UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

PHO685 330
FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED . OCT 2 1978

DATE ENTERED NOV 1 4 1978

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS 1 NAME HISTORIC Spring City School AND/OR COMMON 0 2 LOCATION ass UT 117 STREET & NUMBER NOT FOR PUBLICATION CITY, TOWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Spring City VICINITY OF CODE STATE CODE Utah 049 039 Sanpete 3 CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY **OWNERSHIP STATUS PRESENT USE** \_\_DISTRICT \_\_PUBLIC \_\_OCCUPIED \_\_AGRICULTURE \_MUSEUM XBUILDING(S) **EXPRIVATE X\_UNOCCUPIED** \_\_COMMERCIAL \_\_PARK \_\_STRUCTURE \_\_BOTH \_WORK IN PROGRESS \_\_EDUCATIONAL \_\_PRIVATE RESIDENCE \_\_SITE **PUBLIC ACQUISITION** ACCESSIBLE \_\_ENTERTAINMENT \_\_RELIGIOUS \_\_OBJECT \_\_IN PROCESS \_\_YES: RESTRICTED \_\_GOVERNMENT \_\_SCIENTIFIC \_\_BEING CONSIDERED \_\_\_YES: UNRESTRICTED \_\_INDUSTRIAL \_\_TRANSPORTATION \_\_NO \_\_MILITARY \_\_OTHER: 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY NAME Canal Creek Camp and Horseshoe Camp. Daughters of Utah Pioneers STREET & NUMBER CITY, TOWN STATE Spring City -Utah 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION Sanpete County Courthouse REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. STREET & NUMBER CITY, TOWN STATE Manti Utah REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE Utah Historic Sites Study DATE \_\_FEDERAL X\_STATE \_\_COUNTY \_\_LOCAL 1974 DEPOSITORY FOR **SURVEY RECORDS** Division of State History STATE CITY, TOWN Salt Lake City Utah

#### CONDITION

#### **CHECK ONE**

**CHECK ONE** 

\_\_EXCELLENT

X.GOOD

\_\_FAIR

\_\_DETERIORATED

\_UNEXPOSED

\_RUINS

X\_UNALTERED \_\_ALTERED

X\_ORIGINAL SITE

D A TF

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Completed in 1899, the appearance of the school is largely unchanged. Deterioration has occurred around the door and window openings, but the major damage to the building is cracked or collapsed ceilings and window breakage.

The two-and-a-half story brick building is rectangular with a hipped roof. Stepped gables on the side facades balance the stepped parapet of the front facade. The most prominent architectural elements are the pattern brick details around the door and window openings and at the cornices. The roof for the projecting, round arch entrance canopy with recessed doors makes a second floor balcony, with the door to the balcony also recessed behind a segmental brick arch. Round arch windows in the stepped parapet break the eave line on either side of the entrance bay. The roof is capped by a small bell tower, framed by two corbelled and patterned brick chimneys.

SPECIFIC DATES 1899		BUILDER/ARCHITECT Grace Brothers, Nephi/ Richard C. Watkins		• •
	V	INVENTION	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
.1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)
₫ 800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
-1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1600-1699	<u>X</u> ARCHITECTURE	_XEDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
PERIOD	, . <b>AF</b>	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	ECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Spring City School, built following the transition from church-supported to public education, is one of the outstanding architectural examples of public school architecture in Utah. It is one of only three public buildings in Spring City (the others are the small City Hall, built as a school in 1893 and converted to city offices in 1900; and the imposing Spring City Tabernacle, also designed by Richard C. Watkins, architect of the 1899 school).

#### HISTORY

The 1899 school was the fourth school to be used in Spring City. A brickyard was opened in the 1880s and was still in operation and was the source for brick when the school was built. The school was built on a roughtly H-shaped plan, with halls on both floors at the crossing of the H and two classrooms on each side of the H on each floor, providing one classroom for each grade.

In the fall of 1916, a new junior high school for grades seven through nine was opened behind the old school; the classroom on the northwest corner of the second floor became a library. In about 1946, following years of declining school population, the elementary grades were combined under three teachers. The library became a kitchen, and the adjacent classroom became the lunchroom. The two south rooms on the second floor were made into a stage and auditorium. Before that time school plays and activities had been held in the L.D.S. social hall (a brick building across Main Street from the L.D.S. ward house). In addition to school functions, the new auditorium was used for town meetings, dancing and educational films for the community.

A district consolidation relocated the junior high grades in Moroni in 1956, and remodeling began on the junior high building in Spring City. When that work was completed in 1959, the old brick school was closed and the elementary grades were moved into the remodeled junior high school and the old brick school was closed. During the 1960s the building was used for several years as a camper manufacturing plant, and for a time the Utah sculptor Avard Fairbanks stored some of his work there.

In 1977 the local camps of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers presuaded the school board to transfer title to the building only (but not the surrounding property) to them for use as a museum. 1

Richard C. Watkins (1869-1941), architect of the Spring City School, was born in Bristol, England, and immigrated to Utah in 1869. From about 1890 to 1892 he worked as a draftsman for Richard K. A. Kletting, Utah's most important architect for more than a generation. In 1892 Watkins began his own firm, and in association with various other architects during the next three decades was perhaps the most prolific architect in central Utah. His firm office designed about 240 schools and about 140 other buildings. In 1911 he was appointed architect for state schools. Watkins was most probably the architect for the Spring City L.D.S. Tabernacle.

### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Lever, W. H. History of Sanpete and Sevier Counties.

Rice, Cindy. 'Spring City: A Look at a Nineteenth-Century Mormon Village.' Utah Historical Quarterly, 43:3 (Summer 1975), pp. 260-277.

	:
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA	
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY <u>less than 1 acre</u> .  QUADRANGLE NAME <u>Spring City</u> QUADRANGLE SCALE	1:24000
UTM REFERENCES A 1, 2 4 5, 7 6, 0, 0 4, 3 6, 9 7, 1, 0 B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	THING
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LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BO	UNDARIES
STATE CODE COUNTY	CODE
STATE CODE COUNTY	CODE
11 FORM PREPARED BY NAME / TITLE	
Tom Carter, Project Historian ORGANIZATION DATE	:
Utah State Historical Society August 19	78
STREET & NUMBER         TELEPHONE           307 West 200 South         (801) 533           CITY OR TOWN         STATE	-6017
Salt Lake City Utah	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION	ON
THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:  NATIONAL STATE _X LOCAL	
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Preservation Act of 1966) (Pu	
criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.	
TITLE Executive Director and State historic DATE 9_	21-78
Preservation Officer FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER  DATE	2/14/55
ATTEST: KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER  CHIEF OF REGISTRATION  CHIEF OF REGISTRATION	v 7/978

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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In March, 1852, at the suggesion of Brigham Young, James Allred and several other Mormon families began settling along Canal Creek in Sanpete County in what is now the southwest part of Spring City. The following July, the Walker War with Chief Walker and the Sanpitch Indians began, and settlers at Pleasant Creek fled north to join the Allred settlement. A fort was finished in July 1853, but after continued problems with the Indians, the fort was abandoned and the townspeople moved to Manti. Although an attempt was made to resettle Spring City in the fall of 1853, it was vacated again in December. Settlers did not return until 1859.

A substantial number of Danish immigrants came to Spring City beginning in 1859. Most of the Danish settlers were tradesmen, and did not develop large livestock or produce farms. Three Danish stonemasons, Jens J. Sorensen, John Peter Carlson, and John Bohlin, were among the most important builders in the community. They helped build the ward chapel and many of the stone houses, and did much of the stone work on the Manti Temple. A one-room adobe meeting house was built soon after they arrived in Spring City, where Danish services were held until after the turn of the century. Much of the history of the town reflects the cultural influence of the large Danish population.

Spring City's population reached a high of 1,235 in 1900, but the decline of agriculture in Sanpete County contributed to an out-migration beginning in the Twenties. Recent coal and energy developments in Emery County (east of Sanpete County) have brought some new residential construction to the town, which as late as the fifties was largely unchanged from its turn of the century appearance.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Interview, John Baxter, former mayor of Spring City, September 20, 1978; Interview, Mrs. Morris Bunnell, former school teacher in Spring City, September 20, 1978.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Utah architects file, Preservation Office, Utah State Historical Society, 307 West 200 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84103.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Cindy Rice, "Spring City: A Look at a Nineteenth-Century Mormon Village," Utah Historical Quarterly, 43:3 (Summer 1975), pp. 261-264.

(MORORO 3663) 1623 500)

# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

