

FEB 12/31/84

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

received FEB 15 1985

date entered

APR 1

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

and/or common Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources

2. Location

street & number See individual structure/site forms

not for publication

city, town

vicinity of

congressional district

state

code

county

code

3. Classification - See individual structure/site forms

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name See individual structure/site forms

street & number

city, town

vicinity of

state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. See individual structure/site forms

street & number

city, town

state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title See individual structure/site forms has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town

state

7. Description

See individual structure/site forms

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Overview Description

The buildings contained in this nomination display a wide variety of architectural styles popular in the 1930-1940 period. Some, like the Springville Art Museum, Carlson Hall at the University of Utah, and the Officers Club at Camp Williams, represent the continued use of earlier twentieth century styles such as the Spanish Colonial Revival, Second Renaissance Revival, and English Tudor. By far the greatest number of public works sponsored buildings, however, follow more contemporary trends in design and it is not surprising that Art Deco, Art Moderne, and PWA Moderne styles dominate this thematic grouping.

If it were not for the Public Works Programs of the New Deal, Utah's experience with Art Deco architecture would have been minimal at best, for few examples of the style exist that were not depression-era public works projects. The U.S. Forest Service Building in Ogden, the Ogden Municipal Building, the Ogden High School, the North Ogden Elementary School, and the Home Economics Building at Utah State University are easily the best Art Deco buildings in the state. Less monumental but still important are the Box Elder High School Gym, the Marsac Elementary School, the Castledale High School Shop, and the gymnasiums at the Logan and Millard High Schools. Because there are so few good local examples of this important style, the Art Deco buildings included in this nomination (16 percent of the total number) must themselves be considered architecturally significant.¹

Unlike the Art Deco, where nearly all Utah examples are public works buildings, the Art Moderne style enjoyed a wider popularity, particularly in residential architecture. The style was, nonetheless, used frequently in public works buildings and comprises about 10 percent of this nomination. The rounded corners of the Helper Municipal building, the sweeping horizontality of the Timpanogos Elementary School, and the abstract styling of the Fillmore City Hall make these structures excellent examples of Art Moderne thinking. More prosaic, perhaps, but equally significant are smaller buildings like the Richmond Recreation Center, the Tintic Elementary School, and the Blanding High School.

If Art Deco and Art Moderne buildings are the most conspicuous elements of public works architecture, they are nevertheless numerically overshadowed by a large group of buildings constructed in what David Gebbard has called the PWA Moderne style. During the Depression years, Gebbard writes, "architects merged the Beaux Arts Classical (in its neo-classical phase) with Zigzag and Streamlined Moderne....These buildings were fundamentally classical and formal, but just enough Moderne details were injected to convey a contemporary Moderne feeling as well as the traditional authority of the classical."² The PWA Moderne is easily identified by the use of horizontal block massing, heavy piers, and vertical window panels, and the juxtaposition of smooth surfaces with low-relief sculpture. Nowhere is this blending of classical and streamlined elements more evident than in the courthouses constructed in Utah during the 1935-1940 period. Emery, Grand, Sanpete, Rich, and Wayne counties all received new courthouses that were all excellent articulations of PWA Moderne ideas. The great majority of public works sponsored buildings in the state were constructed in this style and constitute more than half (55%) of this thematic nomination. Many of these buildings - schools, mechanical arts buildings, city halls - appear at first glance plain and box-like. Upon closer inspection, however, in their rigid symmetry and abstract classicism, they remain fully consistent with the stylistic impulses of the times.

8. Significance

See individual structure/site forms for more detailed information

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1933-1943

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The buildings included in the Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources nomination are significant because they help document the impact of New Deal programs in Utah, which was one of the states that the Great Depression of the 1930s most severely affected. In 1933 Utah had a unemployment rate of 36 percent, the fourth highest in the country, and for the period 1932-1940 Utah's unemployment rate averaged 25 percent. Because the depression hit Utah so hard, federal programs were extensive in the state. Overall, per capita federal spending in Utah during the 1930s was 9th among the 48 states, and the percentage of workers on federal work projects was far above the national average. Building programs were of great importance. During the 1930s virtually every public buildings constructed in Utah, including county courthouses, city halls, fire stations, national guard armories, public school buildings, and a variety of others, were built under federal programs by one of several agencies, including the Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), the National Youth Administration (NYA), the Works Progress Administration (WPA), or the Public Works Administration (PWA). Almost without exception none of the buildings would have been built when they were without the assistance of the federal government. Only 33 of the 130 potentially eligible public works buildings currently meet the 50-year requirement for National Register listing, therefore they are the only ones being nominated at this time. Nine public works buildings have previously been either listed in the National Register or determined eligible.

During the decade of the 1930s the United States experienced the most serious economic disaster in its history, and Utah was seriously affected. Every generation before 1930 had experienced a time of mass unemployment. Often it happened several times in one person's lifetime. Usually the slide into the pit was steep and the climb out slow. But the depression that began in 1929 was different. It came harder and faster; it engulfed a larger part of the population; it lasted longer; and it did far more and far worse damage than any before or since. Men groped for superlatives to express the meaning and impact of the crisis. Writer Edmund Wilson compared it to an earthquake. Former governor of New York, Alfred E. Smith, said that the depression was equivalent to war, while Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis declared that it was worse than war. All agreed with Philip La Follette, governor of Wisconsin, that "we are in the midst of the greatest domestic crisis since the Civil War."

The chain reaction of unemployment spread slowly. At first those in marginal jobs were hit hardest while those in better jobs moved downward. In time, however, millions who had never been unemployed for any length of time were jobless and unable to find work. In 1929 3 million people in the United States were without work; by 1933 the total was 16 million. In 1939 10 million people were still unemployed. Based on a study of 31,159 jobless men, a Pennsylvania commission reported that the typical unemployed person in that

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state was 36 years old, native-born, physically fit, and with a good previous work record. A study in Utah found that people employed on Works Progress Administration (WPA) projects had essentially the same kinds of characteristics.

In Utah at the beginning of 1930 a total of 8,700 people out of a work force of 170,000 were unemployed. In 1931 unemployment in the state rose to over 36,000 and in 1932 it reached 51,500. That was 35 percent of the work-force, more than 1 of every 3 workers, and the fourth highest unemployment rate in the nation. Between 1932 and 1940 the unemployment rate never fell below 20 percent, and for the period as a whole it averaged 26 percent. Income per person fell sharply as a result of the decline in employment and the reduction in wages for those who had jobs. In 1929 annual per capita income in Utah was \$537. By 1932 it had dropped to half that, \$276, and in 1940 had risen to only \$480. By March 1933 more than 161,000 people in Utah--32 percent of the population--were receiving all or part of their food, clothing, shelter, and other necessities from government relief funds.

To some the solution seemed to be a return to the farm, but the economic dry rot of the 1930s afflicted the countryside as well as the city. Between 1929 and 1932 gross farm income in the United States fell by more than half, to a point lower than it had been for 40 years. Season after season individual farmers suffered from the miserably low prices they received for their products, and it made little difference whether they were Alabama cotton growers, Iowa hog farmers, Wisconsin dairy producers, California citrus ranchers, or Utah sheepmen. All of them considered themselves lucky if they could sell their products for enough to meet their costs of production. By 1932 the farm prices of crops in Utah had decreased to 60 percent of the 1926-1931 average and the price of livestock to 48 percent. Overall farm income had declined by 50 percent.

Faced with a depression of unprecedented proportions, the people of the United States finally turned to the federal government for help. The problems of industrial capitalism had proven too heavy for individuals, private charities, or local governments to handle. The federal government responded with the New Deal, a barrage of government programs designed to provide relief and jobs, and also to reform the economic system in way that would prevent future depressions.

The Great Depression changed the American people's conception of the proper role of government in the economy. Buffered and bewildered by the depression, Americans abandoned once and for all the doctrine of laissez-faire. The previous conviction had been that depressions were inevitable, natural disasters, like dust storms, that occurred periodically and about which nothing could be done. In 1931, for example, President Herbert Hoover criticized those who "have confidence that by some device we can legislate ourselves out of a world-wide depression. Such views are as accurate as the belief that we can exorcise a Caribbean hurricane." Hoover's views, however, were soon rejected. From the experience of the depression, people came to believe that something could and should be done when economic disaster struck and that the federal government was the one to do it.

Almost everything the federal government did during the depression era made inroads into the hitherto private preserves of business and the individual.

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Most public works buildings were designed by architects. There are some like the Minersville City hall, the Clay Basin School, and the Flowell Recreation Hall that reflect purely local conditions, but the great majority of these buildings were the products of a few Salt Lake, Ogden, and Provo architectural firms. In Ogden and Logan, the impressive Art Deco buildings were designed by Leslie Hodgson and Myrl McClenahan of Ogden. Lewis T. Cannon and John Fetzer of Salt Lake City were responsible for the Carbon Junior College and the Helper High School. Another Salt Lake office, Ashton and Evans, provided the designs for the fieldhouses at both Utah State University and the University of Utah, the George Thomas Library, Carlson Hall, and the Student Union Building, at the University of Utah, and the Military Science Building at Utah State University. The most prolific firm was Scott and Welch of Salt Lake City. Carl Scott and George Welch were responsible for the Blanding High School, the Helper Civic Auditorium, the Tintic Elementary School, the Millard High School Gymnasium, the Escalante High School, the Grand County Courthouse, Marsac Elementary School, among others. While most of the designs were generated by several large firms, some local architects made contributions as well. Claude Ashworth of Provo gave the Springville Arts Center its fine Spanish Colonial Revival design, Fred Markham of Provo worked up the plans for the Roosevelt City Library, Slack Winburn of Salt Lake City produced the overtly classical Ephraim City Hall, and Eber Piers of Ogden designed the North Ogden Elementary School and the Clubhouse at the Ogden Municipal Golf Course.

It is interesting to note that, while it is true that architects designed most public work buildings, many plans were used more than once around the state. The National Guard Armory Buildings in Nephi, Spanish Fork, Fillmore and Mount Pleasant, for example, were constructed from the same plan, as were the libraries at Salina and Kanab.

¹The Ogden High School, the Ogden Municipal Building, and the U.S. Forest Service Building in Ogden are included in the Ogden Art Deco Thematic Nomination, listed on the National Register [1983].

²David Gebhard et al, A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles and Southern California, p. 703.

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Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources

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This section of the nomination form was added as a supplement to the original nomination in February 1986.

Evaluation Methodology

The buildings included in the Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources nomination were evaluated for both their historical associations and their physical integrity. All buildings that were closely associated with the historical theme and well preserved were considered eligible for nomination, regardless of their size, style, or original use. Both research and field work revealed that there was a wide variety of types and styles of public works buildings, therefore it was determined that the list of eligible buildings should reflect that broad range and should not be limited to simply the largest, most stylish, most unusual, or most common examples. Since the historical theme was the primary area of significance, indeed the basis upon which the nomination was prepared, it was determined that all buildings which shared that theme would also share a level of significance, especially in light of the fact that only about half of the known buildings were evaluated as potentially eligible. Additional significance was attributed to some buildings for their architectural merit or their association with other historical themes, but that additional significance was not used as justification for nominating those buildings over others which met only the basic requirements of significance within the context of the thematic group. To do so would have resulted in the paradoxical action of nominating a group of thematic resources that were selected for reasons other than their association with the theme. Although the scarcity of potentially eligible resources was documented in terms of both building type and geographical location, those factors were not critical considerations in the evaluation process. They usually came into play only when determining the eligibility of a building that had been extensively altered. For example, an extensively altered school building in a community with four other public works schools would probably be ineligible, while if it were the only school in the community or if it were the only public works art museum in the state then it would more likely be eligible. Just over half of the public works buildings identified in Utah were determined to retain their integrity and to have a sufficiently close association with the historical theme to warrant their inclusion in the nomination.

The first step in the evaluation process was to determine which buildings should be included in the comprehensive list of public works buildings. Only buildings that had at least part of their construction costs provided by one of the New Deal public works programs were included. Since most of the buildings were constructed with a combination of federal and local (or state) funds, the ratio of federal to local funds was not considered in the evaluation unless the federal contribution was exceptionally small. In those

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cases the buildings were excluded from the list because they lacked sufficiently close association with the theme. There are very few buildings that were excluded for that reason, since most had substantial federal assistance. Public works-sponsored additions to existing buildings were generally not considered eligible for nomination unless they were major additions that engulfed and subordinated the original building. Only two additions were of sufficient magnitude to warrant their inclusion on the list. Buildings constructed by the CCC were specifically excluded from the nomination for two reasons. First, the CCC usually constructed buildings only as a secondary activity, i.e. to provide housing and other services for those who were involved in the principal activities of that program. Second, since those buildings were constructed to provide only temporary service, most of them were dismantled or moved from their original locations soon after the work in those areas was complete. It was determined that a separate study of CCC buildings and structures would be more appropriate and meaningful than to attempt to include them in this thematic nomination. Outhouses and other minor buildings constructed for private citizens as public works projects were also excluded from the nomination because of the extreme difficulty in locating them and verifying their provenance, and because they served only private purposes and not the public as a whole. Also excluded from this nomination were structures such as sidewalks, curbs and gutters, roads, water lines, bridges, airport runways, valve houses and so forth, which, though constructed under federal programs, are decidedly different in nature from buildings.

The second step in the evaluation process was to determine the extent of alterations and their effect on the integrity of the buildings chosen in step one. Demolished buildings, of course, were ineligible as were buildings that had been significantly altered. Evaluations of the extent of alterations were based on published guidelines and the collective experience of the staff. A number of public works buildings that are known to have been constructed were not located, usually because of poor locational information, so until they are found and evaluated their status will be listed as "unknown." Only buildings that have been located and evaluated are considered eligible for nomination at this time. (See Appendix I for a list of all the public works buildings identified in Utah).

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The federal government subsidized farmers, guaranteed bank deposits, provided unemployment compensation and social security payments, subsidized the arts and low-income housing, and assisted labor unions in organizing. Most of those new measures survived the period of the crisis to take their place as fundamental elements in the structure of American life. In fact, much of what is taken for granted today as the legitimate function of government and the social responsibility of business began only with the legislation of the 1930s.

Because the depression hit Utah so hard, federal programs in the state were extensive. Between 1933 and 1939 federal agencies spent nearly \$300 million in federal assistance in Utah. That, to the total spent in many other states, was not a high absolute amount but it was 15 times more money than the amount of federal taxes that Utahns sent to Washington during the same period, and overall per capita federal spending in Utah was 9th among the 48 states. Utah, for example, ranked 1st in per capita expenditures from the Home Owners Loan Corporation, second in the amount of benefits per capita from the Social Security Administration, 5th in National Youth Administration (NYA) expenditures per capita, 8th in Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) expenditures per capita, and 18th in Works Progress Administration (WPA) expenditures per capita.

Among the myriad of New Deal agencies established were ones that provided relief to individuals. It was of two kinds: direct relief, that is the provision of food, clothing, medical care, and other services and commodities; and work relief, that is employment on government public works projects for those people unable to find employment in the private sector.

There were 6 main agencies that provided work relief: the Civil Works Administration (CWA); the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA); the Public Works Administration (PWA); the Works Progress Administration (WPA); the National Youth Administration (NYA); and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). With the exception of the CCC, all of these agencies undertook the construction of new buildings (as well as the remodeling of old ones) as part of the work they carried out.

The CWA was the New Deal's first work relief program. Established in November 1933, it lasted only 5 months but during that time employed more than 4 million people, undertook 400,000 projects nationwide, and spent \$1 billion. It undertook a variety of projects including the construction or improvement of roads and highways, schools, parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, airports, waterways, in short the kind of construction projects that subsequent New Deal agencies would typically be involved in.

In Utah the CWA employed more than 20,000 people during its few months of existence and spent \$5.2 million.

The FERA succeeded the CWA. It had both a works division and a direct relief division and was funded jointly by the federal government and by each individual state. In Utah a special session of the legislature in August 1933 established a 2 percent general sales tax to provide state funds for the FERA (known in Utah as the Utah Emergency Relief Administration, or UERA). It existed from the spring of 1934, when it succeeded the CWA, to the fall of 1935. During that time the federal government provided about 90 percent of its funding and the state of Utah about 10 percent.

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To be eligible for funding a project had to be of "a public character and of economic or social benefit to the general public or to publicly-owned institutions." Projects uncompleted by the CWA were taken over by the FERA and carried to completion and subsequent projects included the range that CWA projects had, from construction of public buildings to building water supply reservoirs.

With the establishment of the WPA in 1935 the projects of the FERA were transferred to it. The longest-lasting and most extensive New Deal relief program, in Utah and the rest of the nation, it continued until 1943. In addition to a construction or "Works" division, the WPA had a vast array of programs: art; music; writer's; historical, cultural records surveys and inventories; adult education; recreation; library services, clerical assistance; public administration; surveys and investigations; clothing; commodity distribution; food preservation, gardening; school lunch; health; and child protection.

In Utah the Works Division undertook a variety of projects. It constructed nearly 5,000 miles of new roads and highways and repaired another 2,000 miles. It built or improved 13,700 bridges and culverts, 30 parks, 161 playgrounds and athletic fields, and 23 swimming pools. It built 421 new buildings or additions to existing buildings and remodeled or "improved" 746 more.

The peak of WPA employment in Utah was in the fall of 1936 when more than 17,000 Utahns were at work on WPA projects. Average WPA employment for the life of the agency was about 12,000.

The PWA was established in 1933 to stimulate industry and put men back to work by constructing public buildings, bridges, and other heavy and durable facilities and helping state and local governments in building their own public works. During most of the time it was in existence, from 1933 to 1939, projects were financed by a 45 percent grant from PWA funds with the remaining 55 percent of the cost supplied by the local applying agency. In some instances PWA not only advanced 45 percent of the cost by outright grant but loaned the applicant part of the remainder of the cost as well. During its lifetime the PWA spent more than \$6 billion and employed 4 million people on over 34,000 projects. The estimate is that it built more than 70 percent of the new educational buildings in the United States during the 1930s and 35 percent of the hospitals and other public health facilities.

The NYA was established in 1935 to provide jobs for young people between the ages of 16 and 25 both in and out of school. From 1935 to 1939 the NYA program in Utah expended \$540,000 of which about half was spent for work projects to employ out-of-school youth and the other half for jobs to employ high school and college students. Mainly high school students were employed in such jobs as clerical work for principals and teachers, supervision of playground activities, assistance in libraries and cafeterias, and repair of classroom equipment. College students worked in college offices, libraries, museums, assisted professors with research, graded papers, and were employed in the care and keeping of campus grounds. The NYA undertook only a small building program in Utah, mainly of modest buildings. Under it fewer than half a dozen new buildings were constructed and 2 or 3 that many old ones were remodeled.

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Arrington, Leonard J. Utah, the New Deal and the Depression of the 1930s. Ogden, Utah: Weber State College, 1982.

Bluth, John F., and Hinton, Wayne K. "The Great Depression," Chapter 26 in Richard D. Poll et al, eds. Utah's History. Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1978, 481-96.

McCormick, John S. Salt Lake City, The Gathering Place. Woodland Hills, California: Windsor Publications, 1980, 74-85.

Works Progress Administration. A Report of the Works Division: Utah Emergency Relief Administration, April 15, 1934-October 31, 1935. Salt Lake City, Utah: Works Progress Administration, 1936.

Works Progress Administration. Statistical Summary of Expenditures and Accomplishments: Utah Emergency Relief Program. Salt Lake City, Utah: Works Progress Administration, 1936.

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The result of this activity by these federal agencies was for more than a decade, throughout the 1930s and into the 1940s, virtually every public building constructed in Utah was done so under federal government programs. Those buildings included a diverse group: college and university gymnasiums, dormitories, administration buildings, and classrooms; elementary and high school buildings; buildings for various state agencies including the School for the Deaf and Blind, the State Training School for retarded citizens, the State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the State Industrial School, and the State Mental Hospital; National Guard Armories; county courthouses; city and town halls; civic auditoriums; community recreation centers; libraries; fire stations; police stations; and miscellaneous buildings such as a city golf course club house and girl and boy scout cabins.

The buildings included in this nomination are significant, then, because they document in a clear, even dramatic way the impact the Great Depression and the relief agencies of the New Deal had in Utah.

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February 1986 - Following is a revised statement of significance that justifies the exceptional significance of the resources included in this thematic nomination.

The buildings included in the Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources nomination are significant because they help document the impact of New Deal programs in Utah, which was one of the states most severely affected by the Great Depression. In 1933 Utah had an unemployment rate of 36 percent, the fourth highest in the country, and for the period 1932-1940 Utah's unemployment rate averaged 25 percent. Because the depression hit Utah so hard, federal programs were extensive in the state. Overall, per capita federal spending in Utah during the 1930s was 9th among the 48 states, and the percentage of workers on federal work projects was far above the national average. Building programs were of great importance. They offered not only temporary work relief, but also provided long-term benefits to the communities and the state in the form of improved public facilities, including county courthouses, city halls, libraries, national guard armories, public school buildings, and a variety of others. During the 1930s virtually every public building constructed in Utah was built under federal programs by one of several agencies, including the Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), the National Youth Administration (NYA), the Works Progress Administration (WPA), or the Public Works Administration (PWA). Almost without exception none of the buildings would have been built when they were without the assistance of the federal government. Over 230 public works buildings were constructed in Utah between 1933 and 1943 as part of the federal relief effort. Just over half of those buildings remain standing and well preserved, and though many of them are less than 50 years old they are considered eligible for listing in the National Register because of the exceptionally significant role of federal public works building projects in Utah's history.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Gebhard, David, and Winter, Robert. A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles and Southern California. Salt Lake City: Peregrine-Smith, 1977.

(See Continuation Sheet)

10. Geographical Data See individual structure/site forms

Acree of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

Quadrangle scale _____

UMT References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John McCormick/Historian; Tom Carter/Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date January 1985

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone 801-533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *A. Kent Powell*

A. Kent Powell

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date Feb. 8, 1985

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Carol O. Shull date 4-1-85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: *See Continuation Sheet for other justifications* date

Chief of Registration

APPENDIX I
Public Works Buildings in Utah
Identified as of November 1985

Of the 232 known buildings, 133 are judged to be eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. Note: This list varies from the Jan. 1, 1985 list. Some buildings have been added to the list and others removed based on information made available over the past several months. Since this is a list only of "buildings," all "structures" have been deleted.

<i>4/6</i>	BEAVER COUNTY	<u>Current Status</u>	<u>Constr. Date</u>
1.	Beaver City Post Office	Eligible & Documented	1939
2.	Beaver High School Shop	Eligible & Documented	1938
3.	Milford City Hall and Library	Eligible & Part Doc.	-----
4.	Minersville City Hall	Listed in NR (1985)	1935
5.	Beaver National Guard Armory	Ineligible - Alt.	
6.	Milford High School Shop and Gym	Ineligible - Demol.	
<i>4/7</i>	BOX ELDER COUNTY		
7.	Bear River High School Science Building	Listed in NR 1985	1935-6
8.	Box Elder High School Gym	Listed in NR 1985	1934-5
9.	Garland National Guard Armory	Eligible & Part Doc.	1940
10.	Plymouth School	Eligible & Documented	1935
11.	Bear River High School Farm Mech. Building	Ineligible - Demolished	
12.	Box Elder County Memorial Home	Unknown	1936
13.	Yost Recreation Hall	Unknown	1936
<i>13/18</i>	CACHE COUNTY		
14.	Benson Elementary School	Listed in NR 1985	1935
15.	Lewiston Community Building	Listed in NR 1985	1935
16.	Lewiston Elementary School	Eligible & Part Doc.	1939
17.	Logan High School Gym	Listed in NR 1985	1934
18.	Logan Fish Hatchery Caretaker's Residence	Listed in NR 1985	1935
19.	Logan Municipal Slaughterhouse	Listed in NR 1985	1934
20.	Mendon Elementary School	Listed in NR 1985	1935-6
21.	Richmond Community Center	Eligible & Documented	1936-7
22.	USU Fieldhouse	Eligible & Documented	1938-9
23.	USU Girls' Dormitory	Eligible & Documented	1936-7
24.	USU Home Economics/Commons Building	Listed in NR 1985	1935
25.	USU Military Science Building	Eligible & Documented	1939-40
26.	USU Rural Arts Building	Eligible & Part Doc.	1941
27.	Adams Elementary School	Ineligible - Alterations	1936
28.	College Ward Elementary School	Ineligible - Demolished	
29.	Logan National Guard Armory	Ineligible - Demolished	-----
30.	North Logan Recreation Center	Ineligible - Alterations	-----
31.	Woodruff Elementary School	Ineligible - Alterations	

5/10

CARBON COUNTY

32. Carbon Junior College Administration Bldg.	Eligible & Documented	1938
33. Helper Civic Auditorium	Listed in Natl. Reg.	
34. Helper Junior High School Shop	Eligible & Documented	1938-9
35. Helper Post Office	Listed in Natl. Reg.	
36. Price Municipal Building	Listed in Natl. Reg.	
37. Carbon Junior College Industrial Arts Bldg.	Ineligible -- Demolished	
38. Columbia Recreation Hall	Ineligible -- Demolished	
39. Helper Junior High School	Rejected for NR 1985	1935-6
40. Price City Airport Hangar	Ineligible -- Altered	
41. Price Hospital	Unknown	_____

1/2

DAGGETT COUNTY

42. Clay Basin Elementary School	Eligible & Documented	1938-9
43. Bridgeport Elementary School	Ineligible -- Demolished	

1/5

DAVIS COUNTY

44. Kaysville City Hall	Eligible & Documented	1941-3
45. Clearfield Boy Scout Cabin	Unknown	
46. Clearfield Recreation Center	Unknown	
47. Davis County High School Brick Garage	Unknown	
48. Syracuse Recreation Center Cabin	Unknown	

1/4

DUCHESNE COUNTY

49. Roosevelt Municipal Building	Eligible & Documented	1940-1
50. Altamont High School	Ineligible -- Demolished	
51. Altamont High School Shop	Ineligible -- Demolished	
52. Duchesne High School	Ineligible -- Altered(?)	
53. Duchesne High School Shop	Ineligible -- Altered(?)	
54. Fort Duchesne Indian Hospital	Unknown	c.1937
55. Fort Duchesne Nurses' Building	Unknown	c.1937
56. Fort Duchesne Doctor's Quarters	Unknown	c.1937
57. Hanna Elementary School	Ineligible -- Demolished	
58. Montwell Elementary School	Unknown	
59. Mt. Emmons Elementary School	Unknown	
60. Myton Elementary School	Ineligible -- Demolished	
61. Tabiona High School Gym	Ineligible -- Demolished	
62. Talmage Elementary School	Ineligible -- Altered	

2/6 EMERY COUNTY

63. Castle Dale High School Shop	Listed in NR 1985	1935-6
64. Emery County Courthouse	Eligible & Documented	1938-9
65. Castle Dale Boy Scout Cabin	Unknown	
66. Ferron High School Shop	Ineligible - Altered	1935-6
67. Huntington City Hall	Ineligible - Altered	
68. Huntington High School Shop	Ineligible - Demolished	

5/7 GARFIELD COUNTY

69. Boulder Elementary School	Listed in NR 1985	1935-6
70. Bryce Canyon Airport	Listed in Natl. Reg.	
71. Escalante High School	Eligible & Documented	1938
72. Hatch Elementary School	Eligible & Documented	1939
73. Panguitch High School	Eligible & Documented	1938
74. Panguitch Jail	Ineligible - Altered	
75. Widstoe Elementary	Ineligible - Alt. or Demol.	

1/2 GRAND COUNTY

76. Grand County Courthouse	Eligible & Documented	1937
77. Moab Elementary and Junior High School	Ineligible - Altered	

3/7 IRON COUNTY

78. Iron County School Dist. Adm. Bld. and Aud.	Eligible & Documented	1936-7
79. Cedar City High School	Eligible & Documented	1938-9
80. Modena Elementary School	Listed in NR 1985	1935-6
81. Cedar City National Guard Armory	Ineligible - Demolished	
82. Paragonah City Hall	Unknown	1935
83. SUSC Creamery Building	Ineligible - Demolished	
84. SUSC Girls' Dormitory	Ineligible - Demolished	

4/4 JUAB COUNTY

85. Juab High School Shop and Gym (Nephi)	Eligible & Part Doc.	1938-9
86. Nephi National Guard Armory	Eligible & Documented	1937-8
87. Tintic Elementary School	Eligible & Documented	1938
88. Tintic High School Shop	Eligible & Documented	1938

2/5 KANE COUNTY

89. Kanab City Library	Eligible & Documented	1939-40
90. Valley School (Orderville)	Listed in NR 1985	1935-6
91. Kanab High School Shop	Ineligible - Demolished	
92. Kanab City Jail	Ineligible - Demolished	
93. Kane County Courthouse	Ineligible - Demolished	

4/10 MILLARD COUNTY

94. Fillmore City Hall	Eligible & Documented	1937-9
95. Fillmore National Guard Armory	Eligible & Documented	1937-8
96. Flowell Community Building	Eligible & Documented	1937-9
97. Hinckley High School Gym	Listed in NR 1985	1935-6
98. Millard High School Gym and Auditorium	Listed in NR 1985	1935-6
99. Scipio Town Hall	Eligible & Documented	1935-6
100. Delta Civic Auditorium (Palomar)	Ineligible - Altered	
101. Delta High School Shop	Ineligible - Altered	
102. Fillmore Elementary School	Unknown	
103. Leamington Elementary School	Ineligible - Demolished	

2/4 MORGAN COUNTY

104. Morgan Elementary School	Eligible & Part Doc.	1936
105. Morgan High School Mechanical Arts Bldg.	Eligible & Part Doc.	1936
106. Devil's Slide Elementary School	Unknown	
107. Morgan City Jail	Unknown	

1/1 PIUTE COUNTY

108. Circleville Elementary School	Ineligible - Demolished	
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1/2 RICH COUNTY

109. Rich County Courthouse	Eligible & Documented	1942
110. Randolph Elementary School	Ineligible - Altered	

5/9

SEVIER COUNTY

145. Elsinore Town Hall	Eligible & Documented	1938-41
146. Monroe City Hall	Listed in NR 1985	1934
147. Richfield Junior High School	Eligible & Documented	1939-40
148. Richfield High School Shop	Eligible & Documented	1940-1
149. Salina City Hall and Library	Eligible & Documented	1936-7
150. Boy Scout House (#1)	Unknown	
151. Boy Scout House (#2)	Unknown	
152. Central Elementary School (Richfield)	Unknown	
153. Richfield City Hall	Ineligible - Demolished	

2/6

SUMMIT COUNTY

154. Marsac Elementary School (Park City)	Listed in NR 1985	1935-6
155. Park City Municipal Building	Listed in Natl. Reg.	
156. Coalville Elementary School	Ineligible - Demolished	
157. Park City High School Shop	Ineligible - Demolished	1935-6
158. South Summit High School Gym	Ineligible - Altered	1934-6
159. South Summit High School Shop	Ineligible - Demolished	1934-6

1/1

TOOELE COUNTY

160. Tooele City Hall	Eligible & Documented	1939-41
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1/4

UINTAH COUNTY

161. Central Elementary School	Eligible & Documented	1940-42
162. Avalon Grade School (Randlett)	Ineligible - Demolished	
163. Vernal High School Shop	Ineligible - Demolished	
164. Vernal Post Office	Ineligible - Altered	

*add Summit
County Hospital?
see file of that
building*

8/16 SALT LAKE COUNTY

111. Granite High School Gym	Eligible & Part Doc.	1939
112. Jordan School District Admin. Building	Listed in NR 1985	1935
113. Salt Lake County Library - Midvale	Listed in Natl. Reg.	1940-1
114. Salt Lake School District Admin. Bldg.	Eligible & Documented	1938
115. U of U - Carlson Hall	Eligible & Documented	1937-8
116. U of U Fieldhouse	Eligible & Documented	1939
117. U of U Library	Listed in Natl. Reg.	
118. U of U Seismograph Building	Eligible & Documented	1935
119. Arlington Elementary School	Ineligible - Altered	
120. Highland Boy Elementary School	Unknown	
121. Holladay Recreation Center	Unknown	
122. Magna Fire Station	Unknown	
123. Magna School	Unknown	
124. Monroe Elementary School	Unknown	
125. Sherman School	Ineligible - Altered	

13/17 SANPETE COUNTY

126. Ephraim City Hall	Eligible & Documented	1936-40
127. Ephraim High School Shop	Eligible & Part Doc.	1939-40
128. Ephraim High School Gym	Eligible & Part Doc.	-----
129. Fairview City Hall	Eligible & Documented	1935-6
130. Manti Elementary School	Eligible & Part Doc.	1940
131. Manti National Guard Armory	Eligible & Documented	1936-38
132. Moroni High School Shop	Listed in NR 1985	1935-6
133. Mt. Pleasant City Hall	Listed in Natl. Reg.	
134. Mt. Pleasant High School Shop	Listed in NR 1985	1935-6
135. Mt. Pleasant National Guard Armory	Eligible & Documented	1936-7
136. Sanpete County Courthouse	Listed in NR 1985	1935-8
137. Snow College Gym	Eligible & Documented	1941-2
138. Snow College Girls' Dormitory	Eligible & Documented	1939
139. Gunnison High School Shop	Ineligible - Altered	1939-40
140. Manti High School Shop	Unknown	
141. Mt. Pleasant Comfort Station	Unknown	
142. Snow College Vocational Arts Building	Ineligible-Demolished(?)	1937-8

1/2 SAN JUAN COUNTY

143. Blanding High School	Eligible & Documented	1937-8
144. Monticello High School	Ineligible - Demolished	

- add Midvale City Hall

27/37 UTAH COUNTY

165-178.	American Fork Training School (14 bldgs.) Elig., Part Doc. 5 dormitories, 2 parole cottages, superintendent's residence, auditorium, custodial building, school building, dairy barn, employees building, shop building		1934-8
179.	Camp Williams Hostess House (Officers' Club)	Listed in NR 1985	1935-8
180.	Joaquin Elementary School (Provo)	Eligible & Documented	1938
181.	Pleasant Grove City Hall and Library	Eligible, Undoc.	1938-40
182.	Provo City Library	Listed in NR as part of dist.	
183.	Santaquin Junior High School	Listed in NR 1985	1935
184.	Spanish Fork Fire Station	Listed in NR 1985	1934
185.	Spanish Fork High School Gym	Listed in NR 1985	1935
186.	Spanish Fork National Guard Armory	Eligible & Documented	1936-7
187.	Springville Art Center	Eligible & Documented	1936-7
188.	Springville High School Gymnasium	Eligible, Undocumented	1938
189.	Timpanogos Elementary School (Provo)	Eligible & Documented	1938
190.	Utah State Hospital Recreation Center	Eligible & Documented	1936-7
191.	Utah State Hospital Superintendent's Res.	Eligible & Documented	1934
192.	Alpine School District Office (Am. Fork)	Ineligible - Altered	
193.	Franklin Elementary School (Provo)	Ineligible - Altered	
194.	Lakeshore Teacher's Cottage	Unknown	1934-8
195.	Lehi High School Shop	Ineligible - Demolished	
196.	Lehi Fire Station	Unknown	1938
197.	Payson High School Gymnasium	Unknown	
198.	Payson Hospital	Unknown	1936-8
199.	Provo Airport Hangar	Unknown	1936
200.	Springville City Jail	Ineligible - Demolished	
201.	Springville Elementary School	Unknown	

3/3 WASATCH COUNTY

202.	Cloud Rim Girl Scout Lodge	Eligible & Documented	1936-7
203.	Heber City Library	Eligible & Documented	1938-9
204.	Midway City Hall	Eligible & Documented	1939-41

6/10 WASHINGTON COUNTY

205.	Dixie High School Gymnasium and Auditorium	Eligible & Documented	1939
206.	Hurricane City Library	Eligible & Part. Doc.	1939
207.	Hurricane High School	Eligible & Documented	1936
208.	St. George Elementary School	Listed in NR 1985	1935-6
209.	St. George Post Office	Eligible & Documented	1936-7
210.	Zion Park Superintendent's Residence	Eligible & Documented	1942
211.	Dixie College Mechanical Arts Building	Ineligible - Demolished	
212.	Dixie College Vocational Arts Building	Ineligible - Demolished	
213.	Enterprise High School Gymnasium	Ineligible - Altered	
214.	Springdale Jail	Unknown	

3/3 WAYNE COUNTY

215. Grover Elementary School	Eligible & Part Doc.	1935-6
216. Wayne County High School	Listed in NR 1985	1934-7
217. Wayne County Courthouse	Eligible & Documented	1938-9

7/15 WEBER COUNTY

218. El Monte Golf Course Clubhouse (Ogden)	Listed in NR 1985	1934-5
219. North Ogden Elementary School	Listed in NR 1985	1934-6
220. Ogden/Weber Municipal Building	Listed in Natl. Reg.	
221. Ogden High School	Listed in Natl. Reg.	
222. School for Deaf & Blind - Boys' Dormitory	Listed in NR 1985	1934-5
223. U.S. Forest Service Building	Determined Eligible 1985	
224. Weber Junior College Mechanical Arts Bldg.	Eligible, Undocumented	1938
225. Central Junior High School (Ogden)	Unknown	1936
226. Huntsville High School Shop	Ineligible - Demolished	
227. Loren Farr Park Restrooms (Ogden)	Unknown	1939
228. Ogden Ordinance Depot	Unknown	1935-6
229. Ogden Recreation Center	Unknown	1935-6
230. State Industrial School Trades Building	Ineligible - Demolished	
231. Tuberculosis Sanitarium (Ogden)	Ineligible - Altered	
232. Wahlquist Elementary School	Ineligible - Altered	