

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	JUL 17 1975
DATE ENTERED	JUL 1 1975

**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 Brigham Young Academy

AND/OR COMMON Brigham Young University Lower Campus

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Between 5th and 6th North Streets and
Between University Avenue and 1st East

CITY, TOWN Provo, VICINITY OF NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 1

STATE Utah CODE 1560 COUNTY Utah CODE 049

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 Academy Square Associates

STREET & NUMBER 1409 Larimer Square

CITY, TOWN Denver, VICINITY OF STATE Colorado

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Utah County Records Office

STREET & NUMBER Center and University Streets

CITY, TOWN Provo STATE Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE Utah Historic Sites Survey

DATE 1975 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN Salt Lake City STATE Utah

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

1. The Brigham Young University Lower Campus occupies the block between 500 and 600 North facing University Avenue. The Academy, College, Training School, and Arts Buildings are located here. Across University Avenue is the Women's Gymnasium while the Blacksmith Shop lies south across 500 North. Besides the buildings used, the main block includes a small parking lot, some bicycle racks, a playing field and a playground. There are quite a few tall spruce and other evergreen trees, as well as some deciduous ones, all of which add significantly to the environment.

The Lower Campus buildings presently house portions of several university departments; including educational psychology, marriage and family counseling, special education and learning resources.

2. The Academy Building, oldest (1884-1891) and most architecturally impressive structure on Lower Campus was described on the day of its dedication by historian Jeus Marinus Jensen:

"The new B.Y.A. building is the admiration of the hundreds who came today to attend the dedication exercises; and long before the services commenced, there was a stream of strangers walking around the building and speaking in terms of highest praise of the beautiful architecture. The building was built with brick and trimmed with Kayune stone. Dimensions of the building are 168' x 188'; the height of the walls 50' to the square; and the height of the tower 40' to the vane. Main entrance is on the west side, under the tower; that leads through the vestibule into a large hall, which runs through the center of the building from north to south. Over the entrance and forming part of the arch is the inscription "B.Y.A. Academy 1891," which is cut in the gray sandstone trimming."

The Academy Building was constructed in a part of Provo which was at that time (1890) still basically rural. The principal portion of the city lay several blocks to the southwest. However, the area became residential and grew at a pace with the campus itself. Today, a majority of the residences on the surrounding blocks date from the first three decades of this century, although there are a few small businesses and one new apartment complex close by.

3. The buildings are in good shape structurally. Most of the interiors have been altered, to some degree, to fit changing purposes, i.e., offices, laboratories, classroom space and display purposes. The only noticeable alteration to the exterior is a light brick stairwell on the southwest corner of the Academy Building.

4. There are no intrusions.

5. By the nature of its function, the Lower Campus block stands distinct from its surroundings. The buildings are public; are devoted to educational pursuits and are isolated from the main body of the BYU campus several blocks north. They are larger and more distinctive than anything near by and the numerous tall trees serve to separate the block to an even greater degree. The high-styled architecture was also unique to the area.

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situated under each gable. Brick corbeling of cornice dentils, gable steps, belt coursing and arches of bays provides the major decorative elements.

5. Blacksmith Shop. Completed in 1904, the Blacksmith Shop consists of two sections, one of brick and the other of wood frame construction. The brick structure has 2 stories and a gabled roof with a false front gable facade. The frame section has clapboard siding and large carriage doors. The buildings have not been carefully maintained but are still used for sculpturing studios by the Art Department of Brigham Young University.

6. Women's Gym. The last of the major structures built on Lower Campus was the Women's Gym, finished in 1912. The gym was also the home of the B.Y.U. basketball team for many years and is considered a particularly historic building by local sports minded residents. The gymnasium is on a raised upper floor while dressing rooms and showers occupy the lower level.

The building is Neo-Classical in style and is replete with ornamental detailing. The front facade features an extended Greek Revival entry vestibule which has three identical entry bays. The door bays contain double doors with large glass panels and transoms. Over the doors are semicircular windows within Roman arches. Brick pilasters between the bays are capped with modified Corinthian capitals. The entablature is formal and heavily moulded and supports a beautiful Greek pediment. The cornice is dentiled, the eaves are bracketed and this wide band of decorative woodworking continues around the front and sides of the building to complete the classical design.

Summary: The 6 major buildings which occupy B.Y.U. Lower Campus employ at least three different architectural styles but appear related because of the use of similar materials and compatible scale and height. A very recent development finds the entire complex being sold to a local development group composed of B.Y.U. alumni. The group has commissioned Architects-Planners Alliance to design a shopping mall to be called Academy Square with intention to "preserve, restore, secure and communicate Academy Square's cultural heritage."

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A. Architectural Descriptions:

1. Academy/High School Building. The oldest (1884-92) and most architecturally flamboyant structure in the complex, the Academy Building is eclectically Victorian in the educational style that flourished near the close of the 19th Century. Most prominent is the front facade of the building which displays a great deal of variety in form and detailing. The focal point is the wooden Queen Anne steeple tower on the roof over the main entry vestibule. The tower is louvered and has decorative brackets, pilasters, and a spiked roof. Flanking the tower are two slight extensions which feature Chateausque gable facades. Corbeled brickwork at the cornice, gables, arched bays and chimneys add to the richness of the design. A variety of square and Roman arched and round window bays, though formally placed add interest to the overall composition.

Academy Hall has three floors and is roughly square in shape, with numerous minor extensions. The roof is gabled but hipped over the extensions. Bricks and stone are the main building materials, with stone belt courses alleviating each floor level. Because of its wealth of detailing, form, large scale, and beautiful landscaping, the Academy Building has long been considered one of the most striking structures in Provo.

2. Missionary and Preparatory/Arts Building. Designed by Richard G. Watkins, architect of the famous Spring City Tabernacle, and completed in 1904, the present Arts Building is a 3-story brick structure of Educational style. The hipped roof, roughly square structure is reminiscent of Renaissance Revival styling with its symmetrical composition and combination of segmental, square, and Roman-arched bays. The main entry on the west has double doors and sidelight panels within a large Roman bay. Within the arch is a large fan-light window.

The windows on the sides of the building are formally grouped in sets of three. Corbeling, brick panels between windows, deep eaves with brackets all add relief to the large blocky form. Since 1912 the Arts Building has been connected to the Academy Building via a steel bridge between the third floors of the two buildings.

3. Training School. Also designed by R. G. Watkins and completed in 1902, the Training School is similar to the Arts Building in style. It is rectangular in shape, with the large broad side facing the northeast corner of the block at a 45 degree angle. Like the Arts Building, the Training School is built of brick, has three floors and a hipped roof, and utilizes the same basic window forms and masonry detailing. Small oblong windows in the front facade and a larger, extended entry vestibule are found only in the Training School. The building consists of a large complex of classrooms and workshops, with a gymnasium on the second floor.

4. College Hall. Completed in 1898, College Hall is the prototype for the design of the later Arts Building and Training School. College Hall is a large three-story structure which joins the Academy Building in the middle of the block. The front facade features a large, Roman arched entry with fan-light window, a flat front wall with a triangular gable at each end, with sets of three windows

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

1. The Lower Campus was the first permanent home of the Brigham Young Academy (later University). The original Academy Building was also one of the first, and finest, buildings built in the state expressly for higher education.

2. The first home of the Brigham Young Academy (founded in 1875) was the Lewis Building at 300 West and Center Street in Provo. This building burned in 1884. Immediately, Joseph Don Carlos Young, son of Brigham, was hired to draw plans for a permanent Academy Building. Excavation began in 1884, then was discontinued until 1890. The Academy Building was finished in 1891 and dedicated January 4, 1892. At the dedicatory service, Wilford Woodruff, then president of the Mormon Church (the sponsoring body then, as now, of Brigham Young University), declared that "It is the finest building in Utah erected for the education of the children." (Territorial Enquirer, January 4, 1892)

At the dedication, Karl G. Maeser who was retiring ^{as principal of the school} told how Brigham Young had come to him in a dream in 1898 and led him through a building to a big room on the top floor where Brigham disappeared. Maeser woke up, drew what he had seen, then stored it away. When J. Don Carlos Young was commissioned architect for the building, Maeser showed him the plan. The resulting interior followed Maeser's dream plan closely, prompting Maeser to declare, "When in future days people shall ask for the name of the wise designer of ... the edifice, let the answer be: Brigham Young." (BYU Archives, Lower Campus papers)

Highlights of the building included a large assembly room on the second floor where all school functions were held for several years, and a ventilating system which offered "cold, not, or perfumed" air. (Territorial Enquirer, January 4, 1892)

Though the Academy Building could accommodate 600 students, it rapidly became inadequate. Therefore, a campaign began for another building. Reed Smoot, later U. S. Senator, volunteered ten friends to make contributions of \$1000 each. Smoot assumed the remaining cost himself. This structure became the College Building and was connected to the Academy at the back. The Academy now housed the younger students and was renamed the High School Building.

The next project, the Training Building designed by Richard Watkins, was completed in 1902. It was originally the Church Normal School, but was funded independently with generous contributions from Jesse Knight, David Evans, Thomas Kearns and David

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Keith, who were all important in Utah mining circles. The second floor housed the gymnasium, probably the first educational one in the state.

The Arts Building (architect Richard Watkins) was completed in 1904. As the Missionary and Preparatory Building, the first two stories were financed with contributions from the Utah Valley stakes (dioceses) of the LDS Church. The third story was finished courtesy of Emma Lucy Gates Bowen (prominent Utah opera singer) who gave \$1000 for a domestic science department in honor of her grandmother, Lucy B. Young--one of Brigham's wives. Eventually, the purpose of the building changed and was renamed the Arts Building. In 1912 a steel bridge was built connecting the third floor of the Arts with the second of the High School (Academy).

A blacksmith shop across the street north was completed in 1904 and the Women's Gym across the street west was finished in 1912. In the early 20s, the Academy became a University and began moving to Temple Hill where it is today. As a result, the High School changed function again and became the Education Building, by which name it is still known.

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Brigham Young Academy was created October 16, 1875, by Brigham Young as part of a chain of academies sponsored by the Mormon Church throughout Utah. The first principal was Warren N. Dusenberry who resigned after a year to practice law. Brigham Young then called Carl G. Maeser, a teacher from Germany, to be principal. Maeser was surprised by the assignment and when he went to Brigham Young for instructions the Church President gave only one admonition: "You should not teach even the alphabet or the multiplication tables without the Spirit of God. That is all. God bless you. Goodbye."

The school met in a variety of locations before the Academy, the first structure on Lower Campus, was built. But the Academy building, and the others constructed later on the Lower Campus site, were the first built specifically for the school. Originally the campus was located in the country outside Provo City. Later the city grew up around the Lower Campus, indicating the importance of the university in Provo's community life.

Over the years, the Church school system was gradually superseded by a public, state-financed system, until finally the Provo school became the only higher educational institution of the Church in Utah.

In 1897 the First Presidency assumed the primary financial responsibility. Prior to that year, the Academy had been sponsored by A.O. Smoot and "Uncle" Jesse Knight with subsidiary contributions from other wealthy friends. In 1903 the name was changed to Brigham Young University to signify its change in purpose from church normal school to an institution with a wider scope. Today BYU is the largest private university in the country.

Theology, particularly the principles of the LDS Church, has always provided the foundation for BYU. The deed of trust indicated that "nothing shall be taught in any way conflicting with the principles of the Gospel." This maxim is still in force today, indicating a philosophy and tradition of education found in few other institutions of higher learning.