Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED NOV 2 8 1975

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

	NOMINATION I		ENTERED MAY 6 19	976
SEE I	NSTRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW T</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES (			}
NAME				<del></del>
HISTORIC				
ANDYOR COMMON	arowan Meetinghouse			
	arowan Rock Church			
LOCATION				
	Center of block at Wes	st side of Main Stre	eet ·	
	Center and 100 South		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	107
city, town Parowan		VICINITY OF	congressional distr 2	IC1
STATE Utah		CODE 049	COUNTY I ron	CODE 021
CLASSIFIC	ATION		1, 011	<u></u>
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT _XBUILDING(S)	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	X_MUSEUM
STRUCTURE	X.PRIVATE BOTH	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	WORK IN PROGRESS  ACCESSIBLE	EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT	PRIVATE RESIDENC
OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	XBEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
OWNER OF	PROPERTY			
NAME				
Church of STREET & NUMBER	of Jesus Christ of Lat	rter-day Saints, Rea	al Estate Departme	n†
	North Temple			
CITY, TOWN . Salt Lal	ke City	VICINITY OF	STATE U†ah	
	OF LEGAL DESCR		<b>U</b> TGII	
COURTHOUSE,				
REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	ETC. Iron County Court	house - County Reco	order's Office	
STREET & NUMBER	15 East 100 North	n		
CITY, TOWN	_	1	STATE	
	Parowan	INIC CLIDATENO	Utah	
	TATION IN EXIST	ING SUKVEYS		
Utah St	ate Historic Sites Sur	rvev		
DATE				
June 2, DEPOSITORY FOR	19/1	FEDERAL ^_S	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
SURVEY RECORDS	Utah State Historical	Society		
city, town 603 Eas <sup>-</sup>	t South Temple, Salt L	ake Citv	state U†ah	
<del></del> 40		y	Ulali	



#### CONDITION

**CHECK ONE** 

**CHECK ONE** 

\_\_EXCELLENT

\_\_DETERIORATED

\_\_RUINS

XUNALTERED

\_\_ALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE

\_GOOD

\_\_UNEXPOSED

\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

### Description:

- A. Location: Situated in the center of an eight-acre block. An entrance to the building leads from each side of the block. On either side of the paths leading from the gates are avenues of trees, some ornamental and some fruit.
- B. Building plan: Split level with two major levels and a gallery.
  - I. Lower level: Relief Society hall and five small classrooms around a central aisle.
  - 2. Main level: Assembly hall with entrances, stairways and gallery on the south end and pulpit on the north end.
  - 3. Gallery: horseshoe shaped, gallery facing the pulpit below.
- C. Building materials:
  - 1. Native red sandstone foundation and walls, laid in coursed rubble.
  - Native pine trim, structural lumber and pillars. Pillars were turned on a lathe made by melting down old cannonballs, wagon tires and iron scraps.
- D. Dimensions: Height of building is 28 feet; outside measurements are 45 by 50 feet.
- E. General Appearance: Meetinghouse is a rectangular box with a low-pitched gabled roof. On the roof over the entry is a louvered belfry. The front facade of the building is symmetrical and features two separate entrances, one each for men and women. Old photos indicate the front wall was of balloon-frame construction at one time. The wall is now stone, laid in a rubble manner, and painted gray. A circular medallion in the upper front gable no longer has its inscription.
  - 1. Trim: Cornice, window and all interior trim is simply molded or plain.
  - 2. Windows: Double-hung sash windows, 16/16 type. Each side of the building has three windows, regularly spaced. Windows on the bottom level are 8/8 doublehung sash type and are placed directly below the windows on the main floor.
  - 3. Doors: Main entry doors are paned, each being about 2 by 8 feet, of the raised panel type.
- F. Condition: The building is essentially in original condition, having been altered only slightly in IIO years. Abandoned for decades, the meetinghouse suffered some abuse but its architectural fiber is remarkably intact. Both interior and exterior have great restoration potential. The building is structurally sound.

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Arrington, Leonard J., <u>Great Basin Kingdom</u>, University of Nebraska Press, <u>Lincoln</u>, Neb. 1958 Ricks, Joel E., <u>Forms and Methods of Early Mormon Settlement in Utah and the Surrounding Region</u>, 1847 to 1877, Utah State University Press, Logan, Utah, 1964.
Roberts, Allen D., "A Survey of LDS Architecture in Utah, 1847-1930," unpub. manuscript,1974. Parry, Douglas S. "Architecture of Utah Through World War I," Thesis, University of Utah, 1965.

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LIST ALL ST	ATES AND COUNT	IES FOR PROPER	TIES OVERLAPPING ST	ATE OR COUNTY	BOUNDARIES
STATE		CODE	COUNTY		CODE
STATE		CODE	COUNTY		CODE
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PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW						
PREHISTORIC 1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 X_1800-1899 1900-	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORICARCHEOLOGY-HISTORICAGRICULTUREARCHITECTUREARTCOMMERCECOMMUNICATIONS	COMMUNITY PLANNING CONSERVATION ECONOMICS EDUCATION ENGINEERING EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT INDUSTRY	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE LAW LITERATURE MILITARY MUSIC PHILOSOPHY POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	X_RELIGIONSCIENCESCULPTURESOCIAL/HUMANITARIANTHEATERTRANSPORTATIONOTHER (SPECIFY)			
SPECIFIC DAT	ES  862-1866	BUILDER/ARCHITECT Ebenezer Hanks, Edward Dalton, William H. Warren					

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Significance:

The Parowan Rock Church or meetinghouse is an important monument to the pioneering efforts of early colonists who settled Parowan in 1851 as part of the first phase of "the inner cordon of settlements" in the Mormon Kingdom. Intended to be a "center city" of Zion from which other settlements would expand, Parowan quickly established itself as one of the largest and most strategically important colonies in southern-central Utah. The rock meetinghouse, built between 1862 and 1866 as the first permanent house of worship, was appropriately impressive and large in scale, though modestly vernacular in style.

Parowan had one of the early Mormon "stakes," a large ecclesiastical unit composed of several "wards" or congregations. The Parowan meetinghouse thus became a "stake center" or tabernacle where frequent mass meetings of the combined local congregations were held. (The seating capacity of the chapel is 800, unusually large for this early date). In these regional meetings, decisions and plans were made which initiated the overall development of valleys in southern-central Utah.

The three architects-builders, Ebenezer Hanks, Edward Dalton and William A. Warren, were also prominent religious community leaders.

The architectural significance of the building derives from its being one of the best examples of Mormon pioneer vernacular architecture. The church's split level plan, typical of early religious buildings, consisted of a chapel and gallery upstairs and six smaller classrooms downstairs. The separate entries for men and women may reflect colonial origins from Puritan New England. The overall architecture, however, is vernacular and is without evidence of attempts at stylization. All of the four walls are made of an orange-brown sandstone laid in coursed rubble. The roof is simply gabled and is adorned by a modest, curiously proportioned belfry. Square window bays feature 16/16 windows--indicative of the scarcity of larger

pieces of glass in pioneer times. The cornice is simply molded and boxed and has a plain frieze.

Unused as a church for decades, the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers now maintain a museum in the building. The local community, as well as the broader historical community, recognize the Parowan rock church as one of Utah's best landmark symbols

of pioneer life and culture.

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# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

ITEM NUMBER

8

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11, 20

PAROWAN ROCK CHURCH

Footnote to statement regarding separate entry's for men and women.

Luella Adams Dalton, <u>History of the Iron County Mission</u>, Parowan, (Privately Published) p. 4.