



## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

This small, compact wooden church in modified late Gothic Revival style has a Romanesque Revival bell tower, high pitched roof and chimney, all of which are now shorn of their original metal cross ornaments. The bargeboard across the base of the belfry arch has been removed, white paint emphasizes some detailing much more than the original dark color. The exterior walls are finished with fishscale and weather-board siding.

The staircase and balcony room were added over sixty years ago. The transom windows with their pointed arches are filled with stained glass in floral and geometric designs. The rose window is a memorial to Reverend George Leonard and one of the south windows is dedicated to the memory of an early convert, Tobias Dallin. There are Moorish arch windows on the side facades. The brass bell in the bell tower has the following inscription:

by the Buckeye Bell Foundry 1885  
Van Dozen and Toft, Cincinnati  
In memory of Enos Palmer, M.D.  
Artimtia Otis Palmer, his wife  
Cuba, New York  
"Christ the Light of the World"

The church has been altered and remodeled to accommodate changing needs and the effects of time and the elements. In 1926 the Bonneville Lumber Company shingled the roof. In the process the building was left uncovered and rain soaked off much of the plaster and wall paper, which then were repaired. A new roof was added in 1976.

A concrete block fellowship hall was built at the rear of the church in 1962. The hall includes a kitchen, bathrooms, and multi-purpose area. It is an inappropriate addition, but fortunately made use of the already existing rear door which remains intact.

In 1966 new hardwood flooring was installed in the chapel, the chancel was remodeled. Wood paneling was installed at the front of the church and in the old kitchen at the front of the building which became a library. New carpeting was also laid. The sanctuary was rewallpapered in 1973. More recently, new lighting was installed and the balcony room was remodeled to serve as an office.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

<b>Specific dates</b>	built 1892-1893 dedicated 1893	<b>Builder/Architect</b>
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### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Presbyterian Church of Springville, Utah, is significant as the first Protestant church in Springville and as the sponsor of the Hungerford Academy in which many of the citizens of Springville and surrounding communities were educated. The church helps document the system of over a dozen churches and more than thirty schools maintained by the Presbyterians at the peak of their activity in Utah.

In 1877 the Reverend George Leonard came to Springville and established a mission school in his rented, two-room, adobe house. The first teacher, Anna Noble, was one of the first of the many women who came to Utah as teachers in the Presbyterian educational system. The financial support of the system of Presbyterian schools was committed to the Women's Executive Committee as a "special trust." In 1878-1879 a two-room brick chapel, later known as the Dinwoodey School, was built at the corner of Center and Main Streets. In the fall of 1892 this property was sold and the present church was built on the grounds of the Hungerford Academy. Reverend C.M. Shepherd was pastor when the church was dedicated on May 21, 1893.

The Hungerford Academy had been built with funds donated by Mrs. M.P. Hungerford of Westfield, New York. It provided the first high school education in Springville. Reverend J.A. Livingston Smith served as principal from 1887 to 1893 and again from 1893 to 1902. Cyrus Dallin, later one of America's foremost sculptors, attended the school and served as an elder of the church. With the other Presbyterian schools, the academy helped spur the territorial legislature to provide the first public support for elementary and secondary education in 1893. As public schools increasingly met the educational needs of the community, Hungerford Academy was merged with Wasatch Academy in Mount Pleasant, Utah.

The chapel continued to serve the needs of the Presbyterian community. In 1927 the 50th anniversary of the church was celebrated. In 1928, Springville and American Fork were incorporated into a two-point parish. In 1969 the Springville Presbyterian Church and the Provo Community Congregational Church were economically yoked and began to share the pastor—hence the new change to the name currently used—the Springville Community Presbyterian Church. In 1977 the church celebrated its 100th anniversary.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Josephine Zimmerman, interview, September 1978.  
 Johnson, Don Carlos. A Brief History of Springville, Utah (Springville: Wm. F. Gibson, 1900)  
 Springville Community Church, "One Hundred Years of Worship and Witness, 1877-1977,"  
 pamphlet, 1977.

**UTM NOT VERIFIED**

# 10. Geographical Data

**ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

Acreage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Springville, UT

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

**UMT References**

A 

1	2	4	4	8	4	0	0	4	4	4	5	8	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B 

Zone		Easting				Northing							

C 

Zone		Easting				Northing							

D 

Zone		Easting				Northing							

E 

Zone		Easting				Northing							

F 

Zone		Easting				Northing							

G 

Zone		Easting				Northing							

H 

Zone		Easting				Northing							

**Verbal boundary description and justification** A part of blk 15, plat A, Springville Survey of Bldg Lots in Springville, described: Beg. on 9th Street (200 E) at a point 175' N of the corner on 9th and Monroe Streets (300 S) and running thence N with street line 97 ft to a stake; thence E 140 ft to a stake, thence S 97 ft to stake, thence W 140 ft. to pt of beg., (cont.)

**List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries**

state Utah code county Utah code

state code county code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathryn L. MacKay, Project Historian; Henry O. Whiteside, Preservation Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date October 1978

street & number 307 West 200 South, Suite 1000 telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national  state  local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

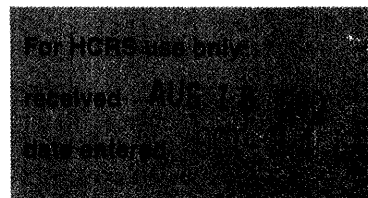
State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Malvin Smith*

title date 8/6/80

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u><i>David M. Dwyer</i></u>	date <u>10/29/80</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <u><i>Phyllis Stover</i></u>	date <u>10/22/80</u>
Chief of Registration	

**United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Verbal boundary description Item number 10

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it being understood that because of a difference of two or more feet in different surveys made of said Block 15, plat A, that this lot will conform to the actual measurements of 9th Street, allowing for the brick school lot 140 feet on 9th Street and 175 feet for cottage lot on 9th Street.