

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 91001820 Date Listed: 12/19/91

Alpine City Hall
Property Name

Utah UT
County State

Public Works Buildings TR
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Christine A. Rice
for _____
Signature of the Keeper

12/19/91

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: The Areas of Significance should include Architecture.

This information was confirmed with Charles Shepherd of the Utah State historic preservation office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name ALPINE CITY HALL
other names/site _____

2. Location

street & number 20 North Main N/A not for publication
city, town Alpine N/A vicinity _____
state Utah code UT county Utah code 049 zip code 84004

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
Name of related multiple property listing:		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total
<u>Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources</u>		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>	

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] Oct 29, 1991
Signature of certifying official Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>12/19/91</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

Government: city hall & fire station
Education: library

Current Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

Government: city hall & fire station

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Classical
and Colonial Revival

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete (with stone facing)
walls Stucco over concrete
Concrete block (addition)
roof Wood: shingle
other Concrete block (additions of 1962 & 1982)
Stone (chimney and foundation)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Constructed in 1936, the Alpine City Hall is a rectangular one-story reinforced concrete building with white stuccoed exterior in a period revival style featuring Neoclassical and Colonial Revival elements. The original building has been enlarged by a 72-foot fire-station addition on the rear, but that addition does not significantly compromise the overall integrity of the building because of its compatible design and scale and its location at the rear. Three of the original exterior walls of the city hall remain virtually unaltered, conveying very clearly the historic appearance of the building.

The building has a gable roof with the main entrance set in the gable end on the west, which faces Main Street. The symmetrical facade has a recessed and arched entrance incorporating pilasters topped with ornamental urns. There is a transom light and sunburst above the entry doors and the entrance is flanked by large double-hung, flat-arched windows. Slightly skewing the cruciform symmetry of the overall building is the difference in size between the north wing and south projecting bay; the north wing is slightly larger. Both are gabled extensions and include round-arched windows flanked by double-hung, flat-arched windows. The entrance arch and all window arches contain pronounced keystones. A bell tower is centered on the main roof and is aligned with the north wing and south bay. The foundation and chimney are accented with a veneer of reddish-colored, locally quarried stone. The interior of the original building consists of four rooms and a fire truck bay on the east. A stairway in the truck bay leads to a partial basement. The interior of the building has been remodeled over the years, though no major changes have been made.

A 72-foot, fire-station addition to the rear (east wall) was built in 1962 and extended in 1982. It has a concrete foundation and concrete block exterior walls. Although this is a substantial addition, it does not extend beyond the width of the original building. The roof pitch of the addition is the same as the original roof, though it is set a bit lower, providing a visual break that helps differentiate the original building from the addition. The roof pitch and wood shingles duplicate those used on the original building. The additions are utilitarian with no stylistic elements. These additions do not substantially affect the historic integrity of the building.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
___ nationally ___ statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A ___ B X C ___ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>Politics/Government</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1936</u>
<u>Social History</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	Cultural Affiliation	_____
_____	<u>N/A</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Significant Person	Architect/Builder	
<u>N/A</u>	<u>architect: unknown</u>	
	<u>builder: WPA</u>	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Built in 1936, the Alpine City Hall is significant because it helps 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 an unemployment rate of 36 percent, the fourth highest in the country, and for the period 1932-40 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 ninth among the forty-eight 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 building constructed in Utah was built under Federal programs. Almost without exception none of the buildings would have been constructed when they were without the assistance of the Federal Government. This building was one of over 240 buildings constructed in Utah during the 1930s and early 1940s under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and other New Deal programs. Approximately half of those buildings meet National Register eligibility requirements outlined in the 1985 thematic nomination of Public Works Buildings in Utah. In Utah County, the Alpine City Hall is one of 40 buildings constructed with WPA funds, of which only 28 continue to meet the National Register eligibility requirements. The building is also architecturally significant for its Colonial Revival/Neoclassical styling. Except for a few modest English Tudor-style homes, this is the only building in town that exhibits period revival style architecture. The Alpine City Hall is also significant for its role as the center of the town's government since its construction in 1936. The previous city hall, an 1863 building which also served as a church and school, is located directly to the north and was listed in the National Register in 1990.

The settlement of the city of Alpine began in September 1850. The population continued to grow at a slow, steady pace. By 1900, the population had reached 520 people. At that time electric lights and a telephone system were added. Alpine continued as an agricultural community with a shift toward orchards of fruit crops. By 1936, the town boundaries were set at 160 acres within a two mile square.¹

X See continuation sheet

¹ Southworth, Don D., "Alpine CLG Reconnaissance Survey", December 22, 1988. Available in Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Alpine City Council Minutes, January 21, 1935, November 18, 1935, March 7, 1936, March 16, 1936.

The American Fork Citizen, May 15, 1936, June 5, 1936, December 25, 1936.

Shepherd, Evan, Personal Record.

Southworth, Don D., "Alpine CLG Reconnaissance Survey", December 22, 1988.

Wild, Jennie Adams, Alpine Yesterdays (Salt Lake City: Blaine Hudson Printing 1982).

___ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ___ previously listed in the National Register
- ___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ___ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic preservation office
- ___ Other State agency
- ___ Federal agency
- ___ Local Government
- ___ University
- ___ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/3/4/1/5/0</u>	<u>4/4/7/8/1/6/0</u>	B	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	D	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>

___ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Commencing at the SW corner of Block 4 Alpine City Survey; thence N 82.5 feet, E 175 feet, S 82.5 feet, W 175 feet to beginning.

___ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This is the portion of city-owned property on this block on which this building is located.

___ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ula Hemingway, Alpine CLG; Julie Osborne, Architectural Intern

organization Alpine Historic Preservation Commission date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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Section number 8 Page 2 Alpine City Hall, Alpine, Utah County, Utah

Between the years 1872 and 1936, the Alpine City Hall was housed in the Alpine LDS Church Meetinghouse or Alpine Pioneer Relic Hall (National Register, 1990). On January 21, 1935, at an Alpine City Council meeting, several public improvement projects were considered, one of which was a badly needed city hall.² A public meeting was called November 25, 1935 where plans were presented to bond the city for its portion of the new city hall which amounted to \$6,137.50. WPA funds would amount to \$11,923.00.³ Alpine City purchased the old Alpine Co-op Mercantile Store and land on March 7, 1936 from the Alpine Mercantile Stockholders for \$500.00. On March 16, 1936, adjoining land was purchased from Willard and John C. Olsen for \$200.00.⁴ With the land purchased, the project was ready to get underway. But an injunction was brought against the project by a group of citizens who felt the amount pledged would exceed the bonded limits of the city.⁵ The outcome is discussed in a newspaper article of June, 1936:

The injunction was denied ... the progressive city officials were permitted to continue with the erection of this much needed structure.

The building now used is a one room rock building erected in 1863. The new one consists of offices, committee rooms, fire station, jail and library with all the modern improvements, erected at the cost of \$15,000.00. The government is furnishing all the labor and a portion of the material.

The construction brings employment to Alpine citizens and a much needed building to the city.⁶

Due to the injunction which caused delays and legal costs, the City ran out of money. Some men worked two jobs without an increase in pay and some worked without pay to finish enough of the electrical work and other small jobs to make the building usable. Other nonessentials were added several years later. The outside lights were left to be completed later, and the landscaping was done in 1937. Plumbing was installed March 1940. Locks were placed on the windows in July 1941. The ladies restroom was installed May of 1952. In 1953, natural gas replaced the original coal furnace.⁷

X See continuation sheet.

² Wild, Jennie Adams, Alpine Yesterdays, Salt Lake City, Blaine Hudson Printing, 1982, p. 40-41.

³ Ibid. An American Fork Citizen newspaper article of May 15, 1936 stated the amount pledged by the city was \$5,642.50 and \$12,000 to be furnished by the WPA. The information contained in Alpine Yesterdays which was obtained from the City Council Minutes is considered to be more accurate.

⁴ Alpine City Council Minutes; March 7, 1936, March 16, 1936.

⁵ The American Fork Citizen, May 15, 1936.

⁶ The American Fork Citizen, June 5, 1936.

⁷ Wild, Jennie Adams, Alpine Yesterdays (Salt Lake City: Blaine Hudson Printing, 1982) p. 41. Alpine City Council Minutes.

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Section number 8 Page 3 Alpine City Hall, Alpine, Utah County, Utah

The stonework on the foundation and chimney was done by Earl Wright; plastering by Arnold Hendrickson; masonry by Millet and Collins; sheet and metal work by Gunther's; painting by Lloyd Harris, Harry Hadfield and Howard Young; carpentry by William F. Green; and the foreman was Hyrum Johnson. Colored rock for the foundation and chimney was taken out of nearby Rock Canyon by Farnsworth and Wilbur McDaniel, Robey Forbes, and Myers Marsh. In December 1936, the newspapers reported:

Alpine citizens are rejoicing over the completion of their new City Hall. They were fortunate in procuring it as a WPA project, and appreciate the aid of their government in making it possible for the construction of a modern and much needed building.

It consists of one large assembly room, a public library, two committee rooms, fire station and other modern improvements.⁸

The Alpine City Hall has served as the town hall and fire station from its completion to the present (1991), though the uses of some of the rooms have changed over the years,. In 1962 a fire station addition was attached to the rear (east wall) of the building. It was extended in 1982, bringing the building to its current appearance.

⁸ The American Fork Citizen, December 25, 1936.