



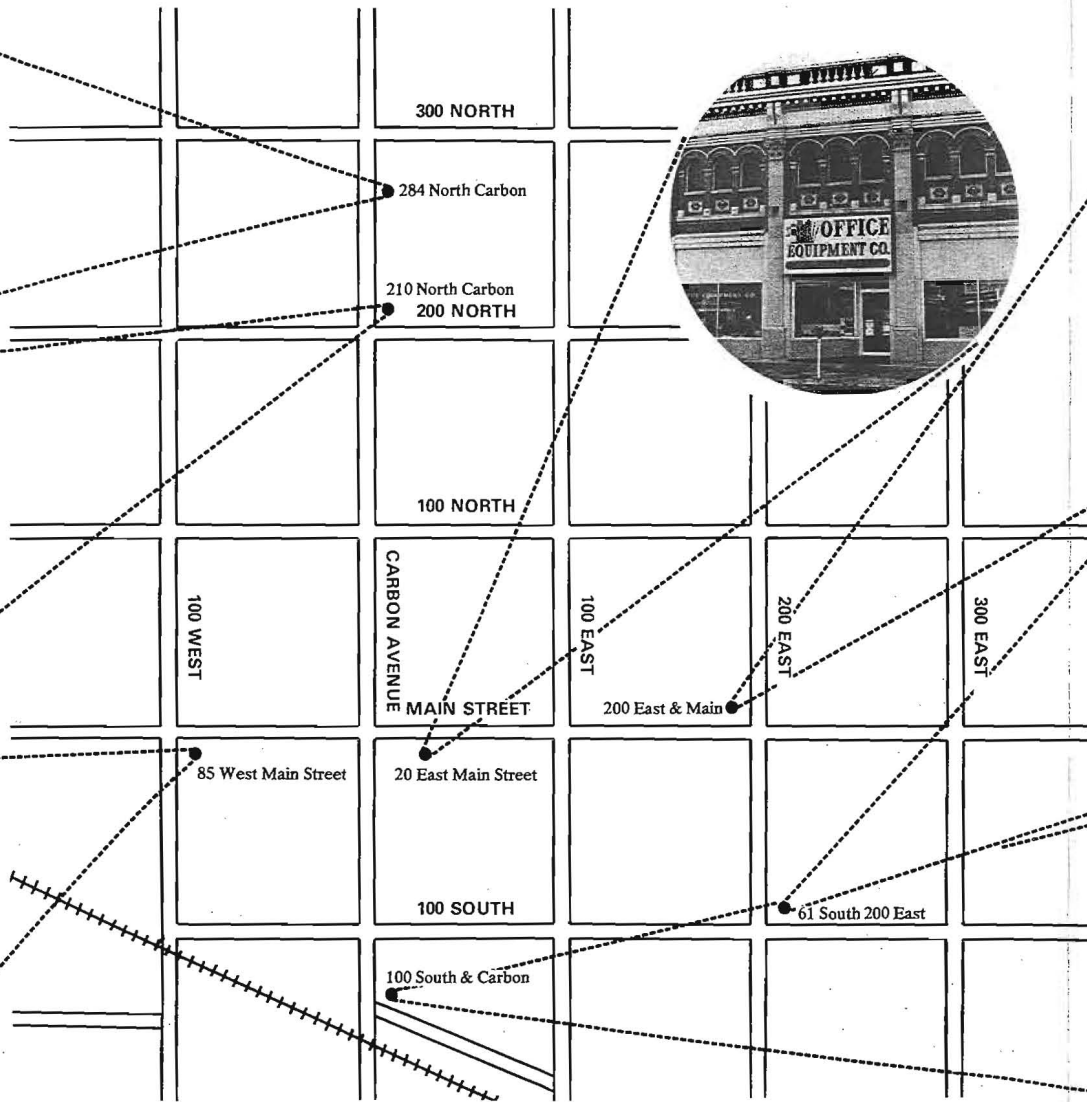
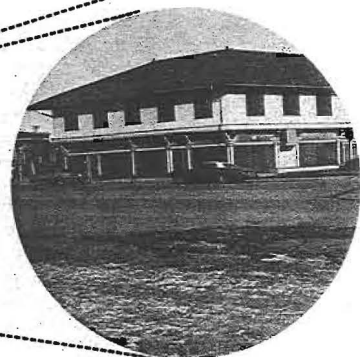
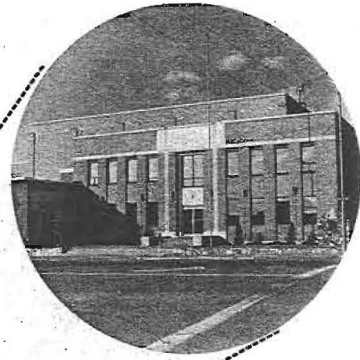
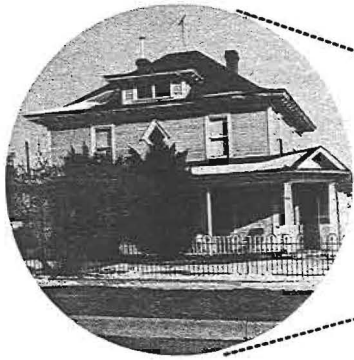
PRICE CITY

National Registered Historic Sites Walk 2 miles



Directions:

Start the walk at the Price City Hall. Follow the map to the historic buildings and learn about the buildings by reading the information pamphlet. The walk will end back at Price City Hall. Do not follow the map on the information pamphlet; some of the streets listed on it do not exist any longer.



Moynier House

The Moynier house is a two-story Classical Box, commonly constructed in Utah during the first decade of the 20th Century. Its hip roof has a slight bellcast and it has one slightly bellcast hip roof dormer on the roof section over the facade. A broad, hip-roofed porch extends across the first floor of the facade to a simple pediment set on a diagonal at the southwest corner and continues along the south wall. The house was built in 1909 for J.M. Millard who never occupied it. In 1910 the home was sold to Honore and Pierre Moynier who moved into the home with their families. The inside of the house has simple dark wooden frames around all openings and the original six-inch baseboards are all intact. The house was built with four bedrooms on the second floor and a living room, front parlor, kitchen and large walk-in pantry on the first floor. Each bedroom has a walk-in closet, extremely rare for that time. The house is still owned by the Moynier family.

(The Moynier House is qualified for the National Register, but is not listed by request of the family.)

Notre Dame de Lourdes

Notre Dame de Lourdes Catholic Church was built in Price by Monsignor Alfredo F. Giovannoni during the years from 1918 to 1923. Father Giovannoni was Italian-born and first entered Carbon County to pastor the predominantly Italian Catholic congregation at St. Anthony's parish in Helper. He was directed by Bishop Joseph S. Glass to move the parish headquarters to the county seat and immediately made plans to acquire a suitable building site. The present location at 200 North and Carbon Avenue was selected and ground broken on May 15, 1918. French Catholics contributed a great deal of money during those early days of construction and the Helper church bore the name of an Italian Patron Saint — which leads one to reason why the French name was eventually chosen. On June 20, 1923 Bishop Glass presided over dedication ceremonies at the new church building. The exterior of the building is unaltered from its original construction and only superficial modifications have been made inside over the years.

Mahleres-Siampenos Building

The Mahleres-Siampenos Building was built in 1913 and is significant in Price as one of the oldest commercial buildings to retain most of its outstanding architectural features and traditional uses. It contains elements of the Classical and Prairie styles of architecture. Classical elements include paired brackets and dentils at the cornice line. The central projection on the parapet, the geometric quality of the blocky massing of the building and the geometric ornamentation are all Prairie style elements. On the ground floor, the left-hand side has always been a bar. The first bar was known as the Bank Club 66, then Gilners, changed to the Miners Club and then, in 1971, the Savoy Club. The right-hand side has usually been a restaurant, as it is today. The second story was a rooming house or hotel for many years until it was closed about 1960. There have been few alterations and no changes, except for the name, above the ground floor. The original name was the Parker and Weeter Block.

Price Tavern

The Price Tavern was built in 1911 and formally opened for business on February 17, 1912. The building was constructed of concrete and stucco with a red tile roof. The second floor housed hotel rooms and the main floor had a pool room, offices and the Price Tavern Cafe which featured Sunday chicken and lobster dinners for 75¢. Oysters, clams, lobster and trout were shipped in each day on ice by express train. The west and south side of the building were ornate as they faced the railroad tracks and depot and Carbon Avenue, the main north and south wagon road through Price. These two side were decorated with "tin" columns and cornices which remain today. Because of its location along the railroad and main highway which do not intersect at right angles, the building has an unusual configuration. The southwest corner of the building has been built at a 120° angle and the northwest corner is a 60° angle. The remaining two corners are at 90° angles. Today the building houses offices but the exterior remains unchanged.

Hellenic Orthodox Church

The Hellenic Orthodox Church, the Assumption, is only the 33rd Greek Orthodox church built in this country and the oldest Greek church in Utah in continuous use. It is a rare and excellent example of the Byzantine style of architecture in that it is built around a dome which rests upon a square supported by four pillars with the nave of the church in the form of a cross. It was dedicated on August 15, 1916 after being constructed by Lars Gunderson, who had submitted a low bid of \$11,336 plus \$968 for the heating plant. Within the dome is painted a mural depicting God and hanging from the center of the dome on a massive chain is an equally large brass and crystal chandelier which was purchased by donations from Greek miners in the coal camp of Hiawatha. Many of the original stained glass and leaded windows still exist — three of them on each side of the sanctuary. An icon wall stands behind the altar of the church. These icons have been called "the Bible of the unlettered."

Star Theater

The Star Theater, later named the Carbon Theater, was built in 1923-24 by the five Georgedes brothers, Pete, Angelo, Charlie, George and Harry. It was built at a cost, including the land, of about \$70,000 and was designed for a third floor in the future. It was used as a theater until 1964 when the building was sold and a retail business established on the first floor. It is an outstanding example of the Classical Revival style of architecture which includes such elements as fluted pilasters with Corinthian capitals, bands of round-arch windows and a parapet. The second story of the facade remains as it did originally. The first floor has been altered when it became a retail sales business. On the second story exterior can be seen masks which represent muses, figures from Greek theater. The name for the theater came from the Greek priest who suggested it because everyone saw the stars in the sky so it was a name that would appeal to all people. The Star featured theatrical stage shows as well as early films.

Walking Tour of National Register Historic Sites Price, Utah

Price Municipal Building

Although it is noteworthy that the Price Municipal Building was constructed as a WPA project during the Great Depression, the most notable feature of the building is the vast mural inside the main foyer. This mural is four feet high and completely surrounds the foyer for a length of about 200 feet. The artist, Lynn Fausett, was commissioned to do the mural and began painting in 1938. He finished the project November 1941. He used old photographs, tintypes and personal recollections in recreating the characters portrayed. The main figures (of which there are 82) in the mural are depicted about half-scale and begin on the west wall with a panel showing the first two men to settle in the area in 1877, Abram Powell and Caleb Rhodes. The mural then can be followed chronologically to the viewer's right until he comes full-circle to the coal mining panels. Another mural, this one 12 feet by 22 feet, can be found in the Municipal Building in the College of Eastern Utah Prehistoric Museum which is entered from outside the building on the north side. Fausett was a local artist, born and raised in Price, who studied in New York, France and Italy. He was instrumental in the mosaic designs of St. Bartholomew's Church in New York and the tiled arches of the Nebraska State Capitol. He also painted a mural for the Denver Museum. Some of his murals are found today in many of Utah's public and commercial buildings.