

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 1 acre.

Quadrangle name Cedar City Quadrangle

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

### UMT References

A 

1	2	3	1	7	6	6	0	4	1	7	1	6	4	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

D 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

E 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

F 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

G 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

H 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

### Verbal boundary description and justification

The buildings are located on a 34.4 acre parcel of land which includes numerous other school buildings and structures. The property intended for inclusion (see continuation sheet)

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
N/A			

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Randall, Architectural Historian and Jill Thorley Warnick, Researcher

organization Utah State Historical Society date April 26, 1984

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature A. Kent Powell

A. Kent Powell, Deputy State

title Historic Preservation Officer date June 29, 1984

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Ja Beth Grosvenor date 8/2/89  
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

Chief of Registration

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1898 and 1904 **Builder/Architect** unknown

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Old Main, built in 1898, and the Science Building, built in 1904, are historically significant as the first buildings constructed on the campus of the Branch Normal School, now Southern Utah State College, the first institution of higher education in the rural, sparsely settled region of southern Utah. Although the state had chosen Cedar City as the site for the new Branch Normal School in 1897, it left almost the entire burden of the facility's construction on the community, along with a nine-month deadline for its completion. Because of the lack of cash, the time limitation, and the lack of a railroad connection to Cedar City, Old Main, the first building constructed on the campus, was built entirely of donated local labor and materials in an outstanding cooperative effort of the entire community. The significant sacrifices of time, labor and money by the local residents of this small agricultural town are evidence of the community's profound commitment to the establishment of the school.

The Science Building, built in 1904 on a site directly south of Old Main, was the second building constructed on campus. It represents the early growth and development of the school as a viable and important institution, and marks a significant step toward the school's achievement of accredited college status in 1913. Its construction was funded entirely by the state, but, like Old Main, it too was built of hand-made bricks, locally sawed lumber, and local labor. The similar scale, styling, and materials of the two buildings, emphasized by their proximity to each other, create a unified visual statement which is supported by their historical roles in the development of the first institution of higher education in southern Utah.

Cedar City was founded in the fall of 1851 by members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons, or L.D.S.) who had been sent by the church leaders to establish an iron manufacturing center near this location. The group experienced many setbacks: floods, collapse of the iron works, Indian troubles, and the Utah War. To add to these problems, in 1857 members of the community were involved in the Mountain Meadows Massacre. After this tragedy Cedar City's population dropped in one year from 928 to 376.<sup>1</sup> Those who remained turned to agriculture as a means of support. As a rural agricultural community, cash was scarce and the people were poor. One result of the lack of cash was that quality education was hard to come by. Historian William R. Palmer describes the situation:

...the schools of Southern Utah constantly faced the alternative of bringing teachers in from the outside or employing untrained instructors. The latter group predominated in the public schools because home folks could be paid largely in produce and store orders, while the more efficient and expensive outsiders must be paid in cash which was scarce and very hard to raise.<sup>2</sup>

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in this nomination, however, is an approximately one acre parcel which includes only the Old Main and Science Buildings. A description of that parcel is as follows:

Commencing approximately 675 feet South and 225 feet East of Northwest corner of Section 14 T36S R11W; thence South 325 feet, East 125 feet, North 325 feet, West 125 feet to beginning.

The legal description for the 34.4 acre parcel is as follows:

Commencing 10.63 rods South and 36 rods West Northeast corner West half Northwest quarter Section 14, T36S R11W, Salt Lake Base and Meridian. West 38 rods; South 5.61 rods, West 8 rods; South 40 rods; East 8 rods; South 19.39 rods; East 38 rods; North  $64\frac{1}{2}$  rods. Also: Lot 2 Block 3 Perkins Survey, West half Northwest quarter Section 14 East half, Northeast quarter Section 15. Also: Commencing 25.04 rods South Northwest corner Northeast quarter Northeast quarter Section 15, East 41.56 rods, South 8.89 rods, East 24 rods, South  $\frac{2}{10}$  rods, East 12 rods, South 30.91 rods, West 32 rods, South 20 rods, West 8 rods, North 20 rods, West 37.56.

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Sources

Bulloch, Rob Will. "For Sweet Learning's Sake." As told to Gladys McConnell. Special Collections, Southern Utah State College.

Cooper, Inez. "A Delicate and Tenuous Thread." Alumnus. Southern Utah State College, 1976.??

Palmer, William R. "Founding of the Branch Normal School." B.N.S.-B.A.C. Alumni Historical Booklet, 1940. Special Collections, Southern Utah State College.

Wood, Rhoda M. "The Founders Speak." Special Collections, Southern Utah State College.

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- 
- 9 Palmer.
  - 10 Wood, "Jim Hunter Interview."
  - 11 Ibid.
  - 12 Wood, "Frank Adams Interview."
  - 13 Ibid, "R.W. Bulloch Interview."
  - 14 Ibid, "John Perry Interview."
  - 15 Ibid, "Sam Heyborne Interview."
  - 16 Ibid, "Alex H. Rollo Interview."
  - 17 Ibid, "Herbert Adams Interview."
  - 18 Ibid, "Dan MacFarlane Inerview."
  - 19 Palmer.

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after the selection of Cedar City as the home of the Branch Normal School, other southern Utah communities obtained their own high schools. This led to stiff competition for funds when appropriations were being made by the state legislature. Obtaining college status assured the funding of the school and on July 10, 1916, the B.A.C. was given junior college status. In 1949 the college was authorized to establish a Department of Elementary Education and offered classes that led to a B.S. degree in Education. In 1965 the B.A.C. was made an independent institution with the power to grant baccalaureate degrees. To mark this change the name of the school was changed from the College of Southern Utah to Southern Utah State College.

In December of 1948 an early morning fire destroyed the top floor of Old Main where the library was located. After the fire, interior remodeling created classrooms where the library had been. The building was ready for use in the fall of 1949. During 1976-77 Old Main underwent adaptive preservation. The interior of the building was almost completely gutted and a new floor plan was created. The familiar exterior of the building remains. At present the building houses the Department of English and Education as well as classrooms.

During 1974-75 the Science Building (Old Administration) was also remodeled. Its interior was also gutted and a new floor plan was created, but the exterior is unchanged, except for new doors and new steps on the east side of the building and a doorway cut on the west to provide easy access from the west side of campus.

Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>"Building the Iron Mission Park in Cedar City."

<sup>2</sup> William R. Palmer, "Founding of the Branch Normal School," B.N.S.-B.A.C. Alumni Historical Booklet, 1940. (Available at Special Collections Southern Utah State College).

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Rhoda M. Wood. "The Founders Speak," Special Collections, Southern Utah State College.

<sup>7</sup> Rob Will Bulloch, "For Sweet Learning's Sake," as told to Gladys McConnell; Special Collections, Southern Utah State College, pp. 12-13.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, p. 14.

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Relief Society sisters sold their wheat that they had gathered, cleaned, and stored and contributed the cash to the building fund. Young girls took lunches to their fathers who were working on the building.

The willingness of community members did not prevent problems. After the walls of the building had been raised it was discovered that the architect had left out plans for a heating system. The state decided that provision for the system should be Cedar City's responsibility. This was the most difficult problem faced because it required an outlay of cash and cash was the hardest thing to come up with. At this point Catherine G. Bell offered her stock in the Cedar Sheep Association and Cedar City Co-op Store. Her example was followed by others and these contributions were used as securities with which the heating system was purchased. At another time when money was sorely needed it was remembered that the defunct Cooperative Cattle Company still owned a ranch. The ranch was donated to the building fund and then sold. The \$5,500 that was raised from its sale was credited to 59 donors.

Finish lumber was badly needed because much of the lumber brought from the mountains was green and had not been seasoned. Every possible source of seasoned lumber in the community was commandeered. The siding on one man's barn was taken. Richard Palmer had lumber in his yard to make a kitchen addition to his home. One day a team and wagon arrived in his yard and the driver told him he was there for his lumber. Palmer helped load it and then he was told, "Jed Jones says you have some very choice finishing lumber put away for your coffin. He especially needs that lumber also." That lumber was added to that already on the wagon. Palmer's kitchen addition was never built.<sup>19</sup>

When it was time for classes to begin the building was not quite finished, but because the community's efforts had been so heroic the State permitted school to be held in it anyway. The first 2 weeks of instruction were accompanied by the sounds of saws and hammers finishing up the last work on the building.

The dedication of Old Main on October 28, 1898, was cause for celebration. Governor Heber M. Wells and other dignitaries attended the ceremonies and accepted the transfer of title. Cedar City had kept its school. Two years later the legislature, mainly because of the unfair heating system demand, reimbursed \$15,000 of the more than \$25,000 out-of-pocket cost of the building.

In 1904 the State built the Science Building with modern classrooms and laboratories. On the top floor was an auditorium. This building was used as Cedar City's first community center.

In 1913 the Branch Normal School became the Branch Agricultural College (B.A.C.), commensurate with the change of its parent base from the University of Utah in Salt Lake City to Utah State Agricultural College in Logan. This was an important step in the school's progress because the University of Utah had refused to grant the school anything more than high school status, and,

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The lumbering operation was only the beginning, as Sam Heyborn's words tell us:

When I came out of the Mountains that March in 1898, I heaved a sigh of relief and thought, 'Well, I'm thankful that job is behind me.' I'd given about my share but once in town again the air was filled with talk of the school. It was the subject of conversation everywhere and we were not allowed to forget it for a day, that is, not until the building was completed and school was being held in it.<sup>15</sup>

In early spring when the weather cleared, brick making commenced in the "south fields." Though not as heroic as the lumbering operation, making bricks was hard, "back-breaking" labor. A crude pug mill, run on horse power, was constructed for mixing the clay and water. The mixture would then be scooped up in someone's hands and pressed into a mold. The mold was then carried to and emptied in the drying yard. Each day the bricks were turned until dried. Then they were built into and fired in kilns that required a constant supply of wood and coal to maintain the even heat that was needed for the next 7 to 10 days to properly fire the bricks. Because the brick making was begun in early spring, thousands of bricks were ruined by spring storms, but even with the setbacks, the needed bricks were made. Alex H. Rollo, whose job was a molder at the brick-making operation, stayed on the job until 250,000 bricks had been made. The process was divided into the following duties: mill feeder, kiln boys, off-bearers, molder, sand haulers, coal and wood haulers, rackers, burners, and those who stacked the adobe to dry. The brickmaking crew made their camp at a sheep-wagon on the bank of the "South Field Canal." Alex Rollo claims that they lived on sow-belly with Dixie sorghum poured into the fat. "Into this we would dip one-inch thick slices of good old burr-milled-flour bread, which I must say stuck tenaciously to our ribs."<sup>16</sup> Sowbelly was their fare because the committee had promised to feed them while they were working, since none of them had any other means of support. The brickmakers worked 10-14 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Quarrying in the mountains began soon after the lumbering crews began work. "At the insistence of Francis Webster" Herbert Adams "put off an anticipated trip to Delamar to go to his quarry and start getting the rock for the foundation, corners, and the lintels."<sup>17</sup> There were not many rock masons in the area, so oftentimes Adams did not have any help.

Four cornerstones were laid on March 14, 1898. Construction then began in earnest. Young boys (10 to 12 years old) acted as hod carriers for the masons. One of these boys, Danny MacFarlane said, "None of us boys ever wore shoes even if we had them. Bare feet scarcely ever slipped."<sup>18</sup>

In one way or another everyone in the community was involved in construction of the building. Joseph H. Hunter was a livestockman and needed to give his full attention to his business, and, since he did not have building skills, he boarded and paid the wages of an uncle from Salt Lake City who built the stairways in the building. The Dramatic Association put on several performances and contributed all of the proceeds to the building fund. The



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People who worked on the building described the committee as not knowing the meaning of "No" and that they would not take "No" for an answer. Jim Hunter, who had just returned from freighting between Milford and the Nevada mining camps, was approached about joining the lumbering operation by Francis Webster as he was unhitching his team. Webster was persistent but Hunter felt he had done enough winter camping and refused. The next day Jedidiah Jones approached him and members of the committee continued coming until all 5 had been to talk to him. Hunter says, ". . . so I told them I'd go on that trip, and that mostly to get rid of them."<sup>10</sup> Jim Hunter stayed all winter hauling lumber.

The road was icy and, as Hunter describes it,

At the very best, the road up the canyon was dangerous, switch-backs, dugways, narrow shelves, steep pitches, and close timbers, in that constant falling snow, made it hazardous in the extreme for the men coming up, and doubly so for teams going down.<sup>11</sup>

On that road Jim Hunter's new wagon was smashed [it was being driven by someone else] and his best horse died. A year later Will Houchen gave Hunter a check for \$100 and the committee gave him a nearly new wagon to replace the one that had been ruined. However, others lost horses and equipment that were never replaced.

Frank Adams with a wife and four children badly needed money and had his wagon ready to freight goods to the mining camp, Delamar. However, because he was an experienced logger, the committee asked him, the night before he was to leave, to join the operation. Adams says they told him,

I should feel it my duty to assume such an assignment without pay, regardless of the needs of my wife and four little children. My wife had already had a hard winter and sickness while I was away but they thought she could manage regardless of the weather.<sup>12</sup>

With persistence the committee "won out" and Adams joined the lumbering operation.

Many who participated were dealing with personal hardships, making their sacrifices all the greater. Rob Will Bulloch said,

I worked one stretch of hauling with Ben Gower who was paying off a doctor bill to Doctor Forrester. He was frail and ailing. I told him he shouldn't be trying to do this kind of work, but he was determined. After he got a shot of Renz's cayenned whiskey and we thought he was dying, he seemed to perk out of it and feel much better afterwards.<sup>13</sup>

All who participated donated their time. John Perry like others, "understood that I was to donate my time and there would be no pay."<sup>14</sup>

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That horse is the greatest trail blazer I've ever seen. He's almost human. We owe our lives to him. Renz [the horse's owner] didn't ride him, he guided him with the lines to the head of the file, and when Renz spoke calmly to him, he seemed to sense the crisis. He would plunge against the white barriers, rearing up and pawing at them with his front feet pushing and straining against them until they gave way. Then when the snow would slide in on him, he would rear again, shake loose the snow off his head, blow his nostrils free, then pause for rest, sitting down on his haunches as a dog does. After panting, heaving his sides in and out in long quivering breaths, the while Renz talked to him just like he was another human being, he would turn around as if to say, "Well, I'll try it again." Brothers, then he would rise and go at it once more.<sup>7</sup>

After such a harrowing experience all but 2 men were ready to immediately return to town. Cornelius Bladen pleaded with the group, arguing that with better clothing and sleighs, instead of wagons, the project would be possible. During the discussion 2 men from town arrived to tell the 2 groups that more supplies were on the way and urged them to not give up the project. Finally 5 men agreed to stay. The rest returned to town. That night another emergency town meeting was held, and "after some mighty impassioned oratory," all but 2 of the original group agreed to return.<sup>8</sup> The next day a wagonload of lumber that the 5 men, still in the mountains, had recovered arrived in town. At this sign of success many other men volunteered and it was decided to extend the scope of the operation from recovery to obtaining and sawing more lumber at the Jensen Mill. The rest of the town rallied behind the lumberers and provided necessary supplies: warm clothing, food, grain and hay for the horses, material and extra blankets to make horse blankets. All of the scrap iron in town was collected and the blacksmiths worked 24 hour shifts for about 4 days making sleighs. Much better prepared, the lumberers returned. Randall Lunt tells how the operation worked:

The men were divided into groups. Some cut logs, some were sawyers, some planed logs into lumber, and others hauled the lumber from the mill. The haulers would take their load from the mill to "Old Settin" which was the half-way point, a full day's journey. Here they would camp overnight and resume their trip the next morning, going a distance of five miles to the 'Top of the Cedars', another station. At this place the loads would be transferred from sleighs to wagons which hauled the lumber on to Cedar City.<sup>9</sup>

The lumbering operation continued all winter and was ended in April. Throughout the operation the townspeople sent food and clothing to the lumberers. Organized by blocks, a block captain visited each house every week to requisition the food and clothes his block was to provide. These items were taken to Mary Corlett's home where she organized and boxed the items to be sent to the laborers in the mountains.

The building committee, Jedidiah Jones, Francis Webster, Uriah Jones, Thomas Bladen and William B. Dover, was persistent and helped build the town's enthusiasm and unity. They kept the momentum for the school building going.

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appropriation had been made for two years, the Board was confident that the first year's expenses would be reimbursed. Eight men made arrangements with the Board of Regents to provide the necessary funds and three of these eight men mortgaged their homes to obtain the necessary funds. These men were later reimbursed.

All was well until December when the Attorney General "ruled that the conditions had not been complied with, that the stipulated building had not been erected on the site that had been accepted by the State and therefore the maintenance of the school at state expense was illegal."<sup>5</sup> This meant that if a permanent building were not built on the school site by the beginning of the next school year, Cedar City would lose the school. An emergency mass meeting was held to consider the situation. The last lumber in town, lumber which was intended for use in the new building, had been used to build a much needed outside stairway to the top floor of the Ward Hall, and the town had nothing with which to begin building a new school building. If Cedar City was to keep the school the only alternative was a winter lumbering operation. Randall Lunt, who participated in obtaining lumber for the building, reported a speech made by Jedidiah Jones at the mass meeting:

Our year of grace is running out and we have a chance to get this school here permanently. This year is showing what it is worth to people of this town and other towns. You know that if we get the building ready for next Fall's beginning we can't wait until farm work begins, until high water closes the canyon, and with the muddy mountain roads from melting snow. Our canyons are nearly impassable until May and June dries the roads and by then it will be too late to start getting out lumber. Disagreeable as a winter lumbering expedition will be, is it not the solution to our problem? We must either grab this season of slack work and make the best of it or give it up entirely.<sup>6</sup>

Knowing that the project would be hazardous, there was a great deal of discussion before men started volunteering. On January 5, 1898, a group of 11 men traveled into the mountains in about 10 to 12 inches of snow. They were headed to Jensen's Sawmill, a distance of approximately 30 miles, to haul out lumber that an early November snowstorm had prevented from being hauled out. A second group of 4 men followed a couple of days later. Both groups were caught in a major winter snowstorm that accumulated 2 to 3 feet of snow on the level. The first group had made it to the sawmill and was returning when the storm hit. They had to abandon their wagons and try to break a trail back to the cabin at "Old Settin," where they were to meet the second group of men. The horses were lined up in single file to break trail through the deep snow. Pushing into snowdrifts 10 to 15 feet deep, the horses became frightened when loose snow caved in on them and they refused to continue. If not for a big 8 year old horse named "Sorrel" the group would not have survived. Rob Will Bulloch, a member of the follow-up group, tells what was said of the horse when the two groups met at Old Settin:

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visit and were told it would not be wise to offer to pay the commission's way. Each competing community was visited but the final decision was delayed. The delayed decision caused time problems because, according to the bill, the new branch of the university was to open in the Fall of 1897. While waiting for the decision representatives of Parowan and Cedar City worked on drawing up an agreement of cooperation between the two towns; realizing that if the school were located in either community it would be an advantage to Iron County. The agreement proposed that the town that was not granted the right to build the school contribute \$2500 in the form of cash, material, and labor. However, the commission's selection of Cedar City as the site for the Branch Normal School was announced on May 19, 1897, the same day that the agreement was to be signed. In the excitement created by the announcement, Parowan delegates slipped home without committing any resources or help.

The Commission had apparently been impressed by the willingness of Cedar City citizens to contribute. When the Commission arrived, the proposed campus site was 5 acres, but before they left, it had been increased by purchase and donation to 15 acres. The Commission was concerned that the site was too far from town and that no streets then led to the site. Their concerns were apparently overshadowed by the fact that Cedar City was the only one of all the competing communities with no saloons. The only official reason given for the selection of Cedar City was that it was felt that the location of the school there would benefit the greatest number of students.

Without Parowan's agreement to cooperate, Cedar City was left on its own to get the building constructed. To make the school a reality Cedar City citizens would have to sacrifice and work vigorously. In 1897 Cedar City was a two-store town with a population of less than 1500. Of those people, it is estimated that only 375 were men and boys capable of participating directly in the building project. The labor and resources necessary for constructing the building were not be easy to come by.

The L.D.S. Ward Hall that was to be used as the temporary home of the school was only partially completed at that time, so in order to have it ready for school classes in the fall all of the necessary materials were gathered in town and work began immediately. The Ward Hall was rushed to completion and was nearly completed when school commenced in September. To meet the legal requirements the building and land were deeded to the state with the understanding that the arrangement was only temporary. The first year of Branch Normal School classes were conducted in the Ward Hall. (This building has been demolished.)

Cedar City citizens had just begun to take a well earned rest when the State refused to pay the teachers' salaries because classes were not being held in a permanent building on the site that had been chosen by the committee. This meant that either the school would have to be closed, or some other means of funding would have to be found. The Board of Regents, who had hired the teachers, was upset by the decision, but suggested that if the teachers' salaries, books, and other equipment could be funded locally for the first year the Board would see that the situation was straightened out. Since an

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When Utah achieved statehood in 1896 no state supported institutions of education existed in southern Utah. The Parowan Stake Academy (a Stake is an ecclesiastical division of the L.D.S. church) had been established in Cedar City in about 1888 as part of a system of local academies established in outlying areas by the L.D.S. church. These academies greatly raised the standard of education in southern Utah and stimulated a desire in their students to obtain more education. Southern Utah hoped to obtain an institution of higher education because those who wanted to obtain college training had to go to northern Utah to get it. This caused problems because, of those who wanted to pursue their education, very few had the money that was necessary for going away.<sup>3</sup>

In the first session of the Utah State Legislature in March 1897, John F. Tolton and R.R. Tanner, both Beaver County representatives, introduced a bill to establish a branch of the State University at Beaver, Utah. Beaver representatives intended to use the vacant buildings of Fort Cameron as a cheap and ready made college campus. In the spirit of fair competition, however, the bill was amended by Edward H. Snow of Washington County and John Parry of Iron County. The amendment made the selection of the school site competitive among those communities in southern Utah that wanted the school located in their area.

Competing for the site with Beaver, Parowan, Richfield, and St. George, Cedar City's representatives claimed that Cedar City offered a central location in the southern Utah Education District and said,

We know of no City or Town in Utah where the percent of mortality is less.

The establishment of such manufactureries [Cedar City was again dreaming of erecting Iron Works] near the city will increase the patronage and support of the Normal School and thereby prove a benefit.

No other city in southern Utah has manifested a greater interest in educational matters.

Right at our doors we have an abundance of building rock, limestone, beds of brick and fire clay, mountains, of gypsum, inexhaustible veins of coal in variety, groves of pulp material, and forests of saw timber.<sup>4</sup>

More specifically the town offered 15 acres of land as a building site and committed to construct the buildings necessary to house the school. As a temporary measure in order to meet the legal requirements of the bill, the town also offered to deed to the state the Cedar City L.D.S. Ward Hall and the land on which it stood. When suitable buildings on the 15 acres of land had been built the state was to deed back the Ward House and land.

John R. Park, James E. Talmage, and Karl G. Maeser were the members of the selection commission. They visited each area to inspect and judge the potential of each community to support the institution. Cedar City representatives were advised not to make a public fuss over the commission's

# 7. Description

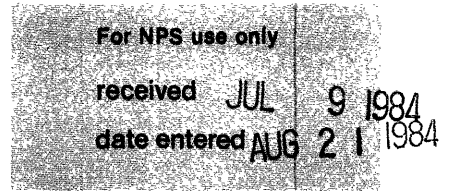
<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

Old Main, built in 1898 on the campus of Southern Utah State College, is a 3 story brick building with a stone first floor and a low pitch hip roof. A centrally located octagonal bell tower with a tent roof projects from the roofline. The influence of the Second Renaissance style is evident in the scale of the building, 3 full stories, and in its distinct horizontal divisions created by differences in materials and belt courses. The first level is accented by the use of stone which contrasts with the brick of the upper 2 stories. All 3 stories are separated by belt courses at the sill level. The projecting cornice decorated by large modillions and the arched entrance are also characteristic of the Second Renaissance Style. The facade of the building is 13 bays wide and 8 bays deep. Most of the windows are the long, narrow, double-hung sash type. A pavillion 3 bays wide and 3 stories high is centered on the facade and projects from the building. It is topped with a low pitch hip roof. Two stories of the pavillion are stone, and the third story is brick. The entrance is an arched opening with a fan-light transom and double glass doors flanked by side lights. Above the entrance is a large molded stone that exhibits in large Roman numerals the date of construction of the building. An entrance was added on the west side of the building. It is topped by a 2 story porch supported on concrete pillars and topped by a hip roof. This addition does not affect the building's original character. Except for the addition of the porch, the building is essentially unaltered.

The Old Science Building, built in 1904, is a 3 story building with a low pitch hip roof. A small cupola projects from the roof ridge. The design of the Old Science Building is very similar to that of Old Main. It too reflects Second Renaissance Revival influences in its scale and distinct horizontal divisions. As in Old Main, built 6 years earlier, the first floor is stone and the top 2 are brick, serving to visually separate the basement as a horizontal unit. A belt course at the level of the third story sill separates the upper 2 stories. The projecting cornice decorated with modillions, the arched entrance, and the variance in the articulation of the window headers are also characteristic of the Second Renaissance Revival. Both the first and third floor windows are flat topped, and those on the second floor are arched. The facade is asymmetrical. It is 12 bays wide and 7 bays deep with 4 bays on the south side of a centered entrance pavillion and 5 bays on the north side. The pavillion is 2 stories high and 3 bays wide. It has a flat roof topped by a balustrade. Steps lead to the raised entrance that is set in the pavillion. The entrance is an arched opening with a fan light transom and double doors. A second story door opens onto the roof of the pavillion. Like the main entrance, it too is an arched opening. A fan-light transom tops multi-pane doors with multi-pane side lights. The Old Science Building is essentially unaltered, and except for a profuse growth of ivy over the walls, it is in excellent condition.

Approved by Historic Site Council



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic OLD MAIN and SCIENCE BUILDINGS

and/or common Old Main and Old Administration Buildings

2. Location

street & number Southern Utah State College Campus not for publication

city, town Cedar City vicinity of congressional district 02

state Utah code 049 county Iron code 021

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name State of Utah

street & number Southern Utah State College

city, town Cedar City vicinity of state Utah 84720

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Iron County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Parowan state Utah 84761

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Utah Historic Sites Survey --  
title State Register has this property been determined eligible? yes  no

date 1970 federal  state county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah