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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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Torrey Log Church/Schoolhouse
other names/site _____

2. Location

street & number Approx. 49 East Main N/A not for publication
city, town Torrey N/A vicinity
state Utah code UT county Wayne code 055 zip code 84775

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
Name of related multiple property listing:		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total
<u>Mormon Church Buildings in Utah, 1847-1936</u>		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>N/A</u>	

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet

Max Fisher 4-6-93
Signature of certifying official Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:) _____

Delores Byers 5/14/93
Entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION / religious facility
EDUCATION / school
RECREATION AND CULTURE / music facility

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival
Other: LDS Meetinghouse -- Period I
Other: Log

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

foundation none (formerly Sandstone)
walls Log
roof Shingle
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Torrey Log Church/Schoolhouse is presently located in a vacant field approximately 100 feet west of the expanded Torrey LDS Ward meetinghouse and about 100 feet north of Main Street. There are no other structures on the property. Its current location is essentially the same as its historic setting which was about 50 feet to the east. The log church was moved when the masonry meetinghouse was expanded in 1991.

This log building, 37 x 21 feet in plan, is made of sawn logs joined at the corners with carefully executed half-dovetail notching. The logs were originally chinked with a white mortar, now deteriorated and showing dark gray aggregate. Since the building's relocation, it has not had a foundation, although a full basement with a sandstone veneer, similar in appearance to its historic foundation, is planned. (See the attached preliminary drawings of the proposed rehabilitation).

The church/schoolhouse is a single room building with its entrance centered on the narrow south elevation. This entrance has been partially infilled with planks to create a single width entry although historically a pair of doors reportedly provided entry to the building. On both the east and west elevations are three, evenly spaced, six-over-six double hung windows. While some glazing is missing, the windows are essentially intact. Over each window is a hybrid, lintel/pedimented window head. Together with the side casings, these details reflect the Greek Revival style which popular in Utah until about 1890, but lingered in the more remote parts of the state for many years.¹ There are no openings on the north elevation.

The tall, steeply-pitched, hip roof has flared eaves on all four sides. The roof has recently been resingled with wood shingles. Above the entry on the south is a square bell tower covered with planks and deteriorated asphalt shingles. The original bell (apparently missing its clapper) is visible in the opening at the top of the tower. A truncated hip roof with flared eaves caps the tower. An historic photo shows a tall, slender flagpole extending from the top the bell tower, but it is no longer present.

The interior of the building is a single open room with the intersection between the walls and ceiling slanted with the rafters (see drawings). The entire ceiling,

X See continuation sheet

¹Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940 (Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press, 1988) pp.99-101.

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including the sloped portions, is covered with painted beadboard. Metal tie rods secure the long walls and prevent bowing from the roof loads. The walls currently are exposed chinked logs which appear to have been whitewashed. The interior walls were reportedly remodeled and redecorated over the years with a wainscotting and plaster above to the ceiling. At one time there was also a partition built and a kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator installed. Most of the window moldings are in place but the apron is missing, perhaps removed during the installation of the wainscotting. The various wall treatments and nonhistoric partition were removed in the aborted rehabilitation in the early 1980s. The floor is wood and at the north end of the single room there is a slightly raised platform/stage.

 See continuation sheet

B. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
___ nationally X statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A ___ B X C ___ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) X A X B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Areas of Significance	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
ARCHITECTURE	1898-1943	1898
RELIGION	1898-1943	
EDUCATION	1898-1917	

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

G. Henry Erickson, Construction Superintendent

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Torrey Log Church/Schoolhouse, completed in 1898, is locally significant as the first church building and the first school building in the pioneer community of Torrey, settled in the 1890s. Some of the religious and social functions continued in the historic log meetinghouse until the 1970s, decades after completion of the adjacent LDS meetinghouse in 1928. School classes moved to a replacement school in 1917. This historic log structure has been relocated slightly to allow for expansion of the current LDS meetinghouse and a comprehensive rehabilitation is being planned to allow the building to serve as a museum and meeting hall for the local chapter of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, a group dedicated to the preservation of pioneer memorabilia and buildings. The Torrey Log Church/Schoolhouse is architecturally significant as one of approximately a dozen remaining "Period I" (settlement phase) LDS meetinghouses that also retain their integrity, as described in the National Register multiple property listing, "Mormon Church Buildings in Utah, 1847-1936." It is also very significant for its log construction and is the only known example of a log meetinghouse to remain in the state.

Most of the early settlers of Wayne County, located in south-central Utah, were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon church), expanding southeast from the established Richfield area. Several small communities were formed (and some later abandoned) in the final decades of the Nineteenth Century. Peter Brown was among the first settlers in the Torrey area, farming and raising cattle prior to 1884.

In 1890 people living on the present Torrey townsite (historically known at various times as Youngtown, Central, Popular, Poverty Flat, and Bonita), which is situated on a bench north of the Fremont River, about sixty-six miles from Richfield, were organized as the Sand Creek Branch (i.e., a dependent LDS congregation) of the Teasdale Ward. This branch was soon discontinued when most of the members/settlers moved from the area when no action was taken on building a proposed canal to bring water from the nearby Fremont River. During the next decade, other settlers arrived and water was finally obtained. On 11 September 1898, the Torrey Branch was

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organized with John C. Jacobs as presiding elder. With the growth of the community, this branch became the Torrey Ward on 14 December 1899 with George H. Crosby as bishop.² Other branches later developed from the Torrey Ward, including the branches in Fruita and Hanksville.

On 18 September 1898, the meetinghouse for the Torrey saints was started.³ This one room log structure, twenty-one by thirty-seven feet in plan, was constructed on the Torrey LDS church lot, with the local settlers furnishing labor, cash, or materials. Logs were cut and hauled to the saw mill owned by Robert Adams located on Carcus (or Carcass) Creek. The shingles were supplied by William and John Burgess who owned a shingle mill on the John C. Jacobs farm and by Sam Coleman who owned a mill in nearby Teasdale. George Chaffin Jr. donated doors and windows, making the building useable, but not necessarily finished. To celebrate the event, the night the doors and windows were installed, the people of Torrey and surrounding ranches spent the night dancing to violin and accordion music.⁴

When dances were held in the log [meeting]house, it was necessary for the men to take turns in dancing. So when a man bought a ticket, he was given a number, and the floor manager would call, "Numbers one to ten fill the floor for a waltz," then later "Ten to twenty fill the floor."⁵

By November the building was completed and proceeds from the public dances then went to purchase the bell for the tower. The building was heated by a pot-bellied stove which apparently remained in use until a remodeling in 1947.

In June 1898, Torrey was organized as a school precinct. This facilitated administration and perhaps collection of revenue for education. On 19 December 1898, a school was also opened in this log building with Irvin J. Tanner as the first official teacher. (Tanner reportedly had taught children in Torrey in 1887.) Until state aid was secured, teachers were hired and paid by the parents. Students attended class for five months each year. When state revenue came to the school in 1910, the school year was extended to seven months. Early makeshift desks and chairs were slowly replaced by individual desks with inkwells and slates were replaced by blackboards and paper.

X See continuation sheet

²Anne Snow, Rainbow Views -- A History of Wayne County (Daughters of the Utah Pioneers of Wayne County, 1953), p.131.

³LDS Manuscript History -- Torrey Ward (9420).

⁴E.P. Pectol, Early Schools in Wayne County. (Manuscript completed by Golda Pectol Busk, Camp Belknap, Elsinore, Utah, South Sevier Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, August 15, 1981. Copy available at Utah Division of the State History Library.) p. 1 of the Torrey section.

⁵Anne Snow, Rainbow Views - A History of Wayne County (Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Wayne County, 1953.) p.265.

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As Torrey and the surrounding ranches grew, the number of students increased until the log church/schoolhouse was no longer adequate. A large sandstone building on 1st North and Center streets was begun in 1914 as a stock company amusement or dance hall. Originally planned as a single story structure, after an arrangement was made between the company and the school district, the building was completed in 1917 as a two story building with classrooms on the main level. This multi-purpose building also served for many dances and other activities including civic, social and religious meetings until a new LDS meetinghouse was put in use in 1928 (although not dedicated until 1940.)⁶ Both the 1917 school and the 1928 meetinghouse still stand, although the school building is now vacant.

Even after replacement by the pink sandstone church meetinghouse, the log meetinghouse was still used for meetings of the Relief Society (the LDS women's organization), as an extra church classroom, for voting, and for meetings of the local Daughters of Utah Pioneers. It was still being used for these purposes during the 1970s. In 1947, it had been renovated with an enclosed kitchen where a stage level had been located and a propane wall heater installed for a source of heat.

Throughout the years, many tourists have stopped by the old log building to take pictures and admire its simple beauty. During the early 1980s, the Loa Utah Stake of the Mormon church proposed to renovate the building back to its original state and use it as an information booth, providing tourists with information about the local area as well as LDS history and religion. The building was basically gutted on the inside before the project was abandoned. This unfinished project created some negative feelings in the community.

Shortly after this time, the LDS stake president, DeVon Nelson, contacted the Torrey Daughters of the Utah Pioneers (DUP) organization, Camp Radiare, to see if they were interested in obtaining the building for their purposes of preservation of early pioneer heritage and possible use for their meetings. The stipulation was made that the building would be given to the DUP if they moved it off the church property.

A few years passed and the members of Camp Radiare DUP raised some funds for the project and investigated several possibilities of either purchasing a small parcel of land, having a piece of land donated, or obtaining permission to place the building on town property. None of these options appeared possible. In the fall of 1990, the LDS church made a firm decision to remodel and enlarge the 1928 pink sandstone meetinghouse. The DUP was deeded the old log church/schoolhouse with the condition that it be moved from the church property by 1 March 1991 when the building project was to begin.

At approximately the same time, Mark Austin, of Springdale, Utah, purchased the vacant lot adjacent to the west side of the church property. He has long range plans of developing tourist accommodations on the north portion of this property.

X See continuation sheet

⁶Ibid, p.2.

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He also has an active interest in the preservation and restoration of unique pioneer buildings. Mr. Austin and the Camp Radiare reached an agreement that provided the DUP with a small corner of his property through a 99 year lease with an option to renew. Both parties will be entitled to use the building as a museum for pioneer memorabilia, a gallery for local art, and small meetings or gatherings.

On 2 February 1991, the task of moving the old log building was undertaken. Local farmers, loggers, and contractors donated the labor and equipment necessary to complete this monumental task. Twenty ton jacks were used to raise one side of the building off the pink sandstone foundation. Two forty foot telephone poles were slid under each long side of the building. Two twenty-five foot poles were put across the smaller sides of the building and the four corners were chained together. A local logger hooked onto two chains on the back of the building with his skidder but could only move the building with a backhoe pushing on one front corner and a small caterpillar pushing on the other front corner. The building was skidded backwards across the LDS church lot and pulled up into Mr. Austin's lot, adjacent to the church lot.

The DUP is now in the process of raising funds to renovate and restore the old log building as near as possible to its original state (see drawings). Plans include some updating and installation of modern mechanical systems. A full basement is tentatively planned to facilitate rest rooms, a central heating system and storage with a stairwell at the rear, outside of the building. On the outside, the local pink sandstone will be used as a veneer over the basement foundation. The building will then be moved onto the new foundation. The exterior of the building will be repaired including chinking, replacing window glazing, installing new front doors (replicating the original configuration), repairing roof shingles and belfry. The original bell is still in place but lacks the clapper. On the interior of the building, the floor will be replaced, walls and ceiling will be repaired, and a stove similar to the original will be installed. Research is now being done to gather information to guide this restoration.

The Torrey Log Church/Schoolhouse is a unique structure. While log construction was not uncommon throughout pioneer Utah (although somewhat limited by the arid climate and lack of forests), few unaltered examples remain, perhaps none that were specifically built for the multiple religious/civic/educational functions as was this building.

Several early LDS building types are presented in the Multiple Property Submission, "Mormon Church Buildings in Utah, 1847-1936" including tithing offices, granaries and Relief Society buildings.⁷ While the Torrey Log Church/Schoolhouse was not built originally for the local Relief Society, it is similar in scale to several such buildings constructed near the turn of the century. However, this building is

X See continuation sheet

⁷David L. Schirer, "Mormon Church Buildings in Utah, 1847-1936" National Register Multiple Property submittal. (Copy available at Utah SHPO.) 1988.

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definitely significant within the context "Mormon Meetinghouses and Tabernacles, 1847-1936," and more specifically within the first or settlement phase. This period typically ended in the 1870s in most areas of territory, but similar Period I type meetinghouses were often the initial religious building type constructed in settlements that were founded much later, as is the case in Torrey.⁸

The continued use of this early, initial phase type meetinghouse is also uncommon. Its dual use as a public school reflects the growing importance of education at the turn of the century. Although the building was originally owned and used by the LDS church, it is no longer owned by the church nor used for religious functions (Criteria Consideration A). The current location of the structure is less than 100 yards from its original site. It is immediately adjacent to the proposed site for the new foundation for the Log Church. Both settings are equivalent in all aspects (Criteria Consideration B). It remains a significant historic building, both locally and throughout Utah.

___ See continuation sheet

⁸Additional Period I meetinghouses that are listed on (or being nominated to) the National Register include those located in Torrey and Hanksville.

9. Major Bibliographical References

- Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, 1988.
- Ekker, Nanci and Roger Roper. Hanksville Meetinghouse/School National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. (Copy at Utah SHPO). September 1990.
- Pectol, E.P. Early Schools in Wayne County. (Manuscript completed by Golda Pectol Busk, Camp Belknap, Elsinore, Utah, South Sevier Daughters of the Utah Pioneers. Copy available at Utah Division of the State History Library.) August 15, 1981.
- Roberts, Allen D. Religious Architecture of the LDS Church: Influences and Changes Since 1947. Utah Historical Quarterly 43:3, 1975.
- Roberts, Allen D. A Survey of LDS Architecture in Utah: 1847-1930. Limited publication, Salt Lake City, 1974.
- Snow, Anne. Rainbow Views - A History of Wayne County Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Wayne County, 1953.

___ See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- ___ Other State agency
- ___ Federal agency
- ___ Local Government
- ___ University
- ___ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.062 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/6/3/3/2/0</u>	<u>4/2/3/8/8/9/0</u>	B	<u>/ /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/ /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / / /</u>	D	<u>/ /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / / /</u>

___ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning 25 feet West of the Southeast Corner of Lot 3, Block 16, Torrey Townsite Survey, Thence North 60 feet, Thence West 45 feet, Thence South 60 feet and East 45 feet to the point of beginning.

___ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

These boundaries reflect the area leased from Mark Austin for the relocation of the Torrey Log Church. The structure is currently located on this site.

___ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jessie Pace, President; and Charles M. Shepherd, USHPO Architectural Historian
organization Camp Radiare, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers date January 1993
street & number 185 North 200 West, Box 148 telephone 801-425-3474
city or town Torrey state Utah zip code 84775

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Section number PHOTOS Page 6

Torrey Log Church/Schoolhouse, Torrey, Wayne County, UT

Photo No. 1

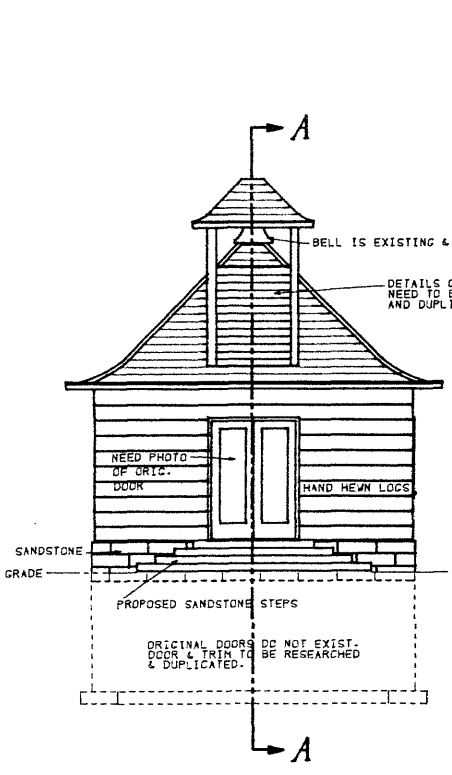
1. Torrey Log Church/Schoolhouse
2. Torrey, Wayne County, Utah
3. Photographer: Roger Roper
4. Date: December 1992
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. South and east elevations. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 2

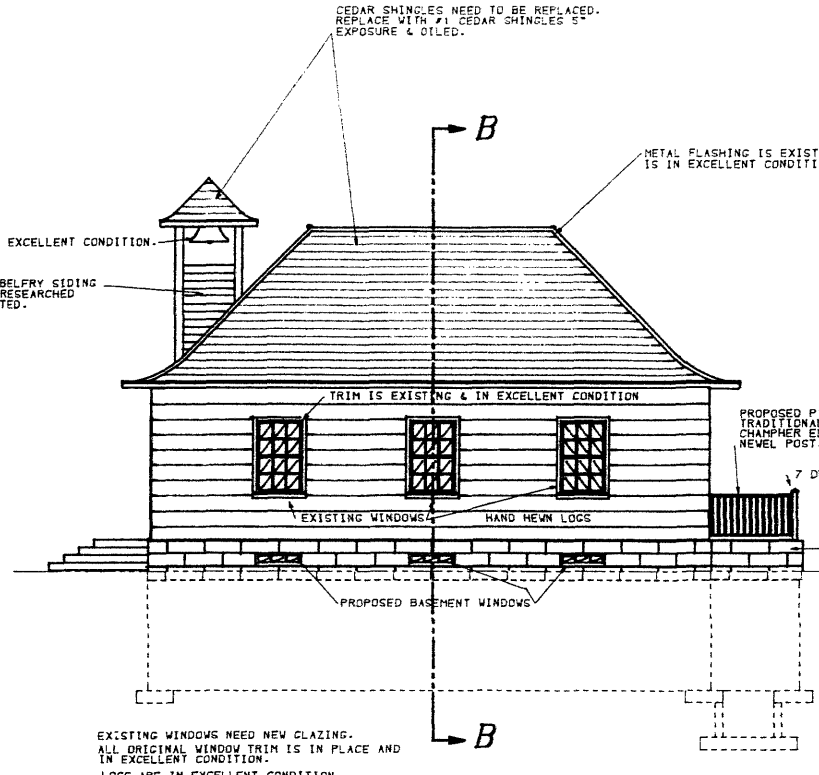
1. Torrey Log Church/Schoolhouse
2. Torrey, Wayne County, Utah
3. Photographer: Roger Roper
4. Date: December 1992
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. North and west elevations. Expanded LDS meetinghouse visible at left. Camera facing southeast.

___ See continuation sheet

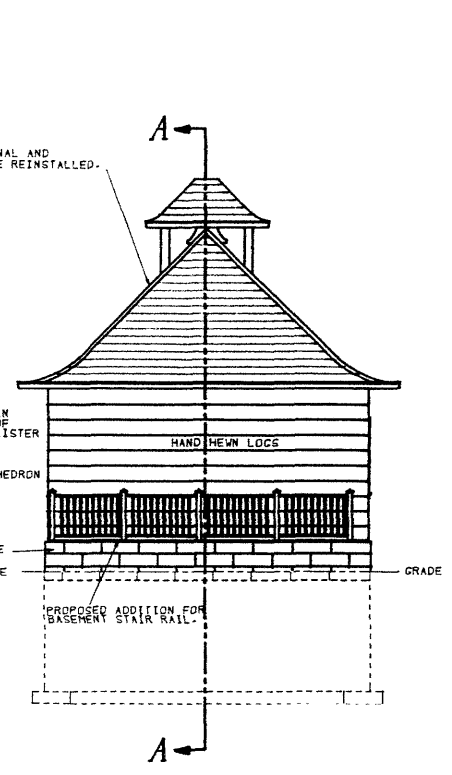
A RENOVATION OF
 OLD TORREY CHURCH & SCHOOL HOUSE
 DAUGHTERS OF THE UTAH PIONEERS
 TORREY, UTAH



SOUTH ELEVATION
 SCALE 1/4"=1'0"

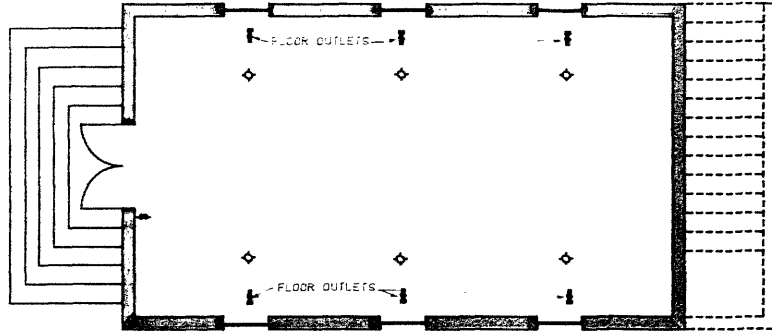


EAST & WEST ELEVATIONS
 SCALE 1/4"=1'0"



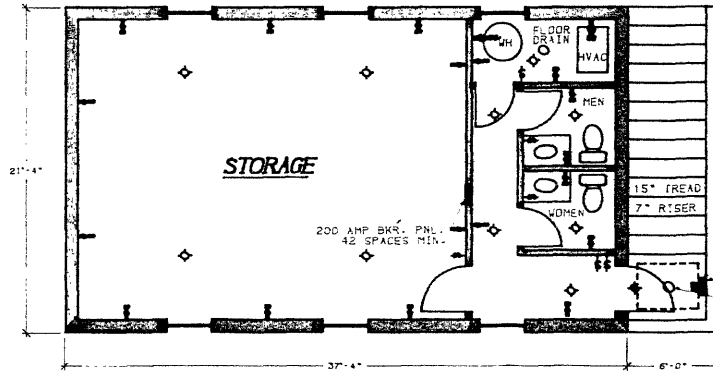
NORTH ELEVATION
 SCALE 1/4"=1'0"

Mark Clinton Designer
 Builder
 P.O. BOX 214
 SPRINGDALE, UTAH 84707
 TELEPHONE (801) 722-5458
 OR 722-5389



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"



BASMENT FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

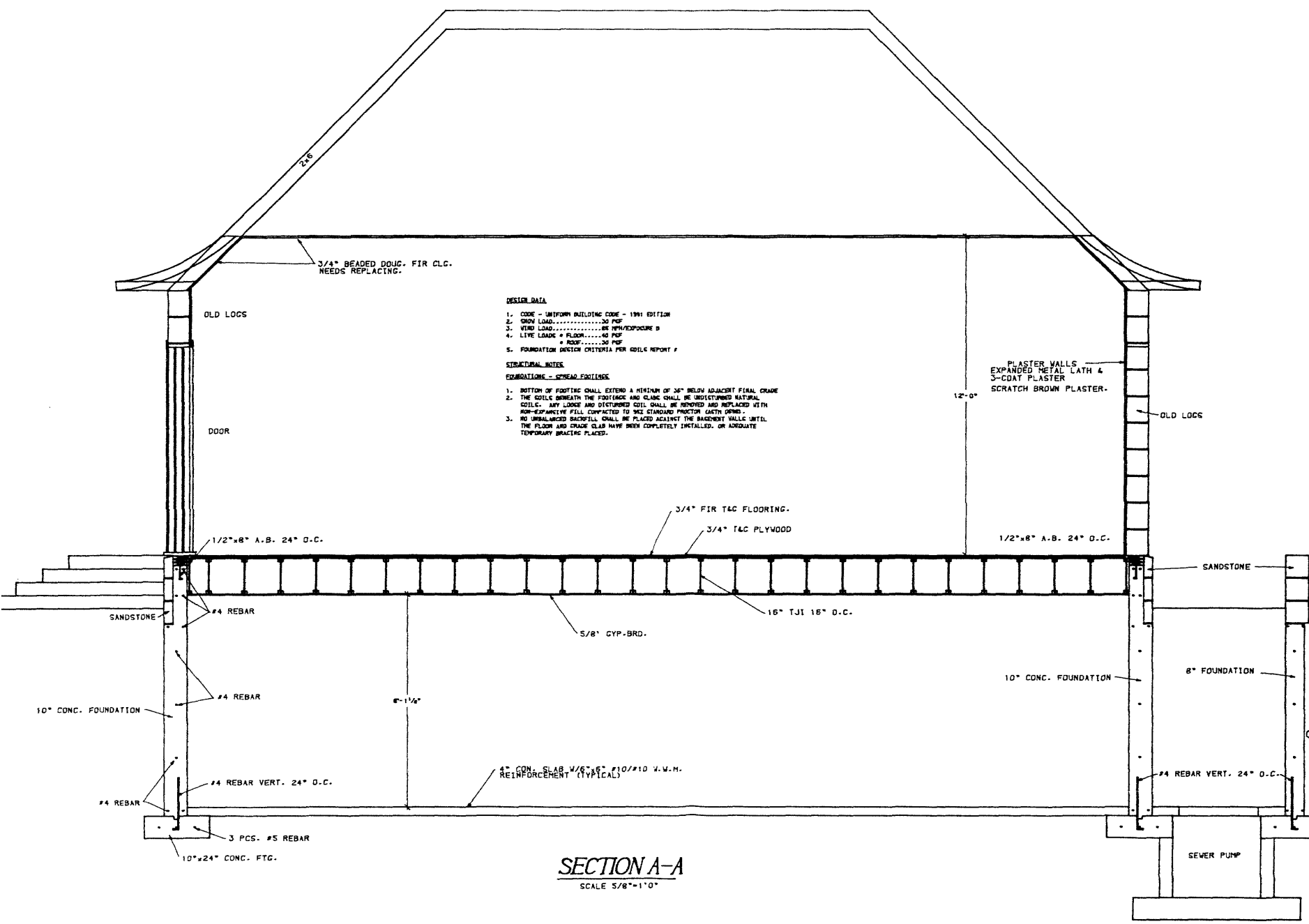
- 200 AMP 3 WIRE SERVICE TRIGG UNDER GROUND FROM POWER CO. DESIGNATED CONNECTION POINT.
- 200 AMP 2 POLE MAIN BKR. IN METER BASE
- SEWER PUMP W/STEEL COVER

A RENOVATION OF
OLD TORREY CHURCH & SCHOOL HOUSE
 DAUGHTERS OF THE UTAH PIONEERS
 TORREY, UTAH

Mark Christensen Designer
 Builder

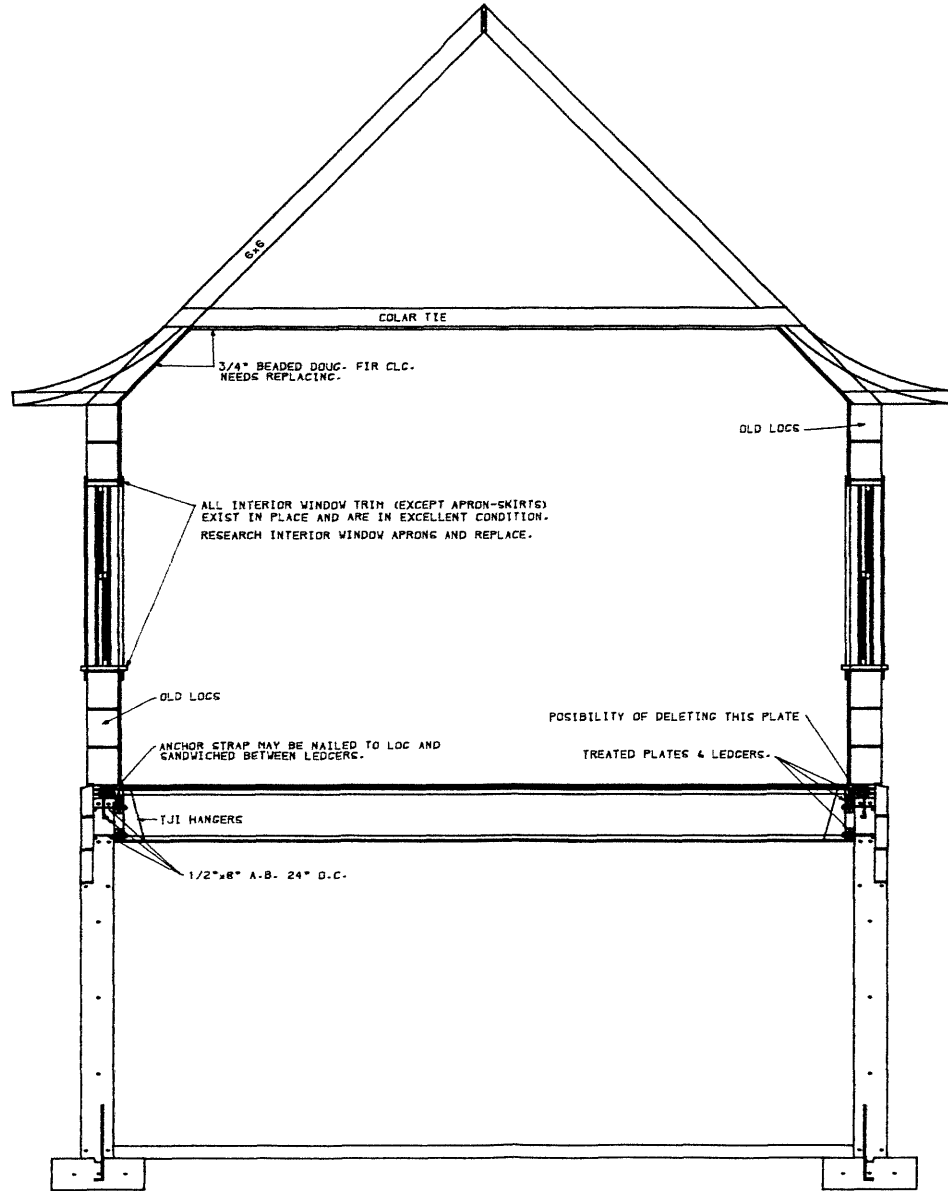
P.O. BOX 214
 SPRINGDALE, UTAH 84707
 TELEPHONE (801) 727-3458
 OR 772-3388

A RENOVATION OF
 OLD TORREY CHURCH & SCHOOL HOUSE
 DAUGHTERS OF THE UTAH PIONEERS
 TORREY, UTAH



SECTION A-A
 SCALE 5/8"=1'-0"

Mark Christian Designer
 Builder
 P.O. BOX 214
 SPRINGDALES, UTAH 84787
 TELEPHONE (801) 772-4300
 OR 772-3088

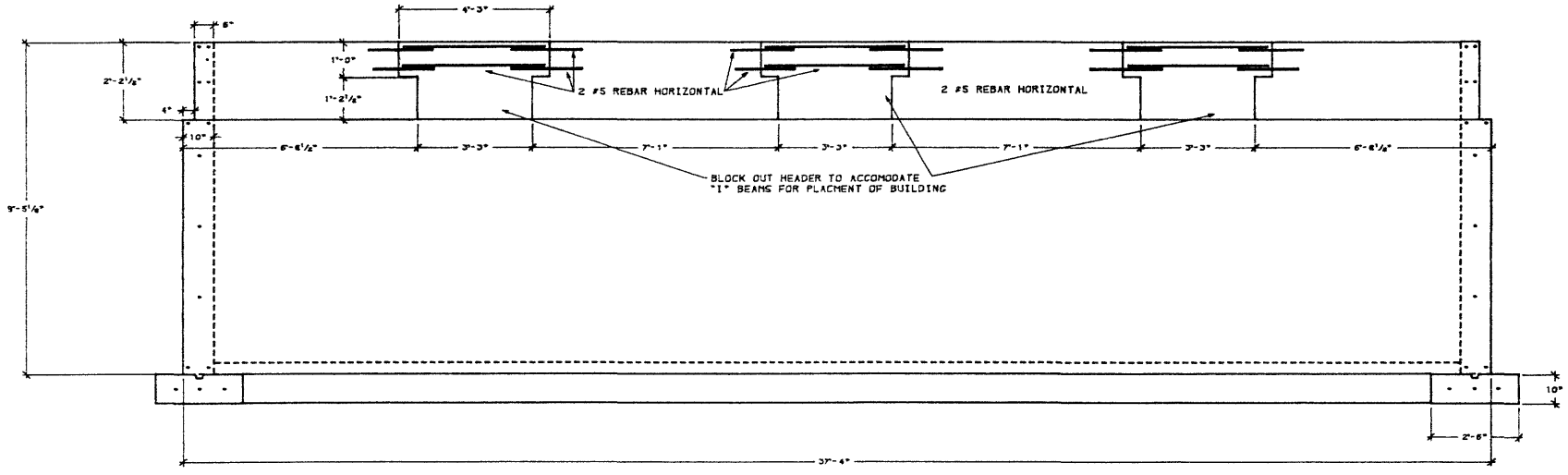


SECTION B-B
SCALE 5/8"=1'-0"

A RENOVATION OF
OLD TORREY CHURCH & SCHOOL HOUSE
 DAUGHTERS OF THE UTAH PIONEERS
 TORREY, UTAH

Mark Clinton Designer
 Builder

P.O. BOX 214
 SPRINGDALE, UTAH 84707
 TELEPHONE (801) 772-3466
 OR 772-3088



FOUNDATION
BLOCK-OUT & HEADER DETAIL
TYPICAL EAST & WEST SIDES
 SCALE 5/8"=1'-0"

DWG. NO.
 5 OF 5

FOUNDATION
 BLOCK-OUT &
 HEADER DETAIL

A RENOVATION OF
 OLD TORREY CHURCH & SCHOOL HOUSE
 DAUGHTERS OF THE UTAH PIONEERS
 TORREY, UTAH

Mark Clement Designer
 Builder
 P.O. BOX 214
 SPRINGDALE, UTAH 84777
 TELEPHONE (801) 772-4558
 OR 772-3389