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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

JAN 26 1993

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

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 Leeds CCC Camp Historic District  
other names/site CCC Co. 585, Camp Leeds, SCS-7; Site No. 42WS2394

2. Location

street & number 96 West Mulberry N/A not for publication  
city, town Leeds N/A vicinity  
state Utah code UT county Washington code 053 zip code 84746

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>4</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>        </u>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>        </u>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/A</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>0</u> Total
		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

Walter S. Mark 1/21/93  
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:  
 entered in the National Register.  
 See continuation sheet  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet  
 determined not eligible for the National Register  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:)

Patricia Andrews 3/4/93  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

## 6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT / other (CCC Camp)  
DOMESTIC / single dwelling  
DOMESTIC / institutional dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE / monument/marker  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: CCC vernacular  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials  
(enter categories from instructions)

foundations CONCRETE  
walls STONE  
WOOD (gable ends)  
roof METAL (corrugated sheet metal)  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Leeds CCC Camp Historic District is composed of four buildings and other structures, specifically, stone retaining walls and stairs. The total original camp area was approximately 20 acres. Construction of the nearby I-15 freeway reportedly destroyed several remaining historic structures in the 1970s, although many original buildings were apparently removed soon after the camp closed in the early 1940s. Leeds Main Street was then Highway 91, a motel strip on the Los Angeles-to-Yellowstone highway. The entrance to CCC Camp 585 was west from Main Street (now an extension of Mulberry) and had stone pillars with a large sign on each side of the road, with a stone wall along the north side.

The remains of the CCC camp were recorded as an historic archeological site in 1989 as part of a survey for cultural resources near I-15.<sup>1</sup> The resulting form for site 42WS2394 lists eighteen features (buildings, terraces, roads, trash sites, etc.). Several of these features are located outside the boundaries for this nomination which focuses on the most significant historic features included in the property to be donated to the Leeds Historical Society.

The remaining buildings within the boundaries of the proposed district are identified here as Buildings 1-4. Three are on the road level and one on the top of the hill. Buildings are numbered from east to west. They are of similar construction, but of varying size and window and door opening patterns. All four are built on concrete foundations, with walls of coursed rubble masonry and concrete. The local, red-orange sandstone was used for all building and retaining walls. The stone has been "squared up" to varying degrees. The mortar in the masonry building walls is weathered, but appears to have been flush with the adjacent stonework. The buildings are all simple rectangular structures, with Buildings 1, 2, and 3 set into the hillside, functioning with the adjacent masonry retaining walls to create sloping terraces up the hillside. There is no overt decoration on any of the buildings; they are of simple, functional construction. The Leeds CCC Camp is contemporary with the PWA Moderne architectural style that was employed extensively in the construction of typically urban government and institutional buildings during the New Deal era (1935-40).<sup>2</sup> While there are some

X See continuation sheet

<sup>1</sup>Betsy L. Tipps and David M. Carroll, editors, A Cultural Resource Inventory Along Interstate 15 Between Middleton and Snowfield, Utah. (Unpublished report from P-III Associates, Inc., Salt Lake City, UT) November 29, 1989. Also, J. Stephen Alexandrowicz, IMACS Site Form 42WS2394. (Unpublished, P-III Associates) June 3, 1989. Copies of both available at the USHPO.

<sup>2</sup>Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940 (Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press, 1988) p.177.

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slight similarities in style -- symmetrical facades and (relatively) smooth wall surfaces -- the Leeds CCC buildings were very utilitarian in design, and reflected simple, vernacular design.

Building 1 was originally the infirmary and is approximately 192 square feet in size. The main elevation, pierced by a single door opening (with a two panel door with a single light), faces southwest. The north side of the building is cut into the hillside with grade level about one foot below the eaves. The only window openings are on the end walls, one window per wall. While the window sash is missing, from historic photos it appears that the windows may have been multiple light operable sash (hopper or single casement). The gable ends are sheathed in weathered 1x12 wood planks. Above the single door is a bracketed gable overdoor or porch roof. Both this room and the main roof are covered with deteriorated corrugated metal and the eaves are exposed, showing the simple 2x4 rafter ends. The interior is rough plaster with single wire light with bulb. It appears the north wall of all three buildings on the road level have been cut into the hill and forms placed to hold rock and mortar fill. When the masonry cured, the forms were removed and the walls plastered and painted. A simple stone step and walk are in front of Building 1 and stone terraces extend from the east and west ends of the building.

Building 2, originally a dispensary/supply facility, also faces southwest, toward the road. Approximately 480 square feet in size, the floor and front porch with 6 steps are of concrete and stone, with a three panel solid core door at the west end of this side. The inside walls are again white plaster. There are three taller windows in front, hinged to swing open and have 2 x 3 glass panes framed in wood with the same type of windows on each end of the building. The roof is corrugated metal and gable ends are again 1x12 planks. Lighting was provided by a single bare light fixture with exposed wiring.

Building 3 is approximately 360 square feet in size and functioned as a blacksmith shop. It has a southwest-facing, solid wood door and two windows in this gable end. On the northwest side of building, there is a double door and a single window. The windows are 2 x 3 panes in wooden frames. The northeast wall is set into the hill. There is a single window opening at grade on the northwest end. Inside along the southeast wall, a forge of some type was used and an extra large metal stove pipe was used, flanged to fit onto the forge. The floor was of flagstone, a few still remain. The roof of this building has deteriorated diamond-shaped shingles.

Building 4 is on top of the hill at the southwest end of this promontory, above Buildings 1 and 2, in a position of natural prominence. It functioned as the camp commander's headquarters. Approximately 496 square feet in size, it faces southwest with a door opening almost centered on the wall with window openings on each side of the door. The windows were casements with 2 x 3 panes and wooden frame. The same type of windows were on the other sides of the building. The northeast wall has settled quite a bit at the south corner. On the outside of this east wall initials and names (apparently of several CCC "enrollees") have been cut into the stone of the building. This building had a large room with two partitioned areas, one for a

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small bath, toilet and basin, in the northeast corner. Eight inches west from the front door a partition extended from the south wall to the north wall with a door opening near the front (south). The same basic type of construction was used for this building -- stone walls with rough plaster, painted white. While the gabled roof has collapsed, it was covered inside with a ceiling of wallboard or celotex. Illumination was again from one, single wire lights, one in each room. The concrete floor had a linoleum floor cover. At the entrance, a small concrete walk, two feet wide, extends to the west and south to the terracing and steps. A level terrace, about twelve feet wide, was formed around this building with concrete retaining walls on the downslope sides. Officers from Fort Douglas and the CCC camp -- the "upper echelon," as one man called them, used this building. Commander Shipley also had his office here. While it is significantly deteriorated, the form and feeling of the building remain.

The other major, contributory feature (structure) of the district is the extensive stone terracing with integral stairways. The southwest side of the hill, between the buildings on ground level and the buildings on the top of the hill was all terraced. Each level being approximately 48 inches high and the top of each terrace was leveled out somewhat. The steps were made of the same local stone as used for the terracing, and these started on the east side of Building 2. There are four rows of terracing, with eight to ten steps between each row. On the southwest side of hill, going down to the north side of blacksmith shop (Building 3) there also exists a row of steps. On the west side, from the Building 4, a road goes down to the old road that was in use then. Approximately 120 feet to the north, from the bottom of this road, there is a stone horse corral. (This feature may be more closely associated with the U.S. Forest Service usage of the site.) Extensive rock work was done in the camp area but has been substantially destroyed. Some still remains outside of the proposed district (i.e., behind an existing house owned by the Prisbveys, the stone pier at the entrance to Mulberry, and near the on-ramp to I-15).

Demolished buildings include the barracks which each housed 50 men, the dining hall, the library, and several other essentially temporary structures (see historic photos). These frame buildings were typically built on concrete foundations with 10 to 12 inch wide board-and-batten siding and simple gable roofs. No type of insulation was used. Light was provided through multiple light, hopper (bottom hinged) windows and single, bare light bulbs with exposed wiring. Interior furnishings were spartan.

Also destroyed over the years were the latrines, showers, and swimming pool. The latrines were earth pits with seats made of wood, twenty holes each. Urinals were of galvanized iron and were nailed to the wall. Shower rooms were the same type of plank construction with concrete floors, 20 shower heads and floor drains. The pool was filled in c. 1980 when some CCC stone work on Main Street was destroyed by the Leeds Town Council. The stone work was bladed down together with large trees overhanging the wall and street. The debris was pushed into the old CCC swimming pool at the west end of the road (now called Mulberry). Just beyond the pool area is the fence of I-15.

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Remaining CCC-era features outside of the proposed National Register site include the stone entrance piers (now missing their steel and wood signs), some terracing of the earth, the frame horse barn, and the foundation of a pump house and the pond -- all located south and west of Mulberry. Of these features, only a few (the barn, stone piers and the pond) perhaps retain their integrity but all have been substantially altered over the years. While interesting, they are not essential to the current understanding or interpretation of the CCC Camp. The Leeds Historical Society has initially focussed on the structures within the parcel of ground likely to be donated for rehabilitation and interpretation (see master plan drawing). Additional features may be included as warranted by future research.

       See continuation sheet

**B. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

CONSERVATION

1933-1942

1933

SOCIAL HISTORY

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

N/A

Architect: unknown

Builder: unknown

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

The Leeds CCC Camp, built in 1933, is significant as perhaps the best remaining example of CCC camp facilities in the state. These camps were typically of relatively temporary frame construction and the surviving buildings and features at the Leeds camp present a unique (if somewhat limited) view of these important facilities. Because of the severe economic impact in Utah of the Great Depression (unemployment averaged 25 percent during the 1930s, and was as high as 36 percent) and the pressing need for conservation work (flood control, water resource development, etc.) in the harsh, arid climate of southern Utah, the CCC work projects were of great importance locally. The Leeds CCC Camp Historic District clearly represents these important conservation and re-employment efforts.

The community of Leeds, originally known as Road Valley, was settled in 1866-67 mainly by people from nearby Harrisburg. An area 120 acres in size was surveyed into lots and those families who wished to move to the new community could obtain land by relinquishing their land in Harrisburg and by fencing the allotted land in Road Valley. The first families to move were Richard Ashby and John S. Harris. Ranching and agriculture (fruit orchards, alfalfa, cane, and some cotton) have traditionally been the primary sources of income.

B.Y. McMullin obtained title via a state land patent to a large parcel of land in Leeds in 1920. The land was used for agricultural purposes, first by McMullin, and after his death, by his sons. Five acres of land were used by the Civilian Conservation Corps for the camp and associated farming. The CCC Camp also occupied additional parcels of adjacent land. The McMullin estate owned the land until 1963. The construction of the Interstate Highway took about half of the five acres occupied by the CCC Camp. The remaining 2.39 acres, the site of the proposed historic district, are owned by the children of Evelyn Stanton Bartschi.

The Great Depression hit Utah especially hard. Nationwide, an estimated twelve to sixteen million people were unemployed. 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

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of workers on Federal work projects was far above the national average. The CCC was one of the "alphabet" agencies created to solve the unemployment dilemma.

The establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933 gave a major boost to the cause of reclamation in Utah. Projects that had long been planned by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior were finally consummated with an input of financial and labor resources sufficient to spell the difference between demise and fruition... Equally important was the fact that work was needed on the land. In 1933 the Department of Agriculture estimated conservatively that soil erosion cost the country over \$200 million annually and that 17.5 million acres were even then beyond reclamation or cultivation... The proposed conservation and development programs provided an ideal opportunity both to help alleviate unemployment and to preserve America's resources.

The CCC Camp in Leeds, Utah was one of the first camps to be established in Utah. The Pine Valley CCC Camp (located approximately fifteen miles northwest of Leeds) was in existence from early May of 1933 until the fall of that year when the men were moved to the newly constructed camp at Leeds. Lumber milled by the Pine Valley camp was used to build the Leeds Camp. Approximately 250 men were housed in this camp, with 50 men to a barrack. As was typical for the CCC throughout the nation, enrollment was for a six month period, except for married men, who were signed up for nine to twelve months. Enrollees were not to get married while serving their enrollment period. The training and supervision was somewhat military in nature, consequently thousands of men were partially trained and available when World War II started. In Utah, in addition to the regular enrollees, "the CCC added 1,300 'local, experienced men,' or LEMs, hired from the ranks of unemployed carpenters, lumbermen, miners, and others who could serve as project leaders."<sup>4</sup> Working crews from the CCC were under the administration and supervision of the "technical" federal agencies, the Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service (another federal agency created during the Depression era), and the Division of Grazing (now known as the Bureau of Land Management), among others.

While over 100 CCC camps were established and located in Utah during the existence of the CCC, many of these were in operation for only a short time (such as the Pine Valley camp). There were typically about thirty-five camps in operation at any given time with numerous temporary, remote, "spike" camps as needed for specific projects.<sup>5</sup> Five specific camps established in Utah to work on erosion control

X See continuation sheet

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<sup>3</sup>Kenneth W. Baldrige, "Reclamation Work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942," Utah Historical Quarterly, Volume 39, Number 3, Summer 1971, p.265-7.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, p.267.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, p.268.

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projects were designated as "state" camps, but remained under the supervision of the technical agency. The projects for these state camps were selected by a state committee appointed by the governor.<sup>6</sup> Camp 585 in Leeds was one of these five state camps established for erosion control in central and southern Utah. Men were constantly rotating between Zion National Park, Cedar City, Gunlock, Enterprise, and many other locations. Extensive work was done on the Virgin River, particularly installation of riprap and cribs to control flooding--perhaps more than on any other river in Utah. West of Beaver, dams were built at Mineral Mountain. (This was done through the Division of Grazing and Soil Conservation Service.)

The work was frequently hard and dangerous. Near present day Bloomington, quicksand was plentiful along the river. Pilings were driven into the sand prior to the construction of roads and bridges. Some of the men had a bad scare when a big piece of equipment tipped into the quicksand; recovery was very difficult.

Edwin Slack, an "LEM" from nearby Toquerville, was a supervising engineer and worked throughout southern Utah doing survey work with the CCC crews doing the road construction. The road to Oak Grove and the Danish Ranch then on to St. George was built by the CCC men. At the time the road was built to Oak Grove there had been only a trail. They built a good road, which is still being used today. They also built the Oak Grove camp and picnic area with 28 spaces, drinking water, and sanitary facilities.

At many locations along the Santa Clara River diversion work was done for flood control, also in the Mt. Meadow and Gunlock areas. Along Ash Creek, rock dikes were built, with two on the north end of Toquerville. On the road going south from Toquerville to La Verkin, there are many farms that needed to be protected from floods. The CCC men constructed walls of rock encased in hog wire to divert the water. Many places show the efforts of the CCC around Leeds -- trees planted, soil moved to form diversion areas, and on the Dave Stirling farm at the bottom of the field, rock dikes were built to prevent flooding. In the interviews with longtime residents of Leeds, it appears that such assistance from the CCC was frequently obtained with only a request to Commander Shipley. He also reportedly worked very closely with the construction occurring in Zions National Park.

The residents of Leeds cared very much for the "boys" that were in Camp 585. They were often invited to Sunday dinner or to activities at the LDS ward. The men also attended dances that were held at the Town Hall. Camp 585 had its own band, one of the later groups, the 585 Ramblers, presented a radio show on KSUB in Cedar City. The Leeds CCC Camp also had a chef known for his gourmet food -- towns people were always happy to be invited to have meals in the mess hall. Several of the CCC "boys" married local girls--some settled in Leeds, St. George, Enterprise, Gunlock, and Virgin; while some of the girls went back home with the boys upon marriage. Although the majority of enrollees at the Leeds CCC Camp were from out-of-state and

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<sup>6</sup>Ibid, p.269.



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non-Mormon, relations with the predominantly Mormon community of Leeds seem to have been very friendly. Other CCC camps and communities were not always on such good terms.

No other CCC camps in the state are listed in the National Register. There are a few recorded camps such as the remains of a camp (unknown name or number) located about midway between Moab and Monticello on U.S. 160. Perhaps typical of the condition of most CCC camps today, it consists of only three concrete and stone foundations, stone piers with a metal entry portal, and miscellaneous trash. From the 1954 USGS map, one building appears to have still been in use at that time.

Judging from historic photos, most CCC camp buildings were frame and easily removed or dismantled (or at least, not very durable). The majority of frame Leeds CCC Camp buildings were dismantled in the early 1940s, soon after the closing of the camp in 1942. Since that time, the remaining buildings have typically received very little maintenance. The Leeds Historical Society is currently planing the restoration and interpretation of the remaining buildings, features, and area included within this proposed nomination (see master plan drawing). A sensitive rehabilitation of the CCC buildings and site is planned to increase the interpretative aspects for the numerous tourists in the area.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Alexandrowicz, J. Stephen. "IMACS Site Form 42WS2394." P-III Associates, Inc., Salt Lake City, UT (Unpublished report, copy available at Utah SHPO), June 3, 1989.

Baldrige, Kenneth. "Reclamation Work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942," Utah Historical Quarterly, Volume 39, Number 3, Summer 1971.

Baldrige, Kenneth. Nine Years of Achievement--The CCC in Utah. PhD dissertation, Brigham Young University, 1971.

Interviews with James Stanton; Walter Eagers; Eunice Pace; Keith Montgomery; Lawrence McMullin; Ray Brown; Anthony Meliassa, Enterprise; Ralph Loper, St. George; Eldon Stirling, Ellen Savage, Ray Brown, Ray and Wilma Beal, Evelyn and Ver McMullin, Walter and Jesse Egar, all of Leeds; Edwin Slack and Wesley Larsen of Toquerville; and Howard Foulger, retired Forest Service, St. George. Leeds Historical Society, 1991-92.

Mariger, Marrietta M. Saga of Three Towns -- Harrisburg, Leeds and Silver Reef. Panguitch, UT: Garfield County News, 1951(?).

Paige, John. "The CCC: It Gave a New Face to the NPS," Cultural Resources Management Bulletin, Volume 6: No. 3, September 1983.

Tipps, Betsy L. and David M. Carroll, editors, A Cultural Resource Inventory Along Interstate 15 Between Middleton and Snowfield, Utah. (Unpublished report from P-III Associates, Inc., Salt Lake City, UT) November 29, 1989.

\_\_\_ 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 1.00

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>2/9/0/0/5/0</u>	<u>4/1/2/3/3/4/0</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

Beginning at a point which lies S 0°01'19" E 622.73 feet along the section line and West 75.22 feet from the East 1/4 corner of Section 12, Township 41 South, Range 14 West, Salt Lake Base and Meridian and running thence S 17°51'55" E 105.92 feet to a point of a curve to the right, the radius point of which bears N 88°31'36" W, 20.00 feet distant; thence Southwesterly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 46°28'28", a distance of 16.22 feet to the point of tangency; thence S 47°56'52" W 72.85 feet; thence N 42°03'08" W 318.33 feet, more or less, to a point on the Easterly right of way line of Interstate Highway 15; thence N 36°45'47" E 137.41 feet along said Easterly right of way; thence S 53°13'42" E 94.50 feet; thence S 33°32'17" E 151.10 feet to the point of beginning. (A portion of the parcel currently identified by tax number L-95-A-1.)

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Boundaries are based on a proposed parcel to be donated to the Leeds Historical Society. It contains nearly all remaining significant historic features from the Leeds CCC Camp. Future research may result in inclusion of additional resources.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title June T. Foster / Chair, Leeds Historical Society; Charles M. Shepherd / USHPO Architectural Historian  
organization Leeds Historical Society date December 1992  
street & number P.O. Box 0723 telephone (801) 879-2318  
city or town Leeds state Utah zip code 84746-0723

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National Park Service

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Leeds CCC Camp Historic District, Leeds, Washington Co., Utah

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### Photo No. 1

1. Leeds CCC Camp Historic District
2. Washington County, Utah
3. Photographer: Unknown
4. Date: "May 1939"
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. Historic view of the CCC Camp taken from the ridge west of the site, above the Leeds Cemetery. Camera facing east.
7. Photo No. 1

### Photo No. 2

1. Leeds CCC Camp Historic District
2. Washington County, Utah
3. Photographer: Unknown
4. Date: Unknown -- late 1930s?
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. Historic view of the CCC Camp (Buildings 2 and 4), stone terraces and stairs, frame barracks and water tank with platform. (Frame structures and tank are no longer extant.) Camera facing east-northeast.
7. Photo No. 2

### Photo No. 3

1. Leeds CCC Camp Historic District
2. Washington County, Utah
3. Photographer: June Foster
4. Date: May 1992
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. Current view of the CCC Camp (Buildings 2, 1, and 4) and stone terraces and stairs. Camera facing north-northeast.
7. Photo No. 3

### Photo No. 4

1. Leeds CCC Camp Historic District
2. Washington County, Utah
3. Photographer: June Foster
4. Date: May 1992
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. Current view of the main elevation of Building 1 (Infirmary), stone terraces, and remains of Building 4 on hilltop. Camera facing northeast.
7. Photo No. 4

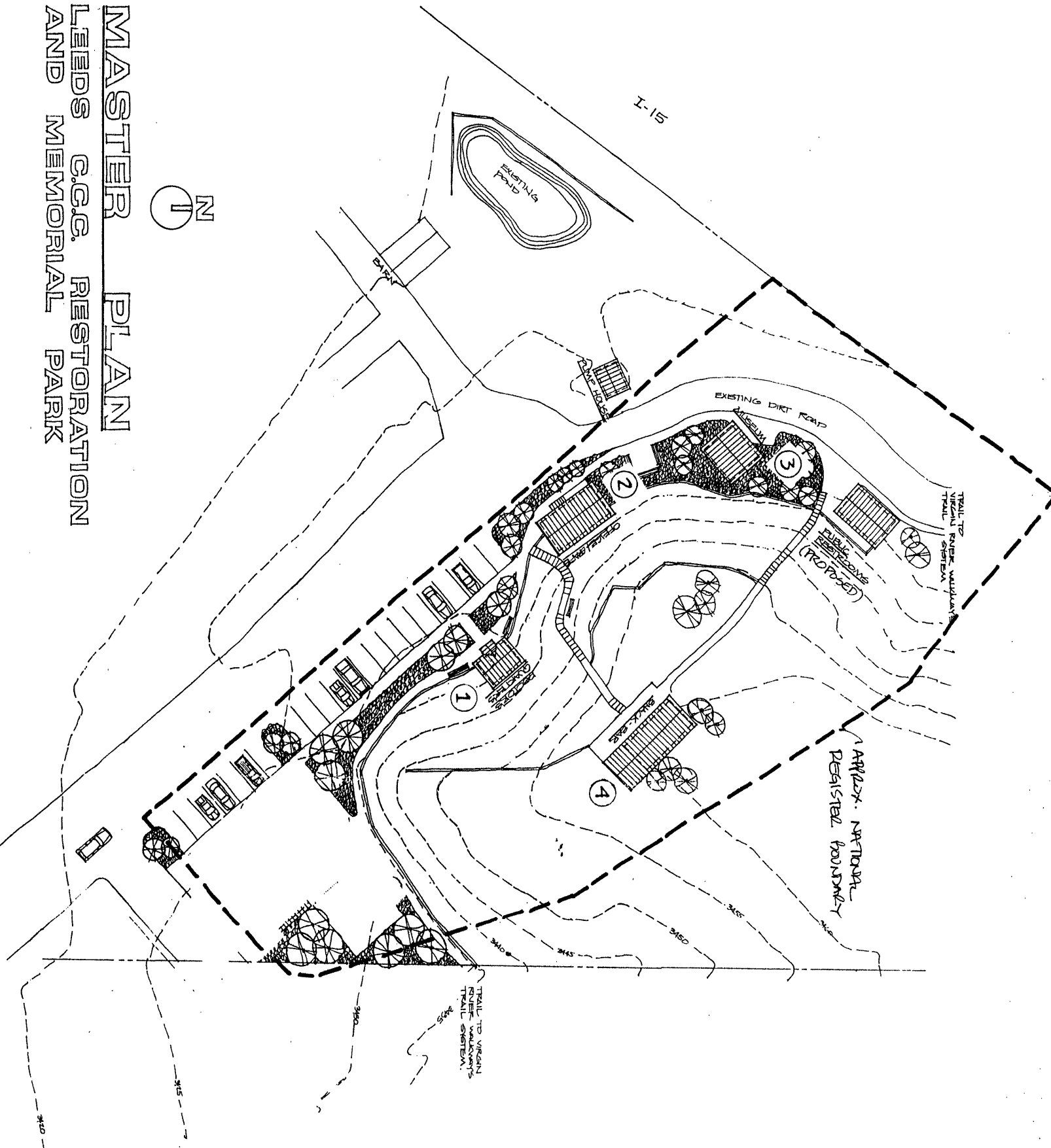
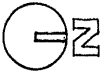
### Photo No. 5

1. Leeds CCC Camp Historic District
2. Washington County, Utah
3. Photographer: June Foster
4. Date: May 1992
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. Current view of the main elevation of Building 2 and stone terraces. Camera facing northeast.
7. Photo No. 5

### Photo No. 6

1. Leeds CCC Camp Historic District
2. Washington County, Utah
3. Photographer: June Foster
4. Date: May 1992
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. Current view of Building 3, north corner. Camera facing south.
7. Photo No. 6

# MASTER PLAN LEEDS G.G.G. RESTORATION AND MEMORIAL PARK



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National Park Service

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000062

Date Listed: 3/4/93

Leeds CCC Camp Historic District  
Property Name

Washington  
County

UTAH  
State

N/A  
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.

Patrick Andrews  
Signature of the Keeper

3/9/93  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

Historic Function:

The nomination is revised to read: GOVERNMENT/other (CCC Camp), DOMESTIC/Institutional dwelling [for Commander's dwelling and HQ], and HEALTH CARE/clinic [for the infirmary and dispensary].

Current Function:

The nomination is amended to replace RECREATION & CULTURE/monument-marker with WORK IN PROGRESS, to represent the current efforts of the local historical society to clear, rehabilitate and interpret the site for future use.

The information was confirmed with Charles Shepherd of the USHPO.

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DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)