded to the rear on its gently sloped site.

Bartschi Blacksmith Shop
245 South 100 West



The Bartschi Blacksmith Shop is a one story commercial building built in two phases between 1890 and 1910. The older portion of the building is frame and originally covered in unpainted drop-novelty siding, which is

visible on the south elevation but obscured by mature bushes and clinging vines. Around 1910, the building was expanded to the north, a false-front completely obscuring the older portion. The surrounds of the openings feature courses of wood blocks cut to resemble traditional brick, creating Victorian-style segmental arched "brick" hoods. In 1883, Frederick Bartschi immigrated from Switzerland with his wife, Susanna Stauffer, and family. Frederick was a farmer who also did some blacksmithing; the oldest portion of the shop may have originally been used by him in the late 1880s. His son, John Bartschi, a full-time blacksmith and repairman, was responsible for enlarging the original building to its current size around 1910. John had great talent for inventing and repairing mechanical devices and machines of all kinds. Because his shop contained many useful and unique pieces of equipment made from scratch, many in the community considered it more of a machine shop than blacksmith shop. He was known for his craftsmanship and built the gates at the Edgewood Hall estate.

Lytton and Jerusha Mathews House
206 South 200 West



The Lytton and Jerusha Mathews House, built in 1907, is a one-story frame residence sheathed in drop-novelty siding. It is a simple rectangle measuring 18 by 32 feet. The entrance is located at the southeast corner, which has a small entrance foyer within a screened porch. The

north gable features alternating diamond and circular shingles and a diamond-shaped attic window. The south gable trim has similar shingles, but a small double-hung window. The wood has aged to a natural gray color and appears not to have been painted. Lytton Young Mathews was grandson of early Providence settlers Hopkin and Margaret Mathews. The next known occupants of the house were Joseph and Lulu Keefe, who purchased the property from the Mathews in 1922. In April 1948, the Keefes sold the property to its current owners, Delmer W. Braegger and his wife Jean, and their young family lived in the frame home during the construction of their new home on the south side of the property. The occupants of the Mathews House through the historic period represent the economic diversity of Providence. For example, Lytton Mathews was a descendant of the town's first agricultural settlers. He worked in the local sugar factory, but moved his family to Wyoming to become a rancher. Joseph R. Keefe participated in the poultry industry in Providence, but also held an office job in his later years.

Henry and Eliza Zollinger House

87 South 200 West



The Henry and Eliza Zollinger House was built circa 1915, possibly in phases. The house is an unusual hybrid of the Victorian Eclectic and the Bungalow styles, built on a concrete foundation. The walls are built of striated red brick. The roof consists of a main

gable running east to west, a secondary (cross) gable to the north, and a one-story frame addition on the west elevation. Henry M. and Eliza S. Zollinger represent the second-generation of Providence residents. Like most Providence residents, they made their living from agriculture while making significant contributions to the civic and social development of the community.

Adolph and Louisa Baer House

94 West Center



Adolph was the first postmaster of Providence and built a special room on the southeast corner of his house to serve as the post office, so the original construction is probably between 1885 and 1890. The house has been expanded multiple times, but

all within the historic period. The house is built on a stone foundation encased in concrete (circa 1915). The brick masonry is laid in common bond with headers every sixth course. The only exterior modification is the wrought-iron rail around the small balcony, which early photographs show as being wooden. The balcony door is in the center of the west elevation, under a central gable and features a half-glass "angel" door. The door and windows feature corbelled brick hoods. The bungalow porch wraps around the east side. The east half of the north porch was enclosed in brick in 1896. The lathe-turned posts may also date from that period. Adolph Baer assisted in the construction of the Logan Temple, Logan Tabernacle and the Providence School, so he may have built the house himself. He planted numerous orchards and his trees were the first to successfully produce peaches in Providence. The Adolph Baer family is representative of the many contributions to the community made by its Swiss immigrants.

John and Barbara Theurer House

52 North 100 West



The John and Barbara Theurer House is a 1½-story classical structure with a central passage plan. Tax records indicate it was built in 1887, but the actual construction is probably closer to 1880. There is a one-story frame addition on the rear elevation,

which appears to have been built in phases between 1900 and 1930. The house is built on a rubble foundation; the yellowish brick is laid in common bond with headers every sixth course. It has a more solid course of brick as a header for each door and window opening. The house is classically symmetrical, but features the steeply-pitched gables over the upper windows characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. The interior has been upgraded recently, but retains its Victorian feel. John Theurer served as a school trustee, water master, sexton and constable. The Theurer House and its early residents represent the transition of Providence from a settlement outpost to a stable farming community by the early twentieth century.

John Francis Maddison House

104 West 100 North



The John Francis Maddison House is a two-story, classical and Greek revival style double-cell house with an original lean-to. The house was constructed of stone around 1875 and covered with stucco in the early twentieth century. The small stucco-cov-

ered structure with a pyramid roof was added circa 1925 for the home's first bathroom. The larger frame building was a summer kitchen built circa 1890. John, who also went by Frank, came to Providence in the spring of 1859. In October 1860 he married Emily Hemming, the first school teacher in Providence. She was the mother of five sons, all of whom died in infancy. On April 10, 1876, Frank married a second wife, Emma Dell. Emma had six children, of whom only two lived to maturity. Emma died on March 9, 1884, and Emily raised her young children, Walter and Emily, also known as Lillie. She also raised Frank's niece, Emma Florence. Emily is credited with being the first professional candy maker in Cache Valley. She sold several varieties of stick and hard candy to the Providence Co-op Store and the Zion's Mercantile Cooperative Institution in Logan. Frank became the town's first Justice of the Peace in 1872.

Gottlieb and Katherine Gessel House

105 East 200 North



The Gottlieb and Katherine Gessel House is a 1½-story foursquare within the Victorian Eclectic style built by Gottlieb around 1897. The house has a truncated pyramidal roof with dormers on each of the four elevations. It is built on a rubble foundation with four courses

of red brick at the water table. The main yellowish brick is laid in a running bond, with red brick used for accents at the window hood moldings. The sills on the primary elevations are stone, with rowlock brick on the secondary elevations. Gottlieb and Katharine immigrated to Providence from Germany with their children in 1880 where he continued his profession of brick making. He found clay just north of the town limits. Later, at least three of his sons worked with him in the business. The first brick made by Gottlieb was used to build the John Theurer and Ernest Kendrick homes, and the tithing office. As Gottlieb's reputation grew, he furnished bricks for many larger structures: the Logan Sugar Factory, the Borden Milk Plant, several Utah State Agricultural College buildings, and many LDS church buildings. The Gessel House is an excellent example of the craftsmanship of Gottlieb Gessel.

Margaret Mathews Rice Cabin

274 East 100 North



The Margaret Mathews Rice cabin was built circa 1870. Secondary sources for the early history of Providence indicate the cabin has been at its current location since 1871, but conflicting information suggests the log cabin may have been moved there around 1890. The cabin is a 1½-story single

cell dwelling constructed of saw-cut logs with dovetail notching. Wood strips on the façade suggest that the owner planned to attach siding to the building but historic photographs indicate this was never accomplished. There are two original windows and a door on both the east and west elevations. The south elevation has an addition built circa 1910, possibly a screened porch that was later enclosed (circa 1925). The gable trim of the rear addition is square butt shingles. The house has not been occupied since the 1950s and is currently used as a playhouse and for storage.

History

Providence was first settled in 1859 by Ira Rice, a sixty-five-year-old War of 1812 veteran from Massachusetts, and Hopkin Mathews, accompanied by his teenage daughter Elizabeth. They were joined by the Bowen, Busenbark, Campbell, Clark, Clifford, Dees, Dunn, Durfey, Gates, Hall, Lane, Maddison, Rammell, Thompson, Williams, Wright, Gassman, Lau, and Theurer families. Obedient to the instructions given the pioneers by Brigham Young to build their homes close together and to create closely knit towns surrounded by their

fields, the Providence settlers planned their town as they camped at The Big Spring.

During the first few weeks, until logs could be hauled from the canyons, home to each pioneer was the wagon box in which he had come to the valley. The wagon-box served as an all-purpose room – living room, bedroom and closet, while the kitchen, a stone fireplace, was laid out on the ground.

The pioneer homes were simple structures built of logs with dirt roofs, floors of earth or rough hewn boards, and window openings covered

by pieces of cloth instead of scarce or unobtainable glass. Each home had a fireplace at one end where dry logs cheered the family on cold days and nights, and where the family meals simmered. Stoves and ranges, even of the old fashioned patterns, were luxuries beyond most pioneer family finances.

Providence

1. Old Rock Church
10 South Main
2. Alma Morris and Sophia Mathews
110 South Main
3. Hopkin and Margaret Mathews
55 East 100 South
4. Benjamin R. Tibbitts
157 South 100 East
5. Godfrey Fuhriman
210 South Main
6. Bartschi Blacksmith Shop
245 South 100 West
7. Lytton and Jerusha Mathews
206 South 200 West
8. Henry and Eliza Zollinger
87 South 200 West
9. Adolph and Louisa Baer
94 West Center
10. John and Barbara Theurer
52 North 100 West
11. John Francis Maddison
104 West 100 North
12. Gottlieb and Katherine Gessel
105 East 200 North
13. Margaret Mathews Rice Cabin
274 East 100 North

