

APPROVED
BOARD OF STATE HISTORY MEETING

November 19, 2009
Rio Grande Depot Board Room
1:00 – 2:30 P.M.

ATTENDANCE:

Michael Homer, chair
Max Smith
Greg Thompson
Ron Coleman
Deanne Matheny
Bob McPherson

Others in Attendance:

Korral Broschinsky, Consultant

EXCUSED

Maria Garciaz
Martha Bradley
Chere Romney
Michael Winder
Scott Christensen

STAFF:

Palmer DePaulis, Executive Director, Department of Community and Culture
Thom Roberts, Attorney General's Office
Phil Notarianni
Wilson Martin
Chris Hansen
Lynette Lloyd
Barbara Murphy

WELCOME

Michael Homer welcomed everyone to the meeting.

MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER 1 BOARD MEETING

Max Smith made a motion to approve the October 1, Board meeting minutes. Greg Thompson seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS

Please refer to the following criteria:

- 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.

American Fork Hospital, American Fork, presented by Chris Hansen.

The American Fork Hospital, built in phases between 1949 and 1975, is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of professional healthcare in American Fork and the surrounding communities. The period of significance extends from the initial construction in 1949-1950 through the second construction phase in 1958-1959. The American Fork Hospital is notable under the Health/Medicine area of significance as a fully-staffed professional hospital owned and maintained by the city of American Fork, an impressive achievement for a relatively small municipality. The history of the American Fork Hospital represents the twentieth-century evolution of healthcare in Utah's rural communities from private to public to private entities. The city's long-term ownership and commitment to the hospital is unique for a town the size of American Fork. Between 1937 and 1981 the city of American Fork operated and maintained the most advanced healthcare facility in northern Utah County—the second largest county by population in the state. The American Fork Hospital was housed in the one-story Modern-style brick building located at 350 E. 300 North for three decades. The completion of the first phase in 1950 of the hospital building was the realization of many years of planning by medical professionals and city officials to move the community hospital from a renovated commercial building to a state-of-art medical facility.

Within seven years, the building was expanded to keep up with the post-war population boom that occurred in the small towns of northern Utah County. In 1967, a third building phase doubled the capacity of the hospital, and in 1974-1975, a final construction phase updated the emergency rooms and other facilities. The historic sections of the building have had minimal alteration since the completion of the second construction phase in 1959. The design and materials of all subsequent additions were similar to the original design. The later additions are setback from the historic building and have a minor impact on the historic building. The hospital closed in 1981 when a new hospital complex was built at the eastern edge of town. In 1984, the vacant building was rehabilitated as a nursing home and care center, and continues to function similar to the historic hospital and supports the healthcare needs of the community. Originally called the American Fork Community Hospital, the building is a contributing resource in American Fork, Utah.

Max Smith made a motion to accept the American Fork Hospital for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Ron Coleman seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Chipman, Henry & Elizabeth Parker House, American Fork, presented by Chris Hansen.

The Henry and Elizabeth Parker Chipman House is a one-story brick cross wing built in 1897. The house is locally significant under Criterion A, its association with the historical development of American Fork, Utah. It is also significant under Criterion C for the remarkable architectural integrity of its elaborate brickwork and interior woodwork. William Henry Chipman was the grandson of Stephen Chipman, one of the founders of American Fork. The various descendants of Stephen Chipman established a family dynasty of agriculture, ranching, mercantile and banking interests that dominated northern Utah County in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. Henry Chipman became a prominent sheep and cattle rancher in the community. He had a large farm located about 1½ miles east of the town center where he built a stylish brick house for his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Parker Chipman, and their family in 1897. The farmstead was considered on the outskirts of town at the time, but became a community gathering place for both

work and leisure. Many structures were built on the farm to accommodate communal work such as vats, silos, and equipment sheds. The house and one outbuilding are all that remain of the farm's many buildings; however, the agricultural feeling of the property is retained in the setting of later residential infill. The period of significance begins in 1897 and ends in 1921 when the Henry and Elizabeth Chipman moved from the farm into the town center of American Fork. The Chipman House is architecturally significant as an excellent example of Victorian Eclectic ornamentation in a domestic dwelling. The exterior design of the house includes contrasting brick in corbelled and dogtooth courses. The house is a local landmark building that is a distinctive historic resource among the late-twentieth-century subdivisions that now surround it.

Greg Thompson made a motion to accept the Chipman, Henry & Elizabeth Parker House for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Bob McPherson seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Dunn-Binnall House & Farmstead, presented by Chris Hansen

The Dunn-Binnall House and Farmstead is a complex of eight historic buildings that date from 1883 to 1939. The Dunn-Binnall property is locally significant for its association with the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century development of American Fork, Utah. The Area of Significance for the property is Agriculture. Located on a 2.18-acre parcel of land only a few blocks from the city's central business district, the farmstead is notable as the only remaining nineteenth-century farmstead complex with multiple outbuildings located within American Fork's original town plat. The period of significance, dating from 1883 to 1952, represents two distinct phases of ownership by two generations of the Dunn family. The original homesteaders, William B. and Agnes Kelly Dunn, who built the adobe house and the barn, were primarily subsistence farmers of the late nineteenth century. After William B. Dunn's death, the deed was transferred to his daughter, Olive Dunn Binnall and her husband James W. Binnall. In the second quarter of the twentieth century, James and Olive Binnall transformed the family farm into a large-scale egg-producing facility that at one time had up to 5,000 chickens. The root cellar, and three large chicken coops were built during this period. At the same time, a former service station building was moved to the property to house the egg washing machine. In addition to the eight contributing buildings, the property also includes remnants of the original irrigation system, a former orchard, and a pasture. The farmstead buildings have had minimal alterations through the years and the complex has excellent historic integrity. The Dunn farmstead represents the earliest phases of American Fork's growth as a community, but was remarkably preserved from the subdivision development that occurred with the onset of World War II. The Dunn-Binnall House and Farmstead contributes to the historic resources of American Fork.

Max Smith made a motion to accept the Dunn-Binnall House & Farmstead to the National Register of Historic Places. Bob McPherson seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

2010 BOARD MEETING DATES

The Board agreed to the following meeting dates for 2010:

Thursday, February 4

Thursday, June 17

Thursday, August 5 (Retreat)

Thursday, November 4

Greg Thompson made the motion to approve the Board meeting dates for 2010. Ron Coleman seconded it and it passed with unanimous vote.

Board members agreed to the scheduled date for the 58th Annual State History Conference September 9 – 11, 2010.

Michael Homer made a suggestion to eliminate hard copies that are available to each Board member at the meetings. Eliminating individual copies of Board information will save about three reams of paper each meeting. The Board agreed to the following procedure: Approximately ten days before the Board meeting, the Division will send the agenda with all information attached to the email and it will be published on the web. On the Monday before the meeting the information will be sent again as an email attachment. There will be two master copies available at the meeting for Board members to review. Board members may bring copies of any and all information they would like at the meeting.

Ron Coleman made the motion to approve the new procedure to eliminate individual Board hard copies at the meetings. Greg Thompson seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Capital Improvement Project Grants Sub Committee

At the October 1, 2009 meeting the following Board members agreed to be on the Capital Improvement Project Sub Committee:

Martha Bradley, Max Smith and Scott Christensen. Greg Thompson made the motion to approve the Sub Committee. Bob McPherson seconded the motion and it was passed unanimously.

Board members all agreed to be on the same committees as last year. Board members who are not in attendance will be notified by email.

Best Article Committee:

Michael Winder, Chair, Chere Romney; Ron Coleman; Bob McPherson; and Scott Christensen

Best Book Committee:

Michael Homer, Chair; Chere Romney; Phil Notarianni; Craig Fuller; Kent Powell; Greg Thompson; John Sillito; Curt Bench

Fellow and Honorary Life: Bob McPherson, Martha Bradley, Kent Powell, Greg Thompson, Phil Notarianni, Michael Homer

DIVISION INFORMATION

Phil thanked Palmer DePaulis for attending. Palmer announced that Allyson Isom has accepted a position with the Department of Work Force Services to manage their legislative program. This is a very great opportunity for Ally even though she has mixed feelings and loves this Department. Her position has been filled by Mike Hansen and he will start December 1. He currently works in the Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. He is the special project person for John Nixon, Director. He is a very accomplished man and comprises the skills needed for this position. The Governor has asked him to lead the Optimization Committee to find efficiencies in state government. He is very well connected and well known by the legislature.

Max Smith suggested that Michael Homer draft a letter from the Board expressing appreciation to Ally Isom and Michael agreed.

The Division has developed a job function analysis that weighs mandated duties with functions. The Division has reviewed and made comments. With the job function analysis and the balanced scorecard, the Division has tools that help manage Division programs and measure performance

based outcomes and outputs. The balanced scorecard allows the Division to keep track of projects. For example, the oral history digitization is a new initiative. The Division worked with the University of Utah Marriott Library. All of the slides of State History's artifact collection are now being digitized. All publications are online. Recently the Division was instructed to develop a report for the Optimization Committee and these tools, the job function analysis and the balanced scorecard, helped prepare an honest and concise report. Palmer added that the Optimization Commission is a year long study. The Committee is asking government agencies to find ways to run operations in the most efficient way. Palmer is confident that the commission has thoughtful people who are trying to really help optimize government.

Phil also reported that the Division is shifting from Division policies to Department policies. If a Division policy is exactly the same as the department policy the Division will utilize the Department policy.

The new administrative rule, R212-13 Prioritization Process for Capital Facilities Funds Requests, was effective November 18, 2009. Palmer delivered the rules to the subcommittee chairs and this information will go to the sub appropriation committees. It received a very good reception.

Nine Mile Canyon has been listed for comment and expected to be signed by the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Place on November 30, 2009.

The West Tavaputs programmatic agreement will be signed January 4, 2010. The agreement provides a good balance between cultural resources and development.

58th Annual State History Conference

This year the Division will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Rio Grande Depot. The Division will partner with the Capitol Preservation Board who will be doing "The Road to Statehood." They will have an exhibit at the Capitol. At this point the Division anticipates that the history address and award presentation may be held at the State Capitol and sessions will be held the following day at the Rio Grande Depot. Max Smith suggested contacting Wilson McCarthy.

PRESERVATION PRESENTATION

Barbara Murphy, Coordinator of the Preservation Office, gave a presentation about preservation programs. The following is a brief description of the programs. More detailed information is available online at history.utah.gov.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

The NRHP is the official federal list of properties that are significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, or engineering. Places may be listed individually, as part of a Historic District, or as part of a multiple property or statewide thematic category. The entire nomination form, maps and photographs are available online.

Certified Local Government

A Certified Local Government is a city or county that has been certified as eligible to apply for federal grants for historic preservation. By becoming a CLG, a local government can gain tools and resources to help historic buildings become a more vital part of the community's social and economic fabric.

Federal Tax Credits

The Federal Investment Tax Credit program gives a 20% tax credit to owners who rehabilitate historic buildings and a 10% tax credit to owners who renovate non-historic buildings constructed before 1936.

Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credit

A 20% nonrefundable tax credit for the rehabilitation of historic buildings occupied by owners or used as residential rentals.

State Historic Preservation Office – Compliance

State and federal agencies that undertake projects must “take into account” how their project activities will affect historic and archaeological resources.

State Historic Preservation Officer’s Role

The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) provides guidance to agencies and governments who are affected by these laws.

Michael Homer thanked Barbara Murphy for presenting the preservation information to the Board. He would like to see program presentations continue at the Board meetings. It was suggested that the next program would be Research and Collections.

ADJOURN

Ron Coleman made the motion to adjourn. Greg Thompson seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote. Meeting adjourned at 2:30 p.m.

NEXT MEETING: February 4, 2010, lunch at noon, meeting begins at 1:00 in the Rio Grande Depot Board Room.

