

FINAL REPORT
FOR
CEDAR CITY
Iron County, Utah

STANDARD RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY

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I. Project Objective

The purpose of the survey was to document in writing and with photographs all of the buildings in the surveyed area of Cedar City, to update the Cedar City information files in the Utah Historic Sites Database, the statewide database of information on buildings in Utah created and maintained by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), to identify historic properties for possible listing on a local historic register, to determine boundaries of a proposed National Register historic district and to provide recommendations for use by the Cedar City Corporation. A Reconnaissance Level Survey also serves to identify buildings or a concentration of buildings that may potentially be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, based on visual criteria. This documentation will provide a written and photographic record of the historic buildings that may be demolished or greatly altered in the future as well as to promote preservation of the buildings documented.

II. Boundaries of the Survey Area

The survey area covers the historic downtown section of Cedar City between 200 North and 400 South; and from 100 East and 300 West. Once the initial area was covered in a standard survey technique, photographing every principal building; a selective survey approach was used on the side of the streets across from the survey area. These include the south side of 300 South, the east side of 100 East and the west side of 300 West. The north side of 200 North was not included. A selective survey considers only buildings that were constructed within the historic period, in this case before 1958. Those buildings from the historic period were photographed, mapped and documented.

III. Fieldwork Techniques

The survey was conducted in accordance with the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Standard Operating Procedures for Reconnaissance Level Surveys, Revised October 1995 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Historic Preservation and Archeology. The survey covered 417 principal buildings.

Utah History Computer System (UHCS) blank forms as revised May 1999 were used to record the survey data. Data in the survey was compared against the 1987 Reconnaissance Level Survey and entries updated to reflect changes. Data was entered directly into the SHPO Utah Historic Sites Database and reports were generated from the 2003 entries. Each site was recorded on the survey map and photographed. Information on the construction date, exterior building materials, height, architectural style and type, evaluation as to historic integrity, original use of the property and building or business name was recorded on survey forms and the SHPO files were updated.

Photographs were taken using a 35mm camera with a 28-80 zoom lens. The photographic negatives and contact sheets are on file at the SHPO. Addresses and evaluations of buildings are labeled on the negative sleeves and the contact sheets. Photocopies of the contact sheets are included with this report. When possible, the photographs were taken so that two elevations are visible on the primary building. When

outbuildings were present, an attempt was made to photograph in such a way as to include the outbuildings in the photograph of the main building to show context. Initially one side of the street was surveyed and then the other, in the usual procedure.

Visible addresses are used whenever possible. If an address was not visible on a building or mailbox, the address was extrapolated from neighboring houses and marked on the survey forms with an asterisk. A question mark is also marked on the negatives, contact sheets, and map to denote an approximate address. A city-generated map was used as the basis of the final map showing the properties surveyed and their evaluations. A simplified footprint of buildings was used when available.

All buildings surveyed were evaluated using criteria developed by the SHPO to indicate age and integrity and assigned a value of A, B, C, or D. A building receiving an "A" evaluation must be more than fifty years old, retain historic integrity and also possibly be considered as either historically or architecturally significant. Buildings with a "B" designation retain most of their historic integrity but have some modifications that prevent an "A" evaluation. "B" buildings may be considered for the National Register of Historic Places as part of a multiple property submission or a historic district, with corrective action, or based on their historic associations rather than their architectural significance. Buildings with a "C" designation have lost their architectural integrity as a result of intrusive modifications. These alterations may include the application of vinyl or aluminum siding, incompatible additions in terms of scale and massing, removal or enclosure of the front porch or changes in window openings.

A "C" building may not be eligible for the National Register but may have important local historical value and be listed on a city register. A, B, and C buildings were constructed during the historic period. A and B buildings are eligible as contributing buildings in a historic district.

The National Park Service criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (1966) state that a property must be at least fifty years old, with some exceptions, to be included. To extend the usefulness of the survey, buildings constructed in 1958 or earlier are considered within the historic period. Buildings constructed in 1959 or later are not documented or included in this study.

IV. Brief Outline History of Cedar City

Pre-European Settlement

A mammoth lower jawbone found in 1996 showed the existence of megafauna in Pleistocene times in Iron County. Such large mammals were probably hunted by the Paleo-Indians who lived in the area from 12,000 to 8,000 years ago. Clovis and Folsom points, chipped-stone projectile points, have been found at different sites in Iron County. The Archaic peoples lived in the area from roughly 9,000 to 1,500 years ago and include the Desert Culture. The Formative cultures include the more well-known Fremont and Anasazi people who lived in the area until about 1300 A.D. The Numic-speaking peoples

such as the Goshutes, Utes and Southern Paiutes lived in the area from 1300 A.D. to the time of European settlement in the mid-nineteenth century. Artifacts from these cultures have been found in the area. Evidence from these cultures is best investigated through an archaeological rather than an architectural survey. No evidence of buildings constructed by these groups is expected in the surveyed area of Cedar City.

The first known written record of the area is in the journals of the Dominguez-Escalante expedition that traveled through the area in 1776 searching for a good route between the California missions around Monterey and the settlement in Santa Fe (New Mexico). A marker commemorates the expedition in the city park.

The Iron Mission and Early Settlement Period, 1851-1858

The Mormon¹ pioneers under the direction of Brigham Young settled the Salt Lake valley on land that was owned by Mexico in the summer of 1847. Under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between Mexico and the United States in 1848 the land of present day Utah was ceded to the United States to be governed as a territory. Brigham Young however envisioned an economically independent Mormon "Kingdom of God" extending throughout the mountain west and soon sent out colonizing parties from Salt Lake City to realize this dream. The State of Deseret covered 265,000 square miles, an area now part or all of nine western states.² A unique aspect of the Mormon settlement of Utah was the ability of Mormon church leaders to "call" or direct people to settle in a particular area at a preselected site under church leadership. These "calls" were seen as revelations from God and rarely refused.

Pioneer Mormon society had a great need for iron. Costs for shipping iron implements overland from the east were exorbitant because of the weight. Used iron hinges and wagon parts were often melted down and recast because of their scarcity. In search of economic independence for their people, Mormon church leaders were interested in finding and promoting local iron works. Word of iron ore in profusion to the south led Brigham Young to "call" 169 men, women and children to develop an iron-manufacturing center in the area now known as Cedar City. The first settlement was in Parowan in January of 1851. The colony in Parowan was established both to investigate the iron deposits as well as to provide a supply base on the route from Salt Lake City to California, the "Mormon Corridor," uniting the towns of the State of Deseret.

A small group of thirty-five men skilled in mining and manufacturing were called to move twenty miles south from Parowan to the area now known as Cedar City to establish an iron works on November 11, 1851.³ The leaders were Captains Henry Lunt & Peter M. Fife. Hopes for success were high and Brigham Young instructed the Mormon missionaries in England to raise capital as well as to recruit converts with iron mining

¹ Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or LDS.

² Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, California, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado.

³ Leonard J. Arrington. *Great Basin Kingdom: Economic History of the Latter-Day Saints, 1830-1900.* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1958), 122.

and manufacturing skills to support the Iron Mission. The State of Deseret chartered Cedar City in Iron County, Territory of Utah, on February 10, 1852.

By the fall of 1852 a batch of iron was produced in Cedar City, the first time that iron had been made in the area west of the Mississippi River. The iron works produced "a few andirons, kitchen utensils, flat irons, wagon wheels, molasses rolls and machine castings"⁴ in the six years of its existence. Many factors conspired against the success of the iron mission: bad crop years, floods, conflicts with Native Americans (the Walker War in 1853), drought, grasshoppers, the Mountain Meadows Massacre and the Utah War of 1857. In 1858 Brigham Young ordered the iron works closed. Two-thirds of Cedar City's population moved on, leaving 301 people in fifty-nine households. There were thirty-five (35) unoccupied houses in the 1860 census.⁵ Half of the surrounding agricultural lands had been abandoned.⁶

Community-Building, Farming and Ranching, 1859-1919

After the close of the Iron Mission, the economy of Cedar City became agrarian. The remaining settlers were involved primarily in farming, ranching, and dairying with some freighting and manufacturing activities. Livestock ranching became increasingly important and by 1910 the wealth of the county was in sheep and sheep ranching.⁷

The population of Cedar City grew to 740 inhabitants living in 135 houses by the time of the 1880 census. Civic and religious buildings were constructed in the city. An adobe social hall was built in 1862 (demolished), a brick school in 1881 (demolished) and a tabernacle in 1887 (demolished). By 1890 the population had increased to 1,053⁸ and to 2,557 by 1920.⁹

A branch of the University of Utah was opened in 1897 as the Branch Agricultural College (BAC). In 1913 it became a branch of the Utah State Agricultural College in Logan. It was made a four-year college in 1968 and in 1991 became Southern Utah State University.

The early years of the twentieth century brought many infrastructure improvements to the city. In 1903 telephone service arrived and in 1904 the city water system was begun. The Gem Theater opened to show motion pictures on Main Street in 1905. The first automobile and electric streetlights both appeared in 1907.¹⁰ Volunteers surfaced Main Street with gravel in 1918.¹¹

⁴ Arrington, 127.

⁵ Janet Burton Seegmiller. *A History of Iron County: Community Above Self*. Utah Centennial County History Series. (Salt Lake City, UT: Utah State Historical Society. Iron County Commission. 1998), 74.

⁶ *Ibid.*, 70.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 98.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 92.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 109.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, 99.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

After the railroad entered Iron County in 1899, the people of Cedar City were anxious for a spur line to their city and raised \$100,000 to purchase the right of way as an inducement for the Union Pacific Railroad Company to complete the spur. Tourism based on automobile access was beginning in the early twentieth century and the city was seen as a gateway to the scenic wonders of Southern Utah.

Railroad, Tourism and Iron Mine Revival, 1920-1958

The President of the United States, Warren G. Harding, and his wife arrived on June 27, 1923, to inaugurate the new railroad line in downtown Cedar City with a crowd of six thousand. The first train entered Cedar City from the spur in Lund in 1923. The Union Pacific Railroad advertised the region's scenic attractions of Cedar Breaks, Zion Canyon and the north rim of the Grand Canyon. Cedar City was known as the Gateway to the Parks. The railroad was anticipating profits from passenger tickets as well as transportation of products from the revived mining efforts.

Similar to the rest of Utah and the nation, the effect of the Great Depression on the Cedar City economy in the 1930s was devastating. Federal relief projects provided city improvements to Cedar City from the Public Works Administration (PWA) including a city sewer system, sidewalks, and work on the roads in 1935.

The 1940 population of 4,695 increased 15% by 1950.¹² The years after World War II were a time of economic growth for the area, especially in the iron industry. There was a nationwide demand for steel and the manufacturing of steel required quantities of iron ore like that found around Cedar City. There were twenty-one ironworkers in Cedar City in 1940 and by 1944 the number had grown to 300. Tonnage of ore shipped was four times what it had been previously.¹³ Cattle ranching replaced sheep raising in the strong agricultural economy. Sheep herds decreased to half the size they were in 1930.¹⁴

Out of period, 1959-2003

A fire changed the look of Main Street as the Leigh Block burned in 1962. That same year the first Shakespearean festival was held at the college, a tradition that continues today. The outdoor Adams Memorial Theatre, used to present Shakespeare plays for the festival, was dedicated in 1977. The Randall Jones Theatre, across the street, was opened in 1989. Interstate I-15 was designed to pass through Cedar City to the west of the historic downtown area. It was dedicated in 1970. The city has quadrupled in size since the 1950s and the current population is 22,000, including 5,000 SUU students.¹⁵

¹² Ibid., 139.

¹³ Ibid., 129.

¹⁴ Ibid., 140

¹⁵ Margaret Grochocki, Cedar City Grants Administrator, email of 7/16/03.

V. Survey Results

Some buildings have had significant alterations and/or expansions over time so that it is difficult to make a precise visual identification of the original construction date. The date recorded is based on a visual estimate of the oldest section of the building in cases of expansions. New wall cladding or siding often obscures revealing architectural details. Intensive level surveys may be conducted to ascertain the exact construction date of buildings of local historic significance.

Architectural Assessment by Historic Period

No architectural resources were identified from either the Pre-European Settlement or the Iron Mission and Early Settlement Period, 1851-1858. Few if any buildings from this period were expected because of the relative scarcity of the original buildings, the nature of the log and adobe building materials used, and the later growth of the city in which newer buildings replaced earlier ones.

Farming and Ranching, 1859-1919

Resources encountered from this period include both commercial and residential buildings. All of the major religious and civic buildings from this era have been demolished.

There are many fired brick one and two-part block commercial buildings along Main Street north of Center Street dating from this period, although typical commercial alterations on the first floor may disguise some of the older buildings. Intensive level surveys are needed to determine the construction dates and original uses. One of the oldest identified extant commercial buildings (c. 1885) is the City Bakery, at 155 N. Main Street. It has been used for various functions ranging from a store, bakery and a restaurant. The Cedar Mercantile & Livestock Building on the corner of Harding Avenue and 75 N. Main Street was built in 1908 by Cedar City sheep men organized the year earlier as the Cedar Livestock Company.¹⁶ It housed both a bank and the mercantile store. The Cedar House Hotel at 58 N. Main Street dates from c. 1900.

There are several extant two-story frame central passage type residences from this time period. The William and Eliza Ann Sawyer House at 71? S. 100 West was built c. 1884 and the William and Sarah E. D. Corry House at 122 S. 100 East was built in 1909 in an Eastlake style. Smaller one-story Victorian Eclectic crosswing cottages are found on the edges of the commercial district. The predominant residential building types from this era are the crosswing cottage and early bungalows and the most common style is Victorian Eclectic.

¹⁶ Seegmiller, 360.

Railroad, Tourism and Iron Mine Revival, 1920-1958

Cultural resources documented from this era include the range of urban building types: commercial, religious, civic and residential buildings. The Bank of Southern Utah built a Neoclassical temple form building in 1926 at 57 N. Main Street. Railroad and tourism-related buildings such as hotels, restaurants, and automotive garages are found all along Main Street, the older ones in the section from Center Street to 200 North and post-war ones south of Center Street.

Previous to the construction of the Iron County Hospital, the closest hospital care was found in Salt Lake City, 255 miles to the north. Its construction showed that Cedar City was gaining self-sufficiency as a community. The brick Iron County Hospital was constructed in 1922-3¹⁷ (the north half was completed in 1936 with the help of WPA¹⁸ labor) at 216 S. 200 West. Its companion structure, the Neoclassical Nurses Home (1925) is located directly to the south at 242 South 200 West. Both buildings are two-stories and constructed of brick. The Utility Building that housed the boiler and other heating equipment for the hospital and the Nurses Home was built in 1923 but no longer retains its historic integrity (255? W. 200 South). It was constructed of locally quarried red sandstone.

The brick Community Presbyterian Church on the northeast corner of 100 East and 200 North shows the increasing diversity of Cedar City with the coming of the railroad and the increase in tourism. The church is the oldest Protestant house of worship in Southern Utah, constructed in 1926.¹⁹ With its construction Cedar City became the center of Presbyterian activities in southern Utah.²⁰

The majority of the population of Cedar City belonged to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and attended the brick Tabernacle on the corner of Main and Center Streets that was built from 1877-88.²¹ Population growth led to the need for another ward house and a brick Colonial Revival chapel was built on the corner of 200 South and 200 West in 1927. A large brick front addition was built in 1959. The old tabernacle was demolished in 1931 to make way for the Neoclassical Post Office/Federal Building. The Tudor-style "Rock Church" was built in 1931 a block east on 100 East and Center Street to provide a meetinghouse for members of the displaced ward.

Reflecting Cedar City's population growth from the 1920s to the 1950s, residential buildings from this era are period cottages, Cape Cods, Minimal Traditional, Early Ranch, and Ranch types. There are a significant number of period revival cottages of the English Cottage or English Tudor style in Cedar City, particularly along 200 West from 200 to 400 South. A brick English Cottage example is found at 218 South 100 West, is the "Dr. Mac" and Jane MacFarlane House. There is a one-and-a-half story half-

¹⁷ Files at SHPO offices.

¹⁸ Works Progress Administration, a Federal recovery program during the Depression.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 275.

²⁰ Seegmiller, 274.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 91.

timbered Tudor style at 248 South 200 West and a stucco-covered English Tudor cottage with random brick coursing and a jerkinhead gable at 305 South 200 West.

There are eleven multifamily apartment buildings from this period. Interesting examples can be seen at 83 North 100 West, 31 South 100 West and 55 West 200 South. Towards the end of this era, the modern brick Cedar City Memorial Library was dedicated in 1957 on 136 West Center Street.

Out of period, 1959-2003

Resources from this period are residential infill including apartment buildings for the growing student body at the university, large commercial or civic developments and motels constructed in the 1960s along Main Street to the south of Center Street to meet the demand for tourist lodgings. An example can be seen in the Imperial 400 Motel, constructed in 1963 (now the Value Inn) at 344 South Main Street. It is a two-story external corridor motel with the office area surmounted by an unusual shaped two-peaked roof.

The bed and breakfast industry is growing to support visitors to the Shakespeare Festival. Residences are being adapted to suit this purpose and occasionally built for this purpose. Adaptations of historic buildings may be done in such a way as to compromise the structure's historic integrity as seen on 100 North 200 West. A two-story bed and breakfast on 234 South 300 West was built in 1999 in a "faux-old" style.

The Cedar City Civic Center was built in 2001 with a large municipal parking garage to the south of it along 100 East. The area to the east of it near Main Street and 200 North has been developed as an automobile-oriented shopping center anchored by a grocery store with a parking lot between the street and the front of the stores. New multiple family housing continues to appear, primarily condominiums and apartment buildings, responding to the demand for housing from the growing university community.

Cedar City

Summary of Survey Area Statistics

Evaluation (all buildings)	<u>A</u> 9 % 38	<u>B</u> 42 % 175	<u>C</u> 23 % 94	<u>D</u> 26 % 110	
Contributing Buildings (eligible building only)	<u>Contributing</u> (A & B Evaluations) 69 %		<u>Non-contributing</u> (C Evaluation) 31 %		
Construction Dates (contributing primary buildings only)	<u>1859-1919</u> 14 %	<u>1920.-1958</u> 86 %			
Original Use (contributing primary buildings only)	<u>Single Family Residential</u> 77 %	<u>Other</u> ²² 3 %	<u>Comm/Trade</u> 15%	<u>Multi-family Residential</u> 5 %	
Architectural Styles ²³ (contributing primary buildings only)	<u>Victorian</u> 13 %	<u>Bungalow/Early 20th Century</u> 24 %			
	<u>Period Revival</u> 23 %	<u>WWII/Post-War</u> 29 %	<u>Modern</u> 6 %	<u>Other</u> 5 %	
Exterior Materials (contributing primary buildings only)	<u>Brick</u> 47 %	<u>Veneer</u> 30 %	<u>Wood</u> 14 %	<u>Stone</u> 4 %	<u>Concrete</u> 5 %

²²Religious, public, civic or governmental, health care.

²³Totals for Architectural Styles and Exterior Materials may total more than 100 percent as more than two types of building materials and two styles may be recorded for each primary building

VI. Recommendations

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal listing of properties with local, state or national historical or architectural significance. The National Register documents the appearance and importance of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in our prehistory and history. To be eligible a property must be at least fifty years old, have a high degree of physical integrity and meet certain criteria including associations with historic events or persons, architectural style or method of construction. There are several ways that property may be listed on the National Register of Historic Places; individually, as part of a Historic District, or as an individual property associated with a context developed through a Multiple Property Nomination.

A major benefit of National Register listing is that owners of historic properties are eligible for tax credits for approved restoration work. The Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) administers a 20% state tax credit program for residential rehabilitation of buildings on the National Register of Historic Places or buildings located within a National Register Historic District. There is also a 20% federal tax credit, also administered by the SHPO, for renovations on commercial or income producing properties listed on the National Register or within a National Register Historic District. Occasionally grants and loans may also be available to owners of historic properties listed on the National Register. There are no restrictions associated with National Register listing. Restrictions, if any, would come from local government action.

Historic Districts

The area surveyed was being investigated as a possible National Register historic district. However, the concentration of contributing historic resources remaining in the area studied is not high enough for consideration as a single historic district. The usual National Register historic district is comprised of more than 70% contributing buildings and the area studied in Cedar City contain only 51% contributing buildings. (A contributing building is one that was built within the historic period, i.e. before 1958, and retains its historic integrity, i.e. has an evaluation of A or B.)

Two sections of the city appear to have heavier concentrations of contributing buildings: a commercial section along Main Street and a residential section on the southern part of the area studied have the required concentration of contributing buildings if they were considered as two separate historic districts. Survey maps with potential boundaries of a commercial and/or a residential historic district are appended.

One of the benefits of a historic district is that a building does not have to be of significance by itself or individually eligible for the National Register to be entitled to

receive a tax credit. Buildings listed as contributing to a historic district are eligible to receive tax credits on a percentage of approved restoration work.

A local historic district may be created based on local criteria and local ordinances on zoning, demolitions, etc. may apply to buildings within it. Cities may create plaques to distinguish buildings of local historic importance. A local district would not, however, be able to extend tax credits to owners of historic properties within it.

Multiple Property Nominations

A Multiple Property Nomination to the National Register is used to establish historic contexts or themes for the community. Properties and historic districts are then individually nominated based on their depiction of specific periods or contexts established in the Multiple Property Nomination. With this nomination, a building is not required to be within a distinct district boundary and does not have to be individually significant either architecturally or historically to be listed.

Local Historic Register

The first recommendation is that a local register of historic buildings be created and maintained. This listing should include historic buildings of whatever designation, "A," "B," or "C," based on their local historic importance. The local register should include but not be limited to National Register-eligible properties.

Intensive Level Surveys

Intensive level surveys (ILS) may be conducted to further research a property's architectural and historical significance and as a preliminary to a possible individual National Register nomination. Buildings that are known to have local historical significance or associated with prominent early citizens should also be considered for further research. These may not have the physical characteristics discernable in a Reconnaissance Level Survey.

Based on visual criteria only, the following buildings are among those appropriate for further research in an ILS:

305, 248, 242, and 90 South 200 West
71, 104, 128, 206, 218 and 228 South 100 West
122 South 100 East

Many commercial buildings along North Main Street would warrant further research:
25, 57, 58, 66, 91, 99, 105, 141, 145, 155 North Main Street

Public Education

Once historic resources are identified, it is important to promote the historic buildings in the community. Historic house tours, newspaper articles on specific properties as well as general themes on the history of Cedar City as seen through extant historic properties, presentations to school children, walking and driving tours, and historic plaques for properties on local or national registers are all activities designed to raise local awareness of the importance of the historic structures in the community. Public education and awareness are key in the management and conservation of existing historic resources.

Residential, University, and Commercial Encroachment

The historic fabric of the downtown section of Cedar City is being eroded by the growth of the university and the movement of the economic base from the original downtown area to the area along the interstate highway to the west of town. Franchise businesses, motels, fast food outlets and big box retailers have drawn business away from the Main Street area. The expansion of the university is pressuring the primarily single-family residence neighborhoods on its east side. Single-family houses are being replaced by apartment buildings or, in several cases, by putting apartment buildings in the large rear yards of the single-family houses. Careful planning and judiciously developed local zoning ordinances are needed to manage this growth in a manner to protect Cedar City's historic residential and commercial areas.

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VIII. Cedar City Time Line

- 1776 Dominguez-Escalante exploring visit
- 1851 Iron Mission begins
- 1853 Walker Indian War – evacuation of site – fort built
- 1855 Current Cedar City site settled
- 1857 Mountain Meadows Massacre
- 1858 Iron works closed
- 1897 Branch Agricultural College (BAC) founded
- 1904 Telephone poles up Main Street; city water system begun
- 1907 First automobile in Cedar City and electric streetlights
- 1918 volunteers surfaced Main Street with gravel
- 1923 Union Pacific Railroad came to Cedar City & the Iron County Hospital opened
- 1926 Community Presbyterian Church dedicated
- 1950s Iron County is 2nd wealthiest and fastest growing county in Utah
- 1962 1st Utah Shakespearean Festival began; Leigh Block on Main St. burned
- 1968 Southern Utah State College became a 4-year college of Liberal Arts & Sciences
- 1970 Interstate Highway I-15 constructed on the west side of Cedar City –
- 1977 Adams Theatre for Shakespeare (SUSC) dedicated
- 1989 Randall Jones Theatre (SUSC) dedicated
- 1991 Southern Utah State College became Southern Utah University