

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

MAR 1 1994

NATIONAL REGISTER

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 Legion Memorial Building  
other names/site American Fork Legion Hall

2. Location

street & number 48 North Merchant's Street N/A not for publication  
city, town American Fork N/A vicinity  
state Utah code UT county Utah code 049 zip code 84003

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>-0-</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.

[Signature] 2/22/94  
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:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register.	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>4/14/94</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): <u>Additional documentation approved</u>	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>3/24/95</u>
	(for) Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action

## 6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE

SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions  
(enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE

SOCIAL/meeting hall

## 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(enter categories from instructions)

Moderne

Other: PWA Moderne

Materials  
(enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls stucco

roof wood

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Remodeled over a two-and-half year period (1932-1934) for memorial, club and civic functions, the Legion Memorial Building had previously operated as a machinist shop (c.1917-1925), among other commercial purposes, before purchased by American Fork City in 1932.<sup>1</sup> Located in the middle of the city's oldest business area, a narrow strip of commercial and industrial properties between Center Street and Merchant's Street, the Memorial Building is directly west of American Fork's municipal center (city hall, police station, and school district buildings). The building shares a long party wall to the south with a small late 19th century commercial block; and to the north a small lawn intended for outdoor activities [see plat and insurance maps]. Since its completion in 1934 the building has functioned without interruption as an American Legion facility and has endured only minor cosmetic alterations during this time.

The architectural design is modernistic, Art Deco-like in its general form and massing but without the elaborate decorative detailing or presentation one would associate with a public building. Although it slightly pre-dates the accepted period for PWA Moderne, it has many of the major characteristics of the Depression-era style. The hall's exterior also follows the modern (1930s) vernacular aesthetic of the American roadside -- seen in gasoline filling stations, automobile garages, and diners -- rather than exemplifying the more refined Art Deco seen in larger civic buildings of the period.<sup>2</sup> The hall's interior has much more decoration and pretense, and is traditionally derived albeit in a chaste reduced form using a Neoclassical theme. In Utah, the stylistic combination of Art Deco, Art Moderne and stripped-down classicism was most often utilized in federally funded civilian construction projects. The Legion Memorial Building is an example of the resulting

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<sup>1</sup>In 1890 this lot had a frame building on it, in 1908 the lot had an adobe brick and frame building on it. In both cases the buildings functioned as a saloon and billiard hall. The latter building appears to have been replaced in c.1917-1918, with a new brick building for H.& E. Ignitions and Repairs Co., and for a Lillian J. Baird, both holding title during this time. The evidence for this is two mortgages taken out against the property in 1918. A physical examination of the building (exterior walls, the crawl space and foundation) by the surveyor yielded no signs of any pre-1918 construction. The building materials are concrete, common brick and framing as would have been used in 1918. Sanborn Perris Map Co., and Sanborn Map Co., 1890 and 1908, Special Collections Dept., University of Utah, Salt Lake City; Title Search Form, dates 09/23/18 and 10/01/18 (bks. 182:384 and 188:475), Records Office, Utah County Building, Provo, Utah; and surveyor's notes.

<sup>2</sup>What is absent from this picture of 1930s roadside Americana is a parking lot in front and commercial signage across the upper exterior wall. Just prior to the building's dedication in 1934, the local newspaper reported that a "big light bearing the legion post's number and emblem" was to be placed above the east entrance. If the sign was installed as proposed no evidence of it currently exists. "Legion Building Dedication News", American Fork Citizen, 28/09/34, 1. Hereafter, the American Fork Citizen will be cited as "AFC."

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Legion Memorial Hall, American Fork, Utah County, Utah

PWA Moderne.<sup>4</sup> In this historical context and with these stylistic ingredients, the building may best be described, using a more recent stylistic category, as PWA (public works administration) Moderne.

The plan is a one story business block converted into a small theater or oratory hall, consisting of a small raised and enclosed stage and proscenium, flanked by two small offices (also raised), followed by a 20 x 40 foot assembly hall with a kitchen and combined toilet and coat rooms in the rear. There is a small, one room concrete cellar accessed from a trap door and frame staircase from the kitchen.<sup>5</sup>

The building is rectangular in form with two centered entrances, the first on the north facade (into the main hall) and the second on the narrow east facade (into the hallway, auxiliary rooms, and then main hall). A third entrance, now filled-in with concrete block, existed from 1934 to c.1980, on the west facade at the rear of the stage. This small entrance was described in two newspaper accounts as French doors.<sup>6</sup> The roof slopes very slightly west to east with at least two concealed storm drains located on either side of the east entrance. There is a parapet wall along the three exposed facades capped with concrete coping. The fenestration is asymmetrical on each facade exception on the west which appears to have been the principal facade (facing Merchant's Street) of the pre-existing building. With the exception of glass replacements, all of the windows are original to the 1932-1934 remodeling (wood, double hung and casement). Originally, the hall casement windows had diamond shape panes with leading, replaced recently with opaque decorative glazing (two lights in each window). Each window expresses interior plan and function (a design characteristic of PWA Moderne and a counter-point to the otherwise symmetrical facades) -- the two evenly spaced small double-hung windows left of the east entrance are rest room windows, the two windows near the northeast corner are kitchen windows placed above the counters, and the three tall casement windows on the north facade tell the location and size of the main hall. One of the earliest descriptions of the building prior to completion mentioned that there were to be two "large windows" on the west facade. The descriptions given shortly before and after the remodeling was completed make no mention of these windows. The physical evidence suggests they were covered as part of the 1932-1934 remodeling.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>The modernistic or European modern aesthetic in architecture design was not as popular in Utah as in neighboring western states. Most of the state's so-called modern designed buildings were supported by "federal monies and include schools, institutions of higher learning, city halls, federal buildings, and county courthouses." Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940 (Salt Lake City, Utah : University of Utah, 1988) 169-170 and 177-178.

<sup>5</sup>"Legion Building Work Progresses", AFC 09/02/34, 1. The floor plan is described.

<sup>6</sup>AFC 09/02/34 and 28/09/34, p. 1 of both. The area filled-in with concrete block appears too small for French doors although that is what was described in these two eye-witness accounts.

<sup>7</sup>AFC 09/02/34 and surveyor's notes.

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Legion Memorial Hall, American Fork, Utah County, Utah

The exterior walls are flat, covered in concrete stucco throughout, as was typical of c.1920-1930s modernistic styling, with corners sharp and windows perforating the wall planes, undecorated, with machine-like effect. Although the dominant impression is plain and flat, the building's exterior is not without historical association and decoration. This includes a small projecting entry porch on the north facade, crowned with a stepped parapet that echoes the roof-line parapet above (the building's Art Deco front piece); the east elevation has a classically derived door surround and entablature jutting-out around the entryway; the east and west facades have three indented rectangular panels on the upper walls; and the concrete stucco, originally painted a light "buff color", has a swirled rough-cast pattern which softens the otherwise severe looking surfaces.<sup>8</sup>

The foundation is concrete, so far as can be observed from the crawl space and concrete cellar. The walls are solid, load bearing, constructed of salmon color common brick with selective framing (part of the 1932-1934 remodeling), all covered, as mentioned previously, with concrete stucco. The interior partitions, floors, ceiling, and roof are of frame construction.

All of the interior walls are also stuccoed in the same rough cast pattern as the exterior, the main hall including a 16" high lathe-and-plaster crown molding around the hall. The building is finished throughout in a darkly stained oak -- doors, proscenium casings and panels (beneath the stage), wainscoting, staircases (flanking the stage) and thin molding on top of the crown molding.<sup>9</sup> Combined the room and decorative features are all classically scaled. The flooring is 3 inch wide, tongue-and-groove maple parquet, laid in a diminishing rectangle pattern with feathered corners.

The hall originally had four "especially designed" chandelier lights now presumably lost and replaced with exposed light bulbs. Also original to the hall were eleven wall sconces placed between and flanking the doors and windows on the hall's perimeter arranged and used as stations in the American Legion ceremony. These fixtures were described prior to the building's dedication as produced in the "wall bracket style of the same modernistic design" as the chandeliers.<sup>10</sup> Most of the sconces have been either replaced or removed, leaving open holes in the walls. There are only two original wall sconces flanking the east entrance to the hall.

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<sup>8</sup>The panels on the west facade are larger and deeper than the corresponding panels on the east facade. The former appears to have been first panels on the building's original c.1917-1918 Merchant's Street facade, stripped and stuccoed during the 1932-1934 remodeling. The original exterior stucco color, described shortly after the building dedication as buff [a dusty and diluted yellow], can be seen on the surface of a chimney located near the northeast corner set back into the roof.

<sup>9</sup>The 1934 color palate was "tones of cream, buff and green." Currently the colors are light pink and white. The oak stained with dark brown stain (that has darkened through the years) is original to the 1932-1934 remodeled interior. Also, the small stage once had electric footlights which have since been removed. AFC 28/09/34 and surveyor's notes.

<sup>10</sup>AFC 20/07/34 and 22/09/34.

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Legion Memorial Hall, American Fork, Utah County, Utah

In 1934 the hall was equipped with a small motion picture projectionist room built above the east hallway which still survives, accessible from a ceiling trap door, with three projector apertures cut-out and finished through the lathe-and-plaster crown molding. The hall was and remains wired for sound and radio, with two speakers, flanking the proscenium, covered with round oak nautically inspired Art Deco screens.<sup>11</sup>

Centered on the south wall of the hall are three large photo memorials in framed cases bolted to the wall, commemorating the men who served and died in World War I and II from American Fork, Utah. The memorials include hundreds of individual black-and-white portraits placed on now faded red, white and blue cotton stars sewn to a background of red and white flag cloth, with each soldiers' name inscribed beneath the photographs. The portraits of those who died have been placed in the center of the memorials. The World War I memorial, located in the center of the three, is framed in pine (with simulated light walnut grained finish) using a stylized Ionic Order motif. The two flanking World War II memorials are smaller and mimic the former's outline and construction without the Ionic Orders or cloth background. Instead, the photographs are decorated with small stick-on stars and identified. The World War I memorial had previously hung (unframed) in American Fork's City Hall from 1918 to 1934. At this writing, the hall has only a few of the war relics once exhibited at the hall, including two standing shells and a German machine gun, allegedly taken from a World War I battlefield.<sup>12</sup>

The kitchen is almost entirely original to the 1932-1934 remodeling. It was designed to offer the latest in modern kitchen planning and conveniences, and as the local newspaper described it, would produce "envy" in most American Fork women. The cabinets are relatively elaborate made of pine with glass cupboard doors and chrome plated hardware, including handles and latch-lock fasteners. The cabinets have the original green enamel paint. The counter and backboards are of decorative tiles (approx. one inch in size, in square, rectangle, and hexagon shapes) in white, trimmed with green and black tiles. The gas range, sink and plumbing, floor linoleum and electrical fixtures (single, with white glass shades) also date to the American Legion remodeling.<sup>13</sup>

The landscaping, much if not all of it unchanged since 1934, includes a continuous lawn area on the east and north with "vari-colored concrete walks" from the street

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<sup>11</sup>AFC 28/09/34.

<sup>12</sup>As inscribed on the war memorials, they were produced by (1) "The Soldier's Welfare Committee, Appointed by the Mayor, James T. Gardner, Mark Bezzant, Chairman, 1917-1918, [with the frame] made by E. A. Henroid, vet., 88 yrs. old" and (2) the "American Legion Post 49 Auxiliary, Clark Tolton, Commander, 1945-1948." A frame cabinet installed on the east wall to hold war trophies is no longer in the building. AFC 28/09/34, the surveyor's notes, and a telephone interview with Douglas Nicholes (b.1929), a representative of Post 49, with the surveyor, P. Bradford Westwood, April 4, 1993.

<sup>13</sup>AFC 28/09/34.

**8. Statement of Significance**

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

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) Dates	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Social History	1934-1953	1934
Entertainment/Recreation		
Cultural Affiliation		
N/A		
Significant Person	Architect/Builder	
N/A	Architect: Glen Wright	

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

The Legion Memorial Building is significant as an American Legion Hall and war memorial for the soldiers of American Fork, Utah, who served and died during World War I (1917-1918) and World War II (1940-1945). The hall has functioned continuously since its 1932-1934 remodeling as a municipal war memorial (the building and three wall monuments), as a meeting hall for the American Legion, its auxiliaries, and various other social organizations and for municipal gatherings and as an exhibition space for war relics. The hall is also significant as an early public works project funded by a direct grant by the short lived Civil Works Administration (CWA), established as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's early "New Deal" legislation, 1933-1934 (Federal Emergency Relief Administration, FERA). Funds were also allocated by American Fork City and the American Legion Post 49. The building (both interior and exterior) is also important as a well preserved, albeit modest, example of Art Deco architectural styling which in this historical context may best be described as PWA (Public Works Administration) Moderne.

The Legion Memorial Building of American Fork has had two major uses during its lifetime. The first which is not significant involves the building's original use as a commercial building, c.1918-1932. The second and the historically significant phase of operation involves the building's use as an American Legion Hall, after a major remodeling, from 1934 to the present.

American Fork City, like most of Utah, was settled by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon or LDS Church). The community was all most entirely Mormon, agrarian, and economically isolated throughout much of the 19th century (the community was founded in 1850). Towards and into the 20th century, American Fork moved in small incremental shifts, as did the rest of the state, to an economically, and slightly more socially, diverse society. By the time the U.S. had entered World War I, American Fork's economy (predominantly agricultural and mineral production) had been well integrated into the nation's economy. The want of isolation and entrenchment once exhibited by Mormons had dissipated and evolved by this time to include a strong sense of national identity and patriotism.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Thomas G. Alexander, "Integration into the National Economy, 1896-1920", Richard D. Poll, ed., Utah's History (Provo, Utah : Brigham Young University Press, 1978) 429.

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Legion Memorial Hall, American Fork, Utah County, Utah

to both entrances and in-between. The latter is concrete scored in random, mostly triangular shapes, tinted in dark shades of red, green and brown.<sup>14</sup>

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Statement of Significance -- continued

First exhibited during the Spanish American War, Utah's patriotic and nationalistic impulses were widely expressed during World War I. In American Fork over two hundred young men (out of a population of approximately three thousand), enthusiastically entered the movement to mobilize forces. Besides a strong showing of military manpower, local farmers, ranchers, businessmen and the organized mothers of American Fork's soldiers made numerous efforts to further the war effort in Europe. Along with a heightened agricultural production, U.S. War Bond drives and public rallies, American Fork appointed the "Soldiers Welfare Committee" in 1918. Among various endeavors the committee produced a "service flag" on which portraits of American Fork's soldiers were affixed and identified. The flag hung in American Fork City Hall council chambers until the 1930s. This was the first step taken in creating a memorial to the city's serviceman.<sup>15</sup>

In 1928, nearly ten years after the return of American Fork's fighting men, a decade of down-turns in the city's agricultural based economy, and with the intentions of renewing public interest in remembering WWI servicemen and to extending aid and support to them, fifteen community war veterans petitioned the American Legion Headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana to establish a local American Legion Post in American Fork. On January 5, 1929, this group was granted post status as Utah Post No. 49.<sup>16</sup> Although no post records are known to exist, local newspaper accounts indicate initial support was strong, especially from city hall.<sup>17</sup> Organized nationally in 1919, the American Legion was created to encourage comradeship amongst veterans, to promote national security (national and civil defense), and to promote patriotism. By 1928 when American Fork's veterans sought post status, the American Legion had in nine years of existence become a powerful lobbying force for veteran (and veteran dependents) rights and benefits, a major local and national political

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<sup>14</sup>"Legion Building Dedication Program Outlined" and "Legion Building Dedication Nears", AFC 20/07/34 and 22/09/34.

<sup>15</sup>AFC 28/09/34.

<sup>16</sup>Certificate of Charter, American Fork Post, Department of Utah, No. 49, January 5, 1929, City Recorder's Office, City Hall, American Fork, Utah. This framed certificate had been removed from the Legion Hall.

<sup>17</sup>AFC 13/04/34. Increased membership made Post 49 "one of the best in state."

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Legion Memorial Hall, American Fork, Utah County, Utah

influence, a fund raiser for various causes, and a vast network of community service groups.<sup>18</sup>

As was the social trend throughout the United States in the 1920s and 1930s, American Fork had developed a keen interest in upholding and/or initiating public memory of the past.<sup>19</sup> This entailed remembrances of early American, Mormon, Utah, and community history, included tribute to U.S. war veterans. This interest in commemorating was not necessarily socially pervasive though. Such was the case with American Fork's WWI Armistice Day observances which were by the early 1930s beginning to wain.<sup>20</sup> This became something municipal and community leaders wished to rectify. For American Fork's veterans the specific desire was to bolster public remembrance of their "buddies" who served and died in WWI. To this end, a "handful of men and women" of American Fork worked for "years to create a suitable memorial."<sup>21</sup> In this effort to erect a WWI memorial, the American Legion operated something like a city war memorial committee.

In 1932 three years after the post was established, American Fork City purchased property across the street from city hall (47 Merchant's Street) specifically for the American Legion post. The intent was to "create a memorial" and to "provide a place in which members of the three organizations (the American Legion, the Service Star Legion and the Ladies Auxiliary) could meet." The property purchased by the city had functioned previously as a light industrial and commercial block and the cost of converting it into a memorial hall would be relatively substantial. Although some funds were provided by the city (three budget allotments in 1932, 1933 and 1934) and funds were raised by Legionnaires, with a worsening local economy, the required finances could not be collected.<sup>22</sup> Eventually, federal funds would pay for much of the project.

In the 1932 presidential elections the state of Utah, which had experienced economic slumps in nearly all of its major industries, followed the nation in voting for Democratic Party candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt. As part of Roosevelt's attack on the depression Congress passed in 1933 the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA)

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<sup>18</sup>Thomas A. Rumer The American Legion: An Official History, 1919-1989 (New York : M. Evans, c. 1990) 536-545 and History and Organization of the American Legion, lesson no. 1, (Indianapolis, Indiana : The American Legion Extension Service Institute, 1967) 15, 21-25, and 38.

<sup>19</sup>See John E. Budnar, Remaking America: Public Memory, Commemoration, and Patriotism in the Twentieth Century (Princeton : Princeton University Press, 1992) 171-175, 245-253 and Michael G. Kammen, Mystic Chords of Memory: The Transformation of Tradition in American Culture (New York : Knopf and Random House, 1991).

<sup>20</sup>AFC 17/11/33.

<sup>21</sup>AFC 28/09/34.

<sup>22</sup>American Fork purchased the property for \$600.00. Records Office, book 31:41 and 285:488, Utah County Offices Building, Provo, Utah. Late in 1933, the use of the building as a Legion Hall was expressed with some uncertainty. AFC 01/12/33.



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Legion Memorial Hall, American Fork, Utah County, Utah

which offered, under a condition of matching funds from each state, direct relief grants for the jobless via public works projects under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA). Programs instituted included the Civil Works Administration (CWA) and the Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC). In July of 1933, Utah passed the Utah Industrial Recovery Act which produced the required funding match and administration (with funds dispersed on a county level).

In late summer 1933, the American Fork Citizen began describing numerous "make-work" projects intended throughout the area, including the remodeling of 47 Merchant Street, into a Legion Memorial Hall (project 168). By March of 1934, nearly all of the CWA funds had been used with the remaining funds to be dispersed, with books closed, by April 30. Unfortunately, the federal funding was not sufficient to complete the project. American Fork City provided one more financial allotment and a bank loan was acquired by Post 49 (co-signed by the city) enabling the project to be completed and dedicated on October 19, 1934. The CWA, which paid for the bulk of the project, was short lived, being terminated on April 1, 1934 by Congress. A set of newly legislated programs including the Works Progress Administration (WPA) were instituted, intended to aid in a national economic recovery as well as provide public relief.

The CWA provided temporary and immediate financial relief to hundreds of unemployed American Fork men during the winter of 1933 and 1934 and among numerous other projects fulfilled a community want for a memorial to American Fork's WWI fighting men.<sup>23</sup> The building is significant as one of the few standing, and very well preserved, early public works (CWA) buildings funded by Franklin D. Roosevelt's "first 100 day legislation of the New Deal" in Utah County and the state of Utah. The building is also significant as an example of a partnership for public good between private, municipal, state, and federal entities during the Great Depression in Utah (1930-1940).

Prior to dedication, American Fork's "Service Flag" (portraits on a background of red, white and blue stars and flag cloth) which had been hanging in American Fork City Hall was permanently framed and installed in the newly remodeled Legion hall. In 1948, two additional framed memorials following the WWI model were installed honoring the hundreds of American Fork veterans who served in World War II. As municipal leaders and the men and women of American Legion Post 49 had intended in 1934, the hall, photographic memorials, and relics have served for nearly six decades as a memorial to the war "buddies" who served and died in World War I and II. The Legion Memorial Building is historically significant because it is the oldest war memorial representing the participation of American Fork citizens in a national conflict.

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<sup>23</sup>Dictionary of American History, rev. ed., v. IV (New York : Charles Scribner's Sons, 1976) 71; Richard D. Poll, ed., Utah's History, 484-487; AFC 21/07/33, 4/08/33, 20/10/33, 26/01/34, 09/02/34, 16/03/34 ("CWA Project Approved"), 25/03/34 ("City Asked..."), and 19/10/34. The total federal funds appropriated were \$2,167.85 (labor \$1,323.25 and \$794.80 materials). Post 49 received a bank loan for \$800.00, the last allotment amount given by the city was not reported in the article. Also, much of the materials were either donated or given with discount by local merchants.

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Legion Memorial Hall, American Fork, Utah County, Utah

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The building has retained a high degree of architectural integrity. The hall has remained relatively unaltered (interior and exterior) with all significant physical characteristics (design and materials) in place almost as it appeared when completed in 1934 and when the additional photographic war memorials were installed in 1948. The building is also one of the few standing, well preserved examples of PWA Moderne and the modernistic roadside vernacular architecture of the 1930s in Utah County.

In 1992 the American Legion Post 49 turned the hall over to American Fork City (who had continuously held the property title) because of financial hardship. Efforts are being made to maintain the building and update the mechanical systems.

       See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Newspaper, American Fork Citizen, (1933): 21 July, 4 Aug., 20 Oct., and 1 Dec., and (1934): 26 Jan., 9 Feb., 16 Mar., 25 May, 20 July, 24 Aug., 28 Sept., 5 Oct., and 19 Oct.

Certificate of Charter, American Fork Post, Department of Utah, No. 49, January 5, 1929, American Fork City Recorder's Office, City Hall, American Fork, Utah.

Insurance Maps, American Fork, 1890, Sanborn Perris Co. (New York, N.Y.) and American Fork, 1908, Sanborn and Co. (New York, N.Y.), Special Collections Dept., University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Title search, Utah County Recorders Office, Provo, Utah; American Fork, Utah, plat A, block 19, lot 5 (see title search with add. doc.) and Plat Map of the same [1990].

Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940 (Salt Lake City, Utah : University of Utah, 1988).

Richard D. Poll, ed., Utah's History (Provo, Utah : Brigham Young University Press, 1978).

Thomas A. Rumer The American Legion: An Official History, 1919-1989 (New York : M. Evans, c. 1990).

History and Organization of the American Legion, lesson no. 1, (Indianapolis, Indiana : The American Legion Extension Service Institute, 1967).

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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 0.057 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/3/2/2/4/0</u>	<u>4/4/6/9/8/0/0</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

Commencing at the southwest corner of lot 6, block 19, plat A, the City of American Fork, north 27.4 ft., east 45.0 ft., north 7.8 ft., east 36.10 ft., south 35.0 ft., and west 81.10 ft., to the beginning.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

This is the present and historic legal boundary of parcel.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title P. Bradford Westwood  
organization Westwood Research and Consulting date July 1993  
street & number 2103 West 600 South telephone (801) 377-0206  
city or town Provo state Utah zip code 84601

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 8 Legion Memorial Hall, American Fork, Utah

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Photo No. 1

1. American Legion Building (Legion Hall)
2. 48 Merchant's Street, American Fork, Utah County, Utah
3. Photographer: P. Bradford Westwood (Westwood Research and Consulting)
4. Date: March 25, 1993
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. East and north elevations. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 2

1. American Legion Building (Legion Hall)
2. 48 Merchant's Street, American Fork, Utah County, Utah
3. Photographer: P. Bradford Westwood (Westwood Research and Consulting)
4. Date: March 25, 1993
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. North and west elevations. Camera facing northeast.

     See continuation sheet

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

**SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD**

**NRIS Reference Number: 94000299**

**Date Listed: 4/14/94**

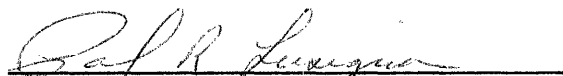
Legion Memorial Building  
**Property Name**

Utah  
**County**

UT  
**State**

N/A  
**Multiple Name**

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
**Signature of the Keeper**

10/28/94  
**Date of Action**

=====  
**Amended Items in Nomination:**

**Period of Significance:**

The period of significance is revised to read: 1934-1948. This encompasses the period from the renovation of the building into the Legion Hall up to the installation of the World War II memorials in 1948. Extension of the period up to 1953 was not justified by the nomination documentation.

This information was confirmed with Charles Shepherd of the Utah SHPO.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)