

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

MAR 1 1994

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 is not applicable 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 American Fork City Hall

other names/site \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 31 Church Street N/A not for publication

city, town American Fork N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Utah code 049 zip code 84003

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u>    </u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>
Name of related multiple property listing:		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total

N/A

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register -0-

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.

Wilson M. A. Signature of certifying official Date 2/22/94

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:)

Edson H. Beall 4/7/94

Entered in the  
National Register

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Functions or Use

### Historic Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

Government/City Hall

### Current Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

Government/City Hall

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian: Romanesque

Classical Revival

### Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone (blue limestone)

walls brick

sandstone (red & grey)

roof wood

other \_\_\_\_\_

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Constructed and completed in 1903, the American Fork City Hall is a free standing civic block, located in the community center of American Fork, Utah. The city of American Fork is located in north-central Utah, on the easterly sloping valley floor and foothills above Utah Lake and the edge of the Great Basin, beneath the front of the Wasatch Mountains. Set in the center of a grassy parcel with large conifer trees framing its west facade, the city hall is flanked by a ribbon of commercial buildings to the south (facing Main Street) and to the north, Harrington Elementary School (the original portion completed in 1903, now NR-listed). The local school district's office building (c. 1940s) is located to the northwest and a community center (police and fire, c. 1975) is located further north on the block. All of these buildings are free standing, all surrounded by continuous park-like grounds, all on the same narrow city block (one-of-two narrow blocks cut from a otherwise square grid town plan). This elongated block is surrounded by the city's commercial district, except to the north, which neighbors the Union Pacific Railroad tracks (previously Utah Southern (1875), Salt Lake & Utah (1913) and the Salt Lake and Utah (1938), the latter two companies both interurban lines). Across the street to the east is a large rectangular brick dance hall also constructed in 1903, also designed by J. H. Pulley, the same architect who designed the city hall. The American Fork City Hall is located in the heart of American Fork City's civic, commercial and cultural district.

For nearly ninety years (1903-1992) the building has been continuously used as a municipal office building. The architectural design is an amalgam of stylistic features best described as late-victorian Romanesque. A two story building with half-below-grade basement, main and second floors. The plan is essentially square, 50 x 50 feet with the inclusion of two projecting central pavilions located on the east and west facades (facing the public streets). These two elevations are identical -- both have a symmetrical five bay facade with a central pedimented pavilion flanked on either side by two window bays. Both elevations are also anchored by a large Romanesque archways, taking nearly the entire breadth of the pavilion. Three elongated narrow semi-circular arch windows follow, concluding with stone plaques with the inscription "City Hall 1903" on the upper wall beneath the deeply indented pediments. Unlike the east and west facades, the fenestration on the north and south facades are not balanced, rather there are four interrupted and staggered window bays, dictated more by interior plan than exterior pretense.

The foundation is made of blue limestone ashlar, locally quarried, finished with a rock-face. The foundation is slightly battered with the ashlar in regular courses, with each successive course reduced in height and length, meeting the plumb brick wall less than four feet above grade. The wall is a solid masonry, faced with a pressed red brick, laid all in stretcher courses (no bonding course could be noted), with thin white cement mortar joints, raked but only slightly indented. The interior walls are made of common salmon colored brick.

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

Applicable National Register Criteria  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>Political/Government</u>	<u>1903-42</u>	<u>1903</u>
<u>Community Planning and Development</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>
<u>Architecture</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

Cultural Affiliation  
N/A

Significant Person	Architect/Builder
<u>N/A</u>	<u>James H. Pulley (1856-1934)</u>

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

The American Fork City Hall is significant under Criterion A for its continuous use of nearly ninety years, as the government seat of American Fork City (1903-1992). It is equally significant for its place as the site (this and prior buildings) of political expressions in American Fork since 1861 and as a physical illustration of the city's gradual transition from a religious-based, to a more civil, non-ecclesiastical-based, city government. The latter being part of a greater state-wide experience characterized by historians as the "Americanization" of Utah. The building is also significant in Utah's architectural history, for the building's architectural integrity (exterior and surrounding landscape) and for its unique form preserved as one of the few extant examples of a once ubiquitous civic building form used throughout late-19th-and-early-20th century rural Utah.

American Fork, like most of Utah, was settled by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon or LDS Church). Prior to its colonization in 1850, American Fork was the scene of various seasonal Ute indian camps, located on the banks of the American Fork Creek which meandered through the foothills and grasslands to Utah Lake. Mormon travellers camped by the creek enroute to-and-from Provo (13 miles to the south, the first settlement in Utah Valley established in 1849). First settled and surveyed as a large cattle ranch with the blessing of Mormon Church leader Brigham Young, American Fork (known first as Lake City) rapidly took in more Mormon farmers and ranchers. Located first on flatter lands southwest of the present site, settlers were instructed in 1853 by church leaders in Salt Lake City to build and move into a thirty-six acre fort further up the creek intended to protect the settlement from Indian attack. Although the fortress-village was established, its protective wall was never completed.

A small log building previously used for church, school, and community purposes (the city's first town hall), was moved into the fort (located at what is now 100 East and 200 South).<sup>1</sup> This small log building acted as a multi-purpose hall until 1861, when a granite and adobe multi-purpose hall (50 x 30 feet), known first as the "meetinghouse", was constructed further west on the present northeast block of Main

X See continuation sheet

<sup>1</sup>George F. Shelley, Early History of American Fork With Some History of the Latter Days (Am. Fork City, 1945) p. 23.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

George F. Shelley, Early History of American Fork With Some History of the Latter Days (American Fork City: 1945).

Emma N. Huff, ed., Memories That Live, Utah County Centennial History, Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Utah County (Springville, Utah : Art City Publishing Co., 1947).

Ellen Jacklin Tracy, comp., [scrapbook], 1975-1977, American Fork Public Library. Tracy, who was a reporter for the American Fork Citizen, included in this a compilation of articles written by her and others regarding American Fork City history. See articles 09/04/75; 07/31/75; 11/13/75; 10/9/75; 08/02/62 and "History of the Bell", "Robinson Park", and "Dedication of the Old Bell & Fort Wall Monument" by Ann Chipman Hansen, n.d.

Lowry Nelson, Social And Economic Features of American Fork, Utah, Brigham Young University Studies No. 4 (Provo, Utah : Brigham Young University, 1933).

Obituary, "Architect Dies" [James H. Pulley], Salt Lake Tribune (Salt Lake City, Utah) 11/30/34, p. 21.

Newspaper, The American Fork Item (weekly, October 1894 - April 1896), Harold B. Lee Library, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah.

Photograph, "City Hall and Harrington School, American Fork, Utah", No. 979.2, American Fork, Utah, p. 8; Library, Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Insurance Maps, American Fork, Utah, 1890 Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Limited and American Fork, Utah, 1908, Sanborn Map Co., New York, New York, Special Collections Dept., University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Telephone Interview, Preston Taylor with the writer P. Bradford Westwood, April 5, 1993, regarding recent alterations. Mr. Taylor is a city employee.

\_\_\_ 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

Acres of property 0.70 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/3/2/3/2/0</u>	<u>4/4/6/9/2/7/0</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 144 ft. north of the southwest corner of block 18, plat A of American Fork City; east 225 ft.; north 129 ft.; west 225 ft.; and south 129 ft., to the beginning.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This is the present and historic legal boundary of parcel.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title P. Bradford Westwood

organization Westwood Research and Consulting

street & number 2103 West 600 South

city or town Provo

date July 1993

telephone (801) 377-0206

state Utah zip code 84601

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American Fork City Hall, Utah County, Utah

The exterior is trimmed with projecting brick belt courses placed below and above the first story windows and below the second story windows. A rock-faced brick surrounds both pavilions above the foundation and below the arch springings. Inside the recessed arch vestibule there is decorative Romanesque archivolt carved out of red sandstone, blue limestone foundation with simulated ashlar walls executed in stucco, a red sandstone threshold and a diamond scored limestone floor.

The windows have dressed grey sandstone sills that align with the belt courses. The windows are all arched, either segmental or semi-circular (the later exclusively on the pavilions) and are crowned with gauged brick voussoirs, two bricks high on the segmental and three brick high, with projecting trim brick, on the semi-circle arches. The brick crowns on the segmental arches terminate at the belt courses. The windows all have single-light double-hung sashes. Most of the windows are of the original frame construction, with only three windows (on the northwest elevation) black-finished aluminum replacements. The roof eaves extend nearly four feet beyond the wall plane with a projecting racking cornice and pediments on the pavilions and long scroll modillion brackets on the eaves throughout. The two pediments on the pavilions have decorative shingles. There is only one brick chimney remaining on the roof, located on the west interior slope, and there is modern mechanized equipment on the roof deck.

The cedar-shingled truncated hip roof is topped with a small central deck, was once adorned with a wooden belfry or cupola that was removed in 1959. The belfry on the roof deck had a steeply pitched pyramidal roof, gothic-like roof pediments, and elaborate Queen Anne trimming throughout. The bell was formerly stationed in the previous city hall (built 1880, with the bell placed in the tower in 1887), removed from this city hall in 1959 when the belfry was torn down. The bell was later installed atop a Daughters of Utah Pioneer's monument No. 267, in American Fork City's Robinson Park (two blocks southeast of city hall) in 1962. The monument memorializes the park, the old city wall and the bell.

The interior of the city hall was altered first in 1959, radically remodeled 1977-78 (new staircase, elevator and partitions), and altered and refurbished again in 1986. The historical interior fabric still extant includes the actual floors; the staircase located in the eastern pavilion (includes noteworthy joinery, newel posts and balusters); the interior window finish-work, surrounds, archivolt, sills, and window mechanisms; the city safe (located on the first floor, southwest corner); and the partition wall (partially original), door and transom to the city recorder's office (first floor north room). First heated by wood or coal stoves, the building was plumbed and a coal burning heating plant was constructed in 1912 to heat the city hall and the nearby jail. In 1959, and again in the last decade, the mechanical systems were again updated. The exterior appearance has remained relatively constant with the exception of the removal of the belfry and the replacement of the original frame vestibule partitions and doors with aluminum and glass substitutes. The exterior was painted white in 1916 and remained this color, with frequent re-applications. It was thoroughly cleaned, repaired, and repointed c. 1977-1978.

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(previously Harrington) and Center (previously Water) Streets. The meetinghouse acted as the community's second town hall. With a later addition, this building was renamed "Science Hall." In 1870, the present city survey was completed with the meetinghouse and "church square", as it was known (half of the ten acres of Block 18), as the community's hub.<sup>2</sup> During the 1870s, Commercial Street (one street west of Center Street, the meetinghouse, and the church square) was cut-through block 19 and in the late 1880 and early 1890s Church Street (directly east of the meetinghouse) was gradually cut-through Block 18, creating, as the street names indicate, American Fork's religious (including civic) and commercial center.<sup>3</sup>

After the granite and adobe meetinghouse (part-church, school, and recreational hall) was completed with a dedicatory ceremony presided over by Mormon Church president Brigham Young, the building and its grounds were used for nearly every type community activity.<sup>4</sup> In 1879-1880, the third municipal building (24 x 42 feet), known as American Fork City Hall, was constructed on the corner of Center and Main Streets in front of Science Hall. The current city hall was constructed between the former city hall and Science Hall on property purchased from the local Mormon Church authorities, on what was once the church square.<sup>5</sup>

With this 1861 origination as a place for public function and forum, the west half of Block 19 has been the continuous site of city government, schools (religious then secular), jails, and fire stations. All of this beginning with the square's

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<sup>2</sup>Shelley, 144. The Science Hall was later renamed Henroid Hall after pioneer American Fork teacher Eugene A. Henroid. American Fork Citizen April 6, 1934, p. 1.

<sup>3</sup>Emma N. Huff, ed., Memories that Live, Utah County Centennial History, Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Utah County (Springville, Utah : Art City Publishing Co., 1947) 222.

<sup>4</sup>In 1877 a 'T' addition (30' x 50') was built onto the meetinghouse, specifically for school space, and the meetinghouse was renamed "Science Hall." Besides its uses already mentioned, the building was also the site of American Fork's jail (basement).

In 1875 the construction of a larger meetinghouse (50' x 80' x 30' with gallery) was started on the square, with the exception of the foundation, the building was not completed. Besides the various traditional buildings constructed numerous boweries (open-sided log-and-brush structures) were built on the square, on or near the present city hall site (those documented include boweries built in 1858, 1860, 1865, and 1884). While touring church settlements and traveling to-and-from southern Utah, Brigham Young and numerous other Mormon Church leaders stopped-over often to met with American Fork citizenry in either the meetinghouse, a bowery, or the square. Also, many early holiday celebrations were held on the square. Shelley, p. 90-92, 133, and 144 and Ellen Jacklin Tracy, "Science Hall - First Public School", American Fork Citizen, July 31, 1975.

<sup>5</sup>Huff, p. 193, 213 and 222. Sometime shortly before or after construction began, a 13' x 21' rear addition was added to the plan. American Fork's first public library was also located in this building. Ann C. Hansen, "first City Hall in American Fork", The American Fork Citizen, September 4, 1975.

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original function as the ecclesiastical/community center (1861-1890).<sup>6</sup> For one-hundred-and-thirty-two years, this square has been the political and governmental center of American Fork and, for much of the 19th century, northern Utah County as well.<sup>7</sup> The present city hall, which has been on the square for ninety years (one of two longest standing building on the square), is currently and historically representational of this land use continuum. First church property (1861-1880); then jointly church, civic and commercial (1880-1903); and finally with the church selling its property in 1903, civic and commercial, making the city's central square, with the exception of the commercial property fronting Main Street, American Fork's exclusively civil square.<sup>8</sup>

Statehood was granted to Utah in 1896, seven years prior to the building of the present city hall (1903). The territory commenced its bidding for statehood in 1850 although success did not come to the Mormons until they drastically reduced their political domination, surrendered their practice of polygamy, and essentially "conformed to late-19th century norms of American political and social behavior."<sup>9</sup> The evolving land use of American Fork's public square from church to civil jurisdiction and ownership, during a forty-three year period (1860-1903), illustrates this gradual territory-wide transformation on a community level.

This, American Fork's forth city hall, was the first municipal building used exclusively for governmental purposes. American Fork's two other city halls on the block, Science Hall and the first official "city hall", were both multi-purpose buildings although the latter built in 1880 was owned by the city corporation. However, the city hall continued to be used for ecclesiastical purposes into the

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<sup>6</sup>Building types on the square include, (1) city government buildings: meetinghouse (1861-1880), the third city hall (1880-1903) and the present and forth city hall, facing Center and Church Streets (1903); (2) schools (religious then secular): meetinghouse basement (1861-1924), Science Hall (1877 addition to the former), Forbes School (1893-1933, north of Science Hall), Harrington School (1903, built onto the south side of Science Hall, addition in 1924 with the razing of Science Hall, and a second addition in 1944, still standing) and the Alpine School District's office building located on the northwest corner of city hall (c. 1940- present). From as early as 1867, one of Utah's first publicly funded schools (prior to territorial legislation) was held in the meetinghouse (Science Hall). American Fork's first mayor and ecclesiastical bishop, Leonard Harrington, who was also territorial legislator, guided the free public school legislation for the entire territory. Nelson, p. 20; (3) city jails: meetinghouse basement (1861-1880), rock jail house adjacent to the first city hall (1880-1903), stone and brick jail house once adjacent to the present city hall (1903-1959?) and the present police and fire station with jail facilities (1975); and (4) city fire stations, first station located northwest of city hall (1925-1975) and the current fire station located north of Harrington School (1975-present).

<sup>7</sup>In 1851 Utah County was divided into precincts. American Fork was designated the seat of American Fork or North Utah County Precinct, including the communities Alpine, Lehi, Pleasant Grove, and American Fork. Shelley, p. 23.

<sup>8</sup>Lowry Nelson, Social And Economic Features of American Fork, Utah, Brigham Young University Studies No. 4 (Provo, Utah : Brigham Young University, 1933) p. 9-17 and Shelley, 9, 18-19, 23, 37-39.

<sup>9</sup>Richard D. Poll, ed., Utah's History (Provo, Utah : Brigham Young University Press, 1978) 257, 323.

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American Fork City Hall, Utah County, Utah

1890s.<sup>10</sup> Even though the vestiges of county and community civil government had been established in 1850 and 1853 respectively, civil leadership remained essentially in the hands of Mormon church leaders throughout the 19th century. As American Fork historian George Shelley remarked in 1943, the church and state in 19th century American Fork was deeply "interwoven."<sup>11</sup> With statehood contingent on federally mandated reforms, Utah made effort to sever the close relationship between church and state, on all levels of government.<sup>12</sup> The state was also required to enact further legislation to create a truly secular school system. On January 13, 1901 the Utah Stake (Mormon diocese of Utah County) was divided into three stakes with the northern portion of the county becoming the Alpine Stake. Six months later on July 14, 1901 the large central American Fork Ward, originally headquartered in Science Hall, was divided into four wards. Two years later in 1903, American Fork church authorities completed the process of divesting the church of conspicuous civil involvement by selling Science Hall, which had been used as a public school, to the school district and by selling the lower half of building's grounds to the city for a new city hall.<sup>13</sup>

An expanding sheep and cattle industry and renewed success in mining in American Fork Canyon at the turn of the century, had brought economic growth and increased population, encouraging civic improvements such as the building of the new city hall.<sup>14</sup> Also, the population which had been virtually all-Mormon prior to the 1890s, had by 1900, included a growing number of non-Mormons and non-participating Mormons.<sup>15</sup> When this city hall was constructed, its building expressively announced, at the very least as symbolic gesture if not in actuality, that American Fork's government had made this required secular transformation, separating church interests from city interests.

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<sup>10</sup>The city hall was rented for school and church use into the 1890s. Hansen, "First City Hall in Am. Fork" and Huff, 223.

<sup>11</sup>Huff, p. 221.

<sup>12</sup>Between 1894-1896 the front page of the local weekly, the American Fork Item, focused almost exclusively on Utah's quest for statehood and on the workings of the newly established Republicans and Democratic political parties in the state and in Utah County. Much of it to do with the separation of church and state. In the April 20, 1893 issue of the American Fork Item the final revised articles of the constitutional convention were published, outlawing polygamy, the domination of any religious group in the state's politics, and the use of public money or property for religious or church purposes.

<sup>13</sup>Shelley, 79 and Andrew Jenson, Encyclopedic History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, v. 1:20-23 (Salt Lake City : Desert News Press, 1933).

<sup>14</sup>Shelley, 69, 108 and 122 and The American Fork Item July 6, 1895 (3000 residents).

<sup>15</sup>See Nelson, p. 37 and 57.



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The American Fork City Hall is also a significant in Utah's architectural history as an example of an early 20th century civic building type and for the architectural integrity of its exterior and landscape. The city hall which has been well cared for since its construction, remains, with the exception of its razed belfry, intact and remarkably well preserved having neither suffered exterior disfigurement or an insensitive additions. Its prominent, free-standing form, surrounded as it was originally by garden landscape (lawns, flower beds, and perhaps original pine trees), presents an enduring, and somewhat romantic, picture of the 19th and early 20th century Utah and American small town government, civic pride and community identity.

The hall is also significant as an example of a once ubiquitous building form used almost exclusively for consolidated school buildings in the late 19th and early 20th century rural Utah. The vast majority of these buildings had subsequent additions (often multiple) and nearly all were eventually razed and replaced, or abandoned or sold as part of further school consolidation or modernization.<sup>16</sup> As a school or as a city hall, this is a scarce and well preserved example of this rural Utah civic building form.<sup>17</sup>

Although previously described as late-Victorian Romanesque, the building's multiple stylistic references require a more detailed account of the architectural eclecticism evidenced on the hall. The architect was James H. Pulley (1856-1934), a Nebraska born builder-architect who was paid \$50.00 by the American Fork City Council to "get out blue prints" for the building.<sup>18</sup> The use of decorative belt courses and the now razed belfry are reminiscent of eclectic styles of the late

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<sup>16</sup>The repetition of this plan for consolidated schools throughout Utah hints towards the possibility that the state's school superintendency may have prescribed standard planning. The plan, form, styling: two-and-half stories, square and symmetrical (tripartite) plans often with a rear ancillary additions; five, seven, or nine bays; two central halls with pavilion staircase(s); usually a stylistic mixture, part-Richardson Romanesque, part Neo-classical, often with further stylistic references that either retreat or advance in architectural fashion. A few demolished examples of this once pervasive building plan include: the Union (Utah) School (1907); West Jordan (Utah) School; South Jordan (Utah) School; Miller (Utah) School (1905); Mapleton (Utah) School (1899); Lindon (Utah) School (ca. 1903); Hooper (Utah) Central School (1905); Woodward School (St. George, Utah); Eden (Utah) School; Koosharem (Utah) School (1906); Central (Nephi, Utah) School (1900); Taylorsville (Utah) School; Sandy (Utah) School (1908); Granger (Utah) School (1908); Liberty (Murray, Utah) School (1905); and the Joseph (Utah) School (ca. 1900). One example preserved is the White Rock (Elsinore, Utah) School. p-796, p-798, p-1450/28, p-1450/88, p-817, LDS Church Archives, Salt Lake City, Utah; The Jordan High School "The Peoples College", Jordan District, Salt Lake County, 1922) [p. 4 and 5]; Ralph K. Hammer and Wendel Johnson, History of Mapleton p. 33; John M. Belnap, History of Hooper, Utah, p. 121; Richfield Reaper (Richfield, Utah: 1978) p. 33, 77 and 83 (the latter for the White Rock School); D. James Cannon, The Story of John W. Smith (Sugar House, Utah: Bulletin Publishing Co., 1951) p. 10, 15-16, and 23; The History of Murray, Utah (Murray: Murray City Corp., 1976) p. 146; and History of Juab County p. 77.

<sup>17</sup>Regarding the public and consolidated school movement see: Charles S. Peterson, "The New Community: Mormon Teachers and the Separation of Church and State in Utah's Territorial School", Utah Historical Quarterly, 48:3 (Summer 1980) and John Clifton Moffit, The History of Public Education in Utah (Provo, 1946).

<sup>18</sup>Shelley, Early History of American Fork, 52.

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American Fork City Hall, Utah County, Utah

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1880s and early 1890s in Utah. The building's battered, rock-faced foundation, rock-faced brick trim, gaping semi-circular arched entryways (although diminished and flatter, without a strong plastic affect), and the narrow upper fenestration on the pavilions, are residual design elements of Romanesque Revival. The squared symmetrical plan, mirrored tripartite facades (prominently facing the public streets) the red colored brick, the projecting eaves, the scrolled modillions beneath the eaves, and the closed pediments atop the pavilions (with oblong panel roof vents) are Neo-classical and are slightly more illustrative of the architectural fashions of the day. The combination and the attenuated use of these somewhat dissimilar stylistic references, in this provincial yet earnest manner, created an unassuming yet powerful architectural expression of civic pride and aspirations of this once agricultural-based Utah community.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 7

American Fork City Hall, Utah County, Utah

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Photo No. 1

1. American Fork City Hall
2. 31 Church Street, American Fork, Utah County, Utah
3. Photographer: P. Bradford Westwood (Westwood Research and Consulting)
4. Date: March 25, 1993
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. East elevation. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 2

1. American Fork City Hall
2. 31 Church Street, American Fork, Utah County, Utah
3. Photographer: P. Bradford Westwood (Westwood Research and Consulting)
4. Date: March 25, 1993
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. West elevation. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 3

1. American Fork City Hall
2. 31 Church Street, American Fork, Utah County, Utah
3. Photographer: P. Bradford Westwood (Westwood Research and Consulting)
4. Date: March 25, 1993
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. North elevation. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 4 (photocopy)

1. American Fork City Hall
2. 31 Church Street, American Fork, Utah County, Utah
3. Photographer: unknown
4. Date: c.1915
5. Negative on file at Utah State Historical Society. (Original photo owned by Elden J. Miller.)
6. East elevation of City Hall with Harrington School behind trees. Note original cupola/bell tower in place on City Hall. Camera facing northwest.

X See continuation sheet