

# HISTORIC SITE FORM - HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

PARK CITY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (10-08)

## 1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: **Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building**

Address: 1167 Woodside Avenue

AKA:

City, County: Park City, Summit County, Utah

Tax Number: 1167-WS-A

Current Owner Name: 1167 WDSO, LC

Parent Parcel(s): SA-80-X

Current Owner Address: PO Box 681237, Park City, UT 84068-1237

Legal Description (include acreage): 0.30 acres; Lot A, 1167 Woodside Avenue Replat Subdivision.

## 2 STATUS/USE

### Property Category

- building(s), main  
 building(s), attached  
 building(s), detached  
 building(s), public  
 building(s), accessory  
 structure(s)

### Evaluation\*

- Landmark Site  
 Significant Site  
 Not Historic

### Reconstruction

- Date:  
Permit #:  
 Full  Partial

### Use

- Original Use: Institutional  
Current Use: Commercial

- \*National Register of Historic Places:  ineligible  eligible  
 listed (date: 11/07/1996 - Public Works Buildings Thematic Resource District)

## 3 DOCUMENTATION

### Photos: Dates

- tax photo:  
 prints:  
 historic: c.

### Drawings and Plans

- measured floor plans  
 site sketch map  
 Historic American Bldg. Survey  
 original plans:  
 other:

### Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or not)

- abstract of title  
 tax card  
 original building permit  
 sewer permit  
 Sanborn Maps  
 obituary index  
 city directories/gazetteers  
 census records  
 biographical encyclopedias  
 newspapers  
 city/county histories  
 personal interviews  
 Utah Hist. Research Center  
 USHS Preservation Files  
 USHS Architects File  
 LDS Family History Library  
 Park City Hist. Soc/Museum  
 university library(ies):  
 other:

Bibliographical References (books, articles, interviews, etc.) Attach copies of all research notes and materials.

Blaes, Dina & Beatrice Lufkin. "Final Report." Park City Historic Building Inventory. Salt Lake City: 2007.

Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: a Guide*. Salt Lake City, Utah:

University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998.

Roberts, Allen. "Final Report." Park City Reconnaissance Level Survey. Salt Lake City: 1995.

Roper, Roger & Deborah Randall. "Residences of Mining Boom Era, Park City - Thematic Nomination." National Register of Historic Places Inventory, Nomination Form. 1984.

## 4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION & INTEGRITY

Building Type and/or Style: Institutional type / WPA Moderne style

No. Stories:

Additions:  none  minor  major (describe below) Alterations:  none  minor  major (describe below)

Number of associated outbuildings and/or structures:  accessory building(s), # \_\_\_\_\_;  structure(s), # \_\_\_\_\_.

General Condition of Exterior Materials:

Researcher/Organization: Dina Blaes/Park City Municipal Corporation

Date: November, 08

- Good (Well maintained with no serious problems apparent.)
- Fair (Some problems are apparent. Describe the problems.):
- Poor (Major problems are apparent and constitute an imminent threat. Describe the problems.):
- Uninhabitable/Ruin

**Materials** (The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time in a particular pattern or configuration. Describe the materials.):

Foundation: Concrete.

Walls: Brick, molded ornamentation, decorative parapet.

Roof: Bow truss roof system.

Windows: Multi-pane casement with metal sash.

Essential Historical Form:  Retains  Does Not Retain, due to:

Location:  Original Location  Moved (date \_\_\_\_\_) Original Location:

**Design** (The combination of physical elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style. Describe additions and/or alterations from the original design, including dates--known or estimated--when alterations were made): The site is unchanged from the description given in the National Register nomination form (see NR nomination form, 1996).

**Setting** (The physical environment--natural or manmade--of a historic site. Describe the setting and how it has changed over time.): Unchanged from original and/or time of listing in the National Register.

**Workmanship** (The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during a given period in history. Describe the distinctive elements.): The physical evidence of the PWA Moderne style is intact. The distinctive elements are described in detail in the National Register nomination form -see attached.

**Feeling** (Describe the property's historic character.): The physical elements of the site, in combination, convey a sense of the PWA Moderne style.

**Association** (Describe the link between the important historic era or person and the property.): The building was designed by prominent Utah architects, Carl W. Scott and George W. Welch. In addition, this building is one of five remaining PWA Moderne style buildings in Park City.

This site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1996 as part of the *Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources District*. It was built in 1935-36 and retains its historic integrity. As a result, it meets the criteria set forth in LMC Chapter 15-11 for designation as a Landmark Site.

## 5 SIGNIFICANCE

Architect:  Not Known  Known: Scott & Welch (source: NR nomination) Date of Construction: 1935-36<sup>1</sup>

Builder:  Not Known, but commissioned by the PWA  Known: (source: National Register nomination)

The site must represent an important part of the history or architecture of the community. A site need only be significant under one of the three areas listed below:

### 1. Historic Era:

- Settlement & Mining Boom Era (1868-1893)
- Mature Mining Era (1894-1930)
- Mining Decline & Emergence of Recreation Industry (1931-1962)

<sup>1</sup> National Register Nomination Form, 1996.

See National Register nomination for narrative statement of significance.

2. **Persons** (Describe how the site is associated with the lives of persons who were of historic importance to the community or those who were significant in the history of the state, region, or nation):

3. **Architecture** (Describe how the site exemplifies noteworthy methods of construction, materials or craftsmanship used during the historic period or is the work of a master craftsman or notable architect): **Designed by Carl W. Scott and George W. Welch, prominent Utah architects.**

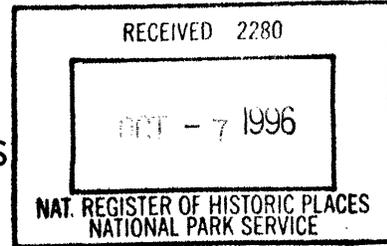
## 6 PHOTOS

Digital color photographs are on file with the Planning Department, Park City Municipal Corp.

**Photo No. 1:** Northeast oblique. Camera facing southwest, 2006.

**Photo No. 2:** Southeast oblique. Camera facing northwest, 1995.

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 1167 Woodside

N/A not for publication

city or town Park City

N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Summit

code 043 zip code 84060

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets    does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant    nationally    statewide X locally. (   See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 10/1/96  
Signature of certifying official/Title 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 for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. 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:)

[Signature] 11-7-96  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building  
Name of Property

Park City, Summit County, Utah  
City, County, and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**  
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

**Name of related multiple property listing**  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION

INDUSTRY

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building, Park City, Summit County, UT

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## Narrative Description

The Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building was constructed in 1935-36 in the PWA Moderne style. This building is situated next to the Park City High School (designed by architects Scott and Welch, 1928) on a corner lot. The one-story brick building has a low-pitched gabled roof with a surrounding parapet wall. The walls have been broken up into vertical panels by low relief pilasters. The stylized geometric capitals on these pilasters are made of concrete and project upward through the coping at the edge of the roof, giving the building a crenelated appearance. The front facade is divided into three bays. Each bay is then divided into three sections by narrower brick pilasters also adorned with concrete capitals. A garage door is located in the north end of the front (east) elevation. The north and south elevations consist of four bays. Steel sash multi-light hopper windows exist throughout the building.

The building has a rectangular plan and there are no major extensions or additions. It encompasses roughly 4500 square feet within a free-span steel and wood structure that rises to 20 feet at the ceiling's peak. When first built it had a mezzanine in the back quarter of the structure. The area under the mezzanine was used for storage, bathrooms, and offices. The remainder of the space was open. Roughly half of the remaining floor area had a hardwood floor with the remainder of exposed concrete.

Structural upgrades, masonry repair, window reglazing, and other suitable changes are currently being made to the building. A historic bus garage located directly to the south of the building was a one-story rectangular building with little ornamentation and multi-light garage doors. It was demolished (1996).

The Park City High School Mechanical Arts building retains its original integrity and contributes to the historic qualities of Park City.

\_\_ See continuation sheet

Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building  
Name of Property

Park City, Summit County, Utah  
City, County, and State

### 8. Statement of Significance

#### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all 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.

#### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

#### Period of Significance

1935-36

#### Significant Dates

1935-36

#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

Scott & Welch; Works Progress Administration

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

### 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: \_\_\_\_\_

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

United States Department of the Interior  
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building, Park City, Summit County, UT

## Narrative Statement of Significance

Built in 1935-36, the Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building is part of the Public Works Buildings Thematic Resource 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 county, and for the period 1932-40 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 the 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. Built by the Works Progress Administration and designed by Scott and Welch, the Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building is also architecturally significant as one of five buildings remaining in Park City constructed in the PWA Moderne style.

## New Deal Era

Between 1933-39 federal agencies spent nearly \$300 million in federal assistance in Utah.<sup>1</sup> The longest-lasting and most extensive New Deal relief program in Utah and the rest of the nation, the WPA was established in 1935 and continued until 1943. The peak of WPA employment in Utah was in the fall of 1936 when more than 17,000 Utahns were at work on WPA projects. The New Deal era programs offered not only work relief, but also provided long-term benefits to the communities and the state in the form of improved public facilities. The Mechanical Arts building in Park City is one of the 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. Of the 233, 107 were public school buildings. The Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building is one of 7 public works buildings constructed in Summit County, 6 of which remain.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This amount was 15 times more money than the amount of federal taxes that Utahns sent to Washington during the same period.

<sup>2</sup> 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

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Park City High School Mechanical Arts Buildings, Park City, Summit County, UT

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## Architecture

Art Deco and Art Moderne buildings are the most conspicuous elements of public works architecture but are overshadowed by a large group of buildings constructed in what David Gebhard has called the PWA Moderne style. During the depression years, Gebhard writes, "architects Streamlined Moderne... These buildings were fundamentally classical and formal, but just enough Moderne details were injected to convey a contemporary Moderne feeling as well as the traditional authority of the classical."<sup>3</sup> The PWA Moderne style combines the formal symmetrical elements of the Classical roots with Art Deco and Art Moderne details such as masonry wall surfaces, metal sash, vertical molded ornamentation, and decorative parapet. Many of these buildings--schools, mechanical arts buildings, city halls--appear at first glance plain and box-like. Upon closer inspection, however, in their rigid symmetry and abstract classicism, they remain fully consistent with the stylistic impulses of the times.<sup>4</sup> The Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building is one of five remaining PWA Moderne style buildings remaining in Park City.

## Architects

Most public works buildings were designed by architects. The most prolific firm was Scott and Welch of Salt Lake City. Carl W. Scott and George W. Welch<sup>5</sup> were both prominent Utah architects. Scott was born October 17, 1887, in Minneapolis, Kansas, and graduated in 1907 from the University of Utah with a degree in mining. He was given credit for the idea of the concrete "U" that is still above the University of Utah campus. Following graduation he began a career in architecture as a draftsman for Richard Kletting. In 1914 he became partners with George W. Welch.

Welch was born in Denver, Colorado, on May 15, 1886, graduated from Colorado College, and came to Salt Lake City to begin work as an architect. Active in political affairs while here, he was a member of the Utah House of Representatives from 1919 until 1921.

Scott and Welch designed the Salt Lake City's Elks' Club Building, South High School, the Masonic Temple, and many public school buildings throughout Utah including Hawthorne Elementary School and Bryant Junior high School in Salt Lake, Park City High School, Tooele High School, Blanding High School and Cedar City Elementary School. They also designed a number of commercial

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<sup>3</sup> Gebhard, David, et al. A Guide to Architecture in Los Angeles and Southern California, p.703.

<sup>4</sup> Public Works Buildings Thematic Resources nomination, listed April 1, 1985. On file at Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

<sup>5</sup> A large portion of Scott and Welch drawings are located in Special Collections, Marriott Library, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Park City High School Mechanical Arts Buildings, Park City, Summit County, UT

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buildings including the Nelson Manufacturing Company Warehouse, the Nelson-Ricks Creamery Building, and the Firestone Tire Company building, all in Salt Lake City.<sup>6</sup> Scott and Welch also designed and built the planned community of Copperton. Copperton was a company town built by the copper mining company, Utah Copper Company, in the 1920-30s. Included in the plan was a Bingham High School, built in 1931. Scott and Welch designed more school buildings during the 1930s than any other Utah firm.

## History of Park City

The mining community of Park City, located about 35 miles southeast of Salt Lake City, began with the discovery of significant silver and lead deposits in 1869. After one temporary location, the community settled into the lower part of the canyon and began to grow rapidly. The 1880s were years of social transition in Park City. Prior to that time, the town was primarily a spontaneous mining camp, populated by single, often transient men. The 1880s saw an increase in families, stable businesses, and home ownership as the community diversified and matured.

The city grew unlike many other mining boomtowns, and had staying power. A real community was developed evidenced by the number of churches, schools, and fraternal orders. However, compared to most Mormon farming communities, Park City's population was in flux, buildings came and went in succession, businesses changed, and the economy depended on precious metal prices and railroads. A fire in June 1898 that obliterated the downtown area of Park City served to separate those who decided to make a long term investment in the town and others who gave up. At the turn of the century the town's principal industry was consolidated as companies bought, merged with, or drove out competitors. A gradual decline in business activity occurred between 1900 and 1920, and the Great Depression of the 1930s halted development. After World War II, a depressed mining economy led many people to leave Park City. By the 1950s Park City was almost dead. During the 1960s, the town turned into a world class ski resort.<sup>7</sup>

## Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building

The Park City High School Mechanical Arts building is historically related to the adjacent Park City Education Center, formerly the Park City High School (1926), and to the Marsac Elementary School (1935-36). The Mechanical Arts building was built as an addition to the high school "campus" and incorporates similar materials and detailing to "harmonize" with the adjacent High School structure. The High School was constructed in 1926-27 and renovated in 1993-94 by the City to house the library, a theater, and educational facilities.

The Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building was originally constructed in 1935-36 as a part of the same bond issue used to build the Marsac Building. Approval for funding the building

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<sup>6</sup> Carl W. Scott and George W. Welch, Architects File, Preservation Office, Utah State Historical Society.

<sup>7</sup> Corcoran, Brent. Park City Under Foot. Salt Lake City: Signature Books, 1995.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Park City High School Mechanical Arts Buildings, Park City, Summit County, UT

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was given at a bond election in Park City on October 19, 1935. Approval was overwhelming: 169 in favor and 12 opposed. The two buildings used the same architects, materials, similar styles and were constructed and dedicated at the same time. The Marsac Elementary School was fully renovated c.1985 and is in use today as Park City's municipal offices.

At its original dedication the Park City newspaper described the Mechanical Arts Building as follows:

The high school mechanical arts shop was built at a cost of about \$15,000. Like the elementary school just described and the high school built ten years ago, it is fireproof throughout. In design and material it harmonizes with the high school building. This shop is the last word in Industrial arts housing. It contains one large room for general shop classes, a drawing room, toilet and locker rooms, paint and storage room. It is equipped with tools, benches and machinery for woodwork, cold and hot metal work, and auto-mechanics. Translucent glass is used in all windows. The drawing room is equipped with individual drawing tables and stools. Other special rooms are furnished with appropriate appliances. The shop is heated from the high school heating plant.<sup>8</sup>

Construction began on the Mechanical Arts Building at 1167 Woodside in the fall of 1935, was opened for use on November 15, 1936, and was officially dedicated on December 4th, 1936.

When the high school program moved to its present location in Park Meadows, the School district began using the building as a bus barn for the City school buses. It was at this time that the structure's mezzanine and the mechanical systems were striped out to make more room for the buses, plows and storage needs. The 1995-96 restoration of the building is currently near completion and will be used for architectural offices.

In Park City's history there were few civic and educational structures built. Accordingly, they were and are particularly significant to the community's history. This is especially true for this structure since it was in service as a school shop as recently as 15 years ago. Many still live in Park City who grew up, took classes, and created fond memories in this building. In a city faced with the pressures of development, the preservation of historic properties as a part of the town's promotional vision is difficult to balance. The Park City High School Mechanical Arts building retains its historic integrity and contributes to the qualities of the town.

\_\_ See continuation sheet

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<sup>8</sup> *The Park Record*, December 1, 1936, p.1.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building, Park City, Summit County, UT

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## Bibliography

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

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

"Carl W. Scott" and "George W. Welch," Architects Files, Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

Corcoran, Brent. Park City Under Foot. Salt Lake City: Signature Books, 1995.

Park Record, December 3, 1936, pp.1,8.



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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 7

Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building, Park City, Summit County, UT

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**Common Label Information:**

1. Park City High School Mechanical Arts Building
2. Park City, Summit County, Utah
3. Photographer: Charles Shepherd
4. Date: September 1996
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

**Photo No. 1:**

6. Northeast and southeast elevations of building. Camera facing north, northwest.

**Photo No. 2:**

6. Northwest and southwest elevations of building. Camera facing south, southeast.

**Photo No. 3:**

6. Northeast and southeast elevations of building. Camera facing north, northwest.





ENTERING  
RESIDENTIAL  
PARKING ZONE  
NO PARKING  
WITHOUT  
PERMIT  
ANYTIME

1161 WOODSIDE