

Historic Preservation Research Office

Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 10 N. Main Street
Monroe, Sevier County, Utah

UTM: 12 402430 4276420

Name of Structure: Monroe City Hall

T. R. S.

Present Owner: Monroe Town Corporation
10 N. Main Street

Owner Address: Monroe, Sevier County, Utah

Year Built (Tax Record):
Legal Description

Effective Age:
Kind of Building:

Tax #:

All of Lot 4, Block 38, Plat A, Monroe City Survey.
1.60 acres

STATUS/USE 2

Original Owner: Monroe Town Corporation

Construction Date: 1934

Demolition Date:

Original Use: government

Present Use: government

Building Condition:

Integrity:

Preliminary Evaluation:

Final Register Status:

- Excellent Site Unaltered Significant Not of the National Landmark District
- Good Ruins Minor Alterations Contributory Historic Period National Register Multi-Resource
- Deteriorated Major Alterations Not Contributory State Register Thematic

DOCUMENTATION 3

Photography: Date of Slides: 1983 Slide No.: Date of Photographs: 1983 Photo No.:

Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other

Research Sources:

- Abstract of Title Sanborn Maps Newspapers U of U Library
- Plat Records/Map City Directories Utah State Historical Society BYU Library
- Tax Card & Photo Biographical Encyclopedias Personal Interviews USU Library
- Building Permit Obituary Index LDS Church Archives SLC Library
- Sewer Permit County & City Histories LDS Genealogical Society Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

The Richfield Reaper, 1934.

The Salina Sun, 1934-35.

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

Architect/Builder: unknown

Building Materials: masonry and stucco

Building Type/Style: Spanish Colonial Revival

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This Spanish Colonial Revival style building is another good example of the variety found in the public works architecture of the 1930s. The building itself is 1-story high and has a square plan. The roof is parapeted and flat, and there is a curvilinear gable placed in the center of the symmetrical facade. Round arches highlighted by ornate low-relief carving are found over the windows on the principal facade. The front door is recessed and has a round arch opening. Ornate carving is also found in the curvilinear gable. The white stucco walls are also an important characteristic of the style. The building remains in good original condition.

Statement of Historical Significance:

Construction Date: 1934

Built in 1934, the Monroe City Hall is part of the Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources nomination and 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 1932-1940 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 building 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), and almost without exception none of the buildings would have been built when they were without the assistance of the federal government.

The Monroe City Hall is one of 233 public works buildings identified in Utah that were built during the 1930s and early 1940s. Only 130 of those 233 buildings are known to remain today and retain their historic integrity. Of those 233, 23 were city and town halls. This is one of 18 that remain. In Sevier County, 9 buildings were constructed. This is one of 5 that remain and are relatively unaltered.

The Monroe City Hall was built in 1934 as a Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) project. At its completion it housed city offices, a courtroom, a city jail, and the public library on the main floor, and an assembly room and kitchen for the American Legion and its auxiliary, a heating plant, and storerooms in the basement.