

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only
received JAN 20 1982
date entered MAR 1 1982

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

1. Name

historic Lehi City Hall

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 51 North Center Street not for publication

city, town Lehi vicinity of congressional district 01

state Utah code 049 county Utah code 049

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Lehi City

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Recorder, Utah County Courthouse

street & number South University Avenue

city, town Provo state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date Summer 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lehi City Hall, an irregular complex of buildings, is a late version of the Mission Style. Basic elements of the Mission Style are: the low pitched red tile roofs, the smooth stucco walls, the round arch openings, the arched corbelling on the central building, the parapet topping a side wing, the curvilinear gable on another wing, and the arcade of the south wing. The composition of those elements, however, contradicts the basic characteristic of the Mission Style which is simplicity of form. The building is composed of no less than five sections of varying dimensions whose combination suggests irregularity rather than simplicity. Roof heights and roof types vary. One square bay has a flat roof punctuated by a small curvilinear gable. Another section has a shed roof capped by a parapet which has red tiles on its upper edges. The south end of the building terminates in an arcade, whereas the north wing is set perpendicular to the major axis of the complex and has a facade of its own that faces north. Simplicity of form was not the architect's intention.

While decorative features and the types of openings characteristic of the Mission Style have been used, no regular program has been implemented to create the essence of consistency and balance so characteristic of the Mission Style. Instead, features such as the impressive main entrance with its double doors, framing pilasters, brackets, heavy consoles, and its projecting round arch which tops the semi-circular transom, stand isolated. The same is true of highly decorative window opening on the square bay. It relates to no other element on the building except perhaps for the tiny curvilinear gable above it. That gable, unlike the more typical curvilinear gable, which is a continuation of the wall of which it is a part, is so small that it really bears no relationship to the wall. Because so many different types and sizes of window openings have been used, and because the groupings of windows are so irregularly clustered over the surface of the building, no regular pattern is created which would serve to unite its features and accentuate its simplicity.

Several features are reminiscent of the Prairie Style such as the uneven division of stories of the central section, the use of groups of casement windows, and the arrangement of openings on the facade of the north wing. The Prairie Style influence, however, in no way dominates the composition, but may have been strong enough to interfere with the comprehensive acceptance of the Mission Style as a design choice.

This building is in excellent condition and is virtually unaltered.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input 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 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 1918–1926 **Builder/Architect** /Ware and Treganza

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lehi City Hall was constructed at an approximate cost of \$55,000 between December 1918 and May 1926 as a Memorial Building to Lehi's World War I veterans. Construction began two weeks after the Armistice was signed, and is reputed to be the first such building in the United States. It was intended to be used as a city hall, museum, and public library. The Lehi City Hall is significant as a late design of the prominent Salt Lake City architectural firm, Ware and Treganza, and may be the only large building designed by them which reflects their exposure to and acceptance of the Mission Style. Throughout the life of their partnership, Alberto O. Treganza and Walter E. Ware responded to the influx of stylistic preferences pouring into Utah. Their designs, included examples of the Prairie Style, the Renaissance Revival Style, the Craftsman Style, and the Mission Style. While this building is an eclectic blend of elements of the Mission Style rather than a pure form, it reflects what can happen to a particular style in the hands of architects who are open to a variety of influences.

Work on the building began in 1918, and for reasons not entirely clear proceeded slowly at first. By September, 1921, however, the local newspaper reported that, "The New Library-City Hall and Memorial Building is progressing now more rapidly. The library part of the building is up and the roof on the remainder of the building is being pushed rapidly . . . The work of enclosing the entire building under roof and putting in of windows, doors, etc. is expected to be completed before winter."¹

The north wing of the library, which housed the public library, was finished before the rest of the building. A program marking its completion was held December 30, 1921. Mayor James H. Gardner delivered the opening remarks, and Levi Edgar Young, Professor of History at the University of Utah, spoke on the historical and beneficial effects the library might bring. The library began operation in January 1922, with Sylvia Bushman as librarian.²

Until 1910, Lehi had no public library. In that year, the Lehi City Council established a public library and reading room in the old Senate Building on Main Street, next to the Darling Hotel. In 1914, the city bought the Samuel J. Taylor House and moved the library there. It soon became clear, however, that larger facilities were needed. In the spring of 1917, the City Council named a Library Commission to investigate the financing of a new public library through a grant from the Carnegie Foundation. Between 1898 and 1920, more than 1400 free public libraries were established throughout the United States through grants from Andrew Carnegie, a multi-millionaire steel magnate who felt that the rich had an obligation to use their excess wealth for the betterment of mankind. Twenty three Carnegie Libraries were established in Utah. Carnegie was particularly impressed with the value of public libraries

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bobinski, George S., Carnegie Libraries, Chicago: American Library Association, 1969.
Deseret News, June 1, 1926, 4.
 Lehi Banner, August 26, 1920.
 Lehi Sun, September 22, 1921, January 5, 1922. (See continuation sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Less than one
 Quadrangle name Lehi, Utah Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>2</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>4</u> <u>7</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u> <u>3</u> <u>1</u> <u>0</u>	B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C				D			
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

All of Lot 8, Block 40, Plat A of the Lehi City Survey.

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John McCormick, Historian/Deborah R. Temme, Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date Summer 1980

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

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah 84101

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date December 15, 1981

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

[Signature] date 3/1/82

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: [Signature] date 3-22-82

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

In November 1917, the Carnegie Foundation granted \$10,000 for the erection of a free public library in Lehi, with the stipulation that the city council agree to a resolution to maintain it at a cost of not less than \$1000 per year.⁴

Originally the Lehi Library Commission envisioned a separate building for the library, but as plans for the Memorial Hall emerged, it seemed logical to house the library in it, and in August 1920 the Carnegie Foundation approved that plan.⁵

The building was completed in its entirety in May 1926 and a dedicatory service was held on Memorial Day, May 31, 1926. Preceded by a band concert and a 21 gun salute by the Lehi National Guard, the service itself featured remarks by former mayor Joseph Brimhall, under whose administration construction of the building had begun, and Salt Lake City Mayor Clarence Neslen. The main speaker was Governor of Utah George Dern. The people of Lehi should be proud of their men who served during World War I, he said. That pride should lead them to resolve that the cause for which they died should not perish. Those who served were "Heroes all, in the cause of humanity," and he expressed the hope that the Memorial Building would turn people's thoughts to those men and the cause they fought for. True patriotism, he continued, extends to peace as well as to war. "My Country, right or wrong," meant, he said, that the true patriot tries to keep his country in the right. It also meant that a "glorious death is better than an ignoble life." Dern then drew the attention of his audience to the ideals America had in view in the Spanish-American War and in World War I. In each case, he said, the blessings of liberty had been extended to the oppressed of the earth without thought of financial gain or the extension of dominion. The United States entered World War I, he said, "not to save her skin," but to extend liberty so that all might enjoy freedom without fear of oppression. The war was fought in an effort to put an end to war.⁶

The building was designed by the prominent Salt Lake City architectural firm of Walter E. Ware and Alberto O. Treganza. During their 25 year partnership, from 1901 to 1926, they designed a number of important buildings, including the Utah Savings and Trust Building (NR), the Commercial Club building (NR), the Ladies Literary Club (NR), the Mathew H. Walker Residence (NR), the William H. McIntyre residence (NR), the University Club, St. Mark's Hospital, the LDS 17th Ward, the Exposition Building at the State Fair Grounds (NR), and

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

the First Presbyterian Church (NR), all of which are located in Salt Lake City, and the Rio Grande Western Railway Depot and Jesse Knight residence, both in Provo.

¹Lehi Sun, September 22, 1921, 1.

²Ibid., January 5, 1922, 1.

³Bobinski, George S., Carnegie Libraries, Chicago: American Library Association, 1969, 207-242.

⁴Lehi Centennial History, Lehi Free Press Publishing Co., 1950, 347.

⁵Lehi Banner, August 26, 1920, 1.

⁶Deseret News, June 1, 1926, 4.

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

Lehi Centennial History, Lehi Free Press Publishing Co., 1950.