

1444

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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 HURRICANE LIBRARY/CITY HALL
other names/site _____

2. Location

street & number 35 West State Street N/A not for publication
city, town Hurricane N/A vicinity
state Utah code UT county Washington code 053 zip code 84737

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>	<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.

Max F... Signature of certifying official 7-31-91 Date

Utah State Historical Society
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

Melissa Byers 9/20/91

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Government: city hall
Education: library

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Other: one-part block

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete
walls stone (sandstone)
roof wood
other wood (soffit)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Constructed in 1938-40 the Hurricane Library/City Hall is a one-story sandstone building with a raised basement. It has a concrete foundation, a hipped roof, and large, multi-pane metal sash windows. There are no architectural features that reflect a particular architectural style. The symmetrical facade has a central door flanked by a pair of large windows. Directly below that doorway and underneath the concrete porch is a basement level door. The interior has been modified only slightly over the years. Exterior alterations include three roof-mounted swamp coolers and a recent concrete handicap access ramp, which extends along the east side and wraps around to the front of the building. These alterations do not substantially affect the historic integrity of the building.

___ See continuation sheet

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 ___ 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>1938-40</u>	<u>1938-40</u>
<u>Social History</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person	Architect/Builder
<u>N/A</u>	<u>architect: Snow, Leo A.</u>
	<u>builder: WPA</u>

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

Built in 1938-40, the Hurricane Library/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 232 buildings constructed in Utah during the 1930s and early 1940s under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and other New Deal programs. Just over half of those buildings meet National Register eligibility requirements outlined in the thematic nomination of Public Works Buildings in Utah. The Hurricane Library/City Hall is one of ten public works buildings constructed in Washington County, of which six remain. The only other public works building in Hurricane is the high school, which was listed in the National Register in 1986.

The town of Hurricane was settled much later than neighboring towns in southwestern Utah, which were founded in the 1860s and '70s. Hurricane was established soon after the Hurricane Canal was completed in 1904. The canal opened the Hurricane Bench for agriculture and prompted the formation of the town. Stockholders in the canal company drew lots for both townsite lots and twenty-acre farm sites south of town. Schools, churches, and commercial buildings followed. The town grew quickly at first, attracting a population of 500 by 1912. By the late 1920s there were over 1200 people living in the town.¹ Civic improvements came

X See continuation sheet

¹R.L. Polk and Company, Utah State Gazetteer and Business Directory, (Salt Lake City: R.L. Polk & Co., 1912-13 and 1927-28).

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slowly. Electricity was brought to the town in 1917, a water system was installed in 1918, and a small sewer system was added in 1930 and expanded in 1946. A library was established in 1934 and was housed "in a medium sized room between the post office and the Sandberg mercantile" until the new building was completed.² The WPA-sponsored city hall and library was the first civic building constructed in the town. It continued to serve the city's needs until the late 1980s. It now houses a museum.

The history of the construction of the Hurricane Library and City Hall is summarized in a local newspaper article written upon completion of the building in February 1940.

Plans for the new building have been under construction for some years, but did not reach reality until the city was authorized to furnish a WPA project for local laborers. Ambitious Hurricane citizens advocated the building of the library and city offices. As a result of further investigation, J.W. Imlay surveyed the building site December 6, 1938, and on December 8, 1938, the men began excavating the basement.

The cost of the building was approximately \$22,000. As the structure was built chiefly of rock hewn by the workers themselves from the banks of Berry Springs, a few miles west of Hurricane, the material cost was greatly reduced and the city was obligated to pay only \$7,000. The building was a WPA project, and Harvey J. Dalton acted as overseer for the entire construction, while Leo A. Snow of St. George was the architect.³

The Library department in the building consists of a large, general reading room where the book borrowers select and sign out their books. A smaller room opening off the general reading room has been designated as a children's room. Plans are now being made for moving the children's books there, and having a story hour.

The general reading room is furnished with five long tables, 24 chairs, three shelf compartments, each sectioned with shelves, a desk and other small necessities. The library is well lighted and ventilated with heat being furnished by a large oil-burning furnace.

Also located in the building are the city offices, rest rooms, the district nurse's office, store rooms, closets, and a large recreation hall to be used for banquets and additional library space when the need arises.⁴

²Washington County News, February 2, 1939, p. 6.

³Though Snow is listed here as the architect, an earlier newspaper article indicates that Harvey Dalton of Hurricane was also involved in working up plans for the building. That article, from the Washington County News, October 27, 1938, p. 5, states: "Harvey Dalton and Alvin Inglestead have gone to Salt Lake City relative to the certification of Mr. Dalton's plans for the proposed library building." A September 14, 1939, article reiterated that point: "Plans for the building...were made by Harvey Dalton and were approved by Leo Snow of St. George...." It is likely that Dalton was involved in initial plans, but that Snow was ultimately responsible for the design.

⁴Washington County News, February 29, 1940, p. 8.

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Construction of the building was very much a local effort. Harvey Dalton, a local contractor, supervised the project. Leo A. Snow, the county surveyor, is credited with the design of the building.⁵ Approximately twenty local men worked on the project throughout its construction. Only two of them were skilled carpenters, Joseph Martinson of Ivins and George Campbell.⁶ Local men cut logs on nearby Cedar Mountain to use for lumber on the building,⁷ and, as mentioned above, rock was hewn from a local quarry for the exterior walls.

⁵Snow is listed as the architect on one of the plaques placed on the building soon after its construction and in the newspaper article cited above. Other newspaper articles, however, indicate that Harvey Dalton was also involved in working up plans for the building. An article from the Washington County News, October 27, 1938, p. 5, states: "Harvey Dalton and Alvin Inglestead have gone to Salt Lake City relative to the certification of Mr. Dalton's plans for the proposed library building." A September 14, 1939, article reiterated that point: "Plans for the building...were made by Harvey Dalton and were approved by Leo Snow of St. George...." It is likely that Dalton was involved in initial plans, but that Snow was ultimately responsible for the design. Leo Snow was an engineer by training and served for many years as county surveyor and engineer for St. George City.

⁶Washington County News, September 14, 1939, p. 1.

⁷Ibid., October 27, 1938, p. 5.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Washington County News (St. George, Utah), 1938-1940.

McCormick, John. "Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources" National Register nomination, 1984. Available in Utah Office of Preservation.

___ 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
- X Local Government
- ___ University
- ___ Other

Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.207

UTM References

A 1/2 2/9/6/8/8/0 4/1/1/6/6/8/0
Zone Easting Northing

B / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

C / / / / / / / / / / /

D / / / / / / / / / / /

___ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Commencing at a point 24 feet East of the NW corner of Lot 4, Block 18, Plat A, Hurricane Town Survey; East 66 feet; South 100 feet; W 66 feet; N 100 feet to beginning. Also, commencing at a point 24 feet East of the NW corner of Lot 4 of said block, S 100 feet; W 24 feet; N 100 feet; E 24 feet to place of beginning.

___ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary described above is the legal description of the property on which the building is located.

___ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title C. Ray Varley (consultant) and Jane Whalen
organization Hurricane Historic Preservation Commission date May 1991
street & number Hurricane City Offices, 58 N. 200 East telephone (801) 635-2811
city or town Hurricane state Utah zip code 84737