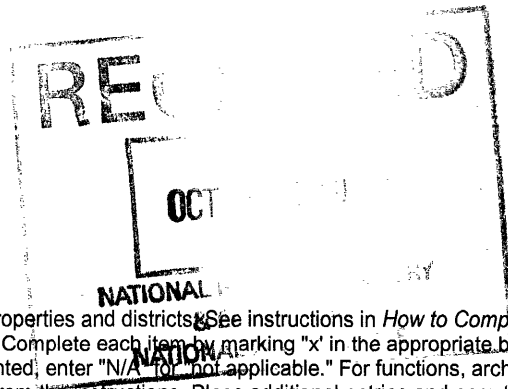


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1303

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 CRESCENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

other name/site number Valley High School

2. Location

street & town 11020 South State Street not for publication

city or town Sandy vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84070

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] 9/27/2000
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

State of 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] 11/20/2000
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Crescent Elementary School
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal
- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	11	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	11	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 Resources of Sandy

N / A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / school

RECREATION & CULTURE / theater, auditorium, music facility

EDUCATION / school

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT / Art Deco

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof FLAT ROOF / rolled paper

other CAST CONCRETE

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

Crescent Elementary School
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

EDUCATION

Period of Significance

1930 - 1950

Significant Dates

1930

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N / A

Cultural Affiliation

N / A

Architect/Builder

architect: Ashton & Evans

builder: Salzner & Thompson

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 # _____

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

Crescent Elementary School
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

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

1 1/2 4/2/4/5/8/0 4/4/8/9/1/2/0
Zone Easting Northing

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The boundaries encompass the area immediately surrounding the school and associated outbuildings (see site plan).

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
Although the entire acreage of the property is 16.5 acres, this includes fields and parking. The actual acreage for the sake of the nomination is approximately 2 acres surrounding the school building (see site plan).

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa M. Miller / Preservation + Planning
organization Sandy City Certified Local Government date September 8, 2000
street & number 1382 Perry Avenue telephone 801 / 355-8611
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84103

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 Jordan School District (Valley High School: 801/572-7035)
street & number 9361 South 300 East telephone 801 / 567-8100
city or town Sandy state UT zip code 84070

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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Crescent Elementary, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Crescent Elementary School is a brick, one-story, Art Deco influenced building with a flat roof. It is located on the southwest corner of 11000 South and State Street. The primary façade looks east onto State Street (State Highway 89); the north elevation is parallel with 11000 South Street. The evolution of the building begins with the far north segments; these were built in 1930 in an Art Deco influenced style, with red striated-brick walls and concrete parapets. In 1954 two additional segments were added on to the narrow end of the south elevation; the materials, form and massing of the addition are compatible with the 1930 building, but clearly differentiated by style.

Directly west of the 1930 building and north of the 1954 addition, located in the corner created by the east/west-running 1954 addition, are six portable classroom buildings. These temporary classrooms are arranged in a grid pattern; parallel and perpendicular with the main school building. In the area of the parking lot south of the school complex, are five additional portable classrooms. These are located in a two rows and run east/west, or parallel with the last wing of the 1954 addition. These classrooms are all freestanding, pre-fabricated, temporary buildings. The five south units are surrounded by the school's large parking lot and are visible from State Street, the main thoroughfare by the school. The six other units are tucked in a corner west of the building complex and they are not visible from State Street. The classroom units are somewhat innocuous; they are painted in neutral colors as well as physically subordinate to the school. They do not affect the historic integrity of the Crescent Elementary School and can be moved or removed at any time.

Located at the far north end of the school complex is the auditorium/gymnasium. This section has a rectangular footprint that runs perpendicular to the classroom wings on its south side; it is also the tallest section of the building. On the north elevation, there are three pairs of two-story tall arched windows with nine-over-nine double hung steel factory sash containing wire-reinforced glass. On the east elevation is the main entrance to the auditorium; the double doors and rectangular transom are surrounded by a decorative cast concrete, above which is a pair of small, steel casement windows framed with cast concrete trim. At the top of these windows, nearly parallel with their lintels, is a decorative concrete band that runs the circumference of the exterior of the auditorium. This narrow concrete band is at the same height as the concrete parapet caps on the classroom section to the immediate south; the band visually unifies the two parts of the building. On entering the east door there is an office to the left; on the right are stairs leading to the balcony and basement. Directly ahead is the stage; next to which is the entrance into the main hall that leads to the classrooms and offices. The west elevation of the auditorium is a solid wall with no windows or doors.

The main entrance to the classrooms is on the east elevation; above the double doors is a semi-circular transom, all of which is surrounded by a decorative cast concrete trim. The flat concrete lintel above the transom has a cast geometric pattern that is repeated several times; this same pattern is also cast into the concrete parapet caps on top of the decorative engaged piers that are on the exterior walls of the buildings. Each of the four classrooms has one very large window, which is comprised of four equally divided vertical sections. Each of the four window sections has five horizontal, steel awning windows.

In 1954, an addition was constructed on the south elevation of the school. The addition consists of two sections, the first extends from the classroom wing south; the second is perpendicular to this and parallel to

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Crescent Elementary, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

the auditorium. The layout of the school resembles a "J". On the east elevation, or primary façade, the 1954 addition is sensitive to the older building; it is built with brick of a similar size to the historic school, but different colors of brick are used and the style represents fifties modernism.

The sections of the addition are progressively lower in height, and do not overwhelm the older building; the proportions of the window openings are similar. The south elevation of the addition displays more of its 1950s heritage; the steel awning windows are larger as are the overall window proportions. The classrooms run in row along the north side of the addition; the hallway is on the south side. There are three sets of horizontal clerestory windows above the classroom spaces; this section is slightly higher than the hallway; both have a flat roof. The north side of these classrooms have the same type of awning windows as on the south side; however, the rough openings on the north side are larger, hence there are more windows.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Crescent Elementary School, built in 1930, is significant under Criterion A and C as part of the multiple property nomination *Historic Resources of Sandy City*. Under Criterion A, the building is significant for its association with the *Specialized Agriculture, Small Business, and Community Development Period* of development in the history of the Sandy area. Under Criterion C, the school is significant as a well-preserved example of a public school with Art Deco stylistic influences. Both sections of the school, the 1930 building and the 1954 addition, are good representative examples of the architecture of their time. The Crescent school is significant as the only remaining example of a school building from the 1930s in Sandy, and is a contributing historic resource of the city.

HISTORY

Located twelve miles south of Salt Lake City, Sandy City was founded in the 1850s as a farming settlement. The majority of these early farmers were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Later-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) who were encouraged by their church leaders to pursue agricultural activities and establish self-sufficiency. When work on the Salt Lake LDS Temple began in 1852, Sandy became an essential way station as the granite for the building was cut from Little Cottonwood Canyon, located just east of Sandy. During the 1860s and 1870s settlers came to Sandy with the promise of easy land grants in the less crowded south valley. In 1863, precious metals were discovered in the canyons located just east of town, and the early history and development of Sandy parallels the history of the mining industry. The farming town soon changed to suit the clientele; hotels, saloons and brothels dominated Main Street. Sandy became an important diversified hub for farming, granite cutting, mining and smelting. In 1873, LDS church leader Brigham Young christened the town "Sandy" for its thirsty soil.

The first major period of development in Sandy is known as the *Mining, Smelting and Small Farm Era, 1871-c.1910*.¹ In 1871, a 160-acre town site was platted²; a number of sampling mills and smelters were built and Sandy became a strategic shipping point. While the dominant economic force during the 1870s through the 1890s was mining, a local agricultural community also developed. New business enterprises arose to support the local agricultural community, new schools were built, and in 1893 the city was incorporated.³ By 1930, production in the mines had ceased; without the presence of miners, Sandy City began to clean up the saloons and brothels, and concentrate on civic improvements.⁴

The *Specialized Agriculture, Small Business, and Community Development Period, 1906-1946* is the second period of development in Sandy. The mining, smelting and small farm era was gradually replaced by a more diversified economy. The population of Sandy remained at approximately 1,500 between 1900 and 1940.⁵ During this time the city was defining itself as the political, economic, civic and social center for the southeast Salt Lake Valley. This second period of Sandy's history laid the groundwork for the city's eventual transformation from small town to suburb.

One of the earliest signs of community development was the creation of subdivisions from large farm parcels. During the first four decades of the twentieth century the majority of Sandy residents

¹ Balle, Wayne, *Historic Resources of Sandy City*, Multiple Property NR Nomination, 1992.

² Rich Roxie, N. *The History and People of Early Sandy*, 1975.

³ Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, *Tales of a Triumphant People: A History of Salt Lake County*, 1947.

⁴ Sillitoe, Linda A *History of Salt Lake County*, USHS & SLCC, 1996.

⁵ Bradley, Martha Sonntag *Sandy City: The First 100 Years*, Sandy City Corporation, 1993.

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Crescent Elementary, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

continued to live on farms. Most of these residents survived economically by combining subsistence farming with other occupations, primarily cottage industries and mercantilism; other farmers created large specialized agricultural enterprises such as sugar beet, poultry and dairy farms. Sandy residents also continued to work in the mining and smelter industries in nearby communities even after the smelters in Sandy closed down.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL HISTORY

By 1863 there were only four homes in the southeast area of the Salt Lake Valley.⁶ William H. Smith received a patent for the land on which the Crescent School is built. In 1881 Smith sold the land to William Bird, who sold it to Elias A. Smith [Probate Judge Salt Lake County] in 1885. Barton Snarr was next to acquire the property and in 1889 sold it to Emil Erickson for \$600.00. One year later, Snarr bought the property back from Erickson for \$800.00. Snarr must have been a shrewd investor, as in 1897 he sold the land to Frederick D. Jaynes for \$1,475.00. In 1905 Jaynes sold the land to the Sixty-Seventh School District; two years later it was deeded it to the Jordan School District.

Crescent was a quiet little neighborhood located between Sandy to the north and Draper to the south. The physical boundaries included the area between 9800 South to 11800 South, from the foot of the Wasatch Mountains to the east; to the Jordan River on the west. The area was known during the 1860s as Dry Creek or Pleasant View, and early settlers included Benjamin Barr Neff, Milo Andrus, Edwin Brown, William Taylor, John N. Eddins, Pehr August Dahl, William H. Smith, and Frederick August Olson. By 1896 a sufficient number of farmers had moved into the area, and an LDS ward was established. The new ward needed a name, and "Crescent" was chosen. Residents suggested the name as their valley was shaped like a crescent; others made an analogy that as the crescent moon was always on the increase, so was the population of the new ward.⁷

The first schools in the area were one-classroom buildings appropriately called the North School and the South School. On occasion, the South School building was used for adult social functions. A photograph of the North School reveals that it was a simple building with a hipped or pyramidal roof. The façade was symmetrical, with an arched doorway in the center and double hung windows on either side.

Around the turn of the century the County School District began to consolidate the neighborhood schools and provide funds for new buildings. The County suggested that some of the children of Crescent be sent to school in Draper, and some to Sandy. However, the people of Crescent wanted their children to remain together. A location was chosen for the new school at the corner of State Street and 1110 South; this was closer to the center of town and a more convenient location. The first school was built in 1894; it was one of the first public buildings in Crescent. The first teacher was Mr. Marchant.⁸ When the new building was completed, the former North School property was sold to Nels August Nelson. The school building and surrounding land adjoined his farm. Nelson's farm was located on the east side of State Street at 10300 South. Nelson "liked to buy land... He owned more land in Crescent than any other person."⁹ He and his family eventually moved in to the North School building after their house burned down.

⁶ Bradley, Martha Sonntag, *Sandy City the First 100 Years*, 1993.

⁷ *Tales of a Triumphant People*, DUP, 1947.

⁸ *Jordan School District*, 1946.

⁹ *A History of Crescent*, DUP, 1962-64.

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Crescent Elementary, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

According to *Encyclopedic History* by Andrew Jenson, in 1890, a brick meetinghouse was built for the newly established Crescent Ward of the LDS Church. In 1900, a "modern brick meeting house" was built in Crescent and "the older structure was acquired by the school trustees of the district."¹⁰

Several sources indicate that the land for the new school building was not secured until 1905, when LDS church bishop James P. Jensen arranged for the school board to purchase the land from Frederick Jaynes.¹¹ These same sources indicate that the new brick school was built in 1906. The new school building contained four large classrooms, a hallway, and a storage room in the attic. The building was symmetrical, with a tripartite façade, rectangular footprint and a hipped roof. The center section of the façade was slightly projected and had a gabled Greek Revival-style roof. Atop this gable roof was the school bell enclosed in a wood frame cupola.

In 1907, the Crescent School became part of the Jordan School District. In the 1920s, the school building was retrofitted with modern plumbing and heating facilities that required an addition to the rear (west) of the building. The restrooms were located on the main level of the addition, with the boiler on the lower level.

In early 1930, a committee consisting of H.W. Jorgensen, Bishop Edward Fairbourn, Arzie Jaynes, Jos. R. Jensen and Geo. Beckstead (all of whom were citizens and residents of Crescent) appeared before the Board of Education regarding building a new schoolhouse and/or auditorium. Mr. Jorgensen explained that the residents of Crescent had held a mass meeting and unanimously agreed that the committee should make a formal request to the board of education for a new school building to be constructed immediately. He further explained that the school was "badly in need of room, especially for recreational activities."¹² School Superintendent Jensen stated that the board agreed and that Crescent would be next in line for a building. On June 6, 1930, the school board met in a special session to open the bids for the proposed new Crescent School and Auditorium.

General contractors who submitted bids included (in order of largest amount to smallest): John E. Anderson, Oscar Lundquist, Carl Wahlquist, Paul Paulson, J.M. Haslam, Alston & Hogan, Louis DeYoung, Bernston Brothers, and Salzner & Thompson. The citizen's committee again approached the Board with a request to enlarge the Crescent playground. The committee members explained the new school building was constructed in the area that was used as a playground; they suggested that the school board purchase four acres of land located south of the school. The citizens had been in contact with the owner, Mr. F.D. Jaynes, who was willing to sell the land for \$800.00 per acre. A few months later the board agreed to purchase three acres from Mr. Jaynes for a new playground.¹³

The first school building was demolished to make way for the larger facility; however, the restroom/boiler addition was retained and the new school was designed to accommodate its location. The new building had four large classrooms, an auditorium with a balcony, stage and projection room, a kitchen and cafeteria, a library, a principal's office, two book rooms, two shower rooms and two lavatories. The building was designed by the Salt Lake City architectural firm of Ashton & Evans; the building contractor was Salzner & Thompson. A plaque in the entry commemorated the building's dedication; a second plaque informs that the building is located on what was once a part of the Pony Express trail.¹⁴ The Crescent School building was dedicated Thursday, November 20, 1930.

¹⁰ Jenson, Andrew. *Encyclopedic History*, 1941.

¹¹ Abstract of Title: *A History of Crescent*, DUP, 1962-64.

¹² *Minutes of Board of Education Meetings*, book 5.

¹³ *Minutes of Board of Education Meetings*, book 5.

¹⁴ To date no physical evidence has been found to support this fact.

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Crescent Elementary, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

The newly completed Crescent Elementary School became a community center for civic, religious and private groups and clubs. The large auditorium was perfect for dances, scout meetings, LDS ward socials, plays, Halloween and Christmas parties, senior citizen dinners and Lions Club meetings. In 1946, the Avalon Ballroom was built at 10330 South State Street and many of these functions shifted to that building. When the new LDS ward buildings were completed the LDS socials were held in the ward's cultural hall.¹⁵

At the December 23, 1931, school board meeting President Wilson reported that a request had been received from the "National Council on School Board Problems." He explained that the Crescent School had been selected by the National Council as a model elementary school facility. They requested that the Jordan School District prepare an exhibition of plans and photographs to be displayed at the N.E.A. convention in Detroit on February 25, 1931.¹⁶

In 1954 a wing was added to the south side of the building. This addition contains four large classrooms, two large lavatories, a principal's office and waiting room, a sick room, and a large hall with four entrances. By the 1957/1958 school year there were seven teachers employed at the school, lawns were planted on the east and north sides of the building, and the south side was hard surfaced (black-topped) for a playground.

The Crescent School building as it exists today is comprised of elements from the three aforementioned major building periods. The facility was used as an elementary school until 1976, and a "new" Crescent Elementary School was built at 11100 South 230 East. Today the school is called Valley High School; an alternative high school for the Jordan School District.

ARCHITECTURE

The Art Deco style was popular in Utah between 1930 and 1940; stylized plant and animal motifs, geometric patterns, a flat roof, and decorative parapets that imitate crenellation characterize its examples.¹⁷ Typical ornamentation includes panels, cornices, parapets, and window and door surrounds of materials that provide contrast to the exterior; usually terra cotta, exposed metals and glass block. The Crescent Elementary School exhibits several of these Art Deco characteristics including a flat roof, ornamented terra cotta window and door surrounds; terra cotta parapets that imitate crenellation, and decorative terra cotta cornices that display the repeated pattern of a stylized plant motif. Other Art Deco characteristics include metal sash windows, angular geometric patterns, and engaged piers.

The 1946 booklet *Jordan School District* describes the thirteen schools that comprised the district; four of these were located within the boundaries of present day Sandy City: Crescent Elementary, (South) Jordan High School (demolished), Sandy Junior High School (significant alterations), and Union (demolished). Of these four, only Crescent Elementary and Sandy Junior High still stand. The Crescent Elementary School is significant as the only well-preserved historic public school building in Sandy City, as well as one of the few historic public school buildings in Salt Lake County that is still used as a school. The school is also significant as a well-preserved example of the influence of the Art Deco style on public buildings.

¹⁵ A "ward" is a geographical and ecclesiastical unit of members of the LDS or Mormon church.

¹⁶ *Minutes of Board of Education Meetings*, book 6, 1930.

¹⁷ Carter, Thomas & Goss, Peter *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940*, 1991.

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Crescent Elementary, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

The Crescent School was designed by Architect Raymond J. Ashton who was born in Salt Lake City in 1887. He began his career at the age of ten, serving as a water boy for the bricklayers on construction sites; he then went on to learn the trade of bricklaying. Ashton attended the University of Utah for two years, leaving to work as a draftsman for the Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad. After a few years of work, he returned to the University and graduated in 1909 with a degree in Engineering. Ashton was married in 1913, and the couple moved to France in order to serve on a mission for the LDS church. During his two-year stay in France, Ashton managed to find time to further his architectural studies and attended the E'cole de Beaux Arts. In 1915, the couple moved to Chicago where Ashton worked as a draftsman. During World War I, Ashton found steady employment in the engineering office of the Armour Packing Company, eventually being promoted to Plant Designer. On returning to Salt Lake City he found employment with the architectural firm of Young & Hansen. In 1918, he partnered with Francis D. Rutherford to form Rutherford & Evans. This was dissolved in 1921, and the next year Ashton entered into partnership with Raymond Evans to form Ashton & Evans. In 1930, Ashton was elected president of the Utah chapter of the AIA and became a member of the AIA's national Board of Directors. In 1943, he was elected president of the AIA. He served two terms as president and then was elected chairman of the AIA Jury of Fellows.¹⁸

Raymond Leslie Evans was also a native of Salt Lake City, born in 1895. Evans began his career in 1912 with the local architectural firm of Ware & Treganza. In 1922, he and Raymond Ashton established their partnership. During his professional career, Evans was elected president of the Utah chapter of the AIA. Ashton & Evans designed buildings in the Salt Lake Valley as well as throughout the west. Local examples include several buildings on the University of Utah campus, including the Einer Nielsen Field House, George Thomas Library, and the first Student Union Building (now the music hall). Other local buildings include the Holladay Grade School (4580 South 2300 East), Capitol Hill LDS ward Building, Temple Square Hotel, Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company, Sears Roebuck & Company, and the Utah State Prison; all of these buildings are still standing. The firm later took on a junior partner, B. Eugene Braizer, and became Ashton, Evans, Braizer & Associates.¹⁹

In summary, the Crescent Elementary School meets the registration requirements for institutional Buildings as outlined in the 1997 National Register Multiple Submission (MPS): *Historic Resources of Sandy City*. Built in 1930, Crescent Elementary is associated with the history and development of Sandy City between 1906 and 1946 as based on the MPS. The original architectural features have been maintained; the fenestration patterns as well as the size of the openings have not been modified in any way and there have been no alterations to the building. The Crescent Elementary School represents not only the widespread influence of the Art Deco style on public buildings, but also the growth and development occurring in Sandy City in the early part of the twentieth century.

¹⁸ USHS Architect files: *Salt Lake Tribune*, November 10, 1946, November 18, 1956

¹⁹ USHS Architect files: *Deseret News & Telegram*, October 21, 1963

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Photo Labels Page 1

Crescent Elementary, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

PHOTOGRAPH LABELS

For All Photos :

1. Crescent Elementary School
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Lisa M. Miller
4. Date: September 2000
5. Negative on file at the Utah SHPO.

Photo 1: South & east elevations showing 1930 section. Camera facing northwest.

Photo 2: South & east elevations showing 1954 section. Camera facing northwest.

Photo 3: North & west elevations showing 1954 section. Camera facing southeast.

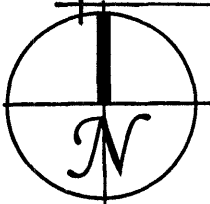
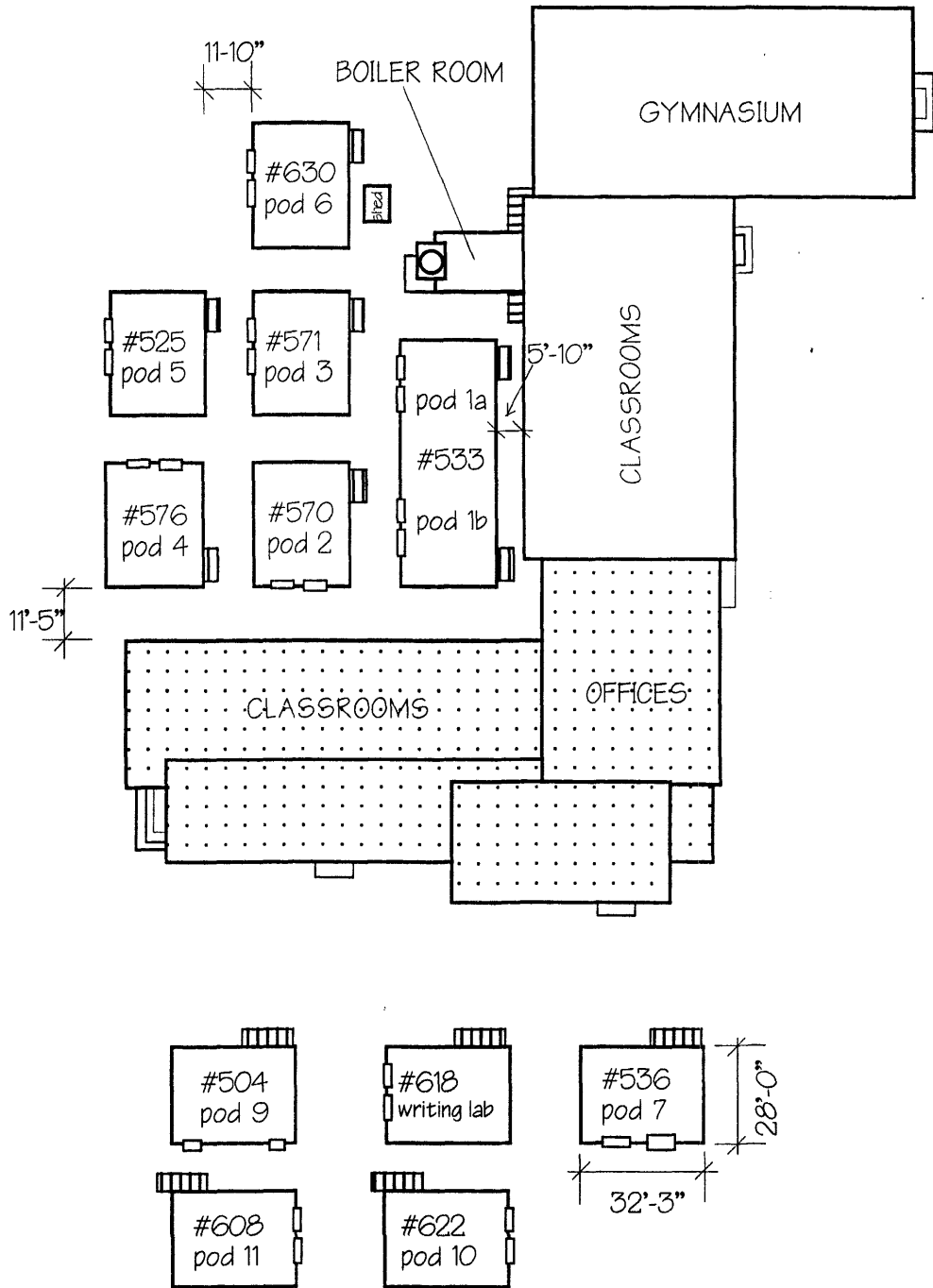
Photo 4: West elevation of 1930 section. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 5: North elevation of 1930 section. Camera facing southeast.

Photo 6: East elevation. Camera facing southwest.

110 SOUTH STREET

STATE STREET



CRESCENT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

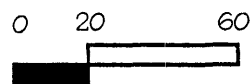
SITE PLAN

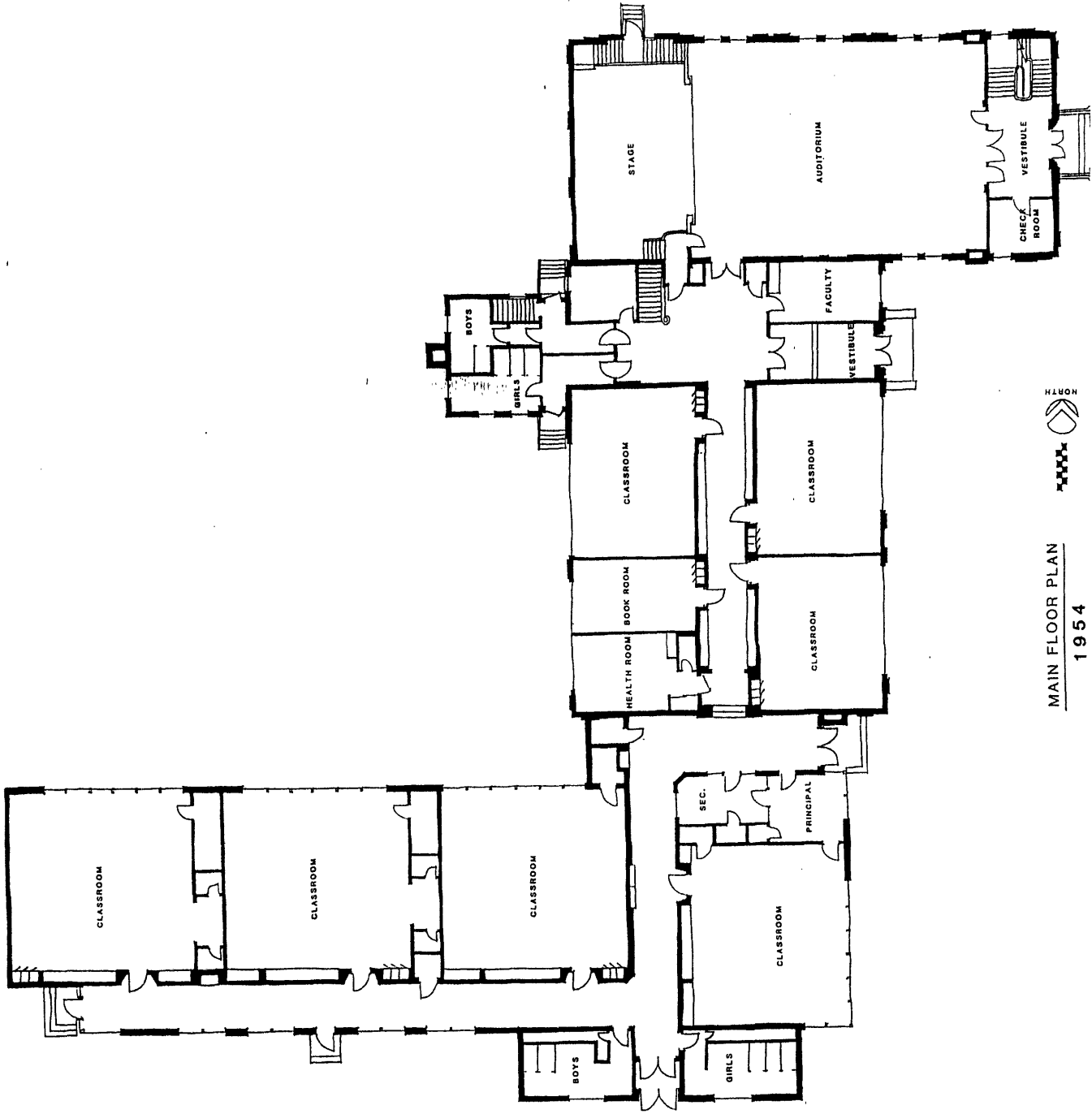
11020 SOUTH STATE STREET, SANDY, UTAH

POD = "PORTABLE CLASSROOM" BUILDING

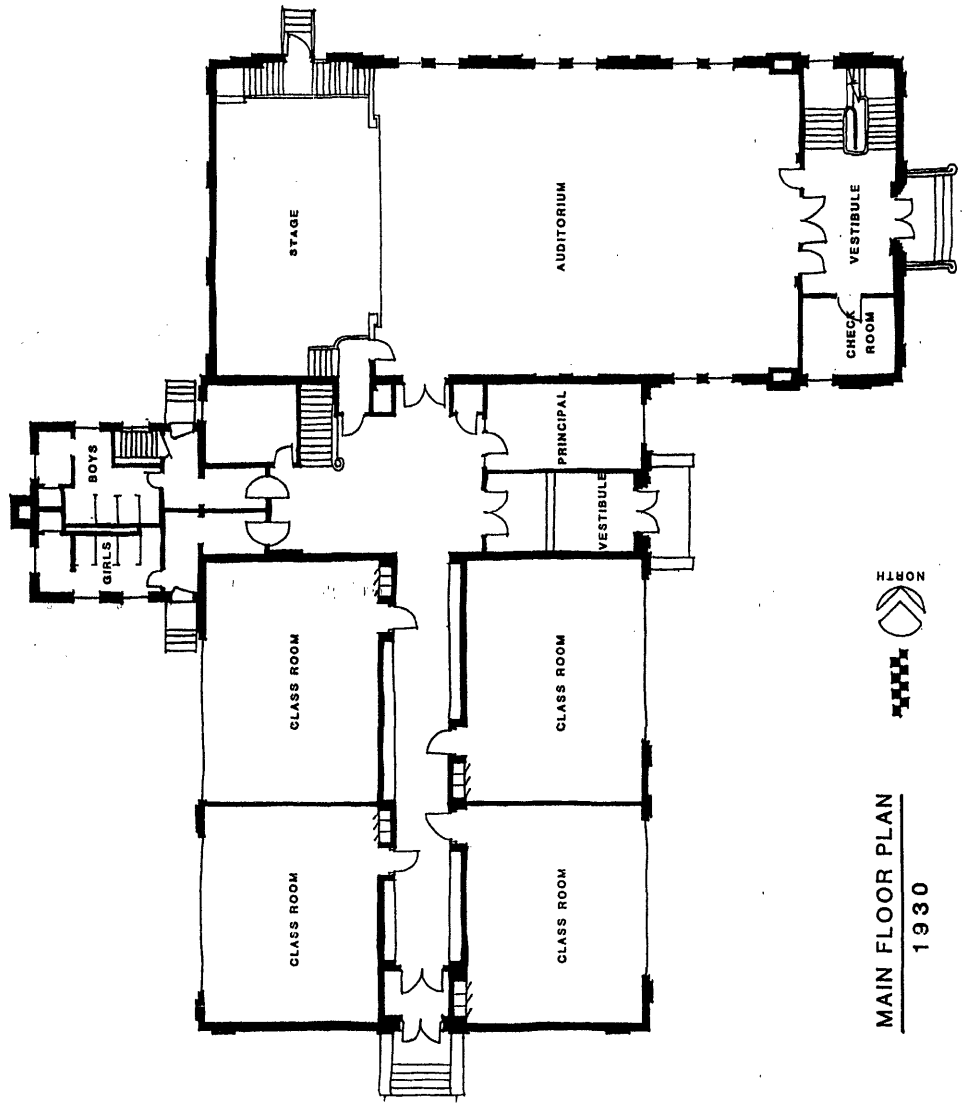
 1954 ADDITION

Boundary 





MAIN FLOOR PLAN
1954



MAIN FLOOR PLAN
1930