## Utah State Historical Society

Property Type:
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IDENTIFICATION

STATUS/USE 2

DOCUMENTATION C

## Historic Preservation Research Office

Site N	Ο.		

## Structure/Site Information Form

Camp W.G. Williams, Utah County, Utah UTM: 12 421860 4476150 Street Address: Name of Structure: Camp Williams Hostess House (Officers' Club) T. 4 S R. 1 W **S**. 35 Utah National Guard Present Owner: P.O. Box 8000 Salt Lake City, Utah 84108 Owner Address: Tax #: 58-005-08 Year Built (Tax Record): Effective Age: Legal Description Kind of Building: This building is located on a large parcel of land in the NW<sup>4</sup> of the NW<sup>4</sup> of Sec 35 T4S RIW The exact location of the building is approximately 2100 feet E of the intersection of Utah Highway 68 with the entrance road into the camp. The parcel of land intended for inclusion in this nomination is a 150'x200' section immediately surrounding the building. No other buildings or structures are included on that parcel. Less than one acre. Original Owner: Utah National Guard Construction Date: 1935–38 Demolition Date: Original Use: military Present Use: military **Building Condition:** Integrity: Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status: □ Excellent ☐ Site □ Unaltered x Significant □ Not of the □ National Landmark □ District X Good ☐ Ruins Minor Alterations □ Contributory Historic Period □ National Register ☐ Multi-Resource □ Deteriorated ☐ State Register □ Major Alterations Not Contributory ☐ Thematic Photography: Date of Slides: 1984 Slide No.: Date of Photographs: 1984 Photo No.: Views: ☐ Front ☐ Side ☐ Rear ☐ Other Views: ☐ Front ☐ Side ☐ Rear ☐ Other Research Sources: □ Abstract of Title X Newspapers Sanborn Maps ☐ U of U Library □ Plat Records / Map □ City Directories ☐ Utah State Historical Society □ BYU Library □ Tax Card & Photo ☐ Biographical Encyclopedias □ Personal Interviews ☐ USU Library □ Obiturary Index Building Permit □ LDS Church Archives ☐ SLC Library □ Sewer Permit ☐ County & City Histories □ LDS Genealogical Society □ Other Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Alexander, Thomas G. "Utah's First Line of Defense: The Utah National Guard and Camp W.G. Williams 1926-65." <u>Utah Historical Quarterly</u> 33:2 (Spring 1965). Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1965.

Desertt News, December 16, 1940.

Robert, Richard Campbell. "History of the Utah National Guard, 1894-1954," Doctoral Dissertation, University of Utah, 1973.

Works Progress Administration. A Report of the Works Division: Utah Emergency Relief Administration, April 15, 1934-October 31, 1935. Salt Lake City: Works Progress Administration, 1936.

Researcher: John McCormick

Date: 1935

Architect/Builder: Edward O. Anderson/unknown

Building Materials: stone

Building Type/Style: English Tudor

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features: (Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

This public works-sponsored building is an example of the Period Revival/ English Tudor style. It is a 1-story building with a broad steeply pitched gable roof. The plan is basically rectangular and there are two projecting gables placed off-center on the principal elevation. Marking the location of the main entrance, these gables are slightly off-set and serve to emphasize the asymmetry of the English Tudor design. Half-timbering, another trademark of the English Tudor style, is found in the gable end of the rear (east) cross gable. The frame walls are faced with stone in a random, rustic fashion and there are several large stone chimneys placed internally on the ridge. The windows are small and of the casement type. The building remains in good

original condition and the red asphalt roof is the only major alteration.

Statement of Historical Significance:

Construction Date:1935-38

Built in 1935-38, the Camp Williams' Hostess House (Officers' Club) is part of the Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources nomination and is significant because it helps document the impact of New Deal programs in Utah, which was one of the states that the Great Depression of the 1930s most severely affected. In 1933 Utah had an unemployment rate of 36 percent, the fourth highest in the country, and for the period 1932-1940 Utah's unemployment rate averaged 25 percent. Because the depression hit Utah so hard, federal programs were extensive in the state. Overall, per capita federal spending in Utah during the 1930s was 9th among the 48 states, and the percentage of workers on federal work projects was far above the national average. Building programs were of great importance. During the 1930s virtually every public building constructed in Utah, including county courthouses, city halls, fire stations, national guard armories, public school buildings, and a variety of others, were built under federal programs by one of several agencies, including the Civil Works Administration (CWA), the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), the National Youth Administration (NYA), the Works Progress Administration (WPA), or the Public Works Administration (PWA), and almost without exception none of the buildings would have been built when they were without the assistance of the federal government.

The Utah National Guard Camp Williams' Hostess House is one of 233 public works buildings identified in Utah that were built during the 1930s and early 1940s. Only 130 of those 233 buildings are known to remain today and retain their historic integrity. In addition to this building, 11 National Guard armories were built in Utah under federal programs; 5 of them are left. In Salt Lake County 20 buildings were constructed, of which 10 are left.

The Hostess House at Camp W. G. Williams was built between 1935 and 1938 as a Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) and WPA project at a cost (See Continuation Sheet)

Camp Williams' Hostess House (Officers' Club) History continued:

of \$32,735.54. It was intended as a place where the wives and families of officers and men at the camp might call to see them and where socials might be held. According to the Descret News, "The building was constructed of split-stone rubble, faced both inside and outside, and presents a moderately true surface. The rock is a quartzite with a pleasing yellowish brown color, and makes an attractive interior finish without plaster or paint. The fireplace in the main visiting room was constructed of split stone rubble with opposite halves of stone placed symmetrically about the centerline. The chandeliers were constructed of sabres and bayonets captured during the World War."

Deseret News, December 16, 1940.