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: 01000475   Date Listed: 5/8/2001

Murray LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse   Salt Lake   UT
Property Name   County   State

Murray City 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.
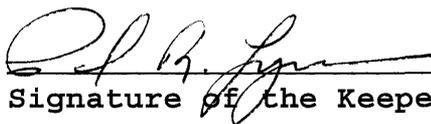
_____   _5/8/01_____

Signature of the Keeper   Date of Action

==

Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:
     Criteria Consideration A should be checked off and justified.
     [The property was constructed by a religious institution and used for religious purposes
     during its period of significance. The resource meets criteria consideration A as a
     religious property that derives its primary significance from its architectural distinction
     and historical importance as a major center of local social and cultural activity.]

     Religion is deleted as an area of significance.
     [A religious property cannot be eligible simply because it was the place of religious
     services for a community.]

Period of Significance:
     The period of significance is: *1909–1950*.
     [This reflects the period consistent with the Murray City multiple property context.]

     The significant dates are revised to read: *1909, c.1910, c.1935.*
     [This block should contain only specific dates rather than broad periods. The c. 1935 date
     corresponds to the footnote in the narrative text.]

These revisions were confirmed with the UT SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:
     National Register property file
     Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

OMB No. 10024-0018

475

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

~~R 2 6 200~~

NAT~~... REGIS..., HISTORY~~
~~& EDUC...ION~~
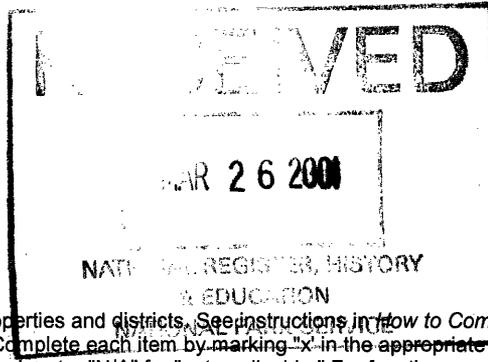
This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering 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 **MURRAY LDS SECOND WARD MEETINGHOUSE**

other name/site number Alano Club

2. Location

street & town 5056 South 300 West Street (Commerce Drive) ☐ not for publication

city or town Murray ☐ vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84107

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.)

_____   _____   3/15/2001 _____
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

_____
State of 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action 5/8/01

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	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

Historic Resources of Murray City

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

RECREATION AND CULTURE / auditorium

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL / meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic

OTHER: Victorian Gothic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation   CONCRETE

walls   BRICK, WOOD

roof   ASPHALT

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

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.)

Areas of Significance
(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

RELIGION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance
1909 – 1950s

Significant Dates
1909, c.1910, c.1920s-30s

Significant Persons
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N / A

Cultural Affiliation
N / A

Architect/Builder
architect(s): probably Erskine & Liljenberg

builder(s): unknown

☒ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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 # _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property   1.38 acres

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

1 1/2   4/2/4/0/4/0 4/5/0/1/4/2/0
  Zone   Easting   Northing

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property.)   **Property Tax No.:** 21-12-253-019
Commencing 4.64 CH E & N 4^40' W 126 FT from center of Section 12, T 2S, R 1W, SLM; thence N 79^30' W 416.2 FT; N 4^40' W
157 FT; S 79^30' E 416.2 FT; S 4^40' E 157 FT to the point of beginning.
1.38 Acres

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries are those that were historically, and continue to be, associated with the property.

☐ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title   Lisa M. Miller / Preservation + Planning

organization   Murray City Certified Local Government   date   March 9, 2001

street & number 1382 Perry Avenue   telephone 801 / 355-8611

city or town   Salt Lake City   state UT   zip code   84103

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   Alano Club

street & number 5056 South 300 West Street (Commerce Drive)   telephone   801 / 261-9287

city or town   Murray   state   UT zip code   84107

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Built in 1909, the Murray LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse is located on a 1.38-acre parcel on the west side of Commerce Drive (300 West Street) at 5056 South. West of the building, or behind it, is large hard-surfaced parking lot. A horseshoe drive provides access to the rear parking area; the entrance to the one-way drive is on the southern lot line and the exit is on the northern lot line. The large, park-like front lawn is well maintained with two conifer trees on either side of the building. The building has received only minor exterior and interior alterations since its construction.

The vernacular Gothic Revival-style meetinghouse is constructed of brick that has been painted white. The brick is laid in a stretcher bond on top of a concrete foundation. The basement level is raised which creates a high water table and a split-level interior. The meetinghouse has a **T** shape floor plan, a common form for LDS or Mormon meeting houses in Utah in the first decades of the twentieth century.

On the north facade is located a square tower in the corner of the **T**. The tower features a crenellated parapet and Gothic-arched windows on the north and east facades near the top of the tower. A dentillated stringcourse encircles the tower just below the crenellation and just above the windows. The main entrance is located at the base of the tower up a flight of exterior concrete stairs. The tower attaches to the gabled chapel area to the west. The north-facing gable end on this elevation features a row of three large, single-hung gothic-arched windows with a simple tracery pattern. Centered above the row of windows is a small Palladian attic vent. The wide eaves feature Craftsman-inspired, stylized exposed rafter ends.

On the west (rear) façade is located a brick, stepped parapet shed addition. One story in height with a flat roof, the addition is twenty-eight feet long and fourteen feet wide.[1] The floor level of the addition is approximately five feet lower than that of the auditorium and there is a short flight of stairs that connect the rooms. The exact date the addition was constructed is not known, although it probably occurred c.1920s-30s; it is not documented on the 1906 Sanborn map but is present on the 1942 map. The 1942 Sanborn map indicates the addition consists of a "W.C."; the use has not changed as the addition currently consists of two rest rooms. On the south elevation of the brick addition is a one room, wood frame storage shed. Located perpendicular to the south elevation of the brick addition, the shed is fifteen feet long and seven feet wide. The exact date of its construction is not known; its existence is not documented until the 1972 tax card.

---

[1] Built c.1935, although the exact date of construction is not know.

OMB No. 1024-0018,

The east (primary) façade gable end also features a tripartite window scheme: a tall center window flanked by two shorter windows. The Gothic-arched windows are similar to those on the north façade, although the center window has fixed panes and intersecting tracery. A Palladian attic vent is also located on this façade.

The south façade is composed of the rear gable end of the auditorium and the side of the chapel wing. The gable end has two Gothic arched windows that have been bricked in. Three Gothic-arched, single-hung windows lining the chapel area are also located on this elevation.

The interior of the building is in good condition and has not been significantly altered since its use as a Mormon meetinghouse. A wide set of concrete stairs leads up to the double doors of the main entrance. The square foyer is in essence the base of the tower; doors on the west lead to the auditorium and doors on the south side lead to the chapel.

An historic interior photograph (c.1925) reveals that the chapel area has a high, coved ceiling. When the current owners purchased the building in 1977, the chapel had a suspended or dropped ceiling of acoustical panels. In March 2000, this was removed and the historic ceiling restored. At the east end of the chapel is a raised podium approximately eight-feet wide and extending the width of the room. Between the chapel and auditorium is a large opening/doorway approximately eight-feet high and eighteen-feet wide. Historically there was a pair of three-panel wood accordion doors that could be closed to separate the spaces. Unfortunately these are gone, and in their place are two folding vinyl curtains.

In the auditorium, the stage is located in the south end. Recently, the hardwood floors have been refinished, and work is currently underway to remove the paint from the window, door and floor moldings. There are two ways to access the stage; the primary entrance is located at the south end of the upstairs hall to the rear of stage right. A second access is through a door at stage left; this leads directly from the auditorium, up a few stairs and into a storage room. A door on the south wall of the storage room leads to the rear of stage left. On the south wall of the stage are two tall Gothic arch windows that have been filled in with brick. At the rear, or northwest end of the auditorium, there is a door that provides access to the small, brick addition.

At the southeast corner of the meetinghouse there is a second entrance to the building. Just inside the door is a small foyer, stairs on the left lead to the basement and stairs on the right lead to the upstairs hall, auditorium and chapel. This split-level entry is a later addition; this is obvious as there is an exterior window on the brick north wall of the foyer. The exact date

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018,

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3   Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse, Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

of this addition is not known; since it appears on the 1911 Sanborn map, it must have been built soon after construction.

Located on the west side of the basement, in the area directly below the auditorium, are two game rooms and two restrooms. Directly below the chapel is a kitchen with a dining area. A third entrance/exit to the building is located on the north wall of the basement level; this leads to a concrete stairwell that runs up to street level.

The immediate area around the building is landscaped with grass and various coniferous and deciduous trees and other shrubbery. Sidewalks surround the building, as does a paved parking lot. Because of constant use, minor alterations have been made to the building as well as the site. However, very little non-historic alteration has occurred on the exterior of the building and it remains an important historic resource in Murray.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018,

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1   Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse, Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
Built in 1909, the Murray LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse is significant under criterion A and C as part of the multiple property submission *Historic Resources of Murray City 1850-1950*. Under Criterion A, the meetinghouse is significant for its association with the historic context of "Religious and Social Buildings of Murray." Under Criterion C, it is significant as a well-preserved example of a meetinghouse influenced by the Gothic Revival style, a popular style for Mormon meetinghouses in the Salt Lake Valley during the first decade of the twentieth century.[2] The Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse has received little exterior alteration. The building retains its historic architectural integrity and is a contributing historic resource of Murray, Utah.

History
Murray City lies eight miles south of Salt Lake City between Big and Little Cottonwood Creeks. It is named for Eli Murray, territorial governor from 1880 to 1886. Murray was settled in 1849 as part of the initial expansion south of Salt Lake City. Early residents of the area divided the grasslands into homesteads or parcels where they raised cattle and cereal grains. Most of the cattle provided dairy products, while wheat, corn, and some rye were grown to feed the family and animals. Despite an agricultural beginning, Murray quickly developed into an industrial community. In 1852 the Bingham brothers discovered silver and gold ore in the Oquirrh Mountains to the west. As LDS church leader Brigham Young discouraged Mormons from mining, it was not until the arrival of Col. Patrick E. Conner in 1862 that the mining boom began. Conner and his men left California and arrived in Utah with "gold fever"; the volunteer soldiers were eager to prospect in the mountains surrounding the Salt Lake Valley.[3] With the abundance of ore in both the Wasatch and Oquirrh Mountains, mining-related industries were soon established. The arrival of the Utah Southern Railroad in 1871, and the Denver & Rio Grande in 1881, virtually guaranteed the growth of the smelter industry in Murray.

Construction of the Woodhull Brothers' smelter in 1869 initiated Murray's industrial history. Murray produced the first silver bars smelted in Utah in 1870. Business and commercial enterprise prospered along with the smelter industry. The smelters continued to dominate the local economy until 1950 when the ASARCO lead smelter, the city's largest employer, closed. Murray was praised as a shining example of cooperation between business, industry, and government in the early twentieth century; it was hailed for having its own water plant, lighting system, smelter, canning factory, flour mills and brick yards.

---

[2] Roberts, Allen D.. "Historic Architecture of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," 1974.
[3] Johnson, Wesley & Schirer. Between The Cottonwoods *Murray City in Transition*, 1992.

By 1880 the small town of scattered farmsteads boasted a small commercial business district located on State Street between Vine Street and 4800 South. Its central-valley location and plentiful water have allowed Murray to evolve from an agricultural to an industrial and suburban community.

Industries in Murray were hit hard by the 1930s depression. The smelters began to close in 1931, and major industry had all but disappeared by 1940. Murray City took advantage of the new federal projects, and the Works Project Administration (WPA) was responsible for many public improvements between 1930 and 1940. The city was well organized, and with clear goals officials actively sought federal money to refurbish public buildings as well as its twenty-two-acre park. Unfortunately, in the years between 1930 and 1950 the smelters, brickyards, and mills that fueled the industrial economy had either closed down or moved.

Community Development & Social History
The small town of Murray was originally included in the boundaries of the South Cottonwood LDS Ward.[4] Drawn in 1848, the boundaries extended south from Big Cottonwood Creek to the Point of the Mountain, or the physical southern boundary of the Salt Lake Valley; and east from the Jordan River to the Wasatch Mountains. Most of the LDS settlers lived on farms located many miles from each other; due to this dispersion they rarely assembled for purely social occasions. Usually, their only interaction was at the weekly gathering at the meetinghouse. In pioneer Utah, the ward was more than the basic ecclesiastical unit; it was also the community's primary social and political system. In addition to regular Sunday and other ecclesiastical meetings, the meetinghouse was used for socials, dances and plays. This multi-purpose role was consistent with the partially theocratic society under which the Mormons governed themselves in the early years. There was no distinction between church and state, all community activities were done in one form or another under the aegis of the church.

The first LDS or Mormon meeting house in Murray was built in 1856; constructed of adobe bricks, it was located at the corner of 5600 South and Vine Street. As in most pioneer LDS communities, the first meetinghouse was vernacular classical in style and was built with the nearest and most available materials.[5] It was understood that in time, a larger, more substantial facility would replace this first building. In communities that did not have a temple or tabernacle, the ward meeting house was the primary physical symbol of their relationship to God; it was a common element within the Mormon concept of sacred space.[6]

---

[4] A ward is the smallest ecclesiastical unit of the LDS or Mormon Church; encompassing a neighborhood, its boundaries are usually geographically determined.
[5] Roberts, Allen D.. "Historic Architecture of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," 1974.
[6] Johnson, Wesley & Schirer. Between The Cottonwoods Murray City in Transition, 1992.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3   Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse, Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

---

Many of the men employed at the Francklyn and Germania smelters were immigrants from Scandinavian countries who had joined the LDS church in their homeland and moved to Utah; most spoke very little English. In 1883 Bishop Rawlins of the South Cottonwood Ward allowed the Scandinavian population to hold separate services in the Swedish language. At first the group met in the homes of various members; by 1893 the group had built a small wood frame meeting house located "west of the state road".[7] This became known as the "unofficial" Scandinavian Ward.[8]

In 1900 there were 3,302 residents in Murray. On October 28, 1900, the Murray Ward was formally organized as an outgrowth of the South Cottonwood Ward, and Uriah G. Miller was appointed as the first Bishop. Six years later, on March 4, 1906, the ward was divided, creating the Murray First Ward and Murray Second Ward; Jacob E. Erekson was Bishop of the Second Ward. The geographic boundaries of the Murray Second Ward included the area west of the Oregon Short Line railroad tracks to the Jordan River, and between the north and south Murray City limits. By 1910 the population in Murray had increased to 4,057; the next ten years brought 527 more residents to Murray, and by December 31, 1930, there were 5,172 residents. The Murray First Ward had 1,260 members; twice that of the Second Ward which had 675 members. The Murray First and Second Wards combined boasted 1,935 members of the LDS Church; this was 38.5 per cent of Murray's entire population.

The newly created Second Ward held their meetings in the twenty foot by thirty-five foot wood frame meeting house built by the Scandinavians in 1893. Almost immediately, steps were taken towards establishing a new meetinghouse. On September 10, 1906, a one and one-half acre parcel was purchased from Peter Adamson for $400.00; the property was located on the west side of Second West Street (now Third West Street).[9] In 1909, the new brick meetinghouse was completed; it was formally dedicated in 1911. With seating, fixtures and musical instruments etc., the price of the new facility came to $13,000.00. The floor plan is in the shape of a **T**; the stem of the **T** (or front) was used for assembly and services, while "amusements" were located in the (rear) section perpendicular to the chapel.[10] The old "Scandinavian" meetinghouse continued to be used as a storage facility.

According to the 1933 Stake Report, during the months of November and December the chapel, amusement hall and classrooms were renovated. The exterior wood trim was painted, and the interior wood trim was re-varnished. The ceiling in the auditorium was painted, and the walls and ceilings in the chapel and amusement hall were replaced, painted

---

[7] Jensen, Andrew. Encyclopedic History of the LDS Church, 1941.
[8] Jensen, Andrew. Encyclopedic History of the LDS Church, 1941.
[9] Deed #207 700, Salt Lake County Recorder's Office.
[10] Manuscript History & General Minutes for the Murray Second Ward, LDS Church archives.

OMB No. 1024-0018,

and "starched". The walls in the classrooms were "re-calcimined", the boiler was overhauled and new flues were installed, and new linoleum flooring was laid in the front entrance hall. The total expense for this work was $1,359.46. The 1940 Stake Report reveals that a new floor was laid in the chapel and classrooms, and plans were made for new seating in the chapel.[11]

From 1942 to 1948 G. Webb Snarr was the Bishop of the Murray Second Ward; during this time several alterations were made to the building. The Ward History reveals these as well as the reason for them:

"In order to brighten spirits it was necessary to change the atmosphere of the meeting house. The old varnished woodwork was drab and uninviting. A project for painting was started and when it was completed it included sanding and painting the entire place. Classrooms were brightly painted and the upstairs cultural hall and chapel were transferred into a place of beauty. A light colored paint was used accented by a green artistic ceiling design. Drapes too were added".[12]

Other alterations during these six years included replacement of the "foot-pumped" organ with a new $2,000.00 electric organ; the installation of a loudspeaker system, two evergreen trees were planted in the front lawn and new cabinets were installed in the library.

In 1956, the boundaries of the ward were changed no doubt due to growth in the population of Murray. Beginning in 1970, proposals were made for construction of a new meetinghouse. In 1977 the building was sold to the current owners, the Alano Club. The Alano Club is a not-for-profit non-denominational support agency for recovering alcoholics and their families.

Architecture & Architects
During the first decade of the twentieth century, the English parish style became the model for many LDS meetinghouses including the Murray Second Ward. This style was concurrent with the resurgence of Medieval influence in American Architecture.[13] As the LDS Church wanted to follow current trends in architecture professionally trained architects were employed to design new buildings. The popularity of the Victorian Gothic influence in American architecture happened to coincide with the LDS Church's program to build new meetinghouses.[14] These typical Gothic-style influenced meeting houses are characterized generally by either an asymmetrical or symmetrical façade which is dominated by a square

---

[11] Manuscript History & General Minutes for the Murray Second Ward, LDS Church archives.
[12] Manuscript History & General Minutes for the Murray Second Ward, LDS Church archives.
[13] Hamilton, C. Mark. Nineteenth-Century Mormon Architecture and City Planning, 1995
[14] Prior to 1890, the design of meeting houses was restrained and individual expression suppressed.

OMB No. 1024-0018,

Norman-style entrance tower; Gothic or Romanesque arches or a combination of the two, are used throughout the building. The Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse fits this description well; it has an asymmetrical façade dominated by an entrance tower with a crenellated parapet, and tall, Gothic (pointed) arch windows framed in wood tracery.

The typical plan for an LDS meetinghouse was a rectangular, axial hall. In time, due to necessity, additional rooms were added on to the back of the building. A basement level was created, and the result was a split-level building. Offices and auxiliary meeting rooms were behind the chapel; junior Sunday school and cultural activities such as ward dances were held in the basement. In 1954 the LDS Church established a Building Department. Architects developed "stock" plans for meeting houses and other church buildings; a building of a certain design could be constructed on any suitable site. To a smaller extent this method of efficient development was practiced in the early part of the twentieth century; when the plan and style of a meetinghouse was particularly well liked, it would be repeated in other locations. Thus, several of the Mormon meetinghouses were known as the "alphabet" series.[15] Floor plans were laid out in the shape of a **J** or **L** or **T**; the Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse is a **T** plan.

Documentation of the architect(s) for this building as of this date has not been found. It is highly probable that it was the same firm as was employed for the design of the Murray First Ward meetinghouse, Erskine & Liljenberg.[16] This conclusion is due to the strong similarity in design of the two buildings, as well as the period of construction; the First Ward meetinghouse was completed in 1907, the Second Ward in 1909.

Nils Edward Liljenberg was born in Sweden in 1869. After graduating from the Polytechnic Institute of Sweden 1888, he continued his education in New York City.[17] His first job in New York City was as a draftsman; his next employer took advantage of Liljenberg's native tongue and was appointed chief architect for a military housing project and sent to Stockholm, Copenhagen and St. Petersburg to oversee the projects. His next projects included military housing for the Russian Army in Mukden, Manchuria; and prefabricated cottages, which were sent to troops in Transvaal, South Africa.[18] Liljenberg arrived in Salt Lake City in 1902; he secured employment as a draftsman for the Oregon Short Line Railroad and lived in the Imperial Apartments on the corner of South Temple and 500 East. The 1903 and 1904 Polk City Directories reveal his employer as J.A. Headlund & Co., a prominent builder in Salt Lake City. By 1905, Liljenberg had teamed up with Erskine; this must have been a prolific practice as their offices were located in the prestigious Commercial

[15] Roberts, Allen D.. "Historic Architecture of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," 1974.
[16] According to Randall Dixon, Archivist for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
[17] Sketches of the Intermountain States, Salt Lake City, 1909.
[18] Sketches of the Intermountain States, Salt Lake City, 1909.

United States Department of the Interior

National Park Service

OMB No. 1024-0018,

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6   Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse, Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

Club Building, and their advertisement appeared on the front cover of the Polk Directory for several years. From approximately 1909 to 1911 Liljenberg partnered with Alvin F. Sundberg; it is this partnership that produced two of Murray's schools: Bonnyview School (1911, National Register pending) and Murray High School (1910, original portion now demolished).

There are two meetinghouses remaining from the historic period in Murray. When a ward outgrew its meetinghouse, it was common for the old the building to be torn down and a new one constructed on the same site. The Murray First Ward building is located at 22 East Vine Street and now functions as a private school (the interior has been altered in this building); a new meetinghouse was constructed at 363 East Vine Street. A third building, the Grant Ward meetinghouse was built in 1912, but the building was demolished in August 2000.

The Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse meets the registration requirements as outlined in the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic Resources of Murray City*. Built in 1909, the meetinghouse is associated with the history and development of Murray between 1909 and 1950. The original architectural features are still evident, the fenestration patterns as well as the size of the openings have not been modified, and there have been very few alterations. The Murray Second Ward represents not only the growth of the LDS Church and development of the Murray community, but the building is also an excellent example of the influence of the Gothic style in LDS Church architecture.

OMB No. 1024-0018,

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1   Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse, Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

---

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Abstract of Title, Salt Lake County Recorder's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Broschinsky, Korral. Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850-1950, National Register
   Multiple Property Nomination, Salt Lake City, 2000.

Carter, Thomas & Goss, Peter, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. University of Utah &
   Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, 1988.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Archives. Manuscript History & General Minutes:
   Murray Second Ward, Murray Stake & Murray Ward, Granite Stake.

Daughters of The Utah Pioneers. Tales of a Triumphant People: A History of Salt Lake
   County, Utah. DUP, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1947.

Hamilton, C. Mark. Nineteenth-Century Mormon Architecture and City Planning. Oxford
   University Press, 1995.

Jensen, Andrew. Encyclopedic History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
   Salt Lake City, 1941.

Johnson, Wesley & Dave Schirer. Between The Cottonwoods Murray City in Transition.
   Murray City, 1992.

McCormick, John S, ed. Murray Historic Showcase: a representation of architecturally and
   historically significant buildings built before 1920. Murray, Utah: Murray City and Murray
   Arts Advisory Board, 1994.

Murray City Corporation. The History of Murray City, Utah. Murray City, Utah: Murray City
   Corporation, 1976.

Murray Eagle. Murray City, Utah: selected issues.

Murray History Inventory. Inventory of historic buildings, Murray City 1994.

Roberts, Alan D. Historic Architecture of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,
   unpublished monograph, 1974.

Salt Lake County Archives, Tax and Improvement Assessment Cards, 1938, 1958, 1960; Tax
   Assessment Photo: 1938. Salt Lake City Utah.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. Marriott Library Special Collections, 1911.

Sillitoe, Linda. A History of Salt Lake County. Utah Centennial County History Series, USHS
   and Salt Lake County Commission, 1996.

Utah State Historical Society Library: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Obituary Index, City
   Directories & Gazeteers, Photo Archives, SLC Building Permit Books.

Weston, Joseph H. Mormon Architecture. Weston Publishing, Salt Lake City, 1949.

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section No. <u>Photos</u> Page <u>1</u>   <u>Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse, Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah</u>

PHOTOGRAPHS

Common Label Information:
1. Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse
2. Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Lisa M. Miller
4. Date: March/August, 2000
5. Negative on file at the Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6.   North elevation of building. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 2:

6.   South & east elevations of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 3:

6.   South & west elevations of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 4:

6.   West elevation of building. Camera facing east.
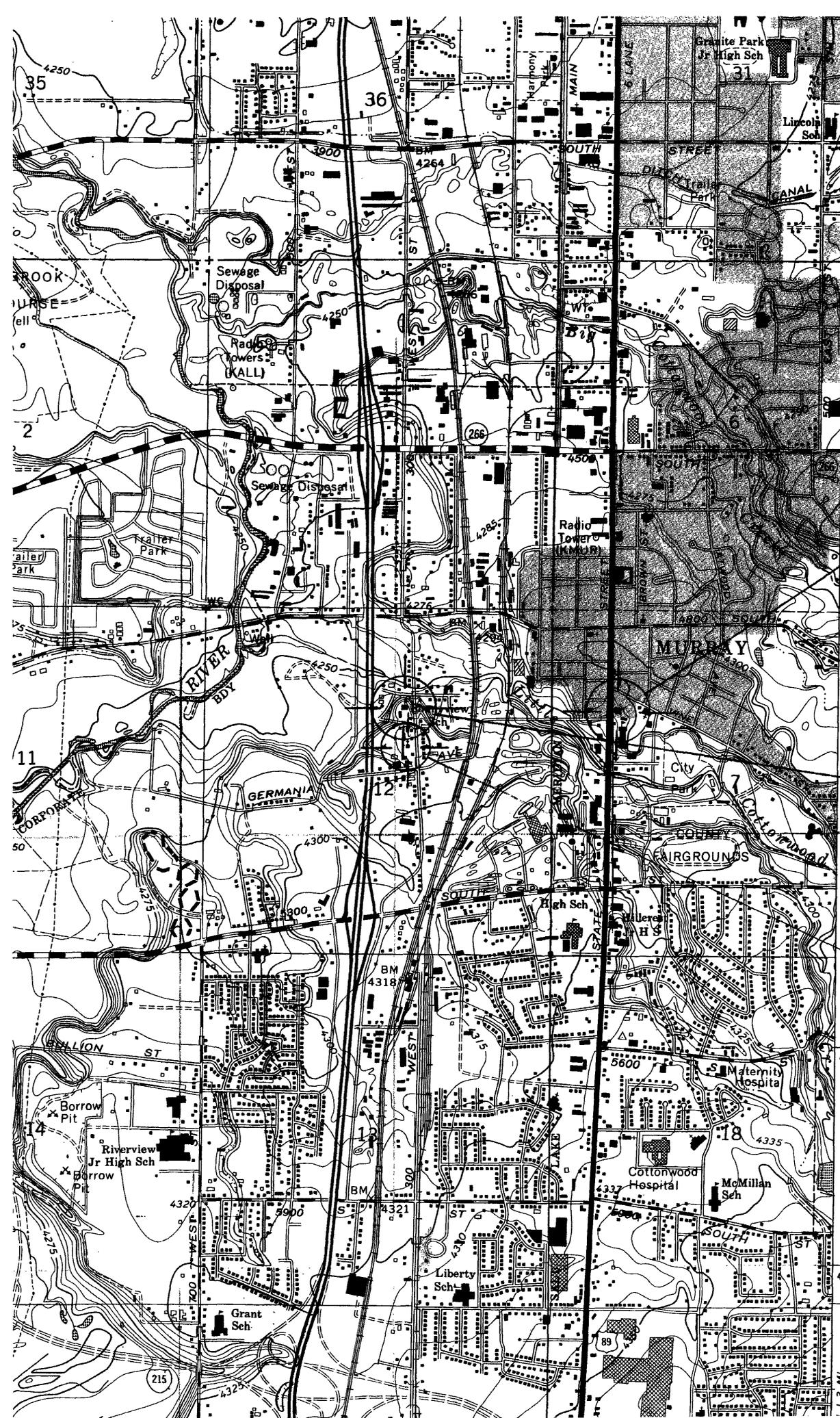
Murray Theater
Zone 12
E.425020
N.4501584

Pondview Sch
Zone 12
E.424044
N.4501584

Murray LDS 2nd Wb
Zone 12
E.424040
N.4501420

INTERIOR MURRAY SECOND WARD

Murray LDS 2nd Ward Meeting house — Date uncertain