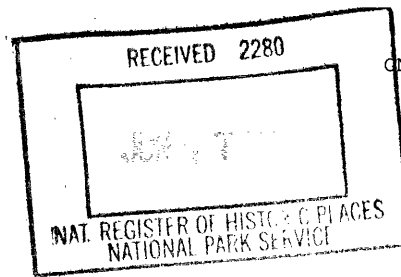


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

819



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 any 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: LDS Moapa Stake Office Building

other names/site number: Virmoa Maternity Hospital

2. Location

street & number 161 West Virginia Street not for publication N/A

city or town Overton vicinity N/A

state Nevada code NV county Clark code 003 zip code 89040

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Ronald M Jones, SHPO  
Signature of certifying official/Title

6-12-02  
Date

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 commenting or other official

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):

Elson H. Beall

7-25-02

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

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

**6. Function or Use**

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: RELIGION Sub: Church Office Building  
HEALTH CARE Hospital

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: SOCIAL Sub: Meeting Hall

**7. Description**

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Cobbles/cement  
roof Composition shingle  
walls Cement block  
other \_\_\_\_\_

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

**8. Statement of Significance**

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 a 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.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Social History/Religion  
Health/Medicine

Period of Significance 1917-1952  
Significant Dates 1917, 1919, 1941  
Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A  
Cultural Affiliation N/A  
Architect/Builder Unknown/Frank Rushton and Frank Lowe

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheets.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography** (Cite 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: LDS Family and Church History Department, Salt Lake City, Utah

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**10. Geographical Data**

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Acreage of Property 1/3 acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>11</u>	<u>728850</u>	<u>4046720</u>	3	___	___
2	___	___	___	4	___	___

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See continuation sheet.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

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name/title Bernadette Francke and Mella Rothwell Harmon  
organization State Historic Preservation Office date April 15, 2002  
street & number 100 N. Stewart Street telephone 775-684-3447  
city or town Carson City state NV zip code 89701

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**Additional Documentation**

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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)

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**Property Owner**

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(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Daughters of the Utah Pioneers  
street & number P.O. Box 612 telephone 775-397-2548  
city or town Overton state NV zip code 89040

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**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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

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LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital, Overton, Clark County, Nevada

## 7. Description

The LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital sits on a 1/3-acre parcel in Overton, Nevada. The building faces north onto West Virginia Street. Behind the structure is the Bishop's Storehouse, a genealogy center. The office building was constructed between 1917-1919 as an administrative center for the Moapa Stake of the Church of the Latter-day Saints (LDS). In 1941, it began use as the Virmoa Maternity Hospital.

The Moapa Stake Office Building is rectangular in form and symmetrical in composition, measuring approximately 36 feet by 24 feet. No style-defining elements were employed in the design of the building, although its scale and massing suggest that Classical architectural principles were followed. Modest in size, with 864 square feet of space, the building sits on a cobble and cement foundation. The low-pitched, side-gabled roof was originally covered with wood shakes, but it has been recovered with composition shingles. The gable ends of the building rise above the roofline and wrap slightly to create a shallow, capped parapet. Chimneys are centrally placed on each gable wall, and they extend a short distance above the parapet. The roof overhangs slightly at the front and back, and the soffits are enclosed.

Exterior walls are comprised of split-face textured cement blocks painted white and laid in a running bond pattern. The cement blocks were made locally by Frank Lowe, and laid by Frank M. Rushton, a bricklayer by trade. Rushton's son Clay and other church members donated their labor. Frank Lowe performed the finish carpentry work (Lyman 1972). The front façade contains four one-over-one, double-hung windows, two on each side of the entry. The front door is framed by panels of seven single side lights and a two-light transom above. The east and west elevations are identical with two double-hung one-over-one windows on either side of the chimneys. The rear elevation contains three one-over-one double-hung windows, one of which has been bricked over. The back door appears to have had a transom above it, but it has been closed off. A small one-light window is located next to the rear door.

### Integrity

Originally, the building contained three large rooms and a vault for records, but the interior was remodeled as a medical unit in 1941. The blocked off windows probably represent the area where a small x-ray room was added when the building served as an emergency hospital, some years later. The addition was later removed. Despite several changes in use over the years, the small building retains a remarkable degree of integrity. It continues to reflect the characteristics that make it eligible for the National Register.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   8   Page   2  

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LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital, Overton, Clark County, Nevada

## 8. Significance

The LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Hospital is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as representative of population growth in the Moapa Valley based on a flourishing agricultural community, and of the continuous influence of the LDS Church in southern Nevada and the western Great Basin. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormons) built the LDS Moapa Stake Office Building to serve as an administrative center for church leaders. The term “stake” refers to a stake in the tent of Zion, a biblical connotation of the promised land. As an administrative unit, a stake oversees several wards or geographical groupings of church members with their own meeting centers. From 1919 until 1939, the LDS Moapa Stake Office Building served as a meeting place for church officials, a place to organize welfare work within the community, and for genealogy classes. In 1941, the building was converted into the Virmoa Maternity Hospital to serve the residents of Overton, Logandale, Moapa, and smaller outlying communities.

### Criteria Consideration A

The LDS Moapa Stake Office Building must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties. Although the building served the Mormon Church as an administrative center, its association with the Mormon community in the Moapa Valley transcends mere religious significance. The role of Mormon settlement in southern Nevada cannot go unacknowledged simply because the Mormons came to be there as a result of their religious beliefs. The Mormon presence in southern Nevada is important to the broader history of exploration, settlement, and agricultural practices in the arid Southwest. The Moapa Stake Office Building also represents a rare example of an early Mormon administrative building. A single stake might cover a number of wards, with families spread over vast stretches of agricultural lands. The LDS Moapa Stake Office Building exemplifies the Mormon presence in the Moapa Valley.

### Moapa Valley

Moapa Valley is in the southeastern part of Clark County in Southern Nevada. Rising out of springs in the Pahrnagat Valley, the 30-mile long Muddy River flows through Moapa Valley to the Virgin River to the north. The Muddy River is virtually the only source of water from the Beaver Dam Mountains in Utah to Vegas Springs in today’s Las Vegas. Summers in the region are unbearably hot, with little relief over night. As inhospitable as the region seems, with irrigation the valley is extraordinarily fertile. American Indians practiced irrigated agriculture in the valley, raising corn, squash, beans, and cotton, from perhaps 1000 BC to 800 A.D. (Elliott and Rowley 1987). Pueblo Grande de Nevada contained a population from 10,000 to 20,000 thousand people. During the third phase of activity known as the Lost City, dating from 700 A.D. to 1100 A.D., agriculture, likely with irrigation, thrived (Elliott and Rowley 1987). These prehistoric activities became known when Moapa Valley received national acclaim with the archeological

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   8   Page   3  

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LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital, Overton, Clark County, Nevada

## 8. Significance, continued

excavations conducted from 1924 through 1938 in anticipation of the flooding of Lake Mead. As result of this work the Lost City Museum was built in Overton.

### Mormon Settlement in Moapa Valley

The Mormons began their westward trek in 1847, choosing to settle in Utah's Great Salt Lake Valley. The region fit their needs because of its distance from other population centers and because it fit the biblical description of the "Zion of the last days." Conditions in Great Salt Lake Valley were difficult, but the Mormons persevered through a program of building, planting, and purchasing supplies from Gentiles (non-Mormons) at nearby Fort Bridger. Although some Mormons moved on to the California gold fields or to more populated areas, most remained in Great Salt Lake Valley under the direction of their leader, Brigham Young (Kimball 1987:292).

The Mormons clearly possessed characteristics that allowed them to succeed under extreme conditions, and that would serve them when they arrived in the Muddy River Valley some 20 years hence. Historian Leonard Arrington noted seven principles that guided early Mormon settlements. (1) Gathering—the coming together of faithful at selected gathering places (Zions) to prepare for the Second Coming. (2) The Mormon Village—the settlement of the gathered people in villages built according to the Plat of Zion, which divided the land into three sections: Village lots, farming lots, and pasturage. (3) Property as Stewardship—all property was consecrated to the church for the benefit of the Kingdom. (4) Redeeming the Earth through the development of local resources. (5) Frugality and Economic Independence by achieving total self-sufficiency. (6) Unity and Cooperation, and (7) Equality (Kimball 1987:292-293).

These principles guided the development of the original Mormon settlement in the Great Salt Lake Valley and as they spread into other valleys. A group of Mormon settlers established a mission at Vegas Springs in 1855, but abandoned it in 1857, when Brigham Young called them back to Salt Lake in fear of military reprisals by the U.S. Army. The military action never came to pass and a second Mormon expansion phase began in the 1860s. It was during this second phase that Mormons brought their established ideals to the Muddy River Valley. At the direction of Brigham Young, the first group of Mormon missionaries, led by Thomas Smith, arrived on January 1, 1865, at the confluence of the Muddy and Virgin Rivers. The group established a community they called St. Thomas, after their leader and guide. In June of that year, a second missionary group arrived in the region and set up a second community nine miles north of St. Thomas, which they named St. Joseph. There soon came to be numerous southern Nevada colonies. In addition to St. Thomas and St. Joseph, there were Callville, West Point, Kaolin, Overton, Bunkerville, and Mesquite, all part of a line of settled valleys that stretched from Rexburg, Idaho to southern Nevada (Kimball 1987).

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4

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LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital, Overton, Clark County, Nevada

### 8. Significance, continued

The purpose of the Muddy Mission, following the seven principles mentioned above, was to grow cotton and other semi-tropical products, to convert the Indians to Christianity, and as a stopover for travel and trade on the Colorado River and for California-bound travelers on the Old Spanish Trail, also known as the Mormon Road. The other purpose was to “secure land from the invasion of Gentile miners and cattlemen . . .” (Kimball 1987:293). Ultimately, more than 100 settlers occupied the lands of the Muddy River Valley, growing cotton, wheat, corn, melons, sunflowers, peach trees, grapes, pumpkins, and general garden vegetables. They also raised livestock, including cattle, mules, goats, chickens, ducks, geese, and sheep. Their success is a testament to their devotion to the tenets of their church and to Arrington’s seven principles (Kimball 1987:295).

Conditions were difficult along southern Nevada’s Muddy River. Isolation from markets and needed supplies, along with malaria and high temperatures, drove some settlers away. According to the 1870 U.S. census, 750 people lived in the region. That same year, however, the boundaries of Nevada and Utah were surveyed and it was discovered that the lands of the Muddy Mission were in Nevada, not Utah as originally thought. Nevada demanded payment of back taxes in gold coin, a debt the Mormons were unable to pay. Brigham Young gave the Mormons at Muddy Mission permission to leave Nevada. All but one family relocated in 1871. As was the case with other abandoned Mormon settlements, Gentiles quickly moved in and took over the farmlands and homes left behind. Ten years later, Mormons come back to the Muddy River Valley. They bought property and re-established the communities of Overton, St. Thomas,<sup>1</sup> and St. Joseph, which was re-named Logandale (Corbett 1975).

Heretofore, farming and ranching flourished in Nevada because it served the mining booms. But when the Comstock mines had played out in 1880s, half the state’s population moved to better job opportunities elsewhere. Nevada had fitful starts with Progressive legislation in developing irrigation projects as a means to stimulate the state’s economy from economic depression. In 1889, the Nevada legislature recognized public ownership of unappropriated water of natural springs and allowed it to be used by builders of irrigation projects (Elliott and Rowley 1987). The National Reclamation Act was passed in 1902, but the foremost national project in Nevada was the Newlands Irrigation Project in northern Nevada’s Lahontan Valley.

The Muddy Valley Irrigation Company, formed in 1895, managed water rights along the Muddy River. Levi Syphus, Overton resident and Nevada state senator, wrote the bylaws and operating system for the irrigation company. Water users dug ditches and canals and quit-claimed their water rights to the

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<sup>1</sup> St. Thomas ceased to exist in the 1930s when it was inundated by the rising waters of Lake Mead following the construction of Hoover Dam.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   8   Page   5  

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LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital, Overton, Clark County, Nevada

## 8. Significance, continued

company in exchange for a water certificate. By 1914, a modern irrigation system was installed and in the mid-1930s a Civilian Conservation Corps project built a dam on Muddy River to control flooding. Syphus helped write Nevada State Water Law, and he later was appointed by the Bureau of Reclamation to a three-man commission to appraise deeded lands excepting mining property lying under the 1150 contour. These lands were subject to condemnation because of the rising the waters of Lake Mead resulting from the construction of Hoover Dam. Syphus was well-liked in Moapa Valley and had influential friends around the state. He had been encouraged to run for governor by State Democratic Party leaders but declined because his religious association with the LDS Church and the fact that he was unmarried. Syphus knew these factors would hurt him in election (Hafner 1967).

The onset of World War I further spurred agriculture in Nevada. Congressional appropriations allowed farmers and ranchers to increase their herds and flocks and promoted the use of irrigated lands as well as much submarginal land. Moapa Valley farms and ranches flourished, producing a wide assortment of fruits and vegetables including sugar beets and nationally-renown variety of cantaloupe. For ten years, beginning in 1920, Norman Shurtliff produced the famous Shurtliff Dollar Box of vegetables. Each package contained lettuce, radishes, green onions, spinach or beet greens, asparagus, carrots, parsley, and a flower, either a rose or sweet peas. Other farmers raised turkeys, hogs and chicken for the Utah, California, and Las Vegas markets (Hafner 1967).

The importance of Mormon agricultural history, which stretched from upstate New York to Navou, Illinois and across to the Great Basin, cannot be overstated. "While Mormonism is not synonymous with agrarianism . . . there has been a historical, if not doctrinal association between Latter-day Saints and agriculture. Mormons continue to maintain a reverence for the biblical image of sower going forth to sow"(Arrington and Bitton 1979). Historian James Hulse (1991) observes, "The history of Nevada is closely intertwined with the story of the Mormons' westward trek and their settlement in Utah, and Nevada's social and political life has been much influenced by Mormonism in recent years."

### The LDS Moapa Stake Office Building

When the Moapa Valley was resettled by Mormons in 1880, Overton became the main settlement due to its central location. In 1881, Overton became a branch ward and soon thereafter a ward, under Bishop Isiah Cox, Sr. Following the completion of the railroad between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles in 1905, and a branch line from the town of Moapa to St. Thomas in 1912, the St. George Stake was divided and a new stake was established to include two Nevada counties, Lincoln and Clark. Stake presidency was awarded to Overton resident, Willard L. Jones. As the southern Nevada Mormon center, Overton grew.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   8   Page   6  

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LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital, Overton, Clark County, Nevada

## 8. Significance, continued

By 1917, church leaders recognized the need for a building where Stake officers and the High Council could meet and the activities of the community could be conducted (Anonymous n.d.).

Construction of the building began in 1917, under the direction of Stake president, Willard Jones. Completion took two years and was marked by the dedication ceremony on November 8, 1919. The Moapa Stake Office Building was the first LDS building within the boundaries of the Moapa Stake. Church services were held in school buildings until the Overton Chapel was built in 1950 (Anonymous n.d.). The Moapa Stake High Council and President used the building as an administrative center and for training sessions in spiritual and secular management. The stake as an umbrella organization oversaw the administration of several wards and was equivalent to a diocese overseeing the operations of several parishes or congregations. Welfare work conducted at the office building included gathering provisions for the needy within the church community and for non-members. A welfare system established by the church grew out of the Great Depression and included the distribution of locally grown food. Franklin Roosevelt commended church officials hoping their work would inspire other groups to establish similar programs (Arrington and Bitton 1979).

In 1939, after 27 years of service, Stake president Jones asked to be released from his duties. By this time, most of the Stake officers lived in Las Vegas. Good roads and new cars allowed for easy travel between Overton and Las Vegas, and it was decided to move Stake administration to the bigger town, thus leaving the little office building without a purpose.

### The Virmoa Maternity Hospital

The little office building would not stand vacant long. Southern Nevada Memorial Hospital leased the LDS Moapa Stake Office Building in 1940 to house the first hospital in the Moapa Valley. Willard Jones LDS stake president in Overton and assemblyman in the Nevada legislature, assisted in bringing the branch hospital to Overton. The Virmoa Maternity Hospital opened for business on January 9, 1941. The name is a combination of the words Virgin and Moapa representing the two valleys in the region. Combining two names to form one is a Mormon folk practice. The first baby born at Virmoa Maternity Hospital was Mary Louise Fox, at 10:05 A.M. on January 29, 1941. Over the course of the next 25 years, more than 200 babies were born at the small hospital, including six pairs of twins (Anonymous n.d.).

After World War II, the church had developed a plan to bring hospitals to areas with majority populations of church members. The Latter-day Saints Church Hospital System established seventeen hospitals in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 7

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LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital, Overton, Clark County, Nevada

## 8. Significance, continued

Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming<sup>2</sup> (Arrington and Bitton 1980). The Virmoa Maternity Hospital was a forerunner of this hospital plan. Before the establishment of the hospital some women traveled either 65 miles to Las Vegas or 75 miles to Saint George, Utah to have their babies. Others gave birth at home or visited the local doctor's office, which was usually in his home, with the doctor's wife serving as a nurse assistant (Anonymous n.d.).

When a hospital unit was built in Mesquite, the name of the Moapa building was changed to Emergency Unit of the Southern Nevada Memorial Hospital. An additional room was added to the building for x-ray work. This room has since been removed. The Emergency Unit operated in Overton until 1966, when it was downsized to a once-a-month well-baby clinic. In 1970, after the clinic was moved to another location in town, the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers (DUP) requested permission to use two rooms in the building, and they began a remodel project: "A wall was removed to make a larger room, a cupboard was moved to a smaller room, and repairs were made where needed" (Lyman 1972). LDS Church headquarters in Salt Lake City requested either payment for the building, which had been appraised at \$2,000, or a lease agreement. To raise the needed purchase money, the DUP used \$1,000 from the sale of their book, *One Hundred Years on the Muddy*, and \$600 that had been donated by the LDS Moapa Stake. Additional book sales, food and rummage sales, and the sale of a "quilt or two" allowed the DUP to purchase the property. Today, the DUP plans to use the building for monthly meetings, and as a museum to house artifacts depicting the days of the pioneers.

### Summary

The Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital stands as a testament to the tenacity, hard-work, and religious principles of the Mormons who settled the Muddy River Valley in the 1860s and to those who returned in 1880 to fully realize the possibilities of the region. The area's significance was recognized by the church through the presidency of Overton resident Willard Jones, which resulted in the need for the office building. Later, when Stake business moved to Las Vegas, the building fulfilled another mission as the first hospital in the area.

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<sup>2</sup> The Church divested itself of these hospitals in 1974.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   9   Page   8  

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LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital, Overton, Clark County, Nevada

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   9   Page   9  

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LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital, Overton, Clark County, Nevada

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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   10   Page   10  

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LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital, Overton, Clark County, Nevada

**10. Geographical Data**

**Boundary Description**

The National Register boundaries of the LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital includes the 1/3-acre parcel identified as Assessor's Parcel Number 070-13-710-055, Clark County, Nevada, located in Section 13, T.16S, R.67E.

**Boundary Justification**

Resource boundaries include all land commonly associated with the lot identified as Clark County, Nevada APN.070-13-710-055.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photographs Page 11

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LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital, Overton, Clark County, Nevada

**Photographs**

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Photographs Page 11

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LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital, Overton, Clark County, Nevada

### Photographs

Name of the Property: LDS Moapa Stake Office Building/Virmoa Maternity Hospital  
County/State: Clark County, Nevada  
Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office  
100 N. Stewart Street  
Carson City, Nevada  
Date of Photographs: November 2001  
Photographer: Bernadette Francke

Photograph 1: Front (north) and east elevations  
Facing southwest  
Note: The building behind is on a separate parcel

Photograph 2: Front (north) and west elevations  
Facing southeast

Photograph 3: East and rear (south) elevations  
Facing northwest