

182

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 SPRINGVILLE CARNEGIE LIBRARY
other names/site _____

2. Location

street & number 175 South Main Street N/A not for publication
city, town Springville N/A vicinity
state Utah code UT county Utah code 049 zip code 84663

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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
Name of related multiple property listing:		<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total
<u>Carnegie Library Thematic Resource Nomination</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:
 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:)

Entered in the National Register
[Signature] 12/13/91

for _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / library

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE / museum
COMMERCE / TRADE / organizational

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
other: Prairie School

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
CONCRETE
roof SYNTHETICS / Rubber
other CERAMIC TILE

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The basic form of the Springville Carnegie Library is consistent with Carnegie Library standards which were applied to the majority of Utah's examples of the building type. Rectangular in shape, this one-and-one-half story textured brick building is simple in form yet richly articulated by its architectural massing and decorations. Generally horizontal in orientation, the building rests on a continuous raised concrete foundation and is capped by a horizontal band of stucco which is richly decorated in ceramic tile mosaics. This stucco area is highlighted by a soldier course of brick at the top and bottom of the band which circles the perimeter of the building. These horizontal elements are interrupted at all four corners and at the main entry by large masonry piers which are articulated by vertical pre-cast concrete and tile elements. These piers, which stop short of the top of the walls, create a symmetrical tri-partite division of the main facade which reflects the interior organization of the space: a main entry/vestibule flanked on either side by reading rooms on the main level and meeting rooms on the lower. While the building in general follows principles employed in Prairie style architecture, the main entry reflects a classical influence by the use of a round top main door which is capped by a semi-circular pre-cast concrete hood supported by decorative scroll brackets on either side. Perhaps the strongest Prairie style influence is found on the windows which are tall, vertical entities arranged in a strong horizontal band on both the main and lower levels.

In the 1970's an imitation mansard roof was added to the building which greatly altered its appearance and rendered it ineligible for National Register recognition. The mansard roof has since been removed, returning the structure to its original appearance. The only remaining alteration includes the removal of a three foot tall brick railing wall at the main entry which has been replaced by a cast iron railing (date unknown). The visual impact of this alteration is minimal. However, the original brick used in the construction of the wall is stored in the basement of the library.

8. Statement of Significance

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

Applicable National Register Criteria X 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
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>1922 - 1941</u>	<u>1922</u>
<u>SOCIAL HISTORY</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person	Architect/Builder
<u>N/A</u>	<u>Ware (Walter E.) and Treganza (Alberto O.) architects</u>

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

Built in 1922, the Springville Carnegie Library is significant under criterion A as one example of 23 Carnegie Libraries built in Utah. Thirteen such buildings are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places under the Carnegie Library Thematic Resource Nomination. This building was ineligible for listing at the time of submittal of the thematic nomination but is now currently eligible. In addition to making significant contributions to public education in the community, the Springville Carnegie Library, along with Utah's other examples, are representatives of the important nation-wide Carnegie library program. They also document its unparalleled effect in the establishment of community-supported, free public libraries in Utah.

Opened for service in January of 1922, the Springville Carnegie Library was assisted by a \$10,000 grant from millionaire/philanthropist Andrew Carnegie.¹ Carnegie funded the construction of over 1650 library buildings in the U.S., 23 of which were built in Utah communities. The conditions upon which all Carnegie grants were given were that the recipient community donate the building site and provide an annual maintenance budget of at least 10% of the grant amount.²

The groundwork for the establishment of a public library in Springville began in 1916 when, through the efforts of Springville women's clubs working with the city council, a free public library came into existence. A room was set aside at the Mendenhall Bank and a plea was made for old books and magazines which were freely donated. Club members, together with the library committee took turns as librarians. With an opportunity to receive the \$10,000 Carnegie grant for a permanent public library, a bond election was held in the summer of 1920 to acquire funds to purchase property and provide the necessary supplemental funds to complete the proposed library. An additional \$13,000 was required in order to complete the plans of Ware & Treganza, Architects,³ and \$2,000 to purchase the site. Once the bond was passed, a site was purchased on the east side of Main Street between First & Second South. By November 26, 1920, construction had begun, as was mandated by the Carnegie Foundation. The project was completed in January of 1922. At the time of completion, Louisa Rowland was named as librarian. The library board at the time consisted of Martin W. Bird, president; Harold Alleman, vice-president; Arlene Mendenhall, treasurer; and Rena F. Roylance, secretary.⁴

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2 Springville Carnegie Library, Utah County, Utah

The library met with great success in the community. According to records kept by Louisa Rowland, librarian, the library had a circulation of 25,418 in 1932, an increase of 10% from the previous year, and an increase of 328% over the library's circulation in it's initial year of 1916 when housed in the bank.⁵ In 1965, upon the completion of a new library in the city complex, the Carnegie building was occupied by the Springville Chamber of Commerce. Subsequently, the building has been designated for use as a pioneer relic museum which is its current use.

The firm of Ware & Treganza of Salt Lake City was the architect for the Springville Carnegie Library and for at least three other Carnegie libraries in Utah, those in American Fork, Lehi, and Mt. Pleasant. Though both the Mt. Pleasant and Springville buildings reflect influences from the Prairie School style, the Mt. Pleasant Library is the better example of the style.

Ware & Treganza was one of the leading architectural firms in Utah during the early twentieth century. Their impact of Utah's architecture has been credited as being second only to that of Richard K.A. Kletting, the "dean of Utah architects." Walter E. Ware, a native of Massachusetts, came to Salt Lake City about 1890 after working for the Union Pacific in Omaha and Laramie and establishing a practice in Denver. In 1904 he established a partnership with Alberto O. Treganza, who had studied architecture at Cornell University and had worked in the well-known California firm of Hebbard and Gill in San Diego. Treganza became the principal designer in the firm, which lasted until 1926 when Treganza left the state.⁶

1. Finley, Mary J. Chase, A History of Springville. (Springville, Utah: Art City Publishing Company, 1990) p.94.
2. Roper, Roger and Randall, Debbie, "Carnegie Library Thematic Resource Nomination." National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, 1984. p. 8:2.
3. Evans, Max J., "History of the Public Library Movement in Utah." Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Utah State University, 1971. p. 106.
4. Finley, Mary J. Chase, A History of Springville. (Springville, Utah: Art City Publishing Company, 1990) p. 94.
5. Ibid.
6. Karl T. Haglund and Philip F. Notarianni, The Avenues of Salt Lake City (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1980), pp. 39-40, 84.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Evans, Max J., "History of the Public Library Movement in Utah." Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Utah State University, 1971.
- Finley, Mary J. Chase, A History of Springville. (Springville, Utah: Art City Publishing Company, 1990).
- Roper, Roger and Randall, Debbie, "Carnegie Library Thematic Resource Nomination." National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, 1984.

___ 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 .137

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/4/8/0/5/0</u>	<u>4/4/4/5/9/5/0</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 6 1/4 Rods North of the Southwest Corner of Lot 2, Block 20, Plat "A", Springville Survey; Thence North 58 Feet; Thence East 6 1/4 Rods; Thence South 58 Feet; Thence West 6 1/4 Rods to Place of Beginning.

___ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the property.

___ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Wayne L. Balle / Architect
 organization Thomas G. Smith Architectural Associates date October 1991
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 city or town Bountiful state Utah zip code 84002