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 determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration 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  Hugo Municipal Pool
other names/site number  5LN.206

2. Location

street & number  Intersection of US Hwy 287 and 6th Avenue  [N/A] not for publication
city or town  Hugo  [N/A] vicinity
state  Colorado  code  CO  county  Lincoln  code  073  zip code 80821

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.)

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Colorado Historical Society
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 the 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
[ ] See continuation sheet.

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
5. Classification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ ] private</td>
<td>[ x ] building(s)</td>
<td>[ ] contributing 1 0 noncontributing 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ x ] public-local</td>
<td>[ ] district</td>
<td>0 0 sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] public-State</td>
<td>[ ] site</td>
<td>1 0 structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ] public-Federal</td>
<td>[ ] structure</td>
<td>0 0 objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[ ] object</td>
<td>2 0 total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

New Deal Resources on Colorado’s Eastern Plains

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

0

6. Function or Use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Function</th>
<th>Current Functions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RECREATION: Sports Facility</td>
<td>RECREATION: Sports Facility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hugo Municipal Pool
Name of Property
Lincoln County/ Colorado
County/State

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.)

[X] 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.

[X] 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.)

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)

SOCIAL HISTORY
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
ARCHITECTURE

Periods of Significance
1936-1958

Significant Dates
1938

Significant Person(s)
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Heggenberger, Lloyd E.
Works Progress Administration

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

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):

[X] 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:

[X] State Historic Preservation Office

[ ] Other State Agency

[ ] Federal Agency

[ ] Local Government

[ ] University

[ ] Other

Name of repository:
Colorado Historical Society
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property  less than one

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. 13  632646  4332502 (NAD27)
   Zone    Easting    Northing

2. Zone Easting Northing

3. Zone Easting Northing

4. Zone Easting Northing  [ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Abbey Christman, Survey Coordinator (prepared for property owner)
organization Colorado Preservation, Inc.  date 12/7/2007
street & number 333 W. Colfax Ave., Suite 300  telephone 303-893-4260
city or town Denver  state CO  zip code 80204

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name  Town of Hugo
street & number 522 2nd Avenue  telephone 719-743-2485

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. 470 et seq).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
DESCRIPTION

The Hugo Municipal Pool is prominently located on Highway 287/4th Street, the primary thoroughfare through the town. The pool and bathhouse occupy a rectangular lot with an alley to the north and 6th Avenue to the east. The bathhouse faces south, and the pool lies on the north side of the bathhouse. A city park is located on the opposite side of 6th Avenue. Lawns surround the building on the south, west, and east sides. Beyond the lawn on the south is a paved parking lot; a concrete walkway leads from the parking lot to the central door on the primary facade. Two fir trees sit in the lawn areas on each side of the walkway. A low metal rail separates the lawn from the parking lot.

The bathhouse is one-story plus a basement boiler room. The plan is rectangular except for a chlorine room on the east side. The bathhouse measures 50’ x 22’ and rests on a concrete foundation. The walls are constructed of adobe and concrete masonry units and clad in concrete stucco. The flat roof is covered with rolled roofing felt and gravel. A low parapet wall surrounds the roof. A short, round, metal vent structure extends upwards from the roof. This replaced a much taller original metal chimney.

The streamlined design of the bathhouse features rounded wall corners and vertical grooved lines in the stucco around the front and back doors and along the parapet. The end bays of the front (south) facade each contain a ribbon of wood sash pivot windows that curve around the corners of the building to the east and west sides. These bands of windows each contain ten windows, each with three horizontal lights. Four horizontal metal bars project in front of the strips of windows, running continuously across the bands of windows. The original design also featured five horizontal grooves in the stucco, extending around the building. These grooves only remain on the south and east sides of the bathhouse.

The entrance is centered on the south wall. A curved concrete canopy projects over the door. Brick stairs, framed by concrete parapets, lead to the stoop and primary entrance. The concrete parapets are original, but the brick pavers replaced the original concrete steps. The flush wood door is flanked on the left by a sidelight containing three lights. An identical sidelight on the right side has been boarded over. A WPA plaque is mounted on the wall to the right of the entrance. Two windows, identical to those in the ribbon windows, are placed high along the wall on either side of the entrance.

The left side of the east wall features two large scuppers and drainpipes. A concrete stairway with metal rail leads down to a boiler room in the basement. A chlorine room is attached to the north end of the east wall. The chlorine room is slightly lower in height than the rest of the bathhouse. Door openings are located on the east and north sides of the chlorine room as well as two windows, one on the south wall and one on the east wall. The south window matches the other window openings. The east window has been covered.
On the rear (north) wall there are two door openings leading from the dressing rooms to the pool area. The doors are simple wood, flush doors. Surrounding the two doors, vertical grooves have been created in the concrete stucco. Between the doors, the original structure has been altered. A two-sided bay window projects out from the office area of the bathhouse. An aluminum-framed, sliding sash window is located on each side of the bay. Around the bay, the wall has been covered with vertical siding.

The interior of the bathhouse contains a central desk and office, which is flanked by men’s and women’s dressing areas. Hallways lead from the front entrance to the dressing areas and rear doors to the pool area. The left hallway leads to the men’s dressing room on the west side of the building, and the right hallway leads to the women’s dressing room on the east side of the building. The dressing rooms are identical, measuring 14’ x 22’.

Behind the bathhouse, the pool stretches 100 feet long and 45 feet wide. A concrete gutter about 18 inches wide surrounds the pool. Stairs are located in the northwest corner of the pool, and three ladders with metal handrails are placed on the north, south, and east sides.

Due to water damage, the original five-foot high adobe wall that surrounded the pool area was removed around 1960. The town has replaced it with a metal fence. The exterior adobe walls of the bathhouse have also suffered from water damage. The adobe walls on the north and west sides have been replaced with walls of concrete masonry units. The west half of the south wall has also been replaced. The original adobe wall on the east elevation is intact as well as the west half of the south wall. The interior adobe partition walls are also intact. A concrete deck was poured around the pool in 1987. Blue stripes of paint have been added around the top and bottom of the bathhouse at some point, creating a blue and white striped effect. Originally, the bathhouse was entirely white.

**Integrity**

The Hugo Municipal Pool retains integrity of design, feeling, setting, and location. The distinctive Art Moderne design of the bathhouse is intact, and the swimming pool is unchanged from its original form. The only major alteration to the design is the removal of the adobe wall around the pool. The integrity of the materials has been impacted by the deterioration of the adobe block in the exterior walls of the bathhouse, necessitating the replacement of adobe block with concrete masonry units on the north, west, and part of the south walls. This replacement also detracts from the integrity of craftsmanship related to the construction of the adobe block by WPA workers. However, the original adobe block is intact on the east and part of the south exterior walls as well as on the interior partition walls.

Other alterations are relatively minor and do not significantly detract from the integrity of the bathhouse. A bay window has been added on the north side, but its placement at the center of the rear wall greatly reduces its visual impact. The exterior doors have been replaced, but the original doors appear to have been simple in design and not a significant design feature. One of the sidelights at the entrance and a window on the east wall have been covered, but the original windows are otherwise intact.
SIGNIFICANCE

The Hugo Municipal Pool, constructed between 1936 and 1938 under the Works Progress Administration (WPA) is being nominated under the New Deal Resources on Colorado’s Eastern Plains Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). The Hugo Municipal Pool meets the registration requirements of one property type delineated in the MPDF: Recreational and Cultural Resources.

The Hugo Municipal Pool meets Criterion A in the area of Social History for its association with President Franklin Roosevelt’s New Deal legislative agenda to rescue the United States from the Great Depression. This agenda included the creation of an unprecedented number of policies, programs, and agencies to provide relief, employment, conserve natural resources, and assist in construction of public works—all with the greater goal of stimulating the devastated economy. Constructed by the WPA, the Hugo Municipal Pool presents an important record of the federal relief programs administered in Colorado’s eastern plains during the Great Depression. Though the dire economic conditions of the Depression affected all of Colorado, drought and dust storms hit the agricultural-based economy of the Eastern Plains especially hard. The construction of the pool provided much-needed employment in Lincoln County. The New Deal construction programs emphasized projects providing civic and health benefits for a community. During these difficult times, New Deal agencies also recognized the psychological benefits of recreational activities.

Additionally, the Hugo Municipal Pool also meets Criterion A for its significance in the area of Entertainment/Recreation. The pool is a good example of the efforts of the WPA to boost morale during the Depression through the construction of projects that the entire community could enjoy. Though the Civil Works Administration (CWA) and WPA constructed many swimming pool projects in eastern Colorado, the Hugo Municipal Pool is the only one with both its bathhouse and pool intact. The New Deal bathhouses and pools at Yuma, Wray, Cheyenne Wells, Burlington, Deer Trail, and Akron are completely gone. At Trinidad, Aguilar, Fowler, and Holyoke only the bathhouses have survived.

The Hugo Municipal Pool meets Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It is a good example of WPA Art Moderne design. It is typical of the modern styles that predominated in New Deal projects in northeast Colorado, in contrast to the stone buildings in rustic styles that predominated in southeast Colorado. With walls constructed of adobe, the bathhouse is an interesting mix of traditional construction techniques combined with modern design. Adobe construction was used on many WPA projects since it was inexpensive, but labor intensive, fitting with the WPA’s mission to spend as little as possible on materials and as much as possible on labor.

The period of significance begins in 1936 with the start of construction of the pool as a WPA project and ends in 1958. Though the pool remains in use by Hugo residents, the period of significance ends in 1958 in order to comply with the National Register’s fifty-year criteria.
Historical Background

On September 2, 1935, the Town Board of Hugo submitted a WPA project proposal for the construction of a “concrete swimming pool together with bath house, landscaping and grading and other necessary work to complete a City Park.” Until this time, the town did not have a city park or other recreational facilities of this nature. The Town Board felt that the nature of the facilities and the location on the main thoroughfare would attract tourists passing through Hugo, in addition to providing excellent recreation facilities for the local community. According to the application, J.P. Iseman, the mayor of Hugo, prepared the plans and specifications for the project. However, an article in the *Eastern Colorado Plainsman* named District WPA Engineer Lloyd E. Heggenberger as the architect of both the swimming pool and Hugo’s new WPA gymnasium. Heggenberger designed several Modernistic WPA buildings in northeast Colorado including the Genoa School, Karval School, Burlington Gymnasium, and the Seibert Community Building. Heggenberger clearly favored modernism, so he was likely the one responsible for the Art Moderne styling of the bathhouse.

The application presented the total cost of the project as $21,036 with the town contributing just $473 of that amount. Sponsors usually contributed a larger percentage of the cost. Typically the sponsor covered the cost of materials while the federal government paid for labor. However, according to the application the WPA would also cover the $6,280 in expected material costs while the Town of Hugo would cover only the cost of equipment rental and tools. Newspaper articles in the local paper contradict the application budget, stating that the total cost of the pool would be between $10,000 to $15,000 with the town contributing $3,000.

The WPA approved the application September 7, 1935. However, funding for the project was not approved until May 15, 1936. Construction began September 2, 1936, with the excavation of the pool. The town was already proud of the project. The local newspaper proclaimed that “when completed, Hugo will have one of the most modern and up-to-date pools in any town its size in the United States.” The pool would also be 20’ longer than the pool at Burlington and the bathhouse larger. WPA workers had completed the excavation of the pool by December.

Common laborers were paid $40 per month, apprentice carpenters, plumbers, and electricians were paid $45 per month, fully-trained carpenters, plumbers, and electricians were paid $55 per month along with concrete finishers and teamsters. The project superintendent and timekeeper were paid $110 per month. A crew of 21 to 25 worked on the job.

In January 1937, work on the pool was halted, so that the WPA crew could be transferred to the WPA gymnasium and auditorium project in Hugo in order to speed its completion. Work on the municipal pool project restarted in April with a WPA crew transferred from a water works project at Genoa after it was completed. At this time it was estimated that the pool could be completed that summer. However, in July work on the pool project was halted again so that the WPA crew could be “thrown into the battle against the grasshoppers.” Under a special WPA project, men were put to work mixing and spreading poison bait.
On May 17, 1938, the town submitted a second WPA project application (No. 65-84-852) for the completion of the bathhouse and wall surrounding the pool. This application was for $3,219 with the town contributing $500 of the total. According to the application, additional labor funds were needed due to changes in the WPA wage scale and a reduction of hours worked per month. The application was approved on May 18, 1938.

Though the finishing touches on the pool structures were not yet complete, the town opened the facility to the public on Saturday, June 18, 1938. WPA workers still needed to paint the interior and exterior of the bathhouse, construct the wall around the pool, and finish a wading pool on the west end of the pool. However, the heating plant and other equipment were installed by this time, and according to an advertisement in the *Eastern Colorado Plainsman*, the water in the pool was “just the right temperature.” Mayor William M. Jones and the town board decided, “Why make the kids wait—let ‘em go to it. And that means all kids from 6 to 60.”

The *Eastern Colorado Plainsman* lauded the “new modern and sanitary pool.” According to the article, “infractions of the rules and regulations will be treated in the same manner as traffic offenders on the highway, and persistent violators will be barred from the pool.” No “rowdyism” would be allowed.

Admission to the pool cost 25 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. Monthly passes could be purchased for $1.75 for adults and $1.00 for children or season passes for $4.00 for adults and $2.00 for children. The pool rented bathing suits for 10 cents and towels for 5 cents. The lifeguards also offered free swimming instruction. Two hours on Saturday mornings were reserved for the exclusive use by the enrollees at the Hugo Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp. Initially there were several hours of free swimming each day during the week, but this was soon discontinued. The newspaper reported this was because the pool had not received the “expected financial support.” Apparently too many people were attending the free hours instead of paying for admission. The daily average attendance was 165. Those under financial hardship could apply to the town board for permission to use the pool without charge.

The official dedication of both the municipal pool and Hugo's new gymnasium was held on October 22, 1938. Paul D. Shriver, Colorado WPA Administrator, was on hand as keynote speaker at the ceremony. The project was officially completed on October 24, 1938. Hugo residents continue to enjoy the pool every summer.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Works Progress Administration project file. National Records and Archives Administration, College Park, Maryland
GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The nominated land is within Tract 15 in the original Town of Hugo. The boundary encloses the 100’ x 150’ northwestern portion of the tract.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes all land historically associated with the Hugo Municipal Pool.

Approximate boundary location

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![Diagram of Hugo Municipal Bathhouse](image-url)
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Hugo Municipal Pool
Lincoln, County, CO

Section number 10  Page 8  New Deal Resources on Colorado’s Eastern Plains MPS

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Hugo Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series
PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: Abbey Christman

Dates of Photographs: 6/28/2007 - #1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13
10/16/2007 - #3, 6, 11, 12

Location of Negatives: Digital files submitted to National Register, Washington, D.C.
Photographs printed on HP Premium Photo Paper with HP 100 gray photo cartridge

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo No.</th>
<th>Photographic Information</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Overall site view of the Hugo Municipal Pool. Facing northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Southwest (front) of the bathhouse. Facing Northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Southeast side of the bathhouse. Facing northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Detail of the front entrance. Facing northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>West corner of the bathhouse. Facing east.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Northwest side of the bathhouse, showing the pool to the rear. Facing east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pool, showing bathhouse to the rear. Facing south.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Northeast side of the bathhouse. Facing southeast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Detail of northeast side of the bathhouse showing the bay window. Facing south.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>East corner of the bathhouse. Facing north.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>West corner of the pool. Facing east.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>South corner of the pool. Facing north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>View of the women’s dressing room.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Deal Resources on Colorado’s Eastern Plains MPS

SITE MAP & PHOTO LOCATIONS

HUO MUNICIPAL BATHHOUSE

NOT TO SCALE

ABBREY CHRISTMAN
6/28/67