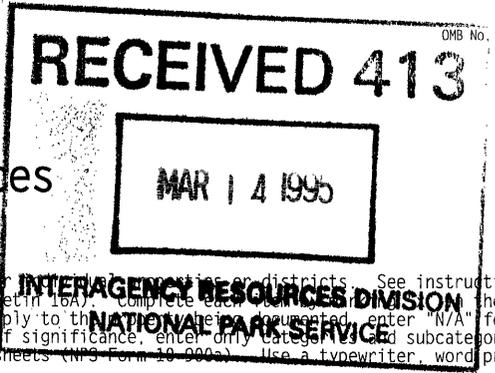


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for listing on districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the nomination, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only listed 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 West Jordan Ward Meetinghouse

other names/site number D.U.P. Pioneer Hall

2. Location

street & number 1140 West 7800 South

N/A not for publication

city or town West Jordan

N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake

code 035 zip code 84088

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.)

[Signature] 3/8/95
Signature of certifying official/Title 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 for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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:)

[Signature] 4.14.95
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the
National Register

West Jordan Ward Meetinghouse
Name of Property

West Jordan, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.16 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/1/8/1/0 4/4/9/5/4/3/0
Zone Easting Northing

B / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

C / / / / / / / / / / / /

D / / / / / / / / / / / /

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

S 272.25 FT & E 1188 FT & S 40 FT FR NW COR OF SEC 35. T 2 S. R 1 W. S L M; W'LY ALG CURVE TO R 155 FT M OR L; S 366.81 FT; N59-14' E 146 FT; N 53-20' E 36.323 FT; N 280.99 FT TO BEG. 1.16 AC M OR L. 5G-402-5. 2165.41.

Property Tax No. 21-35-103-004-0000

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that have historically been, and continue to be, associated with the building.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kris Wilde, student, and Utah SHPO staff
organization University of Utah, Historic Preservation Program date January 1995
street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone (801)
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84101-1182

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/or 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

name West Jordan Town - Board of West Jordan
street & number 8000 South Redwood Road telephone (801) 569-5100
city or town West Jordan state UT zip code 84088

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.*).

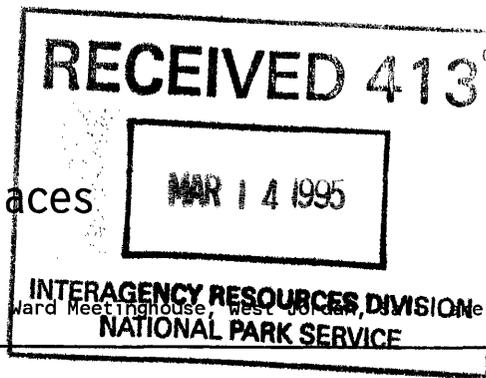
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

West Jordan Ward Meetinghouse, West Jordan, Salt Lake County, UT



Narrative Description

The West Jordan Ward Meetinghouse, completed in 1867, is a sandstone temple form, Classical style building with a symmetrical facade. The building is "T" shaped in plan. It is located on the south end of the 1.16 acre site and is surrounded by pavement and lawn. The building is in good condition and maintains its historical integrity.

The stone on the principal (east) facade is uniformly cut (coursed ashlar stone), giving a smooth, finished appearance, while random rubble stonework was used on the other elevations. The sandstone walls are decorated with granite quoins and window and door lintels. The entrance door has a transom above and is flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows. The original nine-light door was replaced with a paneled door (date unknown). Carved stonework adorns the corners of the cornice and a carved pinnacle is positioned at the gable peak.

The south elevation has four windows symmetrically placed with the original shutter holders in place. The north elevation is similar with the exception of the changing of a door to a window. An opening in the west elevation has been covered over with a wooden addition flanked by double hung windows.

The original building was 30' x 40', with a 20' x 20' vestry that was removed when the 1880 rear addition was built, giving the structure its "T" shape. The addition begins approximately three feet behind the third window from the front and can be distinguished by a slight difference in the color of the stone. An original hall that had a raised platform at the west end to accommodate the choir and a pulpit was replaced by the addition. A balcony with a narrow stairway was also added to the east end to provide more seating capacity in the hall.

The building was renovated in 1937 by the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers when they began leasing it. At that time, they cleared the site, renovated the building, restored the windows and frames, and installed a celotex ceiling to replace the old plaster. The interior has a large hall with a stage at one end and benches running along each side. Decorative trim and wooden floors in this area remain in good condition. A kitchen and service area are located at the rear of the building. A basement was added under the service area in 1937 when the mechanical systems were updated.

All of these changes were made to the building during the historic period and contribute to its historic architectural qualities.

___ See continuation sheet

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Section No. 8 Page 2

West Jordan Ward Meetinghouse, West Jordan, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The West Jordan Ward Meetinghouse, completed in 1867, is locally significant as the only remaining historic church and public building in this community. Though built and owned by the West Jordan Branch of the Mormon church, the building also served as a school, community center, and social hall. Multiple use buildings such as this were common in Utah communities during the early decades of the settlement and beyond. The West Jordan Meetinghouse is also architecturally significant as an excellent example of the first-phase meetinghouse building type, as documented in the Multiple Property Submission, "Mormon Church Buildings in Utah, 1847-1936". The architecture of the settlement phase reflected local expediency, and the first meetinghouses and schools were often built of log. Adobe was a common building material, and to a lesser extent, stone, as in the West Jordan Meetinghouse. Whatever the material, a concern for symmetry and balance dominated the designs, reflecting the widespread American acceptance of Renaissance-inspired Classical Revival principles during the nineteenth century. Constructed in various sizes and decorative styles, first phase meetinghouses had rectangular plans, gabled roofs, and symmetrical exteriors. The largest examples had steeples, but smaller buildings like the West Jordan Meetinghouse relied on front-facing, pedimented or partially pedimented facades for their visual effect.

HISTORY:

The city of West Jordan was established in 1849 when early pioneers settled along the banks of the Jordan River. The town was first called Gardner, after Archibald Gardner, a key player in the settlement of the area.

In 1858, the West Jordan Ward was organized with Archibald Gardner as bishop. The log cabin in which they had been meeting was soon to be replaced. Preparations for the new building were made by hauling stone from a quarry near the Oquirrh Range. The granite came from the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon. Elias Morris, a stone mason, who eventually became known for his work on buildings such as the Salt Lake Temple, the Salt Lake Theater, and some work on the Salt Lake City and County Building, was commissioned as architect and builder.¹

On May 15 1861, the cornerstone was laid. Elias Morris wrote of the work in his personal journal:

¹ Gardner, Delila. History of the Jordan Area (West Jordan), "History and Romance of the West Jordan Rock Meeting House", December 19, 1932, v.1, p.35. Compiled by Lonnie and Annette Holt, 1989.

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West Jordan Meetinghouse, West Jordan, Salt Lake County, UT

1861 - In the spring, in company of I.C. Morris, Edw. Ll. Parry, James Moyle, we contracted for to build a stone Meeting House for Bishop Gardner Ward. The building about \$2,000, got through by July. When we commenced on the Theater.²

Money had run out before the roof could be built and prospects for completing the building were discouraging. Three service men helped raise money for the roof by throwing a military ball in the building and charging one dollar per ticket. They were able to raise enough money for the roof and it was later installed. Those who worked on the building were paid with food and other necessities. The final cost of the building was estimated at \$10,000.³

The building was finally completed and dedicated on August 11, 1867. It took six years to see the completion of the building and the dedication was a large community event.⁴ When the building was completed it was said by some to have been regarded as the finest church building west of the Missouri River.⁵ The stone meetinghouse was built for the local branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon or LDS church), of which most of the residents of the town were members. Although it was built as a religious facility, it also served as a civic center and as a school.

The original 20' x 20' vestry that had been built adjacent to the hall had been used as a school. When it was removed in 1880, the stone addition that was built served as the school, and the remainder of the building served as the church, meetinghall, playhouse, and dance hall. On December 13, 1913, when a larger church house was completed just west of this site, on Redwood Road, this building was abandoned.

The old church stood empty for many years and began to fall into disrepair. It was used as a barn to house animals and machinery and for a time as an automobile shop. During this time, a large hole was knocked into the west elevation, probably to make room for the machinery and vehicles.

In the spring of 1937, the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers (D.U.P.) leased the ground and the building from Bishop David N. Haun and restored it.⁶ After the restoration of the building in 1938 the city of West Jordan bought it and leased it back to the D.U.P., who continue to use it to this day.

² From the Elias Morris Journal (1825-1898), Special Collections, Marriott Library, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, 1978.

³ Hogan, Edna Gardner. History of Romance of the West Jordan Rock Meeting House, May 1, 1938.

⁴ Abbott, Delilia M. Days of our Fathers, Washington, D.C: United States Library of Congress, 1981.

⁵ Gardner, Delia. "History and Romance of the West Jordan Rock Meeting House", History of the Jordan Area (West Jordan), v.1, 1989, p. 36.

⁶ Hogan, Edna Gardner.

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West Jordan Meetinghouse, West Jordan, Salt Lake County, UT

The architectural detailing of this building is a good example of the Classical design that dominated Utah architecture from the pioneer period into the 1880s. Geometrical composition and symmetrical balance were the hallmarks of Classical design and the principal facades normally placed in the long side of the rectangular block. The notable exception, however, was the temple-form type with its main entrance on the narrow side, usually below the gable. The West Jordan Meetinghouse is a good example of this temple-form plan. Its stone construction with granite quoins and lintels and implied cornice return are distinctive decorative features and contribute to the architectural qualities of the building.

Historic Context: Mormon Meetinghouses and Tabernacles in Utah, 1847-1936⁷

The history of Utah is closely tied to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. More commonly known as Mormons, members of the church played a significant role in the early settlement and subsequent growth of the state of Utah. It is not surprising therefore that the religious buildings of the Mormons comprise one of the principal segments of the state's architectural heritage. Within the larger theme of Mormon religious architecture, eight specific historic contexts have been identified [See the Multiple Property Submission, Mormon Church Buildings in Utah, 1847-1936]. The West Jordan Meetinghouse is significant within one of these contexts, "Mormon Meetinghouses and Tabernacles, 1847-1936".

The most common types of nineteenth-century Mormon religious buildings were the meetinghouses and tabernacles. Designed as assembly halls for regular Sunday services, these buildings differed principally in size and scale. Tabernacles were typically large buildings with a seating capacity sufficient to accommodate the membership of several LDS wards, with wards being the smallest unit of ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the LDS Church. Smaller Mormon towns consisted of a single ward, while the larger communities were subdivided into several such districts. Every ward had a meetinghouse, or ward meetinghouse. Wards were further organized into larger geographical groupings called stakes, and usually (though not always) each stake had its own tabernacle. Tabernacles and meetinghouses were generally placed in a central location within the gridiron plan of the Mormon town. There are approximately 20 tabernacles and 237 meetinghouses remaining in Utah that were constructed prior to 1940.⁸

Tabernacle and meetinghouse design went through five significant periods of historical development. The first period is associated with the early years of Mormon western settlement and begins with the arrival of the Saints in the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847 and extends until around 1870. Settlement period religious buildings were often constructed using readily available materials such as log, adobe, and stone. They were rectangular in plan and generally exhibited a minimum of architectural detail. The typical meetinghouse or tabernacle was a rather plain gable-roofed structure with the entrance in the

⁷ National Register of Historic Places nomination, Multiple Property Listing, Mormon Church Buildings in Utah, 1847-1936, 1988.

⁸ See Allen D. Roberts, "A Survey of LDS Architecture in Utah, 1847-1930", unpublished manuscript, Utah State Historical Society, 1974.

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West Jordan Meetinghouse, West Jordan, Salt Lake County, UT

narrow end. Some of the more substantial of these early buildings had Greek Revival or Gothic Revival features, though most could be described as generically classical, having plain but emphasized cornices and symmetrical fenestration. During this phase, the smaller meetinghouses were likely to serve a variety of functions such as schoolhouses, city halls, and social centers.⁹

A second period of LDS Church tabernacle and meetinghouse architecture was ushered in by the ecclesiastical reforms of the late 1870s. Church membership had grown significantly during the 1850s and 60s. As the population increased, the system of ward organization that had been implemented during the initial years of settlement demanded attention. Beginning in the early 1870s, a general reorganization of the church commenced. The boundaries of many existing stakes were expanded to incorporate new areas of colonization. New wards were created in communities which had experienced substantive growth. Also, the administrative structure was solidified and channels of communication between Salt Lake City and the local branches were further defined. Along with the reorganization came a period of intense building activity. New stakes required new tabernacles and the creation of new wards meant constructing new meetinghouses; consequently a significant number of new religious buildings appeared throughout the state during the years between 1870 and about 1885. These buildings were generally larger and more substantial than those of the settlement period. The double-aisled New England meetinghouse plan was commonly utilized, and both Greek Revival and Gothic Revival features were still in vogue. At this time also it became characteristic of Mormon communities to have separate buildings for different functions. That is, the meetinghouse or tabernacle was used exclusively for assembly, a special office was built to handle the collection of tithing, the women's church auxiliary had its own meeting hall, and so forth. Another result of this increased building activity was that many of the first-period structures were demolished to make way for the new ones.

The expansion activities of the LDS Church were curtailed during the 1880s and 1890s as the leadership's attention was increasingly consumed by the struggle with the U.S. Government over the doctrine of polygamy. Under pressure from Congress, The Mormons disavowed the practice of plural marriage in 1890 and the way was paved for Utah to become a state in 1896. Nearly twenty years of political conflict, however, had left the church in confusion and disarray. Beginning in about 1898, a serious revitalization program was launched that included, among other things, a restructuring of the hierarchy, a return to financial solvency, a revival of faith and commitment among the membership, and a rebuilding of the church architecture.

As a symbol of rededication, a massive church building effort was initiated in 1898 that lasted until around the end of World War I. This period of architectural development may be considered one of "activation", as the church moved to strengthen its institutional base in Utah and surrounding states. It was during this time that the first "modern" meetinghouses appeared. These multi-functional buildings gathered all the activities of the local church under one roof. Ward buildings now included an assembly hall or chapel, the offices of the bishop, a room for the women's auxiliary, and classrooms for Sunday school. Designs varied. On one side, a conservation faction within the church hierarchy favored the

⁹ Roberts, Allen D. "Religious Architecture of the LDS Church: Influences and Changes Since 1847", Utah Historical Quarterly 43 (Summer 1975): 303-311.

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West Jordan Meetinghouse, West Jordan, Salt Lake County, UT

Neoclassical and Colonial Revival, while on the other, progressive groups championed Prairie School and Arts and Crafts designs. All in all, the early years of the twentieth century mark one of the richest periods in LDS Church architectural history.¹⁰

The fourth period in tabernacle and meetinghouse development spans roughly a thirty-year period between 1925 and 1955 and represents a time of both consolidation and experimentation. Again, there are both conservative and progressive strains. The multi-functional building became the mainstay of the building program, but designs ranged from the Moderne to the Colonial Revival. The LDS Church grew rapidly during the 1940s and 1950s and the need for new meetinghouse construction was even greater. Standardization increased, and there was a drive toward architectural efficiency that eventually led to the creation of the LDS Church Building Department in 1954.¹¹ The work of building department architects remains the final and fifth stage in the development of Mormon religious architecture in Utah.

The West Jordan Meetinghouse is significant within the first or settlement phase of tabernacle and meetinghouse development. There are currently 20 meetinghouse buildings remaining in Utah from the first phase. It should be noted that not all were built prior to 1870. Because many outlying communities were not founded until the 1880s, first period buildings may actually exist from the 1890s and early 1900s. Most of these later-settled towns skipped period II, moving directly to the various forms of the multi-functional ward meetinghouse. In West Jordan, the first period meetinghouse was replaced by a third period meetinghouse in 1913.

The remaining Period I meetinghouses are as follows:

1. Adamsville, Beaver County (altered)
2. Alpine, Utah County** (National Register, 1990)
3. Bear River, Box Elder County (altered, moved)
4. Fayette, Sanpete County (abandoned)
5. Fremont, Wayne County (moved)
6. Fruita, Wayne County
7. Grafton, Washington County
8. Grantsville First Ward, Tooele County (National Register, 1982)
9. Hanksville, Wayne County** (National Register, 1990)
10. Kamas, Summit County (altered)**
11. Lake Point, Utah County (altered)
12. Manderfield, Beaver County**
13. Parowan, Iron County (National Register, 1976)
14. Pine Valley, Washington County

¹⁰ Allen and Leonard, The Story of the Latter-day Saints, 456-465; and Roberts, "Religious Architecture", 324-327.

¹¹ Anderson, Paul L. "Mormon Moderne: Latter-day Saint Architecture, 1925-1945", Journal of Mormon History 9 (1982): 71-84; and Martha Sonntag Bradley, "The Cloning of Mormon Architecture", Dialogue 14 (Spring 1981): 20-31.

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West Jordan Meetinghouse, West Jordan, Salt Lake County, UT

15. Providence, Cache County (altered) (National Register, 1982)
16. Salina First Ward, Sevier County (altered)**
17. South Cottonwood, Salt Lake County (altered)
18. Tabiona, Duchesne County **
19. Toquerville, Washington County
20. West Jordan, Salt Lake County

Of the early meetinghouses with a documented multi-purpose function (marked with **), there are now six buildings remaining, and three have been extensively altered and no longer retain their historic integrity.

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Section No. 9 Page 8

West Jordan Ward Meetinghouse, West Jordan, Salt Lake County, UT

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 9

West Jordan Ward Meetinghouse, West Jordan, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

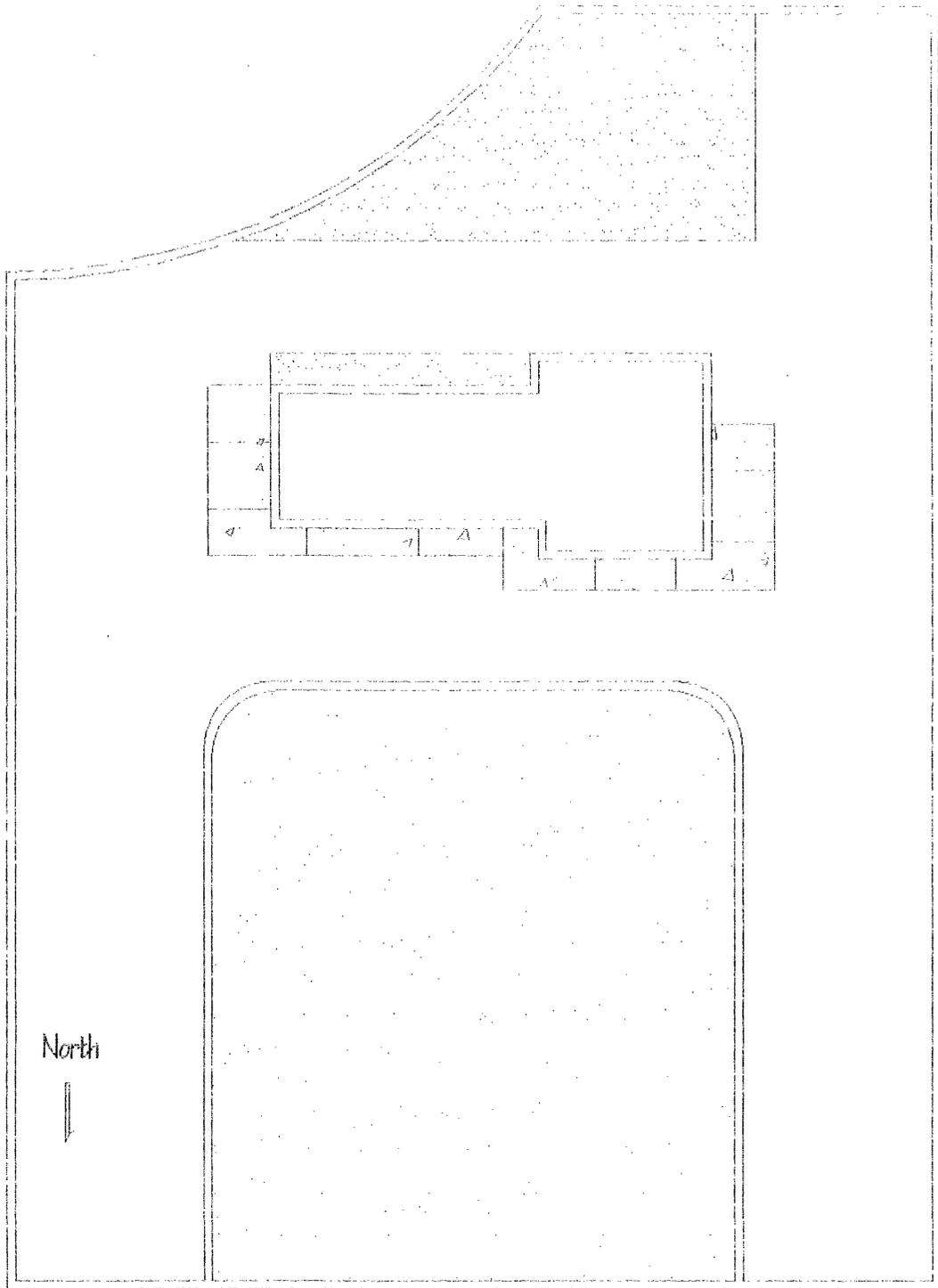
1. West Jordan Ward Meetinghouse
2. West Jordan, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Julie Osborne
4. Date: January 1995
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. Northeast elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 2:

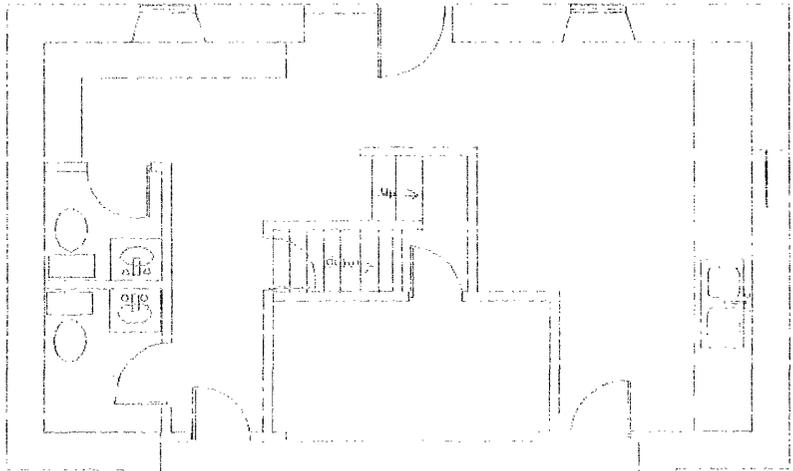
6. Southwest elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.



Site Plan

Acreage = 1.16

West Jordan Stone Church (Pioneer Hall)



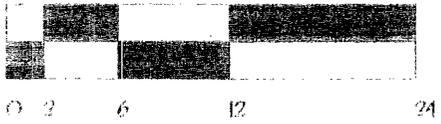
Current Floorplan

West Jordan Stone Church

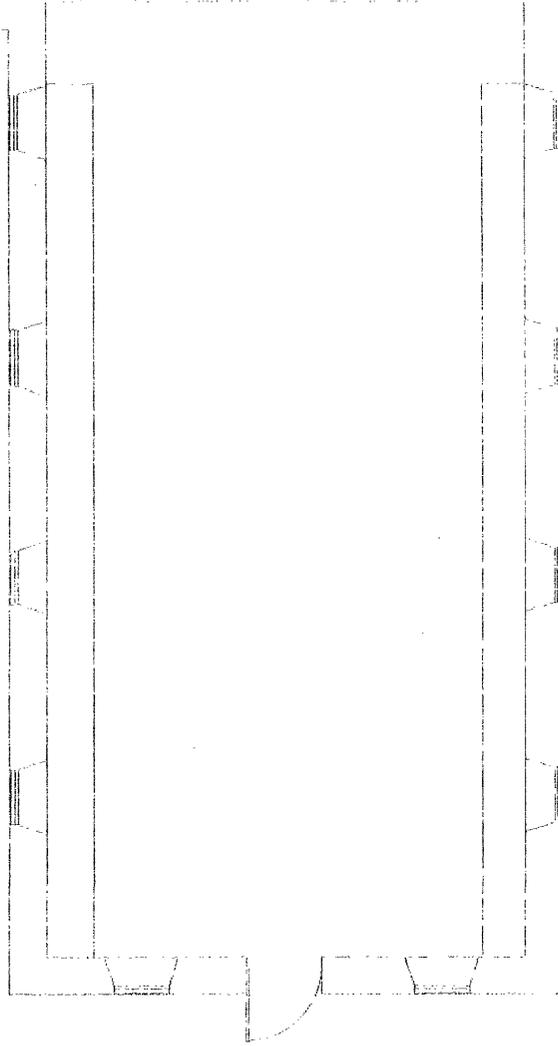
(Pioneer Hall)

1140 W. 7800 So.

West Jordan, Salt Lake Co., Ut.



Feet



Additions

West Jordan Stone Church

Construction Phases



1861



1880



Since 1957

