

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 04001130

Date Listed: 4/29/2005

Richmond City Grandstand
and Baseball Field

Property Name

Cache

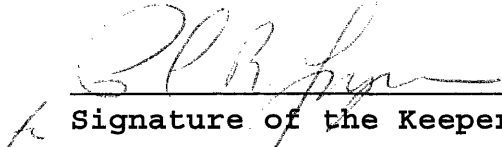
County

UT

State

Historic & Architectural Resources of Richmond, Utah MPS
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.


Signature of the Keeper

4/29/05
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Resource Count:

The Resource Count provided in the narrative introduction should read: *one non-contributing building*. [This conforms to the count provided on the cover sheet and reflects the revised boundaries of the nominated property, which now exclude the two, modern exhibition pavilions to the east.]

Verbal Boundary Description:

The Boundary Description should refer to the attached site sketch plan for more detail, including the exclusion of the school district-owned parcel at the western end of the park site.

These clarifications were confirmed with the UT SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

**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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town approximately 50 South State Street not for publication

city or town Richmond vicinity

state Utah code UT county Cache code 005 zip code 84333

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 3/2/05
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature] 4/29/05

Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field
Name of Property

Richmond, Cache County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
1	1	structures
	1	objects
2	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic and Architectural Resources of Richmond, Utah, 1859-1954

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

LANDSCAPE: city park

SOCIAL: civic

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: sports facility

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE: animal facility

LANDSCAPE: city park

SOCIAL: civic

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: WPA-era grandstand

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls VINYL SIDING

roof METAL

other WOOD FRAME

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 5

Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field, Richmond, Cache County, UT

Narrative Description

The Richmond City Grandstand and Baseball Field is within the Richmond City Recreation Park, located at approximately 50 South State Street. The Grandstand was built circa 1935-1936 as a W.P.A. project. It is a wood frame grandstand with ten rows of wood benches sheltered by a metal-clad shed roof. The grandstand is angled and open to the baseball diamond to the west. The original clapboard siding was covered with vinyl siding circa 1990. The park includes a variety of resources: the Grandstand, a contributing structure; two contributing buildings; three non-contributing buildings; one non-contributing structure, and a non-contributing object. The Grandstand is in good condition and is the only historic grandstand left in Cache County. It contributes to the historic resources of Richmond.

Grandstand

The Grandstand is composed of two sections, each measuring approximately 37 feet by 29 feet. One section runs north and south, and the other angles to the northwest. A May 1936 article in the *Logan Herald Journal*, notes a recent "addition built onto the grandstand," but there is no evidence to suggest the extant grandstand was built in phases. The article probably refers to the current grandstand as an expansion of existing seating at the time. The grandstand is situated behind home plate at the northeast corner of the baseball diamond. The viewing area is open, but protected by a chicken-wire screen (appears to be a newer replacement for the original chicken-wire backstop). The grandstand is constructed entirely of wood on a concrete pad. The roof slopes slightly to the rear (east elevation) and is approximately 20-25 feet high. It is covered with corrugated metal (circa 1980s?). (The original roof material is not visible in historic photographs, but was probably rolled tarpaper or asphalt.) The roof is supported on square posts with diagonal braces. There is diagonal bracing in the rear behind the uppermost bench. There are ten tiers of wood plank benches. The steps and floorboards are all wood. There are two aisles, one in the center of each section. Open entrances to the seating area are located at grade level at the southwest and northwest corners of the structure. The support posts and all interior wood have been painted green (date unknown). (Historic photographs from 1949 to 1958 show the grandstand with light-colored paint, probably white). The elevation walls (a half-height wall in front and supporting sides and rear walls) are covered in a cream-colored vinyl siding (circa 1990). The new siding is only slightly narrower than the original siding, which is intact underneath, and does not distract from the historic integrity of the structure. The rear elevations (east and northeast) have one door each leading to an under-bleacher storage area. The storage doors are not original (circa 1990?).

Site and Associated Buildings/Structures/Objects

The Grandstand is located in Richmond City Recreation Park, which is a conglomeration of numerous parcels. It runs the full block from State Street on the east to 100 West on the west. Main Street is on the north side of the block and the park property abuts the rear property lines and right-of-way alleys for the commercial buildings along Main Street. Bordering the park on the south are several residential properties. The Grandstand and Baseball Field consist of approximately three acres in the park. The field extends from home plate in the

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 6

Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field, Richmond, Cache County, UT

northeast corner to the outfield on the west side of the park. The Cache County School District owns a square parcel of land beyond the outfield on 100 West. An elementary school is located across the street.

North of the baseball diamond are three smaller buildings, a set of metal bleachers (non-contributing structure), and a drinking fountain (non-contributing object). Two of the buildings, a frame concession stand (circa 1940s) and a concrete block restroom facility (probably 1940s, no longer used), appear to be from the historic period based on their architecture and construction technique and are therefore contributing. A second and much newer concrete block restroom building is non-contributing. The baseball diamond, including bullpen and dugout areas, is fenced with chain link. There are also four tall light poles (circa 1955 poles, lights newer) near the infield for night games.

The area between the baseball diamond and State Street is used for exhibition space, primarily during Richmond's "Black & White Days," an annual spring event of dairy cow judging and other activities. The park also includes one non-contributing building and one non-contributing structure, which are not included in the nomination boundaries. A square building, known as the Black & White or George Caine Pavilion, is located at the northeast corner of the park. This building, which measures approximately 100 feet by 100 feet, was built in 1975, outside of the historic period. It is constructed of seamed metal with a simple gable roof. The main entrance is located to the east, with loading and side doors on the other elevations. The building is used for exhibition and office space. A large animal shelter and open exhibition pavilion extends to the south. This structure was built after 1975. It has steel supports and a metal roof, with a concrete floor and concrete stalls (painted and numbered in black and white). The park has driveway entrances on the north (doubles as alley-right of way for commercial buildings) and on the south near the exhibition structure (for loading and unloading animals, which is usually blocked).

Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field
Name of Property

Richmond, Cache County, Utah
City, County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

circa 1935-1954

Significant Dates

circa 1935-1936

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Builders: Ezra Daniel Johnson, Carl Brigham Johnson

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field, Richmond, Cache County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field was built circa 1935-1936 as a WPA project to provide seating for baseball games and other special events in Richmond, Utah. The structure is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the mid-twentieth-century development of Richmond. The property is eligible within the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Richmond, Utah, 1859-1954* multiple property submission. The associated historic context is the *Dairy and Agriculture, and Early Twentieth-Century Community Development Period, 1904-1954*. The Grandstand has a long association with recreational activities in Richmond and Cache County, particularly baseball. By the mid-twentieth century, every community in Cache County had a baseball grandstand. The Richmond Grandstand is also significant under Criterion C as the only remaining historic grandstand in the county, and an excellent example of a WPA-era "make-work" project. Baseball games here remain an important part of the Richmond community. The structure and property are also significant for a continuing association with Richmond's "Black & White Days," a livestock judging event held every spring since 1915 to promote better quality in dairy cattle. The Richmond City Grandstand is in good condition and contributes to the historic resources of Richmond, Utah.

History of the Richmond:

The community of Richmond was established in 1859 more than a decade after the arrival of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) to the Salt Lake Valley in 1847, and about the same time as other settlements in the Cache Valley. Richmond was settled the same year as Logan fourteen miles to the south. Before that time, Native American Shoshoni used the valley for hunting and camping. Fur trappers were also frequent visitors to the area. In 1859, seventeen families of Mormon converts built a fort and spent the winter on the banks of the City Creek. After an influx of new settlers beginning in the spring of 1860, the land was planted and roads were built. Irrigation ditches were dug to obtain water from the Cherry and City Creeks. A second fort large enough for ninety families was built in 1860-1861 along present-day Main Street from 200 West to 300 East.

The town site was surveyed in 1861 into ten-acre blocks of eight 1.25-acre lots. Farm acreage was surveyed to the west of the town. Additional blocks were surveyed and annexed in the 1891. The plan of Richmond followed the "plat of Zion" recommendations espoused by LDS Church leader Brigham Young and appearing in town site variations throughout the Intermountain West. Like other Mormon settlers, the citizens of Richmond built their houses congregated within the town site and worked on farms in the outlying areas. Each lot usually had a single-family dwelling uniformly set back from the street. Animal shelters and agricultural storage, along with vegetable gardens and orchards, were built at the rear of the large lots. A small commercial district began at the corner of Main and State Street.

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Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field, Richmond, Cache County, UT

The residents of Richmond moved quickly beyond subsistence farming. The valley proved especially conducive to the raising of dairy cattle. The settlement had the first two creameries in the valley, as well as a number of sawmills, gristmills, and other early industries. Richmond was incorporated as a city on February 26, 1868. In 1874 the Utah & Northern Railway (later the Oregon Short Line) came to Richmond and became the last stop on the line before crossing the Idaho border. In 1890 the community had a population of 1,232. By 1900, the town boasted two general merchandise stores, a drug store, multiple creameries and mills, two saloons and a plow-bobsled factory. The community also had a number of carpenters, painters, masons, a brick kiln and an architect.

In 1903, construction started on a condensed milk plant near the railroad at approximately 515 W. Main Street. The factory processed its first can of milk on March 15, 1904. Historically the population peaked in 1910 at 1,562, six years after the Utah Condensed Milk Plant, which produced canned milk under the Sego milk label, went into operation. The plant also produced butter and cheese products during this period, employing a percentage of the population of Richmond. Between 1900 and 1920, most of the commercial blocks along Main Street between 100 West and State Street were built giving the rural town an urban streetscape. The 1910 census also marks the peak of a building boom between 1900 and 1920. At the time, the community supported the work of nine house carpenters, four house painters, three bricklayers, two stonemasons and one cement mason. These men not only built the numerous residences, primarily late Victorian cottages and bungalows, but also built most of the commercial blocks on Main Street and several important public buildings. According to Amos Bair, Richmond was the first city in the valley to have many urban amenities such as culinary water, an efficient sewer system, and oiled roads.¹ The High Creek Power Company provided the first electricity to the north end of the valley until 1913 when it was sold to the Utah Power and Light Company. Between 1914 and 1947, the Utah-Idaho interurban railroad, an electric passenger line, ran between Ogden and Preston, Idaho.

In the half century between 1904 and 1954, the city of Richmond experienced a population plateau and a stable economy based on agriculture and the dairy industry. With the organization of the Dairy Herd Improvement and the Richmond Cow-testing Association, Richmond became a center for the improvement of dairy cattle in Utah. In May 1911, the first accurate tests for butterfat were recorded in Richmond. The Richmond "Black and White Days" program was organized "to promote and stimulate an interest in a better quality of dairy cattle."² The show featured judging of mostly Holstein-Friesian dairy cows. The first show was held on March 17, 1913. It was held at various locations throughout the city every year except two during an influenza epidemic and a bad year for hoof and mouth disease.

History of the Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field

In the late nineteenth century, the land in the center of Block 18, between State and 100 West, and Main and 100 South, was partially used semi-agriculturally by the landowners living in residences along the bordering

¹ Amos W. Bair, *History of Richmond, Utah*, (Published by the Richmond Bicentennial Committee and the Richmond City Council, 1976), 36.

² *Ibid.*, 105.

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Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field, Richmond, Cache County, UT

streets. A thriving commercial district was developed at the north end of the block along the Main Street frontage. The west side of the Block provided the school grounds for two schools: a rock building which stood on the ground from the 1870s to the early 1890s, and a two-story brick Victorian schoolhouse, built in 1890 and demolished in 1937.³ Between 1909 and 1914, the Richmond City Corporation began acquiring parcels in the east center portion of Block 18. In 1927, the city was able to purchase six parcels of adjoining land, including a parcel in the south half of Lot 7 from the Richmond Co-operative Mercantile Company where the grandstand would later be built. A large parcel was obtained from the Cache County School District in 1933, after the brick schoolhouse was no longer in use. Five smaller parcels on the east side of the block were acquired between 1940 and 1946. The consolidated land eventually became known as the Richmond City Recreation Park. Three factors played a role in the construction of the Richmond City Grandstand in 1935-1936. One factor was the availability of funds for small public project during the depression years. The second was the popularity and public support of baseball in Richmond. The third was the annual use of the site for the Richmond "Black & White Days" event.

The WPA in Utah and the Construction of the Grandstand

Utah was among the states hit hardest by the Great Depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s. By 1933, Utah's unemployment rate was 35.8 percent; the fourth highest in the nation, and 32 percent of the population was receiving government relief funds.⁴ On May 12, 1933, the Federal Emergency Relief Act (FERA) was approved and a sum of \$500 million was made available to state agencies for relief. A primary objective of the FERA was to the development of work-relief programs for employable workers, and the emphasis was on securing work "projects which, when completed will be of value to the community."⁵ The Works Progress Administration (WPA) was established in April 1935 to oversee funding for direct employment on locally sponsored small work projects.⁶ Small local projects were funded under either by the FERA or the WPA. Cache County received its share of WPA funds, including road improvements, an airport hangar, and several projects at the Utah State Agricultural College (now Utah State).

The minutes of the Richmond City Council illustrate the type of projects planned and funded at the local level. According to the minutes, early local relief projects in Richmond included the demolition of the red brick school (December 19, 1933) and grading walks (February 7, 1934). On January 16, 1935, the city council submitted six projects to the FERA for a total of nearly \$30,000. Five out of six were apparently later approved. After 1936, there is only sporadic mention of WPA projects in the minutes. These include the oiling of roads, replacing the city's wooden pipe water lines with cast iron, the renovation of the Opera House (not

³ For many years, the sandstone foundation of the school was still visible at the northwest corner of the ball grounds. Though the foundation is gone, the Cache County School District still owns the parcel of land where it stood.

⁴ *Utah History Encyclopedia*, 136.

⁵ Quoted in Larry H. Malmgren, *A History of the WPA in Utah*, Master's Thesis, (Logan, Utah: Utah State University, 1965), 14.

⁶ The WPA is often confused with the PWA (Public Works Administration), which had jurisdiction over the construction of major public buildings and other larger project.

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Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field, Richmond, Cache County, UT

approved), and the construction of a Civic Building (approved).⁷ While there is no specific mention of public funding for the construction of the Grandstand, improvements to the ballpark and funding for the various baseball teams are frequently noted in the city minutes. It is difficult to find records for individual small WPA projects, but local tradition holds that the structure was built with federal funds. A WPA report published on June 30, 1942, notes the cumulative total of construction projects funded by the WPA in Utah. Under the heading "Outdoor recreational facilities," the number of new and improved playgrounds and athletic fields is 161. It is likely that the Richmond City Grandstand was included in the count of such projects.

Baseball in Richmond

Baseball was an important recreational activity in Cache County during the early part of the twentieth century. As early as the 1890s, baseball was played by local teams throughout the valley. Games were usually played on Saturday or Sunday afternoons, since lighted fields were not available, and during the week, the entire town would be involved in agricultural production. Cache County historian, Ross Peterson, states, "During the World War I years and the 1920s, Cache Valley seemed preoccupied by the game of baseball."⁸ Baseball was first played in Richmond on the public square, in what is currently the city park. It was later moved one block west to the current Richmond City Recreation Park. The citizens of Richmond were enthusiastic about baseball, and eventually persuaded the city council to allow baseball to be played on Sunday. Sunday afternoon baseball (after 4:00 p.m.) was approved by the city council on April 16, 1934. As noted above, references to baseball are found repeatedly in the council minutes of the 1930s. There are several requests for the county grader to grade the ballpark, and at least two baseball clubs requested funds for new uniforms from the city council. The uniform funds were approved. The importance of community baseball in Cache Valley has been described by Ross Peterson:

At one time or another, most of the Cache County communities boasted teams, which meant that most towns also had a chicken-wire backstop with a baseball diamond in front of a covered grandstand. Only Richmond's grandstand remains as a reminder of these once wonderful community-sponsored teams which afforded townspeople an opportunity to play.⁹

In Richmond, the spring ritual of baseball took a backseat during the "Black & White Days" event. For the most part, the baseball clubs had no problem sharing the grandstand and ballpark for a few days in April or May. However, there were occasional conflicts. In the June 1, 1936 city council minutes, the [city] marshal mentioned that "post holes on the Ball Park have not been filled up as agreed by the Black & White committee" [and the marshal was] "instructed to call their attention to this matter." Baseball games continue to be here today.

⁷ The Richmond Community Building was built in 1936-1937 using WPA and PWA funds. The building was listed on the National Register in 1986.

⁸ F. Ross Peterson, *A History of Cache County*, Utah Centennial County History Series, Utah State Historical Society, (Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah State Historical Society, 1996), 265.

⁹ Ibid.

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Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field, Richmond, Cache County, UT

Richmond's Black & White Days Show

Richmond Black & White Show was held annually after 1915. It was a single-day event until 1935 when it became a two-day event called Black & White Days. The first location of the event was the LDS Church tithing yard near 400 West. The show took place in an open field north of the Main Street commercial district for four years. In the early 1920s, the event was held in the public square, now Richmond City Park. In the year 1927, the city obtained several parcels of land in the block west of the square, and the brick schoolhouse was no longer in use. The Thirteenth Annual Black & White Show, held on May 3, 1928, was probably the first at the new (and permanent) location in the Richmond City Recreation Park, and the first year that special Premium Books were published. The Black & White Show was a big event in Cache Valley and rated at least one first-page banner headline in the *Logan Herald Journal*. The newspaper regularly published a list of scheduled events before the show, and a complete list of winners afterward. In April 1935, Richmond held the first two-day event, which included not only the dairy exposition, but also a horse-pulling contest, wrestling, and a baseball game between Richmond and the neighboring town of Lewiston. The next year, the *Logan Herald Journal*, listed a "complete program" for the May 5th-May 6th Black & White Days celebration. The lists included band and orchestra concerts, a merry-go-round and ferris wheel, concessions, a rodeo and a dance. The article also noted that "New chutes have been built and an addition built onto the grandstand will make plenty of seating capacity."¹⁰ A follow-up article noted that Governor Henry H. Blood was among the several hundred attendees in 1936. An article published the following year in the *Logan Herald Journal* urging attendance at the Richmond show of Commerce describes how important the event was to the Cache Valley community and the state of Utah:

The good will and agricultural committees of the Logan Chamber of Commerce urge all local business men and citizens in general who have not attended the Richmond Black and White show to do so tomorrow. "Richmond was the first town in the state to lead out in dairying, especially with the Holsteins, says M. R. Hovey, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. "It has the distinction of starting the first Black and White day in the United States. Dairying means much to Cache Valley. The Black and White day should therefore be encouraged to the limit according to the opinion of these committees of the Chamber. On to Richmond is the slogan."¹¹

The Black & White Days Show continues to be an important event in Richmond. It has been expanded from two days to a series of activities held over a two-week period. The event draws hundreds of visitors each spring from Richmond, northern Cache County, and southern Idaho.

The Builders of the Grandstand

The "addition to the grandstand" noted above probably refers to the construction of the current grandstand, although it is possible that part of the structure was built earlier, perhaps in 1935 when the first two-day event was held. In May 1, 1935, the city made payments to three men, A. F. Feltman (1880-1952), Joseph H. Lewis (1874-1943) and Elwin Traveller (1912-1949), but the relatively small amount (\$21.00 total) does not suggest a construction project. Merrill "Mutt" Murray, a longtime resident of Richmond, remembers that two brothers,

¹⁰ *Logan Herald Journal*, May 2, 1936:1.

¹¹ *Logan Herald Journal*, May 7, 1937:2.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6

Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field, Richmond, Cache County, UT

Ezra and Brig Johnson built the grandstand. Carl Brigham, or Brig, was born in Richmond on December 11, 1888, to Swedish immigrants, Lars J. and Emily Q. Johnson. He was an accomplished athlete at Utah State University in many sports including baseball. Brig was later a teacher and coach at North Cache High School. He died on March 22, 1976. His younger brother, Ezra Daniel Johnson was born on April 26, 1891. Ezra was as a manager for the J.C. Penney Company for 35 years, and died in Logan on January 28, 1976. Although Mr. Murray does not remember exactly what year the grandstand was built, he does remember painting the grandstand with his friend, Marly Johnson (a nephew of the builders) after it was finished. Mutt remembers painting the grandstand white with green and orange trim.

Summary

Most of the older residents of Richmond cannot remember a time when the Grandstand was not a part of their community. As a young boy, Doyle Webb can remember climbing to the top of the old sheds behind the Main Street commercial buildings to retrieve foul balls. The boys were rewarded with a nickel for every ball they returned. The photograph files of the local Daughters of Utah Pioneers (DUP) museum is filled with photographs of Black and White Days celebrations featuring the Grandstand in the 1940s through the 1960s. The Richmond City Grandstand has multiple levels of significance in its association with the WPA, baseball, and the dairy industry. It is in good condition and an importance historic resource in Richmond and the Cache Valley.

Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field
Name of Property

Richmond, Cache County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately four acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/2 4/3/2/8/8/0 4/6/4/1/1/6/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

SIT IN SW/4 SEC 26 T 14N R 1E (current legal description).

Property Tax No. 09 - 056 - 0008

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The Richmond City Grandstand is located within the Richmond City Recreation Park, a combination of parcels obtained by the city between 1909 and 1946. The boundaries of the nomination property includes the Grandstand and baseball field, but not the pavillions to the east.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky, Preservation Documentation Resource

organization prepared for the Richmond Historic Preservation Commission date July 15, 2004

street & number P.O. Box 58766 telephone (801) 581-1497

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84158

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title Richmond City Corporation, Marlowe Atkins, Richmond City Manager

street & number 6 West Main Street telephone (435) 258-2092

city or town Richmond state UT zip code 84333

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field, Richmond, Cache County, UT

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Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field, Richmond, Cache County, UT

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field, Richmond, Cache County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Richmond City Grandstand & Baseball Field
2. Richmond City Recreation Park, *50 South State Street, Richmond, Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: 2003
5. Negatives on file at Utah SHPO.

Archival:

Photo No. 1

6. View of grandstand (west elevation) from near the pitcher's mound. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 2

6. Interior of grandstand, seating area. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 3

6. View of grandstand and infield from outfield. Camera facing east.

Supplemental:

Photo No. 4

6. View of open pavilion and park sign. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 5

6. View of pavilions on State Street. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 6

6. View of open pavilion and stalls. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 7

6. View of associated building and structures on north side of ballpark. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 8

6. View of contributing outbuilding near outfield. Camera facing northwest.

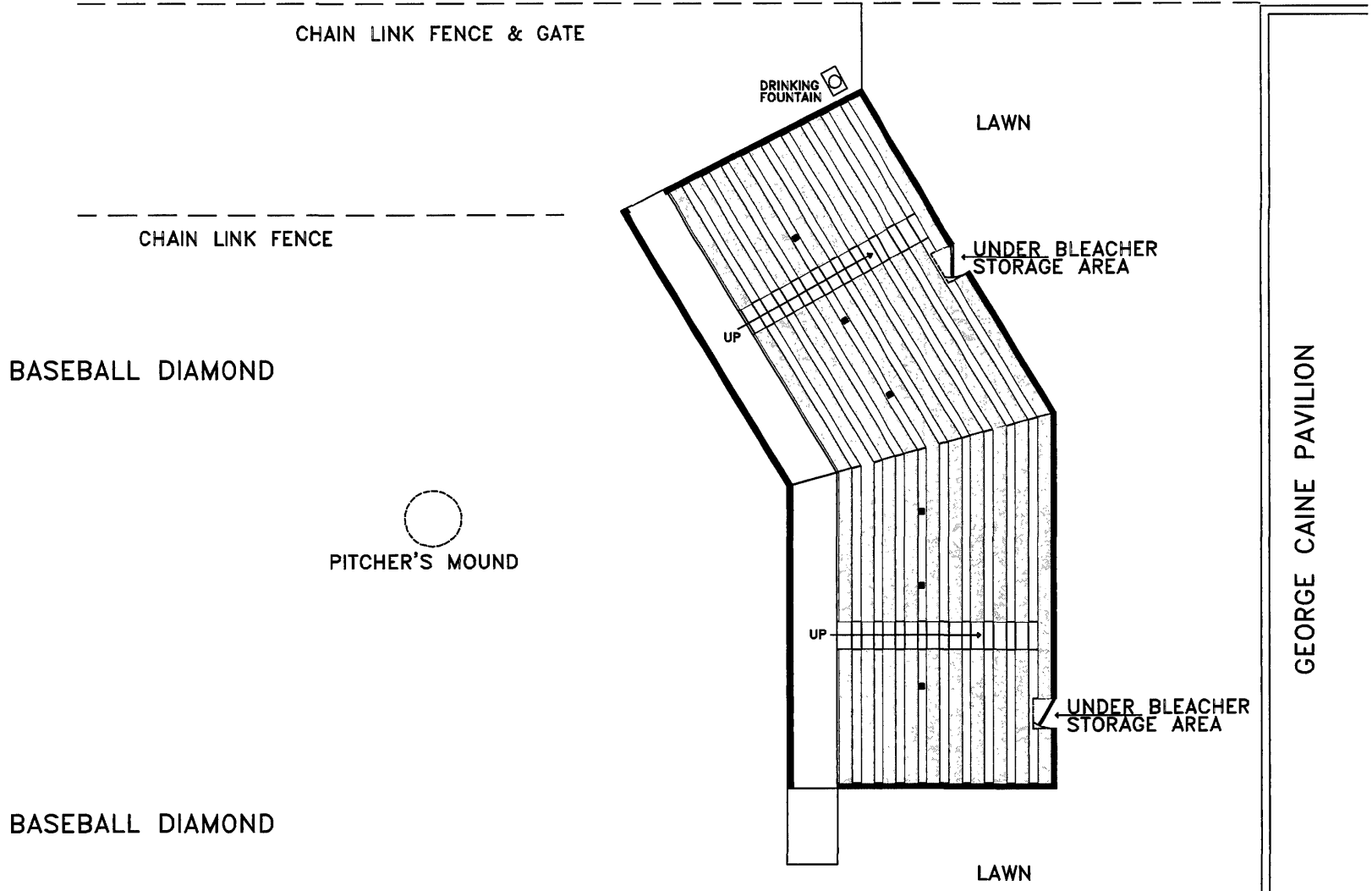
Photo No. 9

6. Rear elevations of grandstand. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 10

6. Interior of grandstand, seating area and entrance. Camera facing northeast.

ALLEY ENTRANCE FROM STATE STREET

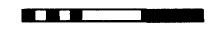


RICHMOND CITY GRANDSTAND
RICHMOND CITY RECREATION PARK
*50 SOUTH STATE STREET
RICHMOND, CACHE CO., UT

CHAIN LINK FENCE

SCHEMATIC PLAN

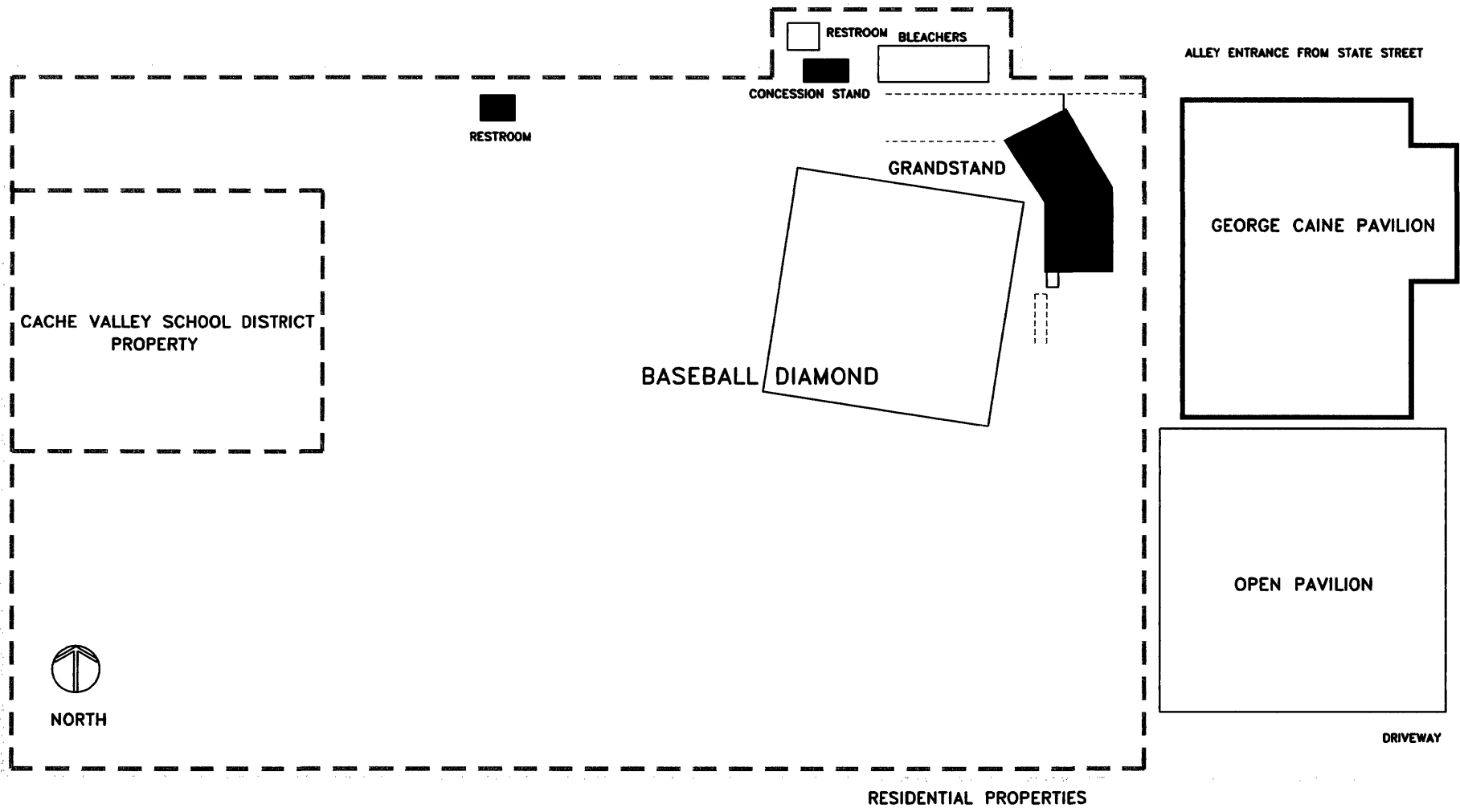
BUILT IN 1935-1936



100 WEST

STATE STREET

MAIN STREET BUSINESS PROPERTIES



RICHMOND CITY GRANDSTAND & BASEBALL FIELD
 RICHMOND CITY RECREATION PARK
 *50 SOUTH STATE STREET
 RICHMOND, CACHE CO., UT

SITE SKETCH PLAN, 2004

----- NOMINATION BOUNDARY
 - - - - - PARK BOUNDARY