

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Springville High School Mechanical Arts Building

other names/site _____

2. Location

street & number 443 South 200 East N/A not for publication

city, town Springville N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Utah code 049 zip code 84663

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
Name of related multiple property listing:		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total
<u>N/A</u>		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>N/A</u>	

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet

Max J. [Signature] 4-6-93
Signature of certifying official Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:) _____

Delores Byers 5/14/93
Entered in the National Register

[Signature] _____
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION / School

RECREATION AND CULTURE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND 20th CENTURY REVIVALS / Classical
Revival

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Built in 1929, the Springville High School Mechanical Arts building is a one story, horizontal three-part building, approximately 100 x 65 feet in plan with a flat roof. The structure consists of steel roof trusses and load bearing masonry walls. The main facade of the building, which faces west (originally oriented toward the main high school building), is a bilaterally symmetric arrangement employing a projecting central block which is flanked by subdued 'wings' on either side which terminate in projecting bays. This form, horizontal in orientation, is articulated by the three projecting bays which are vertical in massing.

The central block, which is the main entry and focal point of the building, contains a double entrance door capped by a round arch. The arch, door header, and jambs are accentuated by light colored, Neo-classical style, pre-cast concrete elements which contrast with the darker, reddish-brown brick body of the structure. The two flanking wings have large openings with overhead, garage doors. The door in the left bay is somewhat smaller, although the opening is the same size. This allows a full width, glazed transom above and a single width, paneled wood door with four lights to the side.

The heavy textured brick, which is employed on all four elevations of the building, is laid in a running bond throughout with the exception of the projecting bays which employ a series of stacked bond courses to emphasize the vertical massing of the bays. Also, the windows are detailed with a brick header surround and a recessed running bond panel below. The horizontal nature of the elevations are accentuated by the soldier course/brick header combination at the foundation and by light colored, pre-cast coping which caps the parapet walls and a continuous cornice which wraps the front and sides of the building approximately two feet below the parapet cap.

The massing and form of the building remains unaltered from its original condition. However, certain elements have been replaced with more modern assemblies. All original exterior doors and windows have been replaced with aluminum or steel assemblies. The size of openings, however, have not been altered. In general, the new replacement doors and windows do not detract from the historic appearance of the structure. The original windows were apparently similarly scaled, multi-light steel "factory" sash. The replacement windows are a fair approximation of the historic.

The interior of the building was originally divided into two main shop areas with the woodwork and metals shop in the north half and auto shop in the south (see historic floor plan). The two shops, which remain open, are currently divided by a

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full height wood partition not part of the original construction. At the rear of each shop is a group of smaller rooms which functioned as specialty rooms for finishing, tool storage, painting, classroom, restroom, etc. The current use of these rooms is similar to the original. Each shop area has exposed steel roof trusses and walls of painted brick and beadboard paneling. The floor system in the north or former wood and metals shop is built of wood while in the former auto shop area, the floor is concrete. The north shop currently serves principally as an art studio while the south area, which contains a platform with stage equipment is used principally for small productions in the performing arts.

 See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
___ nationally ___ statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>1929-1943</u>	<u>1929</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	Cultural Affiliation	
_____	<u>N/A</u>	
_____	_____	
_____	_____	
Significant Person	Architect/Builder	
<u>N/A</u>	<u>Ashton and Evans Architects</u>	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Built in 1929, the Springville High School Mechanical Arts Building is significant under Criterion A as a noteworthy example of the "mechanical arts" building type that became important to the curriculum of high schools throughout the state during the early Twentieth Century. It is a physical representation in Springville of the Smith-Hughes Act of Congress which was passed in 1917 to establish and foster high school training in the trades, home economics, and vocational agriculture.

The Mechanical Arts Building is but one of a number of structures which were part of the original Springville High School campus that began its development in 1909. The first structure built on the campus was a two-story classroom building (demolished), followed in 1914 by a structure more than twice its size. When first completed, this second building (now demolished) was used principally as a junior high school in conjunction with the high school, a new organization that was employed here for the first time in Utah County. Parts of the building were used jointly by both junior and senior high school students. The building contained laboratories, a gymnasium, a swimming pool, an auditorium with a seating capacity of 500, and a stage.¹ During the late 1920s, the campus was greatly expanded with the construction of an annex to the second building along with an LDS seminary and the new mechanical arts building which were built across the street from the high school.² In 1936 the campus was again expanded with the construction of the Springville High Art Building (currently housing the Springville Art Museum) and a new gymnasium with a seating capacity of 2,200.³ The Spanish Colonial Revival style Art Museum is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

On March 7, 1929, the headline of the Springville Herald stated that a mechanical arts building was planned for Springville High School. In the related article it was stated that the new plant would be equipped to handle auto mechanics, woodwork,

X See continuation sheet

¹Finley, Mary J. Chase, A History of Springville (Springville, UT: Art City Publishing Co. 1990) pp.86-87.

²Sanborn Maps, Springville, Utah: 1925, #16; 1931, #16. USHS Library.

³Finley, A History of Springville, p.104.

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hot and cold metal, and other vocational courses. Designed by Ashton & Evans Architects of Salt Lake City (formed in 1923; the forerunner of the present day MHT Architects), the building was patterned after similar buildings on other high school campuses throughout the state. The article further states that two members of the school board, the superintendent, and the high school principal made inspection tours of mechanical arts buildings in Magna, Granite, Davis and Ogden.⁴ In a subsequent article found in the Springville Herald in October 1929,⁵ the completion of the mechanical arts building was announced. Initial registration consisted of 190 boys in the various departments. It was also stated that new tools and modern equipment were furnished throughout and that the courses would follow the Smith-Hughes outline in mechanics, metal, and woodwork. In February 1930, the Springville Herald announced the first exhibit of articles which had been produced by students of the mechanical arts department.⁶ The exhibit was to be held in the mechanical arts building and the main hall of the high school. The display consisted of hundreds of articles made from sheet iron. A number of household utensils such as cups, pans, and scoops were displayed. Subsequent newspaper articles⁷ state that students were engaged in placing concrete walks and landscaping around the mechanical arts building as part of their vocational training.

Other buildings of this function were built throughout the state of Utah, three of which are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Those buildings, which were built during the 1930s, are the North Sanpete, Morgan, and Castle Dale High School Mechanical Arts Buildings. These buildings are architecturally significant as part of the institutional construction generated by the WPA and other Depression-era work projects. Other similar buildings built in the Nebo School District, of which Springville was a part, include the shop buildings of Payson⁸ and Spanish Fork⁹ High Schools. These shops, which still exist, were contained in structures which housed both the shop and gymnasium for the high school. They are no longer in use as shops.

The Springville High School Mechanical Arts Building, which housed only shop facilities, is significant for its association with the vocational education effort sponsored by the Congress of the United States. In 1917, a bill known as the Smith-Hughes Act, appropriated money to train teachers and establish programs in the trades, home economics and vocational agriculture throughout the United States.

X See continuation sheet

⁴"New Vocational Trades Building Planned For Coming School Year", Springville Herald, March 7, 1929, p.1.

⁵"Mechanics Arts Building Opens For Class Work", Springville Herald, Oct. 31, 1929, p.1.

⁶"High School Students Will Exhibit Work", Springville Herald, Feb. 20, 1930, p.1.

⁷"High School Boys Engage in Good Work", Springville Herald, April 17, 1930, p.1.

⁸Personal interview with Barbara Leatham, Payson, Utah, Feb. 6, 1993.

⁹Personal interview with Terry Morrill, Spanish Fork, Utah, Feb. 6, 1993.

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While not used directly to fund the construction of mechanical arts buildings, the Smith-Hughes Act, which became an annual appropriation in 1948, spurred the construction of this new building type since existing high school structures could not accommodate the new functions. In later years, high school structures integrated the shop functions into the main facility.¹⁰ The vocational training taught at Springville High School followed the outline promulgated by the state in accordance with the Smith-Hughes Act with emphasis on mechanics, metal and woodwork.¹¹ Vocational agricultural training was also an integral part of the curriculum at Springville and other high schools throughout the state. This training included study in soils, crops, livestock, and the practical mechanical aspects of agricultural equipment.¹²

The Springville High School Mechanical Arts Building was used for vocational training of high school students until 1960 when the adjacent high school was replaced. Vacant until 1986, it is now owned by Springville City and is used by the city's arts commission. Numerous classes and workshops for the community are held in the building, focusing on various artistic media -- drawing, painting, dance, etc. Part of the building can be rented for family gatherings and it is also used for gallery and dance practice space in conjunction with major community activities.

___ See continuation sheet

¹⁰Personal interview with Mark Nichols, Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 15, 1993. Nichols served as Utah State Director of Vocational Training from 1948 to 1968.

¹¹"Mechanics Arts Building Opens For Class Work," Springville Herald, October 31, 1929, p.1.

¹²Personal Interview with Mark Nichols, Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 15, 1993.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Finley, Mary J. Chase, A History of Springville. (Springville, Utah: Art City Publishing Company, 1990).

Personal interviews with Barbara Leatham (Payson, Utah, Feb. 6, 1993), Mark Nichols (Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 15, 1993 -- Nichols served as Utah State Director of Vocational Training from 1948 to 1968) and Terry Morrill (Spanish Fork, Utah, Feb. 6, 1993).

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Springville, UT.

The Springville Herald

___ See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.53

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/4/8/3/9/0</u>	<u>4/4/4/5/5/2/0</u>	B	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	D	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>

___ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

BEG. AT A POINT IN THE EAST LINE OF 200 EAST STREET, SPRINGVILLE, UTAH, WHICH POINT IS NORTH 245.58' AND EAST 247.11' FROM THE SOUTH 1/4 CORNER OF SEC. 33, T 7S, R 3E, SLB&M, TH. S 86° 42' EAST ALONG A FENCE LINE 137.7' TO A FENCE LINE, TH. N 0° 47' E ALONG SD. FENCE LINE 77.6' TO A FENCE LINE TH. N 88° 04' W ALONG SD. FENCE LINE 138.5' TO THE EAST LINE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED STREET. TH. S 0° 06' W ALONG SD. STREET LINE 74.3' TO P.O.B. ALSO BEG. 5.06 CHS. N AND 5.38 CHS. E FROM SW COR. OF SE 1/4 OF SEC. 33, T 7S, R 3E, OF THE SLB&M RUNNING TH. N 20' E 122.3' TH. E 106.36', TH. S 20' W 122.3', TH. W 20' N 106.36' TO THE PLACE OF BEG.

___ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the property.

___ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Wayne L. Balle / Architect
organization Smith Balle Architects date January 1993
street & number 845 South Main telephone (801) 298-1666
city or town Bountiful state Utah zip code 84010

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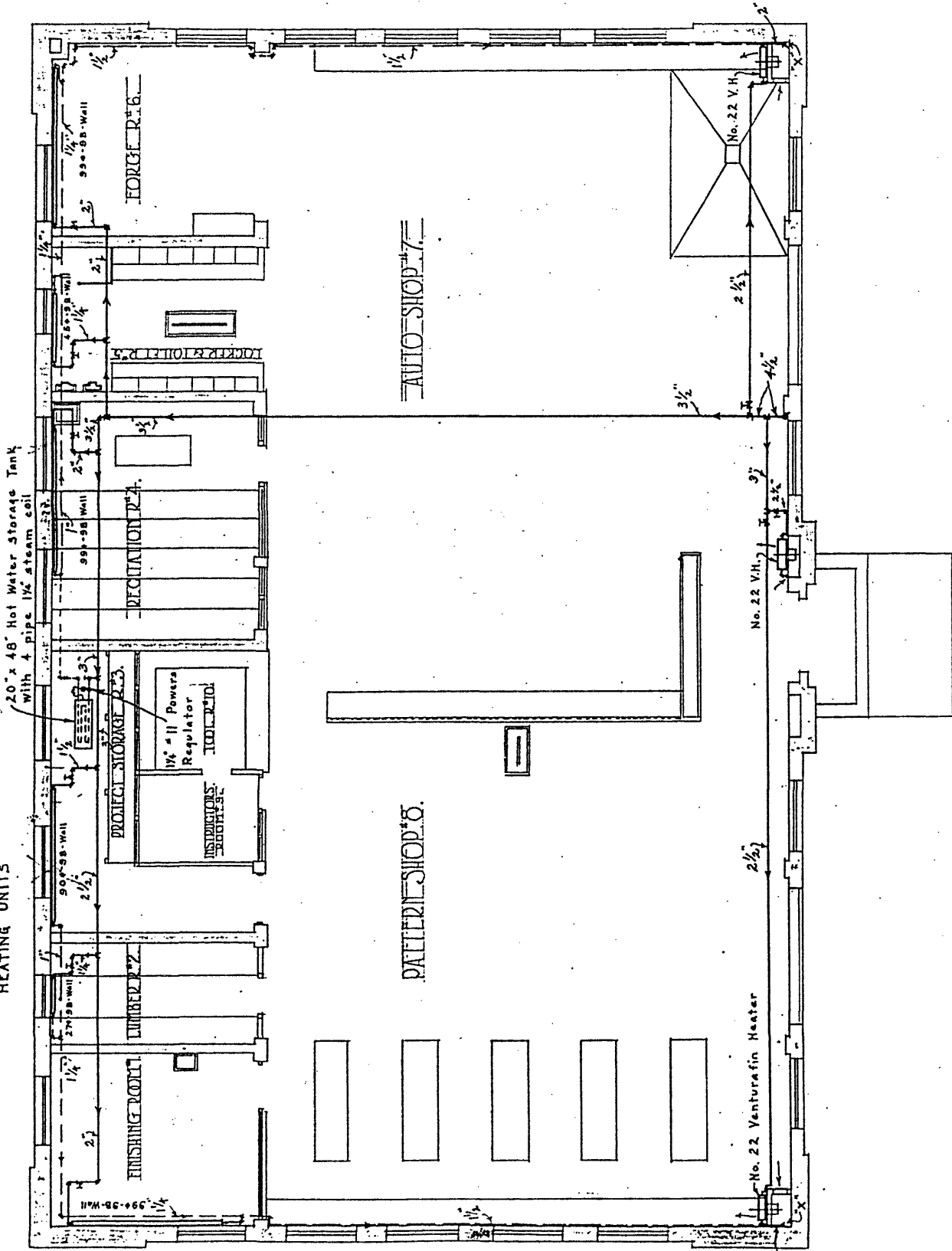
Photo No. 1

1. Springville High School Mechanical Arts Building
2. Springville, Utah County, Utah
3. Photographer: Wayne Balle
4. Date: January 1993
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. Northwest corner of building. Edge of LDS seminary building visible to left.
Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 2

1. Springville High School Mechanical Arts Building
2. Springville, Utah County, Utah
3. Photographer: Wayne Balle
4. Date: January 1993
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. Southeast corner of building. Camera facing north-northwest.

___ See continuation sheet



NOTE - Steam main to run over head where directed by Architect
 All direct radiators to be hung off the floor. Return main to run under radiators on wall. Bend return main to wall every 6'-0"
 Return main to drop into pipe tray at points marked "X".

Springville High School Mechanical Arts Building

443 South 200 East, Springville, Utah County, Utah

Mechanical Plan (Source: Ashton & Evans Collection, Marriott Library, University of Utah)

