

APPROVED
BOARD OF STATE HISTORY MEETING

November 4, 2010
Rio Grande Depot Board Room
1:00 – 3:00 P.M.

ATTENDANCE:

Michael Homer, chair
Greg Thompson
Deanne Matheny
Maria Garciaz
Bob McPherson
Scott Christensen
Michael Winder
Max Smith

EXCUSED:

Martha Bradley, vice chair
Ron Coleman
Chere Romney
Thom Roberts, Attorney General's Office

STAFF:

Phil Notarianni
Wilson Martin
Cory Jensen
Chris Hansen
Barbara Murphy
Nelson Knight
Doug Misner
Michele Elnicky
Kevin Jones
Kelly Beck, Public Lands Policy Coordination Office (PLPCO)

PUBLIC:

Josephine Huntsman, Fillmore City Council
Korral Broschinsky, Consultant

WELCOME

Michael Homer welcomed everyone to the Board meeting.

MINUTES OF THE JUNE 17 AND AUGUST 5 BOARD MEETINGS

Michael Winder made a motion to approve the June 17 and August 5, 2010 Board meeting minutes.
Maria Garciaz 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.

Fillmore American Legion Hall, presented by Cory Jensen.

The Fillmore American Legion Hall is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the American Legion organization and the community of Fillmore in the second quarter of the twentieth century. The one-story log building was funded by local donations and constructed by local volunteer craftsmen. The building is one of the earliest dedicated legion halls built in Utah and one of the few in continuous use by the American Legion to the present day. Because of the unchanged usage of the building, the period of significance extends from the date of construction in 1924-1925 to 1960, the current cut-off year for National Register eligibility. The building represents the rise of the American

Legion in local communities after World War I. Since the first meeting was held in December 1925, the building has been used by the American Legion and made available to the community at large. Between 1925 and the 1940s, the American Legion Hall was the largest and most utilized social venue in Fillmore. Over the years, the legion hall has provided space for a number of events and activities, such as boxing exhibitions, dances, social club meetings, scout activities, family reunions, and classrooms. The history of the building is closely tied to the development of a complex of historic government buildings in use on Fillmore's town square, including the original Territorial Capitol building. The areas of significance for Criterion A are Entertainment/Recreation, Social History, and Politics/Government.

The Fillmore American Legion Hall is also significant under Criterion C for its unique design and interpretation of the early-twentieth-century Rustic style. Although log buildings were not uncommon in Utah in the 1920s, particularly with the popularity of the style within the National Park system, the craftsmanship of the Fillmore American Legion Hall is exceptional for the time period. The octagonal log building is unique in plan, and the precision with which the logs were cut and positioned can be viewed from both the exterior and interior. Martin Hanson prepared the plans and acted as general contractor overseeing a construction crew of mostly volunteer legionnaires. In addition, the building has been meticulously maintained since its original construction with minimal modifications outside of the historic period. The building meets the criteria for significance in the area of Architecture and is a contributing resource in the community of Fillmore, Utah. The Fillmore American Legion Hall was placed on the Utah State Register of Historic Sites in 1977.

Max Smith made a motion to accept the Fillmore American Legion Hall for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Scott Christensen seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Kanab Post Office, presented by Cory Jensen

The Kanab Post Office, built circa 1900, is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of Kanab, Utah, in the first half of the twentieth century. The Kanab Post Office is significant in the area of Politics/Government, and Communications. Prior to the construction of the building, post office duties were carried out in various residences or businesses in the town. The building at 22 N. Main Street is acknowledged as the first building in town dedicated for use as a post office. The period of significance begins circa 1900, when the building was constructed, to 1950, when the post office was moved to the adjoining building. The Kanab Post Office was constructed for Persis A. Spencer, who served as the town's postmaster from 1899 until her death in 1919. The building was the communication center of the town for many years, housing both the telegraph office and the telephone exchange. The second floor of the building was used by the United States Forest Service for many years, but it also had a beauty shop and other businesses within the historic period. The building is eligible for the National Register under the *Historic and Architectural Resources of Kanab, Utah* Multiple Property Listing. The period of significance for the building spans three contextual periods: *Community Building, Farming, and Ranching Period, 1884–1909, Twentieth-Century Community Development and the Beginning of a Tourist Industry, 1910–1921* and the *"Little Hollywood," the Expansion of Tourism and Other Industries, 1922–1950*.

Scott Christensen made a motion to accept the Kanab Post Office for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Michael Winder seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Pacific Northwest Pipeline Building, presented by Cory Jensen

The Pacific Northwest Pipeline Building, built between 1957 and 1958, is an 8-1/2-story International Style commercial office building constructed of steel framing, glass curtain walls, and porcelainized steel. The period of significance extends from the commencement of construction in 1957 and 1960, when the corporation merged with El Paso Natural Gas. The building is significant under Criterion A for its contribution to the history of downtown Salt Lake City's mid-20th century commercial development. The building was a sign of Salt Lake City's growing economic prosperity and rise in regional prominence during the early post-war period. With its relocation to Salt Lake City, the Pacific

Northwest Pipeline Corporation provided hundreds of jobs to local residents, many of whom were veterans of World War II and the Korean War who had difficulty finding employment as the national economy ramped down from war-time production. The presence of the headquarters of such a regionally significant corporation also drew other energy-related industries to Salt Lake City and established northern Utah as a crossroads of energy production and distribution – a role the city continues to fill today. The Pacific Northwest Pipeline Building is also significant under Criterion C for its architecture. It was one of only a few International Style commercial buildings erected in Salt Lake City and was among the first to incorporate modern building techniques, including the use of curtain walls, and modern building materials, including aluminum and porcelain-enameled steel panels. The interior of the building included modern amenities reflecting the technology of this new construction. Among these were three high-speed elevators, piped background music throughout the building, an employee auditorium, and air conditioning on every floor. All of these original amenities are still present today, though the background music system is not in use. The building's design was the result of collaboration between two local architects, the father-and-son team of Slack W. and David Winburn. Slack Winburn, a prominent architect in local circles, had participated in the design of the First Security Bank Building as the supervising architect during construction. The First Security Bank Building, located at 405 South Main Street and built between 1954 and 1955, was the first International Style commercial high-rise in Salt Lake City. It, too, was constructed using steel framing, curtain walls, and porcelainized steel panels. It is clear that Winburn drew upon this experience in the design and construction of the Pacific Northwest Pipeline Building. The architectural firm of Woolley & Mohr oversaw construction of the building, which was built by the Del Web Construction firm of Phoenix, Arizona. The exterior of the building remains essentially as it did upon the completion of construction in 1958, and it represents one of Salt Lake City's finest examples of International Style commercial architecture. The Pacific Northwest Pipeline Building is a contributing historic resource of Salt Lake City, and particularly of the recent past.

Max Smith made a motion to accept the Pacific Northwest Pipeline Building for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Maria Garcia seconded the motion and it passed with unanimous vote.

Board of State History 2011 Meeting Dates

The Board approved the following 2011 meeting dates:

Thursday, February 10

Thursday, June 9

Thursday, August 11

Thursday, November 10

Deanne Matheny suggested a tour to Nine Mile Canyon and Range Creek for the June 9 Board meeting. Staff will review the budget and take the suggestion into consideration. Michael Winder said it would be important to know early in advance so Board members may plan accordingly.

Board Appointments

Michael reminded the Board that in April of 2011, three Board members may be reappointed to the Board, Bob, Greg and Maria and two Board members will have completed their second term, Chere Romney and Ron Coleman.

The Board discussed recommendations for Board appointments. Michael stated that the Board should consider people outside of the Wasatch Front and racial and gender diversity. Terms end April 2011 and members need to be confirmed by the Senate. The Board should send any suggestions to Lynette Lloyd as soon as possible.

Board Adhoc Committee to Review Archaeological Access and Usage Fee

Phil explained that the legislature is establishing fees for services provided. The fee goes through the Legislative Fiscal Analyst and Governor's Office of Planning and Budget. The GIS data may have charge fee to receive access. Some private consulting agencies have wanted complete access to the GIS data. The division needs a policy. Kevin Jones stated that archeological records are protected. State, federal agencies as well as developers use this data constantly. Recently there has been a request from an organization that is working with tribes to help them with cultural resources. We need guidelines to give us direction. The other related aspect is how we charge access to files. We do not have a way to charge for electronic files. In the near future, no one will need to come in to access files. They will all be electronic. Fees need to be approved through the legislature. There are models the Antiquities Section has reviewed including archaeological access.

Michael appointed Bob McPherson, Deanne Matheny and Greg Thompson as an Adhoc Committee to Review Archaeological Access and Usage Fees. The following should be included in the committee: Kelly Beck, Lori Hunsaker, Kevin Jones and Arie Leeflang. Arie will take the lead setting up meetings.

Kelly Beck encouraged the development of a solid policy to access records. He stated that the statute is clear as to who can have access to records.

Artifact Deaccession/Transfer Sub Committee

Phil explained to the Board that some of State History's large artifacts are in the community on loan. One artifact on loan is Engine # 223 at the Ogden Union Station Museum and another is the Russian Inspection Station, at the Wendover Air Force Base. We have had some interest by individuals who want clarification on ownership. State History should have a clear policy on dealing with these issues. We are recommending an adhoc committee of the Board to review this in greater detail. Phil introduced Doug Misner who provided more information regarding these two artifacts.

Doug reported the following information to the Board. Mike Burdett from the Ogden Union Station Foundation contacted State History with a request for information concerning the ownership of Locomotive 223. Mr. Burdett and the foundation have applied for two grants to conduct conservation work. In the process of completing the application form, Mr. Burdett came to a question asking if the applying institution was the owner of the object to be conserved. In talking to Mr. Burdett, I believe he would like the question resolved with the Ogden Union Station Foundation recognized as the official owners. I have researched the request and found the following information:

Locomotive 223

Locomotive 223 was leased to Salt Lake City by the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad on July 24, 1941 for the "period of 5 years from this date and thereafter until either party elects to terminate this arrangement..." In 1979 a Deed of Gift was signed transferring Locomotive 223 to the Utah State Historical Society (Utah Division of State History) with the following restrictions:

1. The locomotive is not to be removed from the community without the approval of the Salt Lake City Board of Commissioners.
2. The locomotive is to be used only for museum purposes.
3. Should the above conditions not be met, ownership of the locomotive shall revert to the city government.
4. Should the Utah State Historical Society decide to transfer, sell, or otherwise dispose of the locomotive, ownership of the locomotive shall revert to the city government.

From April 4, 1983 to April 13, 1983 correspondence was sent from John S. Walker, General Solicitor, Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company to the Utah Attorney General's Office and from the Utah Attorney General's Office to Melvin Smith Director, Division of State History. The letter from the Utah Attorney General's Office states, "...I telephoned Mr. Walker and advised him that the State of Utah claimed title to the engine and had acquired the title from Salt Lake City which it may have had.

We would also treat the engine as having been long ago abandoned by the Railroad, and acquired by the City or the State thereafter by taking possession.”

On June 17, 1983 a letter was written to John M. Bourne, Museum Director Utah State Historical Society by John S. Walker, General Solicitor, Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Company. The letter states, “While the Railroad Company claims no interest in the ancient steam locomotive which it donated to the City some 40 years ago...”

The lack of available funds to care for Locomotive 223 forced State History to look for other institutions that had an interest in acquiring the locomotive and the ability to care for it. “The Board of State History met at its regular meeting on July 12, 1990, and voted unanimously to consider all proposals for the potential restoration of the historic D&RG Locomotive 223, including loans, transfers, and sale.”

In February 1992 Mike Burdett from the Golden Spike Chapter of the Railway & Locomotive Historical Society and Lucia D. Browning, President of the Union Station Development Corporation approached State History with a proposal to move the locomotive to Ogden’s Union Station.

On March 3, 1992 Max Evans, Director of State History responded to Lucia Browning acknowledging receipt of her proposal and indicated he would take the proposal to State History’s Board. State History’s Board approved the move and a grant of \$1000.00 was given to the Golden Spike Chapter to help with the transfer. On July 1, 1992 Max Evans wrote a letter to Mayor Corradini seeking approval to move the locomotive to Ogden.

In August 1992 State History received a letter from the City of Salt Lake and Mayor Deedee Corradini authorizing the move of Locomotive 223 from Salt Lake to Ogden. The letter states: “This letter will serve as City authorization (pursuant to the conditions precedent of the Deed of Gift) for the State of Utah to remove the locomotive from the D&RG Depot to Ogden for the purposes of restoration and historical display.” In September 1992 Locomotive 223 was moved to Ogden’s Union Station.

Doug stated that in his research he did not find a document transferring ownership of Locomotive 223 to the Utah Railroad Museum or the predecessor to the Ogden Union Station Foundation.

Russian Data Collection Center (RDCC)

Jim Peterson from the Wendover Airfield Museum contacted State History this summer with information that the Wende Museum in Los Angeles was interested in obtaining the Russian Data Collection Center (RDCC) for the purposes of creating a Cold War exhibit. I contacted the Wende Museum and spoke to Ljiljana Grubisic, Director of Collections & Public Programs. She provided a more in depth explanation for the museums interest in the RDCC and I responded by asking for a written proposal and agreeing to discuss the issue with our director and the Board of State History. In our discussion, I explained to Ms. Grubisic that State History has a process for deaccessioning that must be followed and that our board would make the final decision on the disposition of the RDCC. I have finished preliminary research on the acquisition of the RDCC and found the following information:

In spring 2001 terms of the INF Treaty were met and the Russian on-site inspection facility was closed. State History was informed that the buildings were available and if another agency could not be found that wanted to add the RDCC to their collection of the buildings that would be destroyed.

Craig Fuller from State History contacted the Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) (Agency responsible for the RDCC) with an interest in documenting the facility. State History decided to take a role in trying to find a new home for the buildings and the accompanying equipment and material documentation. By the end of May 2001 the site was shut down and the Russian inspectors had returned home. In June, State History presented a proposal to the DTRA to acquire the RDCC and looked to form a team to care for the buildings, process the corresponding written and photographic information,

and design an exhibit around the buildings. The RDCC buildings were moved to the Rio Grande Complex in the summer of 2001 and by September stabilization work on the buildings had been completed and a security fence installed.

In November 2001, Director of State History, Max Evans, addressed a letter to Dr. Pat Harahan of the DTRA accepting ownership of the RDCC. No deed of gift had been received because the question of ownership for the facility was never clarified in the INF Treaty. The letter was an attempt by State History to address the ownership question.

In 2003, State History began to look for other institutions in Utah that could take the RDCC. An information packet was sent to the Wendover Airfield Museum and a favorable reply was received. The Tooele County Commission voted to accept the RDCC and in June 2004 a 99 year loan was signed by State History and the Wendover Museum.

Ms. Grubisic has prepared a proposal. and also we have a local option. There is also interest from the Fort Douglas Military Museum in obtaining the Russian Station and State History would want to consider a local option. State History needs some direction in moving forward with these two artifacts.

Phil suggested that the deaccessioning policy should be updated. Max Smith stated that the State Capitol Arts Placement Subcommittee worked on an issue similar to this and it was suggested to contact Allyson Gamble, Executive Director of the Capitol Preservation Board. Michele Elnicky is working on the Deaccessioning and Collection policies. Phil stated that both organizations are seeking complete ownership of these artifacts.

Michael Homer stated that these artifacts may have political implications and that Salt Lake City should be contacted regarding the Locomotive 223. He appointed Scott Christensen, Max Smith, and Greg Thompson to form an Artifact Deaccession/Transfer Sub Committee. He also suggested to contact Thom Roberts. Scott Christensen stated that the LDS Museum of Church History and Art also have been working on a deaccessioning policy.

Program Presentation – History Program, Kent Powell

There are two staff members, Kent Powell and Craig Fuller who comprise the History Program. A part time membership coordinator has been hired this month, Lisa Buckmiller. She will maintain the Utah State Historical Society membership. The primary function of the History Program is the *Utah Historical Quarterly*, started in 1928. The schedule is to have the Winter issue out in January, Spring issue in April, and Summer issue in July, and October issue in Fall. Kent appreciates the work that everyone does to assure the professionalism of the *Utah Historical Quarterly*, especially the Board of Editors. They review articles and manuscripts and make suggestions on how they may be improved or whether they should be published or rejected. Publications are scheduled a year in advance. Currently the History Program is working on the 2011 Fall issue. Craig Fuller is also involved with the Trails Consortium. Kent is involved with oral histories and community histories in partnership with the Utah Humanities Council. Budget situations have forced us to put this program on hold. The History Program also works with colleges, in particular the University of Utah and Paul Reeve. University of Utah students complete internships and are involved in the production of the *Utah Historical Quarterly*. The History program works with history departments at colleges and universities throughout the state and provides technical assistance for oral histories and the writing of community histories. The History Program is working as a partner with Utah State University to publish a college level text book on Utah History. Four editors have been chosen from Utah State University, University of Utah, Brigham Young University and Westminster College for the volume, and authors have been finalized for fifteen of the chapters. The plan is to co-publish with Utah State University Press. The History Program has partnered with the University of Utah in republishing popular issues of the *Utah Historical Quarterly*.

The Division has been recently asked to consider a partnership with Arcadia Press. The proposal for the partnership has raised questions. Kent's concern is in regards to an academic process. With a private publisher there is no academic process. Arcadia has been aggressive trying to pursue an agreement. Phil asked Arcadia to send agreement examples from other states for the Division to review. All that Arcadia provided was a draft agreement. They are requesting that the Division provide independent right to images in return for the royalty of 2%. For all works written, they want a commitment of one per year. They also want to use State History's logo with no quality control. According to the Legislature, royalties would be a part of the new fee structure. Phil is suggesting that the Board consider a policy and process for this type of request.

Michael Homer stated that there are many red flags. Board members agreed. The royalties would be a problem. The fact that Arcadia did not produce an example of a contract from other state agencies is a concern. Phil can ask Arcadia about some of the questions that have come from the Board. Michael also stated that the Legislature reviews publication very carefully. If State History and the Board sponsor's a product that does not meet our high standards they would not hesitate to reconsider publications.

59th Annual State History Conference. September 8 – 10

The Division is considering specific themes for next year. Some suggestions have focused on the 35th Anniversary of the publication of the *Peoples of Utah* with a special guest speaker. Also it is the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War. There will certainly be a session on the Utah War. If the ethnic history becomes the theme, it would be a good opportunity to foster more ethnic history and honor Helen Papanikolas. Hopefully the meeting will be held at the Rio Grande next year. The only negative comments were the sound system and that may be improved with some work on the speakers. The Board agreed that the Rio Grande Depot is a great place to hold the Annual Conference.

Division Update

Phil thanked Lynette, Kent, Michael, the Board and all the staff for their work on the Annual Conference. The Salt Lake City Redevelopment Agency is looking seriously at converting the Rio Grande Depot grand lobby into the year around Farmers Market seven days a week. It would displace the Arts Council staff on the main floor. The whole main area would be used plus the canopy in the back a total of 13,000 square feet in grand lobby and 6,000 square feet in the canopy area. State History wants to make sure this use of the building does not jeopardize the integrity of the building on the National Register of Historic Places. If the plan is approved for the Rio Grande Depot, it will mean that this building will not be used next year for the Annual Conference. This is a beautiful building and may be used for other purposes; however, maintaining the integrity of a building listed on the National Register of Historic Places should always be taken into consideration.

The Balanced Scorecard will be sent to the Board monthly. The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget is requesting measureable outcomes. No word on a replacement for Palmer DePaulis.

Other Business

Kevin explained that he would like to propose a rule change for R212-6 State Register for Historic Resources and Archaeological Sites. This change would eliminate the language cited in R212-6-4 as follows:

Archaeological and anthropological sites and localities listed on the State Register may be listed as "State Landmarks" after nomination by the property owners and review and acceptance by the Board of State History.

Recommended change:

Archaeological and anthropological sites and localities ~~listed on the State Register may be listed as "State Landmarks" after nomination by the property owners and~~ may be designated

as Archaeological or Anthropological Landmarks after nomination with approval of the property owner, and review and acceptance by the Board of State History.

Staff will prepare a rule change for the Board to review at the next Board meeting.

Wilson briefed the Board on the dedication of the Interpretive Center at Four Corners. He reported on the ribbon cutting event for the new Victorian cottage home for TBSI (Traditional Building Skills Institute). Wilson also attended the Mountain Meadows Nomination for National Official Landmark status presentation to the Advisory Board of the National Park Service. It was an extraordinary event. The Mountain Meadows Nominations was voted unanimously and now goes to the Secretary of Interior.

Adjourn: 3:00 p.m.

NEXT MEETING: February 10, 2011.