

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Kaysville City Hall and Library

Other names/site number: Davis County Health Center

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 44 N. Main Street

City or town: Kaysville State: UT County: Davis

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

 Utah Division of State History/Office of Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

Kaysville City Hall/Davis County Health Dept.
Name of Property

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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 ☐

Kaysville City Hall/Davis County Health Dept.
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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: city hall,
government office

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

Kaysville City Hall/Davis County Health Dept.
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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Stripped Classical,

PWA Moderne, _____

Central Block with Wings

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: _Walls: STONE; Foundation: CONCRETE;

Roof: ASPHALT____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Kaysville City Hall, constructed 1941-43 is a long, one-story central-block-with-wings-type building designed in a PWA Moderne (Stripped Classical) style. The exterior is clad in local fieldstone. The broad center section of the building is flanked on either side by wings with a lower roof line. Each section has a low-pitched truncated hipped roof. Located in the commercial district, the building is set back from the street in a gridded plaza landscaped with lawn, small plants and stone and is surrounded by other public buildings and a parking lot behind. Also included in the nomination boundary is a contributing cast concrete bench and monument in front of the City Hall that was built at approximately the same time.

Narrative Description

Exterior

Kaysville City Hall/Davis County Health Dept.
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Symmetrically arranged, the Kaysville City Hall, built 1941-43 as a long, central-block-with-wing-type building in the WPA Moderne (Stripped Classical) style. The straight-forward classicism of the building is unusual for PWA-sponsored buildings, for it lacks the more abstract, streamlined appearance often associated with this period of Utah architecture. In a nod toward local vernacular stone buildings and a turn from the typical monochromatic, smooth exterior surfaces that characterized the PWA Moderne, the Kaysville City Hall is constructed of a polychrome fieldstone veneer laid in a random rubble pattern. The metamorphic stone was gathered from regional sources and matches that of the earliest stone houses built in the area. The stone veneer is backed by stud-wall construction with wire mesh and plaster interior walls. The building sits on a slightly raised concreted foundation. The truncated hipped roof is covered in brown asphalt shingles and has two large air handling units—one on each of the wings.

The primary (west-facing) facade has two front entrances located to either side of the projecting central section. Each entrance is in a slightly projecting wall and are accessed by separate sets of concrete stairs that are flanked by wide parapets of stone, capped with concrete. More-recent aluminum handrails have been installed on the stairways. The entrances feature the only real architectural ornamentation on the building in the buff-colored terra cotta door surrounds. The doors in both openings appear to be aluminum-frame replacements and consist of fully glazed doors with a sidelight and fixed transom.

The two entrances bookend a series of five symmetrically placed window openings. The vertically oriented openings have concrete sills and lintels consisting of a fieldstone flat arch. The metal-sash windows have five panes divided by horizontal muntins. The bottom and second-from-top sections of the windows are hinged and open into the building.

The west façade of the projecting wings on either end of the building are mirror images of each other. Each wing has three window openings that are shorter and wider than those in the central section. They also have concrete sills and stone, flat-arch lintels. The windows have four horizontally divided panes of which the top and bottom open.

The narrow north elevation is very simple, featuring two equally spaced window openings with concrete sills, thick concrete lintels and metal-sash windows. The right opening is wider and has five vertical sections divided by mullions. Each section consists of four panes divided by horizontal muntins. All panes are fixed except for the top and bottom panels in the center section, which are operable. The left opening is similar to the right, only narrower. This opening has only three vertical sections, with the center top and bottom having operable windows.

The east (rear) elevation features an asymmetrical fenestration pattern with a variety of window and door openings to meet the utilitarian requirements of the building use. In all, there are eleven window openings of varying widths and heights. All feature metal sash with horizontally divided panes. There are three door openings that access the larger central block section. The doors appear to be more-recent replacements. The door on the right is a metal panel door with a small transom. The middle door accesses the HVAC room and is also a metal panel. It is flanked by large metal vent panels. The door on the left is also metal and has a glass window panel.

Finally, the south elevation, like the north, is simple in detail. The only difference from the north elevation is that there are four windows are all narrow vertical openings with horizontal muntins of five panes, similar to those on the front of the wings.

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Interior

The interior mostly consists of a large open space running along the majority of the front 2/3 of the building, except for a room at the south end that most recently served as the LeConte Stewart Art Gallery (though furnished, all of the art work has been removed). This occupies the southwest corner of the building and is separated by a hallway from the rear block of offices. There is a single room at the far south end of the building as well. The rear 1/3 of the building is divided into offices, restrooms and HVAC room.

Except for the door and window wood trim, which is fairly simple, interior finishes are not original, having been changed most likely a few times over the years. The art gallery with its Craftsman/Prairie School-inspired décor was actually a 1980s makeover and is not historic.

On some of the interior wall surfaces water damage has caused the drywall to fail, exposing the metal wire mesh that is attached to the exterior of the studs as a backing for the stone veneer. The wire mesh has deteriorated in some areas and could result in the detachment of the stone exterior unless remedied. But overall, the interior is in good, though non-historic condition.

Contributing Monument & Setting

Kaysville City Hall is set back from Main Street approximately sixty feet. A large plaza of concrete pavers and landscaping around a contributing commemorative monument fronts the majority of the building. The monument was built at the same time as the city hall, c.1943, and was also designed by Ashton and Evans Architects. The cast concrete monument consists of a stone bench built in four sections and arranged in a semicircle. At the center of the semicircle is a vertical stone monument, mostly rectilinear with stylized stepped shoulders. The design has a somewhat art deco appearance. The bench/monument surrounds a large millstone from an early Kaysville mill that is laid flat on a raised hexagon of cast concrete. The remainder of the street-facing and north and south ends of the property is landscaped with lawn and smaller deciduous trees. Behind the building is a large paved parking lot that serves this building and the two other City buildings (Kaysville City administration office and Kaysville police station) and that are part of the larger government complex.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes 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" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

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Period of Significance

1941-1968

Significant Dates

1941-1943

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Raymond J. Ashton (architect)

Raymond L. Evans (architect)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Kaysville City Hall, in Kaysville, Davis County, is locally significant under Criteria A and C, and is being nominated under the *Public Works Buildings* Thematic Resource Submission. Under Criterion A the building is significant in the area of Politics/Government for its association with the public works building programs in Utah. Constructed in phases from 1941-1943, the Kaysville City Hall 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. It was also the primary government building in Kaysville for several decades, housing both local and federal government offices.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A Significance: Politics/Government

The seventh governor of the state of Utah, Henry Hooper Blood, was a Kaysville native who held office during the Great Depression.

“When Blood took office in 1933, more than a third of the work force was unemployed and the percentage of Utahns on relief was among the highest in the nation, a situation exacerbated in 1934 by the worst drought in the state's history. The governor pushed for a sales tax - reluctantly set by the legislature at two percent - to qualify the state for federal funds, and got lending institutions to agree to a ninety-day moratorium on foreclosures in order to give families a chance to refinance their homes and farms. He lobbied intensively in Washington, and Utah ranked near the top in its portion of per capita federal spending during the Depression. The WPA, CCC, and other federal programs created jobs and helped build highways, public buildings, recreational facilities, and irrigation/reclamation works; the programs also sponsored arts and historical records projects.”¹

Blood's position as governor positioned him to obtain federal monies for his hometown. More than one-third of Utahns statewide suffered from unemployment; that fact mirrored the situation in Kaysville. One of the federal programs to benefit the city was the construction of a municipal building funded with Works Progress Administration (WPA) funds.

“Relief from the devastating effects of the Depression occupied Governor Blood's terms. He fought conservatively but with great determination for Utah's citizens as shown by his two trips to Washington in his first year as governor. He was a fiscally conservative man of steady, circumspect plans. He held political power that few governors have. He was trusted as shown by the dominion given him.”²

¹ Miriam B. Murphy, *Utah History Encyclopedia*, s.v. “Henry H. Blood.” (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994), 46.

² “Henry Hooper Blood,” Utah Division of Archives and Records Service, <https://archives.utah.gov/research/guides/governor-blood.htm> (accessed February 25, 2019)

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In November of 1940, 25-year-old Kaysville Mayor Thornley K. Swan announced construction of a \$55,000 city hall building. In 1941, a bond election was held. Part of the project (\$20,000) was paid for by federal funds through the New Deal WPA program during the Great Depression that gave men much-needed jobs.

After the United States entered World War II following the bombing of Pearl Harbor in December 1941, work was halted on the building for the war effort. The WPA funds were also eliminated at this time, and work was deferred until 1943. Once construction recommenced emphasis was placed on use of part of the building as a health center with efforts being led by Dr. Keith Barnes, Davis County Health Department Director and resident of Kaysville. The building was finally completed in the fall of 1943. The city offices were located in the south side of the building and the Davis County Health Department was located in the north side. Since that time, the building has also housed Selective Service offices and the Kaysville City library, beginning in 1962.

Public Health Center

. At the onset of WWII, priorities forced postponement of construction. In 1944 the government granted funds for the completion of the structure, to be used as a health center since the increased health needs in the military area of North Davis County made it necessary for a more adequate health department. A 1944 newspaper article (which one???) described the newly completed building as follows:

“A large auditorium for health lectures will seat about 200 persons. The center is fully equipped for immediate clinic work with laboratory, exam and treatment rooms, consultation, waiting and office rooms as well. There are 14 rooms in the entire building and the Davis Health Department will occupy all except the large room occupied by the city offices. A. A. Barr was construction engineer of the project. The floor of the building is laid with rubber in large squares of neutral and tan tones. Indirect lighting and steam heating equipment, recessed in the walls create a harmonious interior, which is well ventilated and insulated for the utmost comfort. The first clinic will be held April 20, 1944. Clinics to be held at various times include: cardiac, immunizations (Diphtheria, Typhoid, Whooping cough, Tetanus, Smallpox), baby checks and well conferences, home nursing classes, venereal disease, school exams, crippled children and tuberculosis clinics. A soldier's wife program is also held here. [According to Bill Sanders of the Layton Heritage Museum, school children were brought in for Goiter exams.] Dr. Barnes has 5 employees at present. Staff: Miss Mary Millard, supervisor of nurses; Miss Helen Stevens, Miss May McClellan and Mrs. Winona Rich, nurses and Mrs. Lucille Strong, clerical and vital statistics.. From HEALTH CENTER 1944 article.)

As a young man, Doctor Barnes had practiced with an MD degree for a time, but in 1939 he went back to school to obtain a second degree in Public Health Administration. At that time he began to run the business of the Davis County Health Department from his office above the old Barnes Bank Building in downtown Kaysville. When World War II put a halt to construction of the city's new municipal building, Barnes suggested the idea of getting a federal government grant to finish construction. In turn the plan was to allow the health services functions of the county to set up in the north end of the building. After the war ended, the department stayed on for a period of time. Eventually the department moved into the county courthouse property in Farmington. It was located in a strip of buildings next to the old county library. This would have taken place in the late 1950s or perhaps as late as 1969 according to Kaysville historian, Carol Collett.

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As stated in the *Ogden Standard Examiner*, originally it was planned that the department was to move to other quarters following World War II, but instead, stayed in this building for a time afterward. As late as the mid-1950s the Kaysville City Hall building was still shared by the Davis County Health Department and the Kaysville Library. After the health department moved to Farmington the city offices expanded. The library occupied the north half of the building for many years, but did not take over the entire building until the Kaysville City offices moved into their new building to the south in 1987. (Kris Murdock)

Raymond Joy Ashton, Architect

Kaysville City Hall was designed by Ashton and Evans, a noted Salt Lake City architecture firm that designed a number of New Deal-era buildings in the state. Among the New Deal buildings Ashton and Evans designed were the George Thomas Library at the University of Utah, fieldhouses at the University of Utah and Utah State Agricultural College, the University of Utah Union Building (later the Music Building and now Gardner Hall) and Carlson Hall. Other buildings the firm designed included the Temple Square Hotel; the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Building; and the Sears, Roebuck and Co. retail store all in Salt Lake City; the Thermoid plant at Nephi; Bushnell Hospital in Brigham City; the naval supply depot at Clearfield; and the Utah State Penitentiary at the Point of the Mountain in Salt Lake County.

Raymond Joy Ashton was born in Salt Lake City on January 23, 1887. He began working at the age of 10 as a water boy on construction sites, where he learned the trade of bricklaying for \$2.50 per week. After high school he attended the University of Utah where on his summer breaks worked as a draftsman in the office of the chief engineer of the Union Railroad. Graduated University of Utah in 1909 and headed to Paris to attend the Ecole des Beaux Arts. On June 18, 1913 he married Winnie G. Richards in Salt Lake City. After returning to Salt Lake he partnered with Raymond Evans, they founded Ashton and Evans Architectural firm in 1923. During his 50 year career Ashton was recognized for his many architectural designs. He was elected President of Utah Building and Construction Congress along with being a high ranking member of the American Institute of Architecture. He died April 7, 1973 and is buried in Mountain View Cemetery, Prescott, Arizona. Projects include: Salt Lake City, Capitol Hill LDS Ward Chapel, 19?? (NRIS #????), Salt Lake City, Centre Theater (demolished???,NRIS #???), Saltaire remodel following 1925 fire (demolished)

Raymond Leslie Evans was born January 30, 1895, in Salt Lake City, Utah, the brother of prominent Utah architect Clifford Evans. He began his architectural career in the office of Ware and Treganza in 1912; then, in 1923, he and Raymond J. Ashton formed a partnership lasting the duration of his career. Evans sometimes designed buildings in a neo-classical style, such as the old Union Building on the University of Utah campus (now called Gardner Hall). More often, he chose contemporary styles, such as with the Utah State Penitentiary and the George Thomas Library (now the Utah Museum of Natural History). At one point in his career, he served as president of the Utah chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Evans married Marie Lewis in 1924. He died October 20, 1963.³

Additional Historical Context

³ "Ashton, Evans & Brazier Architects," Archives West, <http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv15509>. (accessed March 5, 2019)

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Public Works Buildings in Utah

Davis County, Utah

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In 1933 Utah had an unemployment rate of 63 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 Kaysville City Hall was one of 226 buildings constructed in Utah during the 1930s and early 1940s under the WPA and other New Deal programs. Of the 226, 22 city halls were built. In Davis County, a total of 5 buildings were constructed. This is the only one that remains.

Move from Building

In 1986, the new Kaysville Municipal Center was built. The library expanded into the newly renovated building in 1987, along with the LeConte Stewart art gallery. In 2006, Davis County took over the operation of the Kaysville library, and moved to its current location at 215 North Fairfield Road in 2014.⁴ The former Kaysville City Hall is currently vacant awaiting a new use.

9. Major Bibliographical References

⁴ <https://www.kaysvillecity.com/692/Old-Library-Building-Info> (accessed 11/28/2018)

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Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

“Ashton, Evans & Brazier Architects,” Archives West,
<http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv15509>. (accessed March 5, 2019)
<https://www.kaysvillecity.com/692/Old-Library-Building-Info> (accessed 11/28/2018)

Carter, Thomas, and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture: A Guide, 1847-1940*. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988.

Morgan, Fawn B, writer and compiler. “Kaysville’s Historic Rock Building.” TMs, 2018.

Murphy, Miriam B. *Utah History Encyclopedia*, s.v. “Henry H. Blood.” Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994.

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 # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
 - ☐ Other State agency
 - ☐ Federal agency
 - ☐ Local government
 - ☐ University
 - ☐ Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 41.035661° Longitude: -111.938162°

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: Northing:

2. Zone: Easting: Northing:

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is limited to an area that extends ten feet out from the building footprint. The boundary extends to the west to include Monument to the west of the building (see map for detailed boundary). The boundary is a portion of the full legal parcel described as follows: A PART OF THE SE 1/4 OF SEC 34-T4N-R1W, SLB&M, & BEING DESC AS FOLLOWS: BEG AT A PT BEING N 89°14'17" W 200.27 FT FR THE SE COR OF LOT 1, BLK 19, PLAT A, KAYSVILLE TS SURVEY, TH AS FOLLOWS: N 89°14'17" W 317.40 FT ALG THE N R/W LINE OF CENTER STR TO THE MOST E'LY PT OF PPTY CONV IN QC DEED RECORDED 02/24/2014 AS E# 2791384 BK 5961 PT 1298; TH ALG SD PPTY THE FOLLOWING COURSE: N 43°57'44" W 21.11 FT; TH N 01°18'49" E 499.83 FT ALG SD E R/W TO THE S R/W OF 1ST NORTH STR; TH S 89°14'13" E 527.71 FT ALG SD S R/W TO THE W R/W LINE OF 1ST NORTH STR; TH S 00°45'47" W 226.30 FT ALG SD W R/W LINE; TH N 89°14'13" W 169.96 FT; TH S 00°50'24" W 64.00 FT; TH N 89°14'13" W 30.22 FT; TH S 00°45'47" W 224.50 FT TO THE POB. CONT. 4.981 ACRES

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The building sits on a 4.98-acre parcel that includes other City-owned buildings and structures and a DUP monument. The nomination boundary for the City Hall is limited to an area that extends out from the building footprint a distance of ten feet along with an extension to the west to include the historical monument. The boundary is designed to include sufficient setting to convey the general historic character of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Utah State Historic Preservation Office Staff
organization: _____
street & number: 300 S. Rio Grande Street
city or town: Salt Lake City state: UT zip code: 84101
e-mail: _____
telephone: _____
date: May 2, 2019

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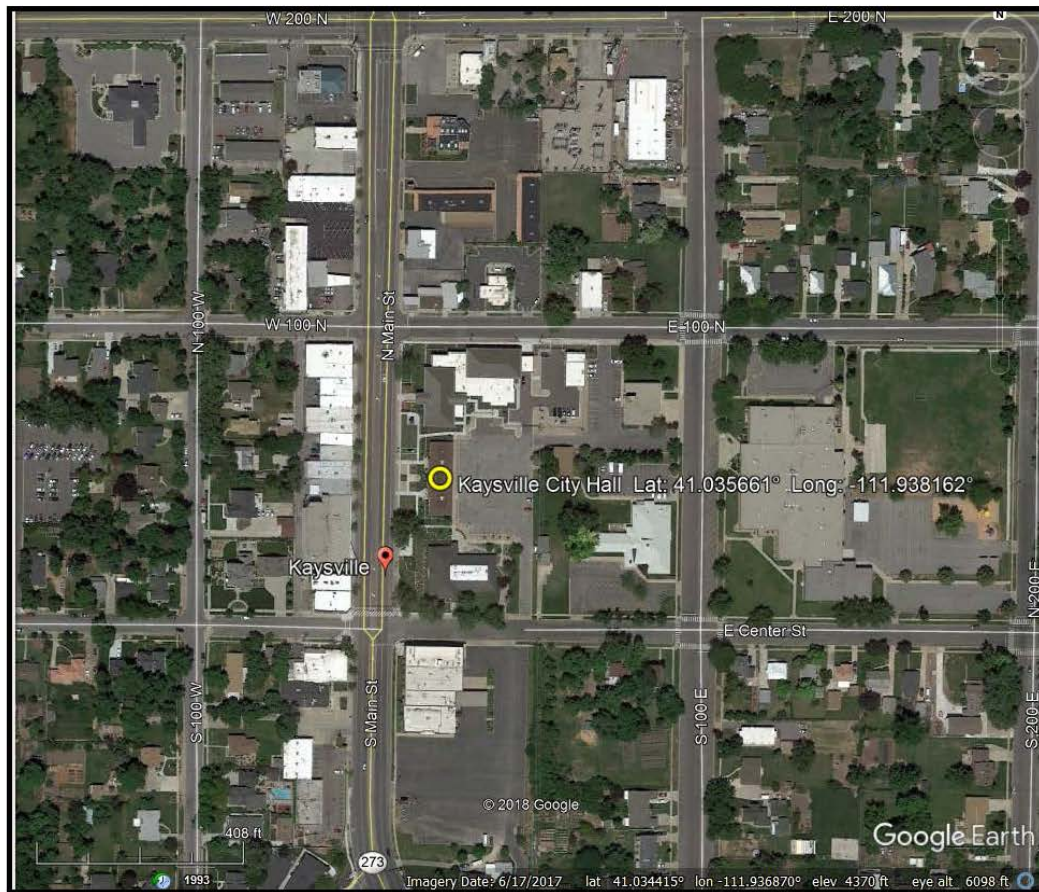
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

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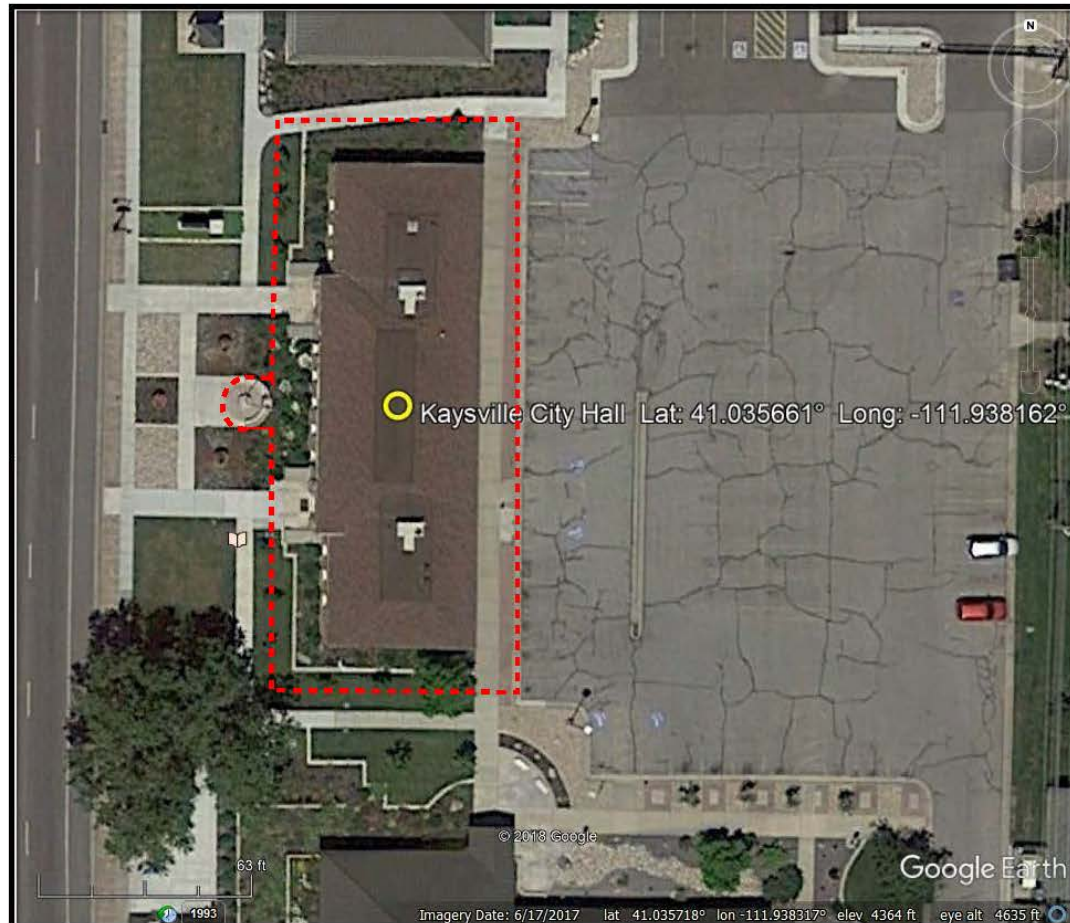
Kaysville City Hall

44 N. Main Street
Kaysville, Davis County, Utah

Latitude 41.035661° Longitude -111.938162°

Kaysville City Hall/Davis County Health Dept.
Name of Property

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County and State



Boundary 



Kaysville City Hall

44 N. Main Street
Kaysville, Davis County, Utah

Latitude 41.035661° Longitude -111.938162°

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Kaysville City Hall

City or Vicinity: Kaysville

County: Davis State: Utah

Photographer: Roger Roper

Date Photographed: October 26, 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

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1 of 19. West full elevation. Camera facing northeast.



2 of 19. West elevation detail, right (south) entrance . Camera facing northeast.



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3 of 19. West elevation detail, left (north) entrance. Camera facing northeast.



4 of 19. West elevation. Camera facing southeast.



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5 of 19. Partial north and west elevations—stonework detail. Camera facing south.



6 of 19. North and east elevations. Camera facing southwest.



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7 of 19. East elevation. Camera facing southwest.



8 of 19. East elevation. Camera facing northwest.



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9 of 19. East elevation detail. Camera facing northwest.



10 of 19. South elevation. Camera facing northeast.



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11 of 19. Terra cotta door surround detail. Camera facing northeast.



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12 of 19. Interior, main space. Camera facing northwest.



13 of 19. Interior, main space. Camera facing southwest.



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14 of 19. Interior, south hallway. Camera facing south



Kaysville City Hall/Davis County Health Dept.
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah
County and State

15 of 19. Interior, north office. Camera facing north.



16 of 19. Interior, south entrance/LeConte Stewart Gallery entrance. Camera facing southwest.



Kaysville City Hall/Davis County Health Dept.
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah
County and State

17 of 19. Interior, LeConte Stewart Gallery. Camera facing northwest.



18 of 19. Interior, LeConte Stewart Gallery. Camera facing southwest.



Kaysville City Hall/Davis County Health Dept.
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah
County and State

19 of 19. Daughters of the Utah Pioneers' monument plaza in front of building. Camera facing northeast.



Kaysville City Hall/Davis County Health Dept.

Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

County and State

Figures



Figure 1. Model of Kaysville City Hall, presumed built by architect Ray Ashton c.1940.
(Photographer unknown).



Figure 2. *Salt Lake Telegram* article with rendering of building, November 28, 1940.

Kaysville City Hall/Davis County Health Dept.
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah
County and State



Figure 3. Kaysville City Hall under construction, c. 1940-41. (Photographer unknown).

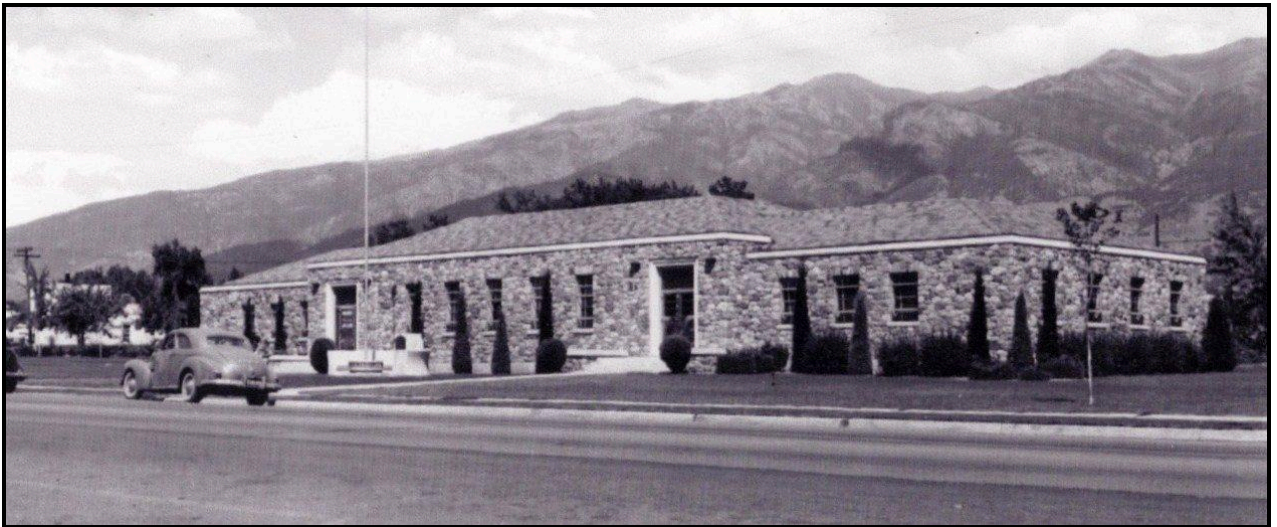


Figure 4. Kaysville City Hall, c. 1944. (Photographer unknown).

Kaysville City Hall/Davis County Health Dept.
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah
County and State



Figure 5. Dedication of Daughters of Utah Pioneers monument, July 13, 1947. (Photographer unknown).

Property Owner information:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name Kaysville City Corporation

Address _____

City or Town Kaysville State UT Zip code _____

Telephone/email _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.