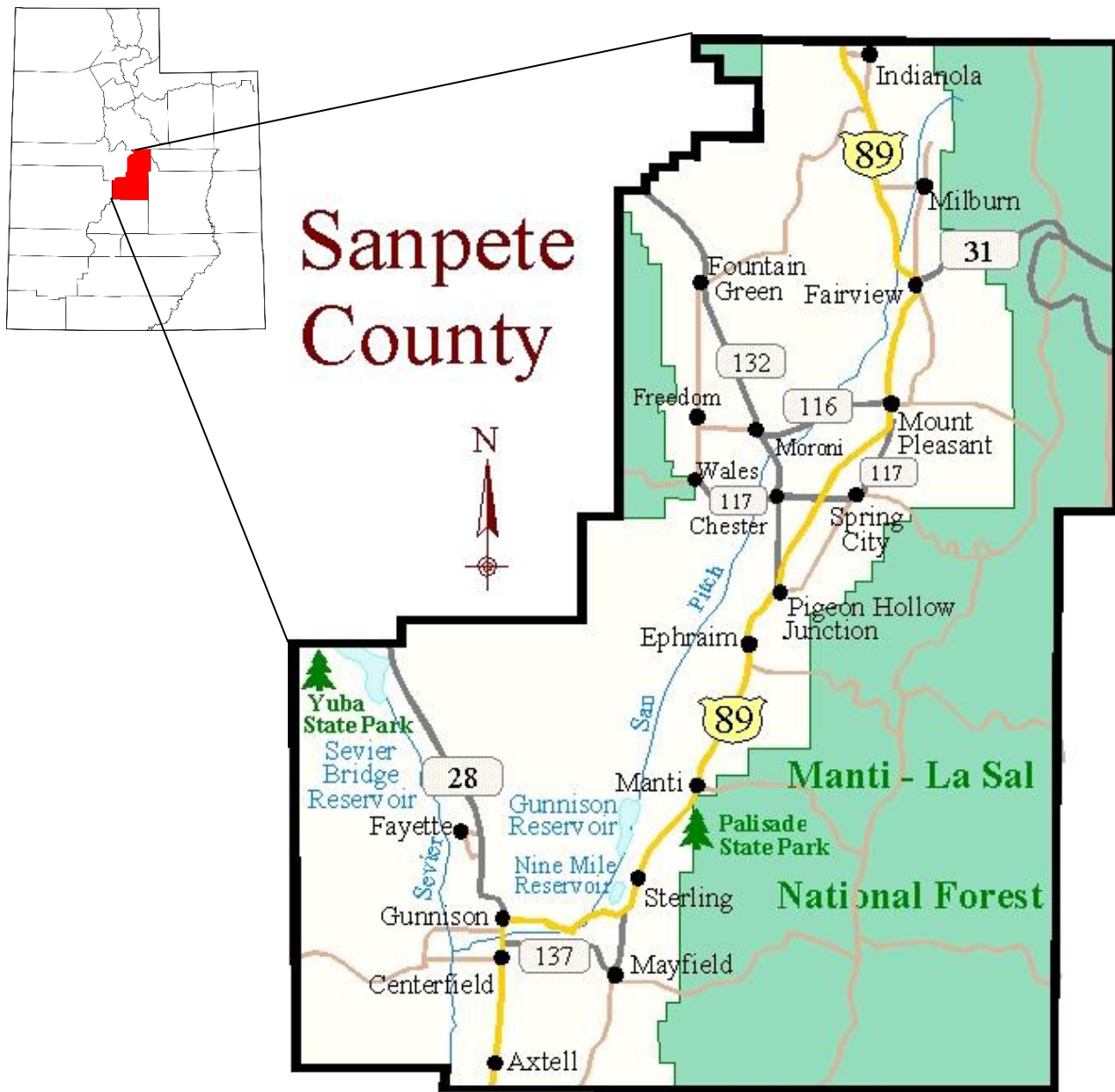




Allred Tour Spring City, Utah Homes & Businesses 2023



Information for this tour was obtained from the following sources: Utah State Historical Society, Historic Preservation Research Office, Structure/Site Information Form prepared by Tom Carter, Life Under the Horseshoe: A History of Spring City by Kaye C. Watson, Christie Bunnell, Cynthia Allred, Nedra Allred, Uarda Blackham, Craig Paulsen and Dan Vincent, and James and Elizabeth Allred by Linda Allred Steele – (Edited by Alice Allred Pottmyer) - Photos by Bill Olson.



Spring City Street Map on page 19

Note: This Allred Tour of Spring City, Utah, is a "work in progress." If you know of any other Allred locations or other additions, please contact, Alice Allred Pottmyer, 703/536-2398, 5540 N. 32nd St., Arlington, VA 22207-1535, or PottmyerA@aol.com.



History of Spring City, Utah

The town of Spring City, Utah, is a National Register Historic District. It was added to the register in 1980 to "document the techniques of Mormon town planning in Utah."

Spring City was originally settled in March 1852 by James Allred. The town was first known as Canal Creek, then Allred Settlement, then Little Denmark and then Spring Town. At the time of incorporation in 1870, the name Spring City was selected.

The town still conforms to the original plan for Mormon settlements developed by Joseph Smith: 1.06 acres for each home with room for a barn and outbuildings (however, many lots are smaller). Joseph Smith founder of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (also known as LDS or Mormon Church) was murdered in Illinois, but his successor, Brigham Young, continued the planning as Mormon towns sprung up in Utah and other parts of the West.

James and Elizabeth Allred arrived in Salt Lake City in October 1851. James spoke in the October General Conference of the church. He and Elizabeth then moved 120 miles south to Manti, then the only settlement in Sanpete County. Their son, James T. S. Allred, was already settled in Manti.

In March of 1852, James moved 17 miles north to land along Canal Creek. Indian troubles began almost immediately. The Ute Indians under Chief Walker had invited Brigham Young to send settlers to the Sanpete area, but soon the Sanpitch Indians began raiding their settlements and livestock. In December 1853, all the settlers moved to Manti for protection including the Danish families sent by Brigham Young to strengthen the little settlement. Because Manti was getting crowded, in February 1854, James Allred and his group settled land seven miles north of Manti along Pine Creek. They built a fort and named it Fort Ephraim. In 1859, the settlers began to return to Little Denmark. James and Elizabeth Allred returned in 1860.

Indian troubles continued during the 1860s and town progress was at a temporary standstill. Treaties were signed with the Indians and most of the difficulties ended. By 1870, the population was 623. On February 11, 1870, Spring Town was officially incorporated as Spring City by authority of the Utah Territorial Legislature. James Anderson Allred, a nephew of James and Elizabeth, was elected Spring City's first mayor. He served as mayor until 1877. Reddick Allred, a son of Isaac and nephew of James, served on the first town council.

Much of the time and effort on the historical research which was required before Spring City could receive the special designation "National Historical District" was completed by Tom Carter, Ph.D., then of the Utah State Historical Society. He stated, "Spring City is one of the best remaining examples of the Mormon village in Utah." He further said that Spring City represents the "pattern of Mormon exploration and settlement in the West and the particular agriculture practices which accompanied village living."

Today Spring City has a population of approximately 1,080.



1. Spring City Public School

45 South 100 East
Construction Date: 1899



The Spring City School was built following the transition from The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints supported schools to public education. This building is one of the outstanding examples of public-school architecture in Utah. It is one of only a few remaining public buildings in Spring City.

The building is rectangular with a hipped roof. Steeped gables on the side facades balance the steeped parapet of the front façade. The most prominent architectural elements are the pattern brick details around the door and window openings at the cornices. The roof for the projecting, round arch entrance canopy with recessed doors makes a second-floor balcony, with the door to the balcony also recessed behind a segmental brick arch. Round arch windows in the steeped parapet break the eave line on either side of the entrance bay. A small bell tower, framed by two corbelled and patterned brick chimneys, tops the façade.

Forty years of restoration efforts were completed, and the building dedicated in 2017. The Old School building and surrounding structures house the city offices, museum, and public areas for town activities.

2. Reddick Newton Allred House

115 South 100 East
Construction date: early 1870's



This stone dwelling is an outstanding example of an early Spring City architectural style, very characteristic of the period. The style is known as classic Greek revival Vernacular. It is easily identified by the symmetry of the façade. This particular example is known as a five bay dwelling composed of a door with two windows on either side, evenly spaced. The inset paneled front door faces west and would only have been used for the most formal occasions, such as a funeral.

The house is constructed of local, delicately colored, oolite limestone. The beautifully cut stones are put together without mortar. Jens "Rock" Sorensen was hired to build the house. He used no scaffolding; instead, he placed the cut stones on his shoulder and climbed a ladder.

The north porch is one of the few remaining examples of "notched" porches common to pioneer homes of this era. At the time the home was built there was a matching notched porch on the south side, another example of the importance of symmetry. The house was built by a prominent pioneer, Reddick N. Allred, son of Isaac Allred, nephew of James. Reddick Allred's role in saving the Martin Handcart Company and its involvement in the Black Hawk War is well documented. The home was authentically restored in 1996 by a great niece of Reddick Allred, Sara Allred Watson.



3. Freeman Allred House

121 East Center
Construction date: early 1912



This house is historically significant because it is an outstanding example of early 20th century architecture in Spring City. It is one of the most distinctive pattern dwellings in town. Freeman Allred was a surveyor who claimed that Spring City was not laid out to true compass points. Consequently, Allred built his house to face what he believed to be true compass directions. While this local legend might be apocryphal; this is indeed the only early house in Spring City, which sits diagonally on the lot. Freeman Allred's house replaced an earlier log

house owned by Matilda Park Allred.

In 1870 the deed went to Issac Allred. He kept the house through the 1890's. Freeman Allred bought it in 1900 for \$88. In 1911 he sold it to Elenora Allred, his wife, for no money. The home was owned by the J. Frank Hansen family for many years.

4. Bishop's Storehouse and Tithing Yard

95 East Center
Construction Date: 1905



This building is historically significant for its role in the early ecclesiastical organization of Spring City. Built in 1905, the building was constructed as a place for receiving tithing, storing ward records and holding meetings for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church). In later years, seminary classes were conducted there.

A large granary, cellar and barn were originally located directly north of this building to house produce received by the church as tithe, as well as a good portion of Relief Society wheat. In the 1930's, the

building was remodeled to provide a canning room and a hot and cold water system. Note: Relief Society is the women's auxiliary of the LDS Church.

This building is also historically significant because the plan represents the first deliberate effort by the LDS Church in Salt Lake City to direct architectural design of local buildings and to standardize appearance. Four others were also built in Sanpete County with the same plan.

The east one-half of the lot was deeded in 1870 to James Slater. In 1883, it was sold to Neils Madsen for \$70. In 1883 it was deeded to the Spring City Ecclesiastical Ward for \$260.



5. Orson Hyde Home

209 South Main
Construction Date: About 1865



to the Spring City Council.

Orson Hyde was one of the twelve apostles of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was sent to direct the colonization of Sanpete County in 1858. Hyde stayed first in Manti and then moved to Spring City in 1860. The actual building date was after April 25, 1863. On that day Brigham Young and a party from Salt Lake City visited Hyde in his “log house”, one block west of here. Hyde served as president of the Sanpete Stake until his death in 1878. (Note: a Stake is similar to a diocese). Hyde was also an Indian Agent and was elected

The rock home served as Hyde’s official resident and housed Mary Ann Price Hyde, and others.

In 1870 the lot was sold to his wife Mary Ann Price Hyde. In 1889, it was sold to Julia Hyde, his wife, for \$500.

6. Mary Ann Pollard Allred House

93 East 300 South
Construction Date: About 1881



James Anderson Allred, Spring City’s first mayor and longtime Mormon Bishop, built this house for his third wife, Mary Ann Pollard. His other two wives lived on Block 17, lot 2. See #18 and #25.

The lot was deeded in 1870 to Stephen Parkis (brother-inlaw). In 1881, James A. Allred bought the lot for \$130 and then deeded it to Mary Ann Pollard Allred in 1886. James A. Allred probably built the house soon after the 1881 purchase date.

The house is architecturally significant as a good example, even though altered, of vernacular building in Spring City. It is historically important because it represents the housing requirements inherent in polygamy. Most polygamists in Spring City maintained separate households for their multiple wives.



7. Osral Allred House
 40 East 300 South
 Construction Date: About 1901



The estate of Lauritz Larsen was settled in 1897. Lot 3 block 9 was divided in three equal parts between his widow, Minnie M. Larsen, and the two sons, Lauritz O. and Albert E. Larsen.

Albert by 1900 had purchased the other parcels and owned the entire lot. Albert sold the west part of the lot, including the old Larsen house, to a Janis Anderson in 1900. In 1901, Albert sold the east part to John Bunnell for \$150. Bunnell divided the lot in 1910

and sold it to Fergus Johnson for \$900. John Bunnell built the house in the 1901-1910 period.

The house is important as an example of late 19th Century architecture and as a 20th Century continuation of an older house. The house was extensively remodeled in 1970. Basically the original design was a one-and-a-half story gable façade house in a “T” shape. Osral Allred, an artist and Snow College professor was the owner until his recent death.

8. Reuben Warren Allred Sr, House
 415 South Main Street
 Construction Date: 1864



This house, though severely altered, is one of the oldest in Spring City and remains one of the principal “Allred” houses in the south ward of the town. Reuben Warren Allred, Sr., was born in 1815 in Bedford County, Tennessee, the sixth child of James and Elizabeth Warren Allred. Reuben held the lot until the 1890’s when it was purchased by Isaac Behunnin. Warren Allred, one of Reuben’s sons, bought the house and remodeled it and added the brick portion in 1909.

Reuben Allred came to Utah in 1849 after living through the Mormon troubles in Missouri and Illinois. In 1853, the family moved to Manti and then after a short stay in Fort Ephraim, they moved to Spring City. From 1855 to 1860, Reuben Allred was the Bishop of Fort Ephraim, having been driven from Spring City by Indians. In 1861, he returned to Spring City and lived in this stone residence until his death in 1884. The older section of this house faced north and was a three-opening rectangular house with a central partition. An outside staircase reached the upstairs loft.

Tessie and Carl Pyper purchased the home in 1975 and altered it severely. The north door was blocked, and the exterior was plastered. A summer kitchen originally was directly behind the house to the south. It was moved when the brick portion was added. A large garage was built on the east side.



9. Reuben W. Allred Jr, House

475 South Main
Construction Date: About 1870



This house is architecturally important for an understanding of the history of Spring City. A prominent resident, Reuben W. Allred, Jr, built it. This new design replaced an older, less fashionable adobe house. This building allows a view of changing architectural tastes and helps point to the 1880's as the time when Spring City was emerging from the earliest pioneer level of development.

Reuben W. Allred Jr. held the lot from the 1860's to 1900. Reuben Jr. was a farmer and son of Reuben Warren

Allred, one of Spring City's first settlers. Reuben Jr. served on the city council and was town marshal.

10. James Tillman Sanford Allred House

96 East 400 South
Construction Date: Log Section 1864 with 1919 siding, frame addition 1962



This house is important as an early log house and also as an example of the "additive" quality inherent in Spring City housing. Residents, since the very first days, have been willing to alter, add to, and subtract from their houses in a vast number of ways.

James T. S. Allred, one of Spring City's earliest settlers, built the log house. Allred received the deed in 1870. James Tillman Sanford Allred was born in 1825 in Bedford County, Tennessee. He was the 10th child of James and Elizabeth Warren Allred. The family joined the Mormon Church in 1832 and moved to

Clay County, Missouri, in 1835 and to Caldwell County, Missouri, in 1836. By 1839, the family resided in Nauvoo, Illinois. James T.S. began the trek west in 1846. He was diverted to California as a member of the Mormon Battalion. In July 1847, James T.S. arrived in Salt Lake City. He was later called by Brigham Young to settle Sanpete County. In 1849, James T.S. operated a saw mill in Manti. In 1852, he went with his father to occupy the Spring City site. Indians drove them from Spring City and they resided in Manti, and then Fort Ephraim, until 1866. James T. S. was also a LDS missionary to the Indians in Southern Utah and Las Vegas. He was an Indian interpreter.

The oldest part of this house was built of sawed logs. Clapboard siding obscured this fact after 1919. A frame section was added in 1962 and then plastered. Aluminum siding was added.



11. Edward F. Allred House
 450 South 100 East
 Construction Date: About 1890



This house is significant as an indication of Spring City residents’ willingness to accept new house designs. These designs were gleaned from the popular printed book and not from traditional sources. James Allred, the patriarch of Spring City, first settled on this lot as the town’s first settler and received the deed in 1870. James Allred’s cabin once stood just to the south of this structure. Edward F. Allred, a grandson of James and son of James T. S. Allred, later acquired this lot and built the rock house. Edward bought the lot in 1888 for \$125 and probably built the house soon after. This house, though constructed of the local oolite limestone, reflects a nonlocal house

design. The dwelling has a front projecting gabled room flanked by wings both to the north and south, a typical house pattern book arrangement. This home received some renovation to the inside during the early 1980’s. Many additions have been made to the outside. The Berry family owns the house.

12. Allred-Watson House
 415 South 100 East
 Construction Date: 1878 and 1886. Brick addition in 1915



Wiley P. Allred, the seventh child of James and Elizabeth Allred was born in 1818. Joseph Smith set him apart as a medical doctor. Wiley Allred practiced medicine in Spring City using a number of different herbs for treatments. Interviews with local residents reveal that dances were often held in this house. Wiley moved to Fountain Green and then to Emery County. The 1870 deed went to Frederick Wall. In 1875, Wall sold it to Andrew J. Allred for \$160. Andrew Allred then sold both lots 2 and 3 to Wiley Allred in 1878 for \$500. Ole Olsen bought it and lot 2 in 1886 for \$1000. He immediately sold it to Harrison Fungate for \$1400. Fugate sold it

in 1888 to George L. Hyde. It was traded in 1894 to James R. Watson for a home in Springville, Utah. James and his family lived there for many years. Wiley Allred most certainly built the original part of this house in the years immediately after 1878.

This house is a three-opening, symmetrical façade “hall and parlor” dwelling. It is one and a half stories high with a stone foundation and a frame bay window added on the north side. This bay window was probably added at the same time as the brick rear “L” was added. Later restoration was done by Greg and Dina Strong.



**THIS HOME BURNED
DOWN IN 2015**

13. David Harden Allred House
490 South 200 East
Construction Date: 1862



The 1862 construction date makes it one of the few houses in town dating from the 1860's. The double-pen plan with the asymmetrical façade is intriguing and illustrates one of a number of vernacular forms utilized by Sanpete County settlers.

The Allred's were originally from North Carolina. David Harden Allred, son of William and Sarah Warren Allred, was born in 1825 in Farmington, Bedford County, Tennessee. The family came to Utah in 1851 and located the next spring in 1852 on this town lot. David

Harden Allred was a Black Hawk war veteran, active in the Mormon Ward and a member of the Spring City Council.

The home stayed in the David Allred family from the 1860's until the death of Curtis Allred in the 1980's. The home has been remodeled on the inside. The addition was built in 1999. The Brewer family owns the house.

14. Allred-Bunnell House
487 South 200 East
Construction Date: 1880



This house, and presumably the main addition, was built for one of the two wives of John Frank Allred. He married two sisters, Mary K. and Sarah E. Bunnell. The main Allred house is located just to the north in the same block (lot 3).

John Frank Allred, an early schoolteacher, taught the Spring City scholars in what today is called "The Old Rock School House," or the "Endowment House." The lot was originally deeded to Reuben W. Allred, Jr. in 1870. David H. Allred bought the lot in 1877 for \$13. John Frank Allred bought the land from

David H. Allred in 1877 for \$85 (both 1877 transactions were in January). John F. Allred bought lots 2 and 3 in block 2 around 1877-1878.

The first section of this house was a one-room adobe unit, which now comprises the north wing on the present appearance sometime around 1900 when the gabled one and a half story section was added to the south. This addition process transformed the house into the "L" plan structure, a common one in Sanpete County. Other additions have been attached to the property.



15. A

Eugene Allred House

291 South 200 East
Construction Date: 1880



This house is significant as a rather typical brick builders pattern book design employed extensively in Utah during the late 19th Century. The lot first claimed by Springtown School District in 1869. The mayor's deed went, however, to Joseph T. Ellis in 1876. Ellis built a two-room stone house on the lot after 1876. Spring City acquired the land via a tax sale in 1892 and in 1893, the lot was sold to Eugene Allred, town marshal. He tore down the stone dwelling and built this fashionable house in its place. The house has been altered with the addition of a new porch and aluminum siding on the

southwest corner. Sarah Pedersen owns both the home and the old jail.

15. B

Old Jail

291 South 200 East
Construction Date: 1874



This stone building served as the town jail from 1874 to 1899. This small stone building is essentially a cabin type structure. The square plan has a three-opening, window/door/window façade. A single wooden lintel beam supports all three openings of the former jail.



16. Old Spring City (Pioneer) Cemetery

First East between Second & Third North
Construction Date: 1850's and 1860's



The cemetery is located on a back lot on block 44. The old cemetery site was utilized by Spring City residents into the late 1860's. The cemetery contains the headstones of several men killed in the Indian Wars. Many of the stones are hand carved and contain interesting local headstone motifs and designs. James R. Allred, 1827-1871, a Mormon Battalion veteran, and Isaac Allred, 1788-1870, brother of James Allred, are buried in this cemetery. Many children are buried here, but the wooden headstones have disappeared.

The "newer" cemetery, west of

town, was begun in 1869 when space became drastically reduced in the city limits and Indian problems became less of a threat. A new fence was constructed in 1999. A Daughters of the Utah Pioneers (DUP) monument is located here (above). Be certain to read the words on the DUP Monument.



17. City Hall

46 North Main
Construction Date: 1874



This hall was built in 1893 as a City Hall. The building was used as a schoolhouse until the big school was opened in January 1900. The hall is historically significant as one of the few surviving vernacular civil buildings remaining in Sanpete County. The building was used as City Hall until the fall of 1988. The Daughters of the Utah Pioneers (DUP) currently operate a museum and welcome center here.

The gable façade rectangular building is typical of early public buildings found in New England and the Upper Midwest. The façade is plain and the plain returns on the faces and the cornices suggest a Greek influence. The roof is steeply pitched. A hipped roof bell tower stands at the west gable.

The hall was built from stone quarried locally. The masons were J.D. Carlson, J.J. Sorensen and John F. Bohlin, all Scandinavians. The carpenters were William Downard and Marinus Mortensen. Mortensen also served as painter. An additional old jail has been restored by the DUP, behind this building.



18. Mary Ann Pollard Allred House

90 South Main
Construction Date: 1911



The Mary Ann Allred House is an excellent example of the prevailing architectural fashion in Spring City during the “turn-of-the-century” period. This pattern book house replaced an older two-room adobe structure built by Louis Lund. See Numbers 6 and 25 Mary Ann Pollard Allred was the third wife of James A. Allred. It is a one-and-a-half story brick pattern book house.

19. Spring City Meeting House

164 South Main Street
Construction Date: 1897 – 1911 Dedicated in 1914



The Spring City Meetinghouse, despite recent renovations, remains one of the finest examples of Mormon religious architecture in Utah. Bishop James A. Allred, presiding from 1882 to 1904, initiated plans for the chapel. The building committee consisted of: George W. Brough, John R. Baxter, Samuel Allred, Henry L. Acord, Simon T. Beck, Nephi Allred, John Hitchcock, Bill Scott, Ole Peterson, Rasmus Justesen, John Frentzen, Lauritz Larsen, John S. Blain,

Sanford Allred and Nels Benson.

John F. Bohlin was head mason. George Brand, George Byland (both of Mt. Pleasant) and Emil Erickson were chief carpenters. John P. Carlson, Jens L. Sorensen and Lars Larsen were the stone masons. The build cost \$40,000. The Mormon Church gave \$6,000 and ward members donated the remainder in labor and money. The seating was purchased from Dinwoody’s Furniture Company in Salt Lake City.

The chapel is of limestone quarried locally. The main hall is 80’ x 40’ with the annex measure 25’ x 60’ in size. Originally there were 10 rooms in the structure. In 1976-78, a large limestone addition with a cultural hall was added to the north at a cost of more than \$400,000. This addition replaced an adobe building located just south. This is the original fort block.



20. Arthur Johnson Meat Market/Horseshoe Mountain Pottery

278 Main Street
Construction Date: 1905



This structure is significant as an example of early 20th Century Spring City commercial architecture. Alvin E. Allred first divided the ground where this small store stands from the house lot in 1900 for \$100. In 1905, Alvin mortgaged the lot of Jacob Johnson for \$300. After Alvin's death in 1911, Johnson acquired the property. Alvin Allred probably built the store after 1905. After 1916, Arthur Johnson, who was Jacob Johnson's son, operated a meat market there for many years. It was also a residence.

An additional room was added to the back of the building to accommodate the pottery factory now housed there and operated by

Joe Bennion. The building was painted and reroofed in 1999 and has had some more recent cosmetic work. (Note: Judge J. Johnson was the town's most prominent citizen. He acted as banker, judge, and as a U.S. Congressman for two years.)

Old Pioneer Covered Wagons in Spring City, Utah





21. Endowment House/John Frank Allred Rock School House

63 West 300 South
Construction Date: 1876



This rock building has a controversial past. The town residents are divided on the question about whether the building was an early endowment house, a sacred building where rites of the Mormon Church were performed prior to the completion of the Mormon Temple in Manti, or a stone school house. Oral tradition stands on both sides of the issue. The building was utilized as a school house for 20 years. Whether it was indeed an “endowment” house is still open to question.

Block 8, lot 4, was originally deeded to the Spring City Female Relief Society. In the early 1870’s, the Relief Society probably built a granary and barn on the south part of the lot. Orson Hyde’s wife, Mary Ann Hyde, was presiding officer of the Town Relief Society. The building was constructed in 1876. The Relief Society did not sell the lot to the Spring City School District until 1878. It is during these two years that the building could have been used as an endowment house. Orson Hyde died in November 1878.

Architect and author, Allen Roberts, has explored the connection between the Hyde’s and the building’s use. As a stake president of the Sanpete Area, Hyde probably used the building as an office. Official church records list the non-temple locations for endowments as “O. Hyde’s Office.”

The building has mainly been referred to as the John Frank Allred School after a long-time instructor. It was a school until 1900 when the large two-story elementary school was completed. Current changes include skylights, second story bedrooms, a staircase, and landscaping.





22. James Anderson Allred House

297 South 100 West
Construction Date: About 1874



The James Anderson Allred house is significant because he was one of Spring City's most prominent citizens. The house is an impressive example of early vernacular building in the area. It is said this house was built and patterned after those in Kentucky where James A. Allred's first wife came from. Certainly, the central hall "I" house is commonly located throughout the southern states.

Allred was Spring City's first mayor and served as Bishop from 1882 until his death in 1904. Two of Allred's three wives lived in this house, Elizabeth Parkis and Mary Ann Pollard. Six children were

raised there. See Numbers 6 and 18.

The central hall makes this an unusual house in Spring City, where the presence of a central passageway behind the front door is seldom encountered. The porch was recently restored on the south of the house. The Osborne Family owns the home.

23. Maria Allred House

316 South 100 West
Construction Date: About 1929



This house represents a complete chronology of house types. The 1870 lot was deeded to Soren P. Sorensen. He told it to Marie Justesen in 1883 for \$40. Isaac Allred bought it in 1885 for \$200. Alvin Allred bought it in 1891 for \$200. Jacob Johnson, in 1894, took a \$150 mortgage on the property and another in 1900 for \$210. Alvin Allred lived in an adobe house on the south of this lot. His widow, Maria Allred, had the present

house built after Alvin died in 1911. The house has been considerably altered from its original construction. The Rostron family is the owner.



24. Thomas Schroder House

390 South Main
Construction Date: 1876



owned by Samuel Allred’s descendants.

Thomas G. Schroder, a German, built this house. In 1878, Samuel Allred purchased it for \$450. Allred’s first wife, Elizabeth D. Allred, lived in this house. His second wife, Isabel Blain Allred, lived on lot 2, block 24. Samuel Allred was Mormon bishop from 1913 to 1928, during the chapel's dedication.

This stone house is one-and-a-half stories high and is a three opening hall and parlor house. The façade is symmetrical, so the two front rooms differ in size. A frame rear room was added sometime around 1900 according to Athene Allred Osborne. It is currently

25. Crisp-Allred House

59 North Main Street
Construction Date: 1881 - 1884



James Crisp was a farmer and stock raiser who was born in England in 1851. He came to Utah in 1866 and came to Spring City in 1867. He first worked at several different occupations and then began freighting produce to the mining camps. Wealth followed. In the early 1880’s, Crisp built this mansion on Main Street. In the early 1900’s Crisp met an untimely death under the wheels of a piece of farm machinery after lightening spooked his horses. After his death, the big house was sold to Orson and Lorena Sorensen Allred.

Orson Allred was born in Slaterville, Weber County, Utah, in 1856. His father, Isaac H. Allred, moved to Spring

City in 1860. In 1878, Orson married Lorena Sorensen, daughter of Peter and Anna Sorensen. Buying the Crisp home allowed the Allred’s to open several rooms for boarding and they operated what came to be known as the Allred Hotel for 25 years. Salesmen, teachers, theatrical groups, politicians, sports teams and many others patronized the hotel. The Crisp-Allred House is significant as one of the largest and most impressive examples of 19th Century vernacular building in Utah. The 1870 deed went to Ann Nield, daughter of Luke Nield. In 1874 the lot was sold to Marinus Lund for \$150. James W. Crisp bought the lot in 1880 for \$225. He built the house soon after the 1880 purchase date. Dances were held in the larger upstairs rooms. The Hotel Log is in the DUP Museum.

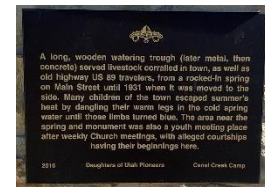
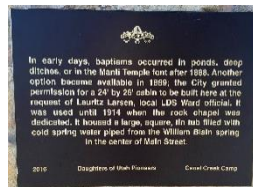


26. Daughters of Utah Pioneers Monument at the Spring

West Side of Main Street at 100 North



This was the site for stock watering in the early spring. The spring is actually in the center of Main Street but was first troughed and then piped to the side of the road where the monument exists today. This also was the site of a baptismal cabin for 25 years where no doubt many Allreds were baptized into their faith in the springs cold water.



27. Relief Society Granary

69 WEST 300 South
Construction Date: About 1875



This building symbolizes the dominant role that the LDS Church played in the settling of Spring City and helps give later observers some indication of the omnipotence of church related activity.

The Relief Society, a women's organization, was formed by Joseph Smith while the Mormons were in Illinois to support needy members of the community. Elizabeth Warren Allred, wife of James Allred, was one of the first Relief Society members. She joined at the second meeting held March 24, 1842, in Nauvoo, Illinois. Brigham Young mandated that grain be donated by women members of the Relief Society. It was stored in this building until distribution. (Note: the sheaves of wheat in the Relief Society seal.)

The "Female Relief Society of Springtown" received the 1870 Mayors deed. The east part of lot 4 was sold to the Spring City School District in 1878. The Relief Society deeded the land to the Spring City Ecclesiastical Ward in 1890. Mary Ann Hyde was trustee for the Relief Society.



JoAnn Espinoza renovated this stone granary into a residence. The simple rectangular plan seemingly, at least to judge from early photographs, had doors and windows and a simple Greek Revival style that suggests that its use was more than just storing grain. The granary was probably built in the early 1870s. During World War I, Relief Society wheat was sold to the federal government for a good profit. The building is currently owned by artist, Susan Gallacher.



28. Commercial Building

76 South Main Street
Construction Date: About 1920



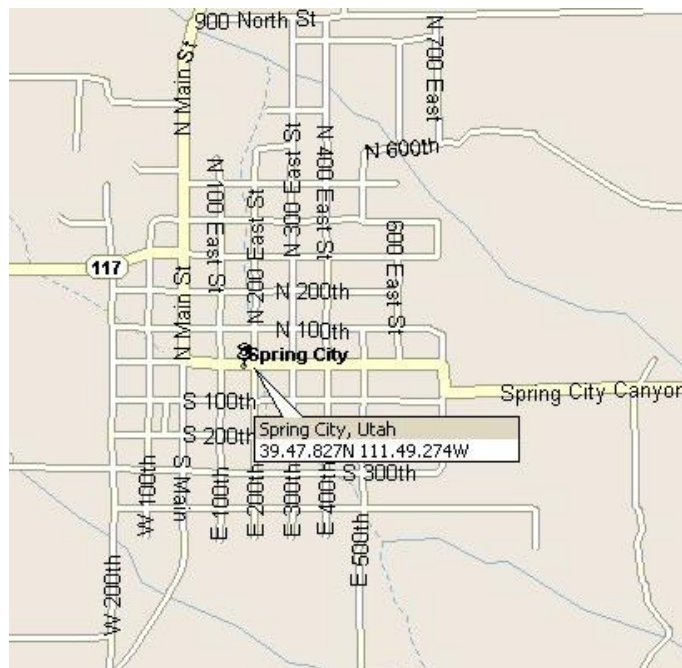
This building is historically significant as one of four or five remaining commercial structures in Spring City. The architecture is pleasant if unspectacular.

The lot has an interesting history. Samuel Frost held the Mayor's Deed, but sold the north part to Henry Puzey in 1874. Puzey built an adobe home on this section of the lot that has since been torn down. The Spring City Co-op Store was erected there. Niels Anderson also acquired a strip in 1901 for his butcher shop. About 1900, Carl Hansen built a frame store on the extreme southern portion of the lot. In the 19th Century, beginning at the northern corner of the lot, the lot contained a house, a butcher shop, a co-op store, and

Hansen's Store. Hansen sold it in the early 1900's to Isaac E. Allred who operated a drugstore and candy store. The old post office was also south of the old drug store. When he retired, Pratt Osborne purchased the old frame store. About 1932, Osborne tore down the old building and erected the brick building that continues to stand. All the other structures on the block are now gone. The new store was primarily a general merchandise venture.

Kenneth Allred operated a grocery store before he sold it. The Van Dyke Family then operated a mail order business here and as of 2017, it is a Spring City Soda Fountain.

SPRING CITY STREET MAP

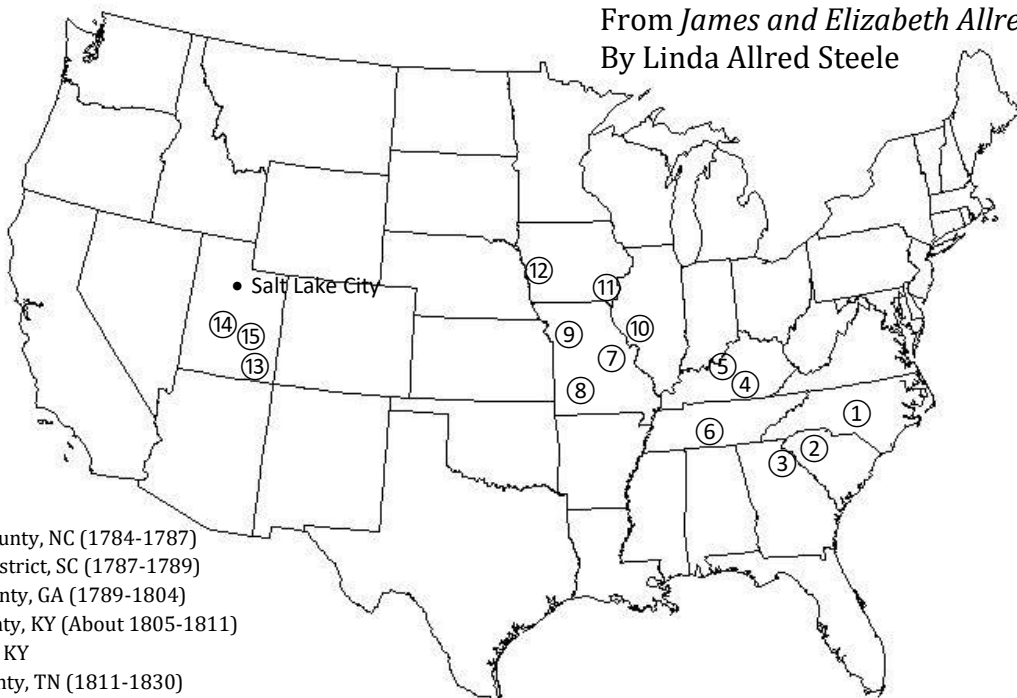




Map of Allred Trek from Randolph County, North Carolina, to Spring City, Utah, 1787-1852

From *James and Elizabeth Allred*

By Linda Allred Steele



- ① Randolph County, NC (1784-1787)
- ② Pendleton District, SC (1787-1789)
- ③ Franklin County, GA (1789-1804)
- ④ Warren County, KY (About 1805-1811)
- ⑤ Ohio County, KY
- ⑥ Bedford County, TN (1811-1830)
- ⑦ Monroe County, MO (1830-1835)
- ⑧ Clay County, MO (1835-1837)
- ⑨ Caldwell County, MO (1837-1839)
- ⑩ Pittsfield, Pike County, IL (1839)
- ⑪ Nauvoo, Hancock County, IL (1839-1846)
- ⑫ Council Point, Pottawantamie Co., IA (1846-1851)

- ⑬ Manti Utah, Sanpete County, UT (1851-1852 & 1860 - 1876)
- ⑭ Spring City, Sanpete County, UT (1852-1853 & 1860-1876)
- ⑮ Ephraim, Sanpete County, UT (1854-1860)

When James Allred arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in the fall of 1851, he concluded a westward journey that his family began in 1787. James was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, January 22, 1784, to William Allred and Elizabeth Thrasher. The family moved to Pendleton County, South Carolina, when James was three years old. The family moved to Franklin County, Georgia, two years later. The South Carolina and Georgia areas are separated by the Tugaloo River. The family was in this area from 1787 to about 1804.

In Franklin County, James met and married Elizabeth Warren on November 14, 1803. She was born May 6, 1786, in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, to Thomas Warren and Hannah Cothen. Their first child, William Hackley Allred, was born in Franklin County. After his birth, the family moved to Warren County, Kentucky, and then to Ohio County, Kentucky, before joining the parents of James in Bedford County, Tennessee, in 1811.

In 1830, the family moved further west into Missouri. They settled near the Salt River in Ralls County which was soon divided into Monroe County. They called their community, Allred Settlement. In August of 1831, two missionaries from the newly organized Mormon Church visited Allred Settlement. The missionaries were Hyrum Smith, older brother of Joseph Smith, and John Murdock. The Allreds at Allred Settlement listened to their message but were not baptized. However, a year later on September 10, 1832, James and Elizabeth Allred and 17 others were baptized in the Salt River. After joining the Mormon Church, the family then began a journey that would take them to Illinois and then to Utah Territory and Sanpete County. They settled in Spring City where they lived except when difficulties with the local Indians prompted moves to Manti and Fort Ephraim.