

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received NOV 21 1985

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

NOV 19 1985

1. Name

historic Logan Temple Barn

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 368 E. 200 North not for publication

city, town Logan vicinity of

state Utah code 049 county Cache code 005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A <input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: storage

4. Owner of Property

name Erwin U. Moser

street & number 975 N. 300 East

city, town Logan vicinity of state Utah 84321

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cache County Courthouse

street & number 179 N. Main

city, town Logan state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1971  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

## 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 type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved    date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

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

The Logan Temple Barn, completed in 1897, is a two-story, square, stone building with a pyramid roof topped with a cupola. The building retains its historical integrity despite alterations on both the exterior and interior. Most, if not all, of those changes were made by about 1925. They include the addition of new windows and doorways in the exterior walls, the addition of the cupola (c.1925), and the alteration of the interior from a barn/carriage house into an automobile garage (c.1919).

The exterior of the building is uniformly shaped with a 36'x36' square plan and a pyramidal roof, but the fenestration varies from wall to wall. Both the north (front) and south (rear) facades have two sets of double wood doors on the first story. The easternmost doorway on the north facade and the westernmost doorway on the south facade are original to the building, as indicated by the stone segmental arches over the openings. The other two doorways were added c.1919, when the building was converted into an automobile garage. Both of those later doorways have concrete lintels. Other openings which also appear to be later additions are the horizontal window on the east facade, the cellar window just below it, and a small opening, now boarded up, on the upper story of the south facade. The west facade is almost residential in appearance with its symmetrical fenestration consisting of a central door flanked by two windows on the main floor. The hayloft door on the upper floor is centered over the door below. The east facade, excluding the later horizontal window, is also virtually symmetrical. It has a central window on the first floor with a hayloft door directly above it on the second floor. A cellar doorway at the southern end of that wall protrudes slightly up into the wall area.

The interior of the building is in poor structural condition and is currently in a general state of disarray. A leaky roof for several years resulted in substantial water damage to many of the floor joists, wall supports, and the stairway. The central bearing wall, which runs north/south, has been weakened by the removal of some of the supports in order to make connecting doorways between the east and west halves. The log joists supporting the main floor are also in poor condition.

Though currently vacant, the building is in the beginning stages of being remodeled into two apartments. A new roof was placed on the building in 1983 in order to protect it from further water damage. At that time two skylights were placed in the south or rear roof slope in order to provide additional light to the upper story. Also at about that same time, the mortar joints on the exterior walls were repointed. The only other work actually completed on the building has been the removal from the interior of some of the water damaged material and some of the accumulated junk that had been stored there for years. The owner intends for the rehab work to comply with the Secretary of Interior Standards in order to take advantage of the tax credits.

## 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input 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		

**Specific dates** 1897-c.1915      **Builder/Architect** unknown

### Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Completed in 1897, the Logan Temple Barn is historically significant for its role as a support facility for the nearby Logan Temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Four regional temples were constructed in Utah during the nineteenth century to provide a place in which the most sacred ordinances of the religion could be performed. The importance of temples to the predominant Mormon population is symbolized in the sacrifice and effort that went into their construction and in the buildings themselves, which rank as some of the most impressive examples of nineteenth century architecture in Utah. Church members attending the temples from outlying communities needed accommodations for both themselves and their animals. This barn is one of only two remaining buildings identified in Utah that were constructed specifically to serve those needs. The Temple Boarding House in Manti provided overnight lodging for temple-goers in central Utah, while the Logan Temple Barn accommodated the carriages and horses of those attending the temple from northern Utah and southern Idaho. The Logan Temple Barn is also architecturally significant as one of only two stone barns identified in Cache Valley, which, as a prominent agricultural region, has a number of large frame barns.

In 1853, six years after settling in the Utah Territory, members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) began the construction of a temple in Salt Lake City. Although that building was not completed until 1892, three others were built in the territory during the 1870s and '80s. Located in St. George, Manti, and Logan, these temples provided generally complete coverage of the population regions in the state. As consecrated locations for performing the religion's most sacred ordinances, the temples were, and still are, of pre-eminent importance to members of the Mormon Church.

Temple attendance in the first decade after the 1884 dedication of the Logan Temple was restricted because there were no facilities to care for the horses and buggies of those attending the temple. There were hitching posts in front of the temple, but these proved inadequate. On February 2, 1887, the Temple Association applied to the city for the purchase of three acres of land across the street to the east to serve as a stable and wagon yard. The property was surveyed and the city offered to sell it to the church for \$400 per acre. Church officials refused the offer because they felt it was too high. On February 18, 1890, the church offered to buy the land from the city for \$800 per acre, but this time the city refused because it had already offered the land to J.Z. Stewart. In 1893 the church finally obtained title to the land from Stewart for \$4000.

A call went out from church leaders in February 1893 to have 450 perch of rock hauled to the site "to build a barn for the Temple use."<sup>1</sup> On January 11, 1897, a stone barn was completed on the property at a cost of \$1450.<sup>2</sup> The following summer, corrals and sheds were built to house the animals of those

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

- Larkin, Melvin A. "The History of the L.D.S. Temple in Logan, Utah. Unpublished thesis, Utah State Agricultural College, 1954.
- Merrill, Melvin C. Utah Pioneer and Apostle Marriner Wood Merrill and His Family. Salt Lake City: Deseret News, 1937.
- Smith, Gerald L. Personal interview with Betsy Finch, Logan, Utah, March 6, 1979.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Logan

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A 

1	2	4	3	1	4	5	0	4	6	2	0	4	6	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B 

Zone			Easting				Northing							

C 

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D 

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H 

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Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at the NE corner of Lot 21, Block 3, Plat C Logan City Survey; thence W 48 feet, S 54 feet, W 4 feet, S 90 feet, NE'ly along alley to a point S of beginning, N 86.88 feet to beginning.  
(tax no. 06-065-0026)

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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state	code	county	code
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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Roger Roper/Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society

date October 1985

street & number 300 Rio Grande

telephone 801-533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City

state Utah 84101

## 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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

*Kent Powell*

title A. Kent Powell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date November 1, 1985

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

*Adonys Bryan*  
Keeper of the National Register

date 12-19-85

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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who came to do ordinance work at the temple.<sup>3</sup> The expenses for the barn, sheds, and corrals were apportioned among the stakes of the temple district, which included much of northern Utah and southern Idaho. Patrons were allowed to put up their own hay in the temple barn, which they fed to their animals when they attended the temple.

By 1915, the barn, corrals and shed fell into disuse because of the increased popularity of the automobile, so the church decided to sell much of the three-acre parcel for building lots. The barn, surrounded by approximately one-third acre of land, was retained until 1919, at which time it was sold to Dr. Thomas B. Budge. Budge remodeled the building into a mechanics garage to service the automobiles of doctors working at the nearby Utah-Idaho Hospital, later known as the William Budge Memorial Hospital.<sup>4</sup> The remodeling included inserting an additional garage door on both the north and south facades of the barn. The interior was also modified to accommodate the new use. Probably at about that same time, a one-story frame, garage-like structure was built on the west half of the south wall.<sup>5</sup> Only the concrete foundation of that addition remains today. The pigeon house cupola that sits atop the barn was also added by Budge c. 1925.<sup>6</sup>

The effect of these alterations on the integrity of the barn is mitigated by their age, at least 60 years old, and their overall minor impact on the building's appearance. All of the new openings are in keeping with the scale of the original openings, though they do create considerably different facades than what were originally on the building. Unaltered elements of the building are its basic form (with the minor exception of the cupola), the original window and door openings, and the stone on the exterior walls. Despite the alterations, the building maintains its historical integrity.

The original openings on the building indicate that it may have been divided into three major sections: a hayloft in the upper story, a carriage shed and/or horse barn on the east half of the main floor, and a residence or office on the west half of the main floor. The original double doorways on the north and south sides both open into the eastern half of the building, indicating its use as a carriage shed. A central bearing wall divides that section from the supposed residential or office section on the west. The house-like facade of the west wall gives rise to the assumption that that part of the building served a purpose other than animal care and hay storage. Perhaps it was used as an office or living quarters for the caretaker of the three-acre facility, which included the barn and the now demolished animal sheds and corrals.

Remodeling plans, currently underway, call for the creation of a pair of two-story apartments in the building. The central bearing wall will serve as the divider between the two units. The plans are arranged in such a way that no new window or door openings will be cut into the walls. Neither will there be a need for any additions to the exterior.

Though there are numerous large frame barns in Cache Valley, the Logan Temple Barn is one of only two stone barns identified in the area. The other stone

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barn, a smaller, gable roof building, is located in Wellsville.<sup>7</sup> A thorough study of stone barns in Utah has not yet been conducted, but it is known that there are relatively few stone barns in the state. There are numerous examples of stone granaries in Utah, but those differ from the barns in terms of both their size and their use.

The Logan Temple Barn was documented by the Historical American Building Survey in the early 1970s.

Notes

<sup>1</sup>Melvin C. Merrill, ed., Utah Pioneer and Apostle Marriner Wood Merrill and His Family, p. 161. A perch is a unit of measure in stonework equal to 24.75 cubic feet, or 1'x1.5'x16.5'.

<sup>2</sup>Melvin A. Larkin, "The History of the L.D.S. Temple in Logan, Utah," pp. 156-157, as taken from "Logan Temple Association" Minutes, pp. 196, 198; Merrill, p. 161.

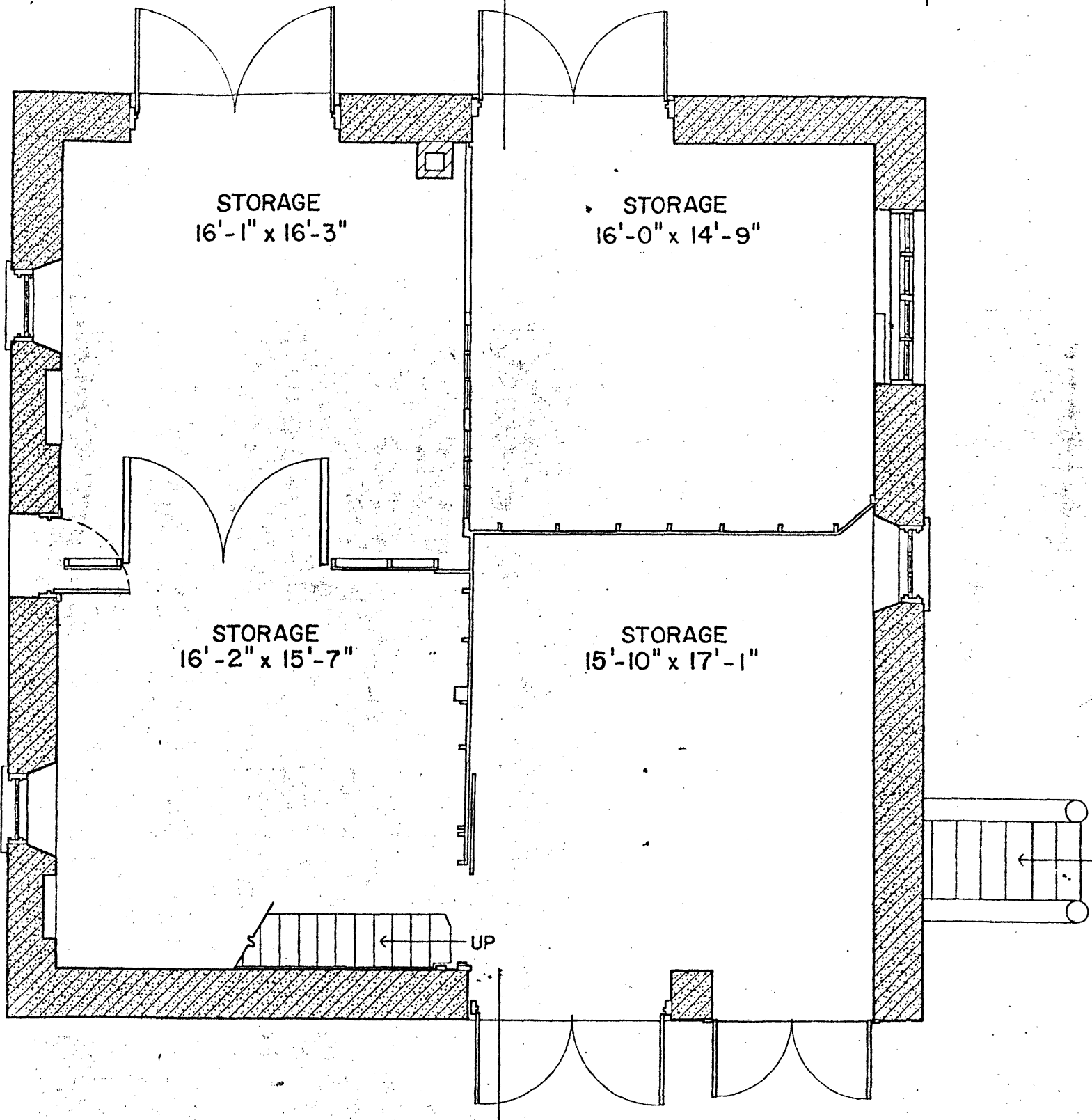
<sup>3</sup>Merrill, p. 219.

<sup>4</sup>Gerald L. Smith, personal interview with Betsy Finch, March 6, 1979.

<sup>5</sup>Sanborn Insurance Maps, Logan, Utah, 1930. Sanborn Maps first covered this block in 1930, so it certain that the addition was built by at least then.

<sup>6</sup>Gerald L. Smith.

<sup>7</sup>That barn is located behind the house at 73 S. Center in Wellsville.

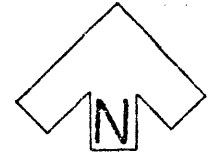


# FIRST FLOOR PLAN

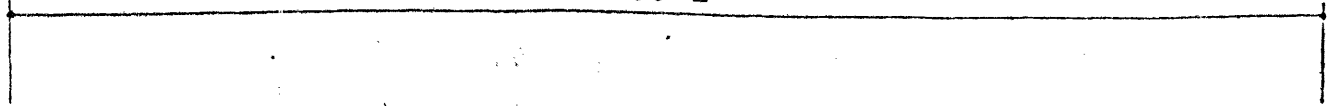
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

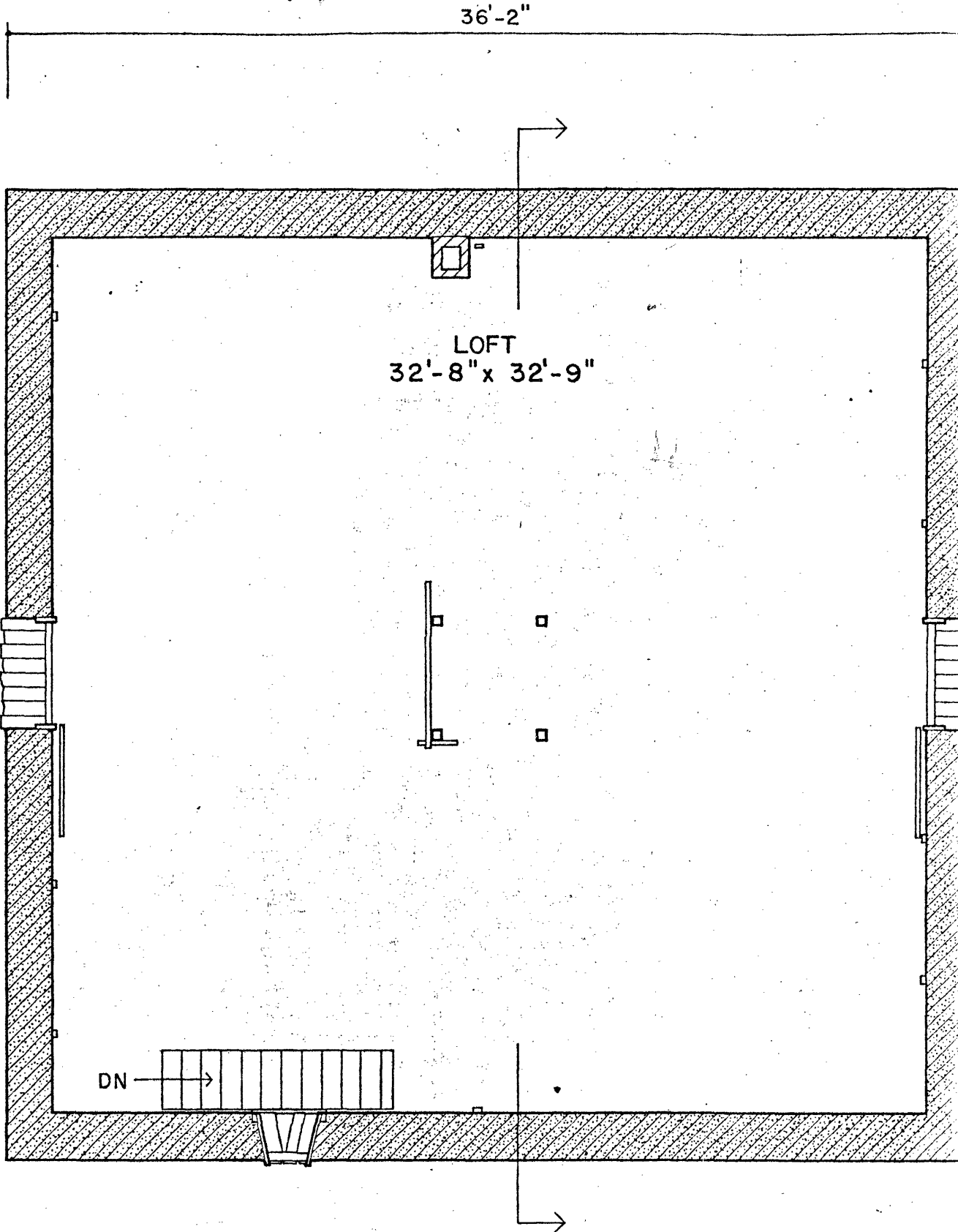
Logan Temple Barn  
 Logan, Cache County, Utah

HABS drawings  
 1974



36'-2"





SECOND FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE : 3/16" = 1'-0"

