

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 00001068

Date Listed: 9/12/2000

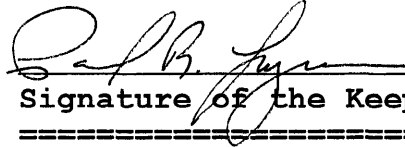
Centerfield School and Meetinghouse
Property Name

Sanpete
County

UT
State

Mormon Church Buildings in Utah MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

9/12/00
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

The box for *Criteria Consideration A* should be checked.
[The property meets criteria consideration A as a religious property deriving primary significance from its historic secular importance in the broad patterns of educational and religious development. Criteria Consideration A applies to properties owned or used by religious institutions during the period of significance, even if they are no longer used for such purposes.]

U. T. M. Coordinates:

The correct UTM coordinates are: 12 429210 4330620

Sketch Plan:

The dates of construction provided on the building sketch plan should be reversed to coincide with the descriptive narrative.

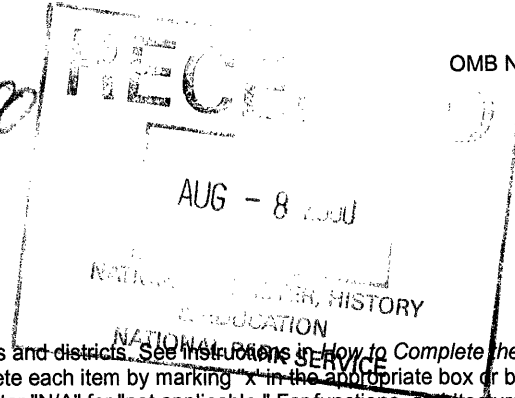
These revisions were confirmed with the Utah SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions 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 Centerfield School and Meetinghouse

other name/site number Centerfield Rock Church

2. Location

street & town 140 South Main Street not for publication

city or town Centerfield vicinity

state Utah code UT county Sanpete code 039 zip code 84622

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Walter S. Mark 7/27/2000
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 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:)

Paul R. Lynn 9/12/00
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Centerfield Meetinghouse
Name of Property

Centerfield, Sanpete County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

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

Mormon Church Buildings in Utah

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION: religious facility

EDUCATION: school

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Second Empire: Mansard

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: limestone (oolite)

walls STONE: limestone (oolite)

roof WOOD: shingle

other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Centerfield Meetinghouse
Name of Property

Centerfield, Sanpete County, Utah
City, County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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.
- 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.

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):

- 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION _____

EDUCATION _____

Period of Significance

1886-1950 _____

Significant Dates

1886-7 _____

1897 _____

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Chris Tollstrup, Gustav Nielsen/stone masons _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Centerfield Meetinghouse
Name of Property

Centerfield, Sanpete County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .51 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/2 4/2/9/2/1/0 4/4/3/0/6/2/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beg 5.8 chains E, N 1*45'E 15.45 chains SW corner SE 1/4 sec 29, T 19S, R 1E; SLM W 2.5 chains, N 1*45'E 2.05 chains, E 2.5 chains, S 1*45'W 2.05 chains to beg.

Property Tax No. 3466

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that are and have been associated historically with the property.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tania A. Tully/Preservation Specialist

organization Utah SHPO

date 7/14/00

street & number 300 Rio Grande

telephone 801-533-3527

city or town Salt Lake City

state UT zip code 84101

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

name/title Sandra Ivie

street & number PO BOX 1060

telephone 435-528-7097

city or town Gunnison

state UT zip code 84634

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.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 5

Centerfield School and Meetinghouse, Centerfield, Sanpete County, UT

Narrative Description

The Centerfield School and Meetinghouse, constructed c.1886-87 is a one-story oolitic limestone building. The mansard roof on the east portion of the building, added in 1897, defines its Second Empire style. Facing east onto Main Street, the school/meetinghouse has "T" shaped plan. The older portion is to the west and the stem of the "T." This portion of the building has a gable roof and was likely a temple form Classical structure.

1897 Wing (East)

The 1897 part of the building is centered on the gable end of the 1887 building. (see floor plan) The primary (east) façade is symmetrical with five bays, four double-hung one-over-one windows,¹ and a central doorway. The gablet on the roof over the door was likely added when the frame entry tower was removed. Historic photos show a 1½ story frame tower that was on the front of the building and served as a vestibule. The tower was removed sometime during the historic period and its removal does not diminish the integrity of the building. The set of double doors and all the windows have arched openings with painted transoms and wood sills. The top rail of each transom is decoratively carved and the entry is faced with raised wood panels. The stonework is coursed rock faced limestone with hard projecting mortar. Two square piers flank the door. The north and south sides of the east wing have two bays each. There is a chimney on the south side. Both of the rear (west) windows have been filled, one with stone, the other with brick. Two newer chimneys rise from the west side. The concave-sided mansard roof, arched openings, and wide cornice are all characteristics of the Second Empire style.²

1886-7 Wing (West)

The earlier portion of the building is more Classical in form and detailing. The windows have flat wood lintels and nine small lights. The roof is a fairly steep gable that runs east to west (perpendicular to the street) and has no cornice. There are three openings symmetrically placed on each side (north and south) of the building, and no openings on the rear (west). All are windows except for a door on the south side, east end. The door was likely once a window that was converted to a door when the front portion of the building was added. A brick chimney projects from the west end of the roof. The stonework is coursed limestone with little visible mortar. It is severely eroded and was likely a mud-based mortar.

Interior and Site

The east building is a large open space with a raised platform on the north end. The walls are about ten inches thick, and the window jambs are slightly splayed inward. The ceiling is flat and the floor is wood.

¹ In historic photos, these were once four-over-four windows.

² Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940*, (Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991), 108.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Centerfield School and Meetinghouse, Centerfield, Sanpete County, UT

Some of the windows are boarded. Access to the older building is through a central single door. What appears to have been a larger opening into the other space has been boarded.

The other room is also a large open space. At about 18 inches, the walls are much thicker than the 1897 portion of the building. The window jambs have a much more pronounced splay. The ceiling is flat and the floor has wider wood boards than the other room. The building is currently under rehabilitation.

At approximately 140 South Main Street, the building is part of a town square that includes a 1909 schoolhouse that is now used as the town hall. There are no trees on the site and the grass is sparse. There is a path that leads to the front door. Parking is on the street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Centerfield School and Meetinghouse, Centerfield, Sanpete County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Centerfield School/Meetinghouse, built c.1886 and c.1897, is significant under Criterion A because of its historical association with education and religion in Centerfield. It is significant within the context, "Mormon Meetinghouses and Tabernacles, 1847-1936," of the Multiple Property Submission "Mormon Church Buildings in Utah. The c.1886 portion of the building was the second school in town and is the oldest remaining schoolhouse; only one other is extant. The building was used simultaneously as a school and church until c.1897 when the Centerfield Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon church) was formally organized and the front portion of the building was added. This one story T-plan limestone building was used as a meetinghouse until 1951 and is the only historic church in town. Like most of Sanpete County, Centerfield was settled by members of the LDS church and the meetinghouse played a central role in the development of the town and its citizens.

Centerfield, Utah, originally settled c.1869, is an offshoot of Gunnison three miles to the north. While plots were allocated earlier, families did not start moving to "the Field" until 1871 when co-operative farming began. It was not until the 1890s that the town became truly separate from Gunnison and was officially named Centerfield. A Post Office was established in 1898 and the town incorporated in 1909.

Despite not incorporating until 1909, the community began separating itself from Gunnison early in its development. A school district separate from Gunnison was formed by 1876 and classes were taught in people's homes. The first schoolhouse³, a log structure with a dirt roof, was constructed in 1882. As was common across the state, this schoolhouse was also used a community hall and is considered the town's first meetinghouse.⁴ At this time, the "Gunnison South Sunday School" was established with James Hansen as superintended.⁵ This school, as was usual, was organized by the local LDS church. It was also common for these public buildings to be built of locally available materials such as log and stone.

The next public building also served the dual purpose as school and church. The decision to build what is now the rear (west) portion of the Centerfield School/Meetinghouse occurred in 1886, with its construction taking a couple of years.⁶ The building of the school/church was a community effort; donations of crops were made and sold to purchase materials for the project. Masons Chris Tollstrup and Gustave Nielson cut and laid the limestone, which was quarried north of Gunnison.

³ Demolished.

⁴ Ethel R. Jensen, "Centerfield," In *These...Our Fathers: A Centennial History of Sanpete County 1849-1947*, arranged by Daughters of the Utah Pioneers of Sanpete County, Utah, (Springville, UT: Art City Publishing and Daughters of the Utah Pioneers of Sanpete County, Utah, 1947), 171; and Albert C.T. Antrei, "The 'Common Schools,'" Ch 12 of *The Other Forty-Niners: a topical history of Sanpete County Utah 1849-1983*, edited by Albert C.T. Antrei and Ruth D. Scow, (Salt Lake City, UT: Western Epics and Sanpete County Commissioners, 1982), 316.

⁵ Ethel R. Jensen, "Centerfield," 169.

⁶ Albert C.T. Antrei and Allen D. Roberts, *A History of Sanpete County*, (Utah State Historical Society and Sanpete County Commission, 1999), 356. The date of construction varies slightly from source to source, but consistently stays in the 1886 to 1889 range.

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Centerfield School and Meetinghouse, Centerfield, Sanpete County, UT

During this time, the school was taught by Albert Tollstrup (1885-1887) and Charles H. Embley (taught until 1891). These teachers were often paid in produce, due to the lack of money.⁷

In about 1897 the east portion of the school/meetinghouse was added. Also in this year, the Centerfield ward was formally organized.⁸ The organization of the ward is an indication that the building was then used only as the church. Upon organization Andrew C. Fjeldsted was named bishop and Charles E. Embley and Sylvester Whiting counselors.

A two-story stone school was erected northwest of the church c.1895 (demolished) and likely ended the dual function of church and school that the Centerfield School and Meetinghouse once had. In what seems to be a trend in Centerfield, in 1908 another new school was built to the north. Currently used as the town hall, it was used as the elementary school until 1941 when another school was built to the west (demolished).

The Centerfield School and Meetinghouse was used as a meetinghouse until 1951 when a new ward house was constructed, but continued to be own by the LDS church until 1978. The building has been vacant most of the time since then.

Schools in Utah

Mormon settlers in Utah established small and often seasonal ward schools. Private, informal schools were hastily organized and held in private homes and meeting houses. Early education was inadequate due to the difficult environmental conditions, the inability of families to pay tuition, and the lack of formal teacher training. The curriculum was limited to very basic reading, mathematics and Mormon religious teachings.

In 1851 the Provisional State of Deseret structured regions into school districts. Under this organization each community was empowered to create as many schools as needed. The Territorial School Law of 1852 organized school districts. These districts maintained existing school buildings (private homes and meetinghouses) through taxation. Unfortunately, taxes under this legislation were rarely levied and funds remained inconsistent between districts. The relative effectiveness of districts varied dramatically, according to the abilities of teachers and the financial means of local residents and trustees. The non-Mormon churches in Utah saw this as an opportunity to proselytize Mormon children.

In 1869, LDS ward schools became district public schools. The new school system established a centralized school policy and curriculum. The 1878 "permanent school fund" distributed tax-collected funds to all school districts.⁹ Eventually, church-oriented public schools became the inner framework of the federally mandated locally supported territorial district schools.

⁷ Ethel R. Jensen, "Centerfield," 171.

⁸ In the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a ward is the local church, similar to a congregation. It is part of a formal hierarchy.

⁹ Antrei, A. (Ed.), *The other 49ers: A topical history of Sanpete County, Utah 1849 to 1983*, (Salt Lake City: Western Epics, 1982).

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Centerfield School and Meetinghouse, Centerfield, Sanpete County, UT

The accommodation reached between Mormon and federal government leaders in 1890 included the abandonment of polygamy and the establishment of a free public school system. The Free Public School Act of 1890 precipitated the collection of taxes in earnest, consolidated districts according to counties, established a state administration and curriculum and made attendance compulsory (prior to this legislation only 27 ½ percent of children between 8 and 16 years attended).¹⁰

The creation of a tax-supported school system had a direct impact on the educational architecture that followed. After 1890 small, individually designed multi-purpose buildings were replaced by large, permanent and uniformly designed, single-purpose schools. This timing of this act supports the credence that the Centerfield School and Meetinghouse stopped being used as a school around 1895, when the new larger school was built. It was not only convenient for the church, but also in line with the educational progress in Utah.

Meetinghouses in Utah

The history of Utah is closely tied to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The meetinghouse in Utah was an integral part of the ecclesiastical and social life of a community. Often, the meetinghouse was the first building constructed in a community. Like in Centerfield, this first building was crude and intended to be temporary.¹¹ The meetinghouse was the central structure for the Mormon ward, the organizational unit of a church similar to a congregation. The ward consisted of the bishop, "the chief ecclesiastical authority for the locals"¹² and the members. The meetinghouse was not only the religious center of the community, but also often the civic, educational, and social center. It is not surprising therefore that the religious buildings of the Mormons comprise one of the principal segments of the state's architectural heritage.

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, such as Centerfield, consisted of a single ward, while the larger communities were subdivided into several such districts.¹³ Every ward had a meetinghouse. Meetinghouses were generally placed in a central location within the gridiron plan of the Mormon town. There are approximately 237 meetinghouses remaining in Utah that were constructed prior to 1940.¹⁴

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 was a rather plain gable-

¹⁰ Ellsworth, S.G., *The New Utah's Heritage*. (Salt Lake City: Peregrine Smith Books, 1985).

¹¹ Allen D. Roberts, "Religious Architecture of the LDS Church: Influences and Changes since 1847," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, 43 No. 3 (Summer 1975), 301-327.

¹² Joseph Heinerman, "The Mormon Meetinghouse: Reflections of Pioneer Religious and Social Life in Salt Lake City," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, 50 No. 4 (Fall 1982), 340-535.

¹³ Until 1897, Centerfield was part of the Gunnison Ward.

¹⁴ A. D. Roberts, "A Survey of L.D.S. Architecture in Utah, 1847-1930," Report, 1974.

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Centerfield School and Meetinghouse, Centerfield, Sanpete County, UT

roofed structure with the entrance in the 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.¹⁵ Despite its later construction date, it is into this category that the c.1886 portion of the Centerfield School and Meetinghouse fits.

A second period of LDS church meetinghouse architecture was ushered in by the ecclesiastical reforms of the late 1870s. Church membership had grown significantly during the 1850s and 60s. Beginning in the early 1870s, a general reorganization of the church commenced. New wards were created in communities that had experienced substantive growth. Along with the reorganization came a period of intense building activity. 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. One 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. Beginning in about 1898, a serious revitalization program was launched. 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.

The fourth period in meetinghouse development spans roughly a thirty-year period between 1925 and 1955 and represents a time of both consolidation and experimentation. 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 lead to the creation of the LDS church Building Department in 1954.¹⁶ The work of building department architects remains the final and fifth stage in the development of Mormon religious architecture in Utah.

The Centerfield School and Meetinghouse is significant within the first and second phases of meetinghouse development. It should be noted that not all first phase meetinghouses 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. While, most of these later-settled towns skipped period two, moving directly to the

¹⁵ Allen D. Roberts, "Religious Architecture of the LDS Church: Influences and Changes since 1847," 301-327.

¹⁶ Paul L. Anderson, "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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Centerfield School and Meetinghouse, Centerfield, Sanpete County, UT

various forms of the multi-functional ward meetinghouse, Centerfield did not. The c.1897 portion of the Centerfield Meetinghouse is a part of the second phase, as it was built for the newly created Centerfield Ward and was a part of the reorganization of the LDS church that was occurring at that time. It does not however, fit into the architectural mold of most churches of the period. According to one study it is an "odddity...unique, but not progressive."¹⁷

¹⁷ Ibid.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Centerfield School and Meetinghouse, Centerfield, Sanpete County, UT

Bibliography

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- Antrei, Albert C.T. "The 'Common Schools.'" Ch 12 of *The Other Forty-Niners: a topical history of Sanpete County Utah 1849-1983*, edited by Albert C.T. Antrei and Ruth D. Scow. Salt Lake City, UT: Western Epics and Sanpete County Commissioners, 1982.
- Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940*. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.
- Graser, Karen S. et al, ed. *Getting Together With Yesterday: A Tour of Sanpete County Historic Buildings*. Sanpete County Heritage Council, 1998.
- Heinerman, Joseph "The Mormon Meetinghouse: Reflections of Pioneer Religious and Social Life in Salt Lake City." *Utah Historical Quarterly*, 50 No. 4 (Fall 1982), 340-535.
- Jensen, Ethel R. "Centerfield." In *These...Our Fathers: A Centennial History of Sanpete County 1849-1947*, arranged by Daughters of the Utah Pioneers of Sanpete County, Utah. Springville, UT: Art City Publishing and Daughters of the Utah Pioneers of Sanpete County, Utah, 1947
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- Peterson, Gary B. and Lowell C. Bennion. *Sanpete Scenes: A Guide to Utah's Heart*. Eureka, UT: Basin Plateau Press, 1987.
- Roberts, A. D. "A Survey of L.D.S. Architecture in Utah, 1847-1930." Report, 1974.
- Roberts, Allen D. "Religious Architecture of the LDS Church: Influences and Changes since 1847." *Utah Historical Quarterly*, 43 No. 3 (Summer 1975), 301-327.
- Sanpete County Recorder
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Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Centerfield School and Meetinghouse, Centerfield, Sanpete County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Centerfield School and Meetinghouse
2. Centerfield, Sanpete County, Utah
3. Photographer: Cory Jensen
4. Date: June 2000
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 2:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

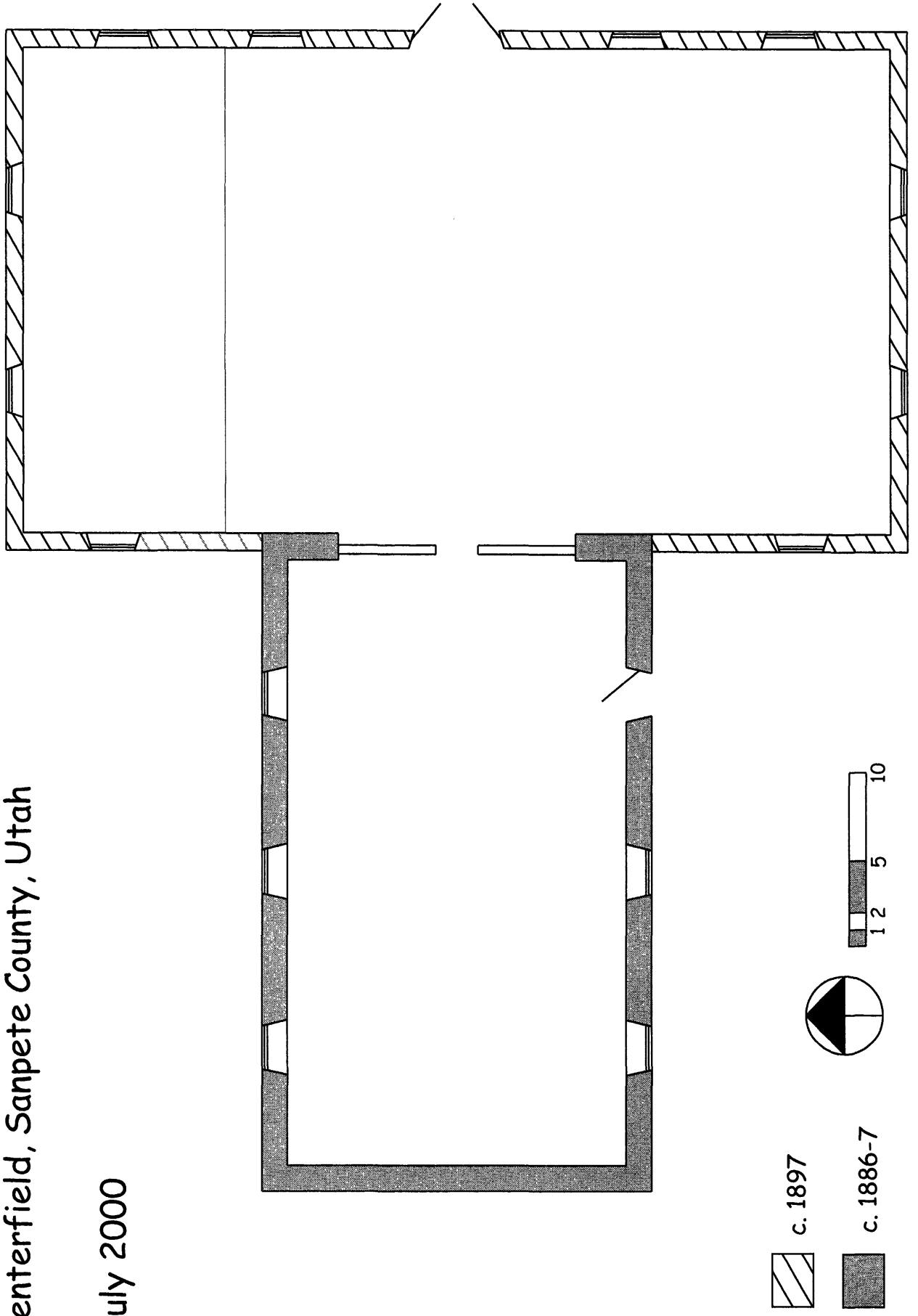
Photo No. 3:

6. Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

Centerfield School/Meetinghouse

Centerfield, Sanpete County, Utah

July 2000



c. 1897

c. 1886-7

