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United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete 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.

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Grantsville School and Meetinghouse

other names/site number Grantsville City Hall, Old Adobe Schoolhouse, Donner-Reed Museum

### 2. Location

street & number 90 North Cooley Lane N/A not for publication

city or town Grantsville N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Tooele code 045 zip code 84029

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination   request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets   does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant   nationally   statewide X locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Wilson D. Marton Oct 30, 1995  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property   meets   does not meet the National Register criteria. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  
  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

Edson H. Beall 12-13-95  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Grantsville School and Meetinghouse  
Name of Property

Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah  
City, County, and State

### 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>2</u>	buildings
		sites
	<u>2</u>	structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	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, 1847-1936

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

### 6. Function or Use

Historic Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/school  
GOVERNMENT/city hall  
SOCIAL/meeting hall  
RELIGION/church

Current Functions  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

### 7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE  
walls STUCCO  
ADOBE  
roof WOOD Shingle  
other CONCRETE

### Narrative Description

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

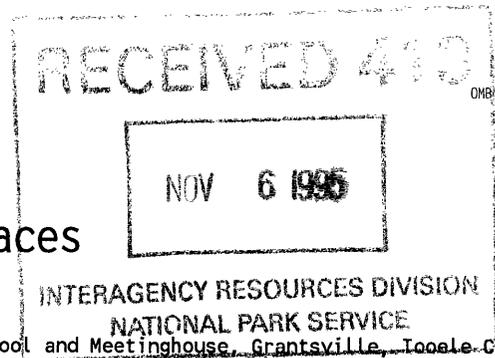
X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Grantsville School and Meetinghouse, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT



OMB No. 10024-0018

## Narrative Description

The Grantsville School and Meetinghouse is a one story temple-form building constructed of adobe brick in the Greek Revival style. Located at the corner of Cooley Lane and Clark Streets, the structure was built in 1861 and measures 24'4" x 38'4". The one-room schoolhouse was constructed of adobe brick on a stone foundation with wood lintels and sills. The facade has a set of double doors flanked by a pair of windows. There are three windows along each side elevation and the rear elevation has no openings. Fenestration is splayed on the interior, allowing light to penetrate through adobe walls which are two feet thick. The windows are double-hung with six-over-six panes and originally had wooden shutters. The single room interior is plastered with a curved ceiling.

In 1950 the building underwent a major restoration. The building was stuccoed to protect the adobe. The stucco now conceals both the common bond masonry and the decorative rowlock courses above the lintels and the pedimented doorway. The shape of the doorway was not altered. The original cornice and returns are still in place. At the time of the restoration, a new wood shingle roof was installed. A concrete base encased the original stone foundation and a concrete porch was added. The original doors and windows remained intact. However, the wooden shutters no longer exist.

The interior was re-plastered and the original woodwork was re-grained.<sup>1</sup> A door which had been cut through the rear wall, date unknown, was blocked and made into a closet. Since 1950 only two changes have been made to the building--a wrought-iron security door was added to the front, and a concrete handicap access ramp was extended from the porch. The building is in excellent condition and other than the loss of the adobe exterior, the building retains its historic integrity.

The site consists of the schoolhouse plus four other structures on a lot measuring 170' x 132'. When the building began to be used as a museum, two nineteenth-century log buildings were moved to the site--the Clark/Rowberry house and a blacksmith shop. An iron cage, built by John Bolander in 1881 and originally used as a temporary jail, is next to the log house. Also on the site, to the west, is an open shed used to shelter the museum's collection of 19th century wagons and farm implements. On the north side of the schoolhouse, there is a commemorative marker. These buildings, however, because they have been modified and moved, are non-contributing. The site is bounded by a post fence on the north, south, and east sides, and a row of bushes to the west.

— See continuation sheet

<sup>1</sup>Ruth Matthews. Interview conducted by Korral Broschinsky. Grantsville, Utah, April 1995.

Grantsville School and Meetinghouse  
Name of Property

Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah  
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria  
(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all 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.

Areas of Significance  
(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EDUCATION

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

Period of Significance

1861-1892

1894-1917

Significant Dates

1861

1894

Significant Person  
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X 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:

\_\_\_\_\_

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Grantsville School and Meetinghouse, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

     See continuation sheet

### Narrative Statement of Significance

The Grantsville School and Meetinghouse is locally significant as one of two historic meetinghouses and the only historic schoolhouse remaining in the community. Constructed in 1861, this building served as a school for thirty years. In the tradition of early Utah meetinghouses, the Grantsville School fulfilled a number of different needs. It was used for civic meetings, social events, and, prior to the 1865 construction of the Grantsville Ward Meetinghouse, it was used for religious services. When no longer needed as a school, it was adapted for use as the town's city hall between 1894 and 1917. The Grantsville School is also architecturally significant as an excellent example of the first-phase meetinghouse building type, as documented in the Multiple Property Submission, "Mormon Church Buildings in Utah, 1847-1936." Multiple use buildings such as the Grantsville School were common in the early settlement period of Utah's history. The architecture of this building illustrates two characteristics of early Mormon meetinghouses--the use of readily available materials, in this case locally produced adobe bricks; and the use of Greek Revival elements, such as pronounced cornice returns and a pedimented doorway, to enhance an otherwise plain rectangular building. Since its construction, the Grantsville School has seen a minimum of alteration; consequently it is one of the oldest, and perhaps best preserved, schoolhouses in Utah.

### HISTORY:

Grantsville was founded in 1850 by a small group of Mormon settlers. The town was originally called Willow Creek, and was renamed Grantsville in 1853. In the spring of that year, the settlers literally moved their houses closer together for the purpose of erecting a protective fort located at the present day intersection of Clark Street and Cooley Lane.<sup>2</sup> The first schoolhouse was a log structure built within the fort walls in 1853. This building served approximately 15-20 students and was also used as a meeting house and amusement hall.<sup>3</sup> By 1860, the population of Grantsville had grown to such an extent that a new school was needed.

The new Grantsville School and Meetinghouse was built next to the log structure it replaced. The builder's name is not known and the structure was probably erected as a community effort. The Grantsville School was most likely completed in 1861.<sup>4</sup> According to one source, it functioned

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<sup>2</sup>Alma Gardiner, "The Founding and Development of Grantsville, Utah, 1850-1950", (Master's thesis, Brigham Young University, 1959), 31.

<sup>3</sup>Gardiner, 331.

<sup>4</sup>There is apparently no extant primary source which verifies the construction date of the building. Most secondary sources give the date as either 1861 or 1862. The school is mentioned in a Deseret Weekly News account dated February 18, 1969 and, beginning with 1871, in the diary of teacher Joshua R. Clark. The first source which gives a construction date is Andrew Jensen's manuscript History of the Grantsville Ward compiled in 1900.

X See continuation sheet

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primarily as a school, but was also used as a recreation hall and Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) chapel until a new chapel was built across the street in 1865-66.<sup>5</sup>

Not long after the completion of the Grantsville School, another school, a log structure, was built for the children living at the east end of town. A note written in 1883 indicates that this second school was called the "Block School", and the first school was the "Adobe School."<sup>6</sup> An account by Tooele County School Superintendent, Joshua R. Clark, published in the Salt Lake Herald in 1881, illustrated that both schools were serving beyond capacity when it stated that the larger (adobe) school had a capacity of 75, but was serving 109 scholars.<sup>7</sup> The over-crowded conditions led to additional classes being held in the town's city hall and private homes during the 1880s. In the year 1892 a new school, the Grantsville Academy, was built and the adobe schoolhouse was vacated.<sup>8</sup>

However, on September 29, 1894, the city council voted to begin using the building as a city hall. Historically, the adobe schoolhouse had a long association with the Grantsville City Council and is believed to have been the location of the first meeting of the city council in 1867.<sup>9</sup> The Grantsville School was used as the city hall and jail until 1917.<sup>10</sup> The property and building was acquired by

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<sup>5</sup>Gardiner, 333. His observations are taken from a Deseret News article, October 11, 1950, about the restoration of the building. The Grantsville Ward Meetinghouse was the community's only LDS chapel until 1914, when the Second Ward chapel was built. The 1866 meetinghouse stills stands and was placed on the National Register in 1982. The Second Ward chapel was demolished in 1980.

<sup>6</sup>Diary of Joshua R. Clark. Tuesday, April 17, 1883. Typescript in possession of the LDS Church Historical Department, Archives Section.

<sup>7</sup>Salt Lake Herald. January 15, 1881.

<sup>8</sup>The Block School was used until 1894. It was purchased by Carl Johanson and made part of his house on Quirk Street. The structure still stands, but is unrecognizable. Another one-room, brick school was built in 1909, but was only used a short time. It is currently a residence. The Grantsville Academy was a two-story adobe building. It was razed in 1956. Gardiner, 337, 348, 358.

<sup>9</sup>Gardiner, 192. The "Adobe" schoolhouse was mention in subsequent meetings of the Grantsville City Council. The council had a difficult time finding a permanent city hall. An adobe "city hall" was constructed between 1877-1879. During the early 1880s, it was also rented by the school district. Unfortunately, the city experienced financial difficulties and ownership of the building reverted to private hands. It became known as the Social Hall and served as the center of social activity until it was razed in 1908. Until the acquisition of the adobe school house, the city council met in a variety of meetinghouses and residences. Gardiner, 234-237.

<sup>10</sup>A new city hall was completed in January of 1918 and stood on the north side of Main Street between Hale and Park Streets. It was torn down around 1968, after the city offices moved to their present location, a 1937 English Tudor building on Park Street. Gardiner, 239-240; and Ruth Matthews, interview.

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Frank and Emma Burmester in 1921 and used for storage for the Burmesters' service station.<sup>11</sup> In 1941, Emma Burmester sold the property to J. Reuben Clark, Jr., the son of Joshua R. Clark. An organization called the *Pioneer Land Marks Association* (sic) was formed in 1942 to "take over title to the old School House and grounds."<sup>12</sup> The property was to be a gift from J. Reuben Clark. However, he retained ownership until the building's restoration in 1950 in time for the city's centennial celebration. The "Old Adobe Schoolhouse" was officially dedicated as "a memorial to the pioneers" on October 8, 1950. At that time, Mr. Clark donated the building to the Grantsville Stake to be used for women's auxiliary meetings and for meetings of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.

When no longer used for church and DUP meetings, the building was turned into a museum and the deed transferred to Grantsville City in 1969. Pioneer artifacts, including several items cast off by the 1846 Donner-Reed party, were relocated from the city's high school to the museum. The site now bears the name Donner-Reed Museum, and is open by appointment. Though it has a new name, most residents referred to it as the "Old Adobe Schoolhouse". Though Grantsville contains several well-preserved adobe buildings from the pioneer era, including several in the Greek Revival style, the Grantsville School and Meetinghouse is the earliest remaining public building. Closely linked to both early education and government in the city, it stands as an example of one community's commitment to preserving its heritage.

## **Historic Context: Mormon Meetinghouses and Tabernacles in Utah, 1847-1936<sup>13</sup>**

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

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<sup>11</sup>Ruth Matthews had heard that a large opening was cut in the back wall of the schoolhouse during this time, but the physical evidence suggests there was only a doorway.

<sup>12</sup>Minutes of the Pioneer Land Marks Association, June 1, 1942.

<sup>13</sup> National Register of Historic Places nomination, Multiple Property Listing, Mormon Church Buildings in Utah, 1847-1936, 1988.

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The most common types of nineteenth-century Mormon religious buildings were the meetinghouses and tabernacles. Designed as assembly halls for regular Sunday services, these buildings differed principally in size and scale. Tabernacles were typically large buildings with a seating capacity sufficient to accommodate the membership of several LDS wards, with wards being the smallest unit of ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the LDS Church. Smaller Mormon towns consisted of a single ward, while the larger communities were subdivided into several such districts. Every ward had a meetinghouse, or ward meetinghouse. Wards were further organized into larger geographical groupings called stakes, and usually (though not always) each stake had its own tabernacle. Tabernacles and meetinghouses were generally placed in a central location within the gridiron plan of the Mormon town. There are approximately 20 tabernacles and 237 meetinghouses remaining in Utah that were constructed prior to 1940.<sup>14</sup>

Tabernacle and meetinghouse design went through five significant periods of historical development. The first period is associated with the early years of Mormon western settlement and begins with the arrival of the Saints in the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847 and extends until around 1870. Settlement period religious buildings were often constructed using readily available materials such as log, adobe, and stone. They were rectangular in plan and generally exhibited a minimum of architectural detail. The typical meetinghouse or tabernacle was a rather plain gable-roofed structure with the entrance in the 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.<sup>15</sup>

A second period of LDS Church tabernacle and meetinghouse architecture was ushered in by the ecclesiastical reforms of the late 1870s. Church membership had grown significantly during the 1850s and 60s. As the population increased, the system of ward organization that had been implemented during the initial years of settlement demanded attention. Beginning in the early 1870s, a general reorganization of the church commenced. The boundaries of many existing stakes were expanded to incorporate new areas of colonization. New wards were created in communities which had experienced substantive growth. Also, the administrative structure was solidified and channels of communication between Salt Lake City and the local branches were

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<sup>14</sup> See Allen D. Roberts, "A Survey of LDS Architecture in Utah, 1847-1930", unpublished manuscript, Utah State Historical Society, 1974.

<sup>15</sup> Roberts, Allen D. "Religious Architecture of the LDS Church: Influences and Changes Since 1847", Utah Historical Quarterly 43 (Summer 1975): 303-311.

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further defined. Along with the reorganization came a period of intense building activity. New stakes required new tabernacles and the creation of new wards meant constructing new meetinghouses; consequently a significant number of new religious buildings appeared throughout the state during the years between 1870 and about 1885. These buildings were generally larger and more substantial than those of the settlement period. The double-aisled New England meetinghouse plan was commonly utilized, and both Greek Revival and Gothic Revival features were still in vogue. At this time also it became characteristic of Mormon communities to have separate buildings for different functions. That is, the meetinghouse or tabernacle was used exclusively for assembly, a special office was built to handle the collection of tithing, the women's church auxiliary had its own meeting hall, and so forth. Another result of this increased building activity was that many of the first-period structures were demolished to make way for the new ones.

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

As a symbol of rededication, a massive church building effort was initiated in 1898 that lasted until around the end of World War I. This period of architectural development may be considered one of "activation", as the church moved to strengthen its institutional base in Utah and surrounding states. It was during this time that the first "modern" meetinghouses appeared. These multi-functional buildings gathered all the activities of the local church under one roof. Ward buildings now included an assembly hall or chapel, the offices of the bishop, a room for the women's auxiliary, and classrooms for Sunday school. Designs varied. On one side, a conservation faction within the church hierarchy favored the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival, while on the other, progressive groups championed Prairie School and Arts and Crafts designs. All in all, the early years of the twentieth century mark one of the richest periods in LDS Church architectural history.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Allen and Leonard, The Story of the Latter-day Saints, 456-465; and Roberts, "Religious Architecture", 324-327.

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The fourth period in tabernacle and meetinghouse development spans roughly a thirty-year period between 1925 and 1955 and represents a time of both consolidation and experimentation. Again, there are both conservative and progressive strains. The multi-functional building became the mainstay of the building program, but designs ranged from the Moderne to the Colonial Revival. The LDS Church grew rapidly during the 1940s and 1950s and the need for new meetinghouse construction was even greater. Standardization increased, and there was a drive toward architectural efficiency that eventually led to the creation of the LDS Church Building Department in 1954.<sup>17</sup> The work of building department architects remains the final and fifth stage in the development of Mormon religious architecture in Utah.

The Grantsville School and Meetinghouse is significant within the first or settlement phase of tabernacle and meetinghouse development. There are currently 20 meetinghouse buildings remaining in Utah from the first phase. It should be noted that not all were built prior to 1870. Because many outlying communities were not founded until the 1880s, first period buildings may actually exist from the 1890s and early 1900s. Most of these later-settled towns skipped period II, moving directly to the various forms of the multi-functional ward meetinghouse. In Grantsville, the first period meetinghouse was replaced by another meetinghouse in 1865, the Grantsville First Ward (National Register, 1982).

The remaining Period I meetinghouses are as follows:

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

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<sup>17</sup> Anderson, Paul L. "Mormon Moderne: Latter-day Saint Architecture, 1925-1945", Journal of Mormon History 9 (1982): 71-84; and Martha Sonntag Bradley, "The Cloning of Mormon Architecture", Dialogue 14 (Spring 1981): 20-31.

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14. Pine Valley, Washington County
15. Providence, Cache County (altered) (National Register, 1982)
16. Salina First Ward, Sevier County (altered)\*\*
17. South Cottonwood, Salt Lake County (altered)
18. Tabiona, Duchesne County \*\*
19. Toquerville, Washington County
20. West Jordan, Salt Lake County (National Register, 1995)

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

\_\_ See continuation sheet

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Section No. 9 Page 8

Grantsville School and Meetinghouse, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

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## Bibliography

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Clark, John W. Oral history, January 20, 1976. Transcript in possession of Utah State Historical Society.

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"Grantsville Ward historical records and minutes." Compiled by Andrew Jensen, 1900. Microfilm of original in possession of the LDS Church Historical Department, Archives Section.

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Jeffries, William. *Reminiscences and diary*, 1886. Microfilm of original in possession of the LDS Church Historical Department, Archives Section.

Matthews, Ruth. Personal interviews conducted by Korral Broschinsky, Grantsville, Utah, April-June, 1995.

Miller, Orrin P. History of Tooele County, Vol. II. Tooele, Utah: Tooele Transcript Bulletin, 1990.

Moffit, John Clifton. The History of Public Education in Utah. Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret News Press, 1946.

X See continuation sheet

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Pioneer Land Marks Association (Grantsville, Utah). Minutes, June 1, 1942. Grantsville, Utah.  
Original in possession of the LDS Church Historical Department, Archives Section.

Salt Lake Herald. January 15, 1881.

Tooele County title records. Tooele County Recorder's Office.

Tooele Transcript Bulletin. Photocopies of articles in file at Utah State Historical Society.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Grantsville School and Meetinghouse  
Name of Property

Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah  
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.45 acres

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

A 1/2 3/7/5/3/8/0 4/4/9/5/4/2/5  
Zone Easting Northing

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

C / / / / / / / / / /

D / / / / / / / / / /

Verbal Boundary Description  
(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the northeast corner of lot 1, block 10, plat A, Grantsville City survey thence south 169 feet; thence east 114.84 feet; thence north 169 feet; thence east 114.84 feet to the point of beginning.

Property Tax No. 1-95-10

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

Boundaries remain those that were established in 1882 when the school property was combined with another parcel.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky; Utah SHPO Staff  
organization Utah Heritage Foundation date June 30, 1995  
street & number 1049 University Village telephone (801)-581-1497  
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84108

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Continuation Sheets
- Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.  
A Sketch map for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.
- Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Grantsville City  
street & number 7 South Park Street telephone (801)-884-3411  
city or town Grantsville state UT zip code 84029

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 10

Grantsville School and Meetinghouse, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

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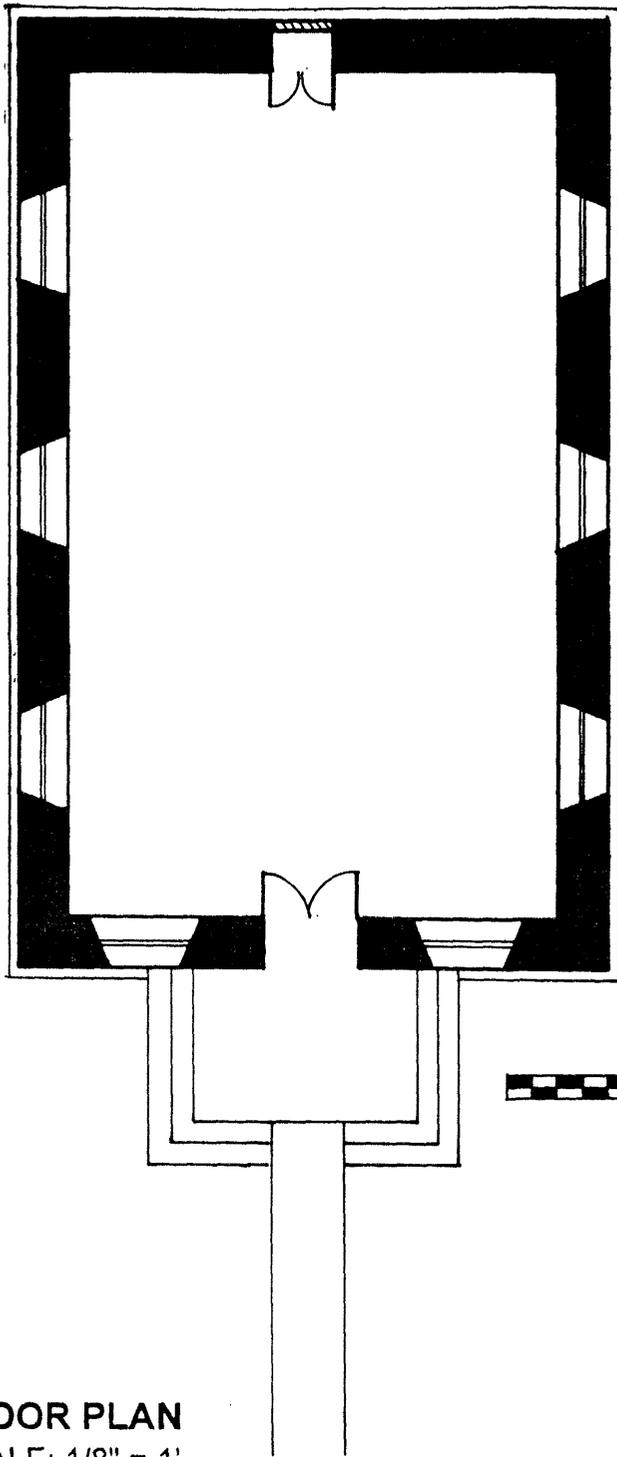
### Photo No. 1

1. Grantsville School and Meetinghouse
2. Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: June 1995
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.
6. Southeast elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

### Photo No. 2

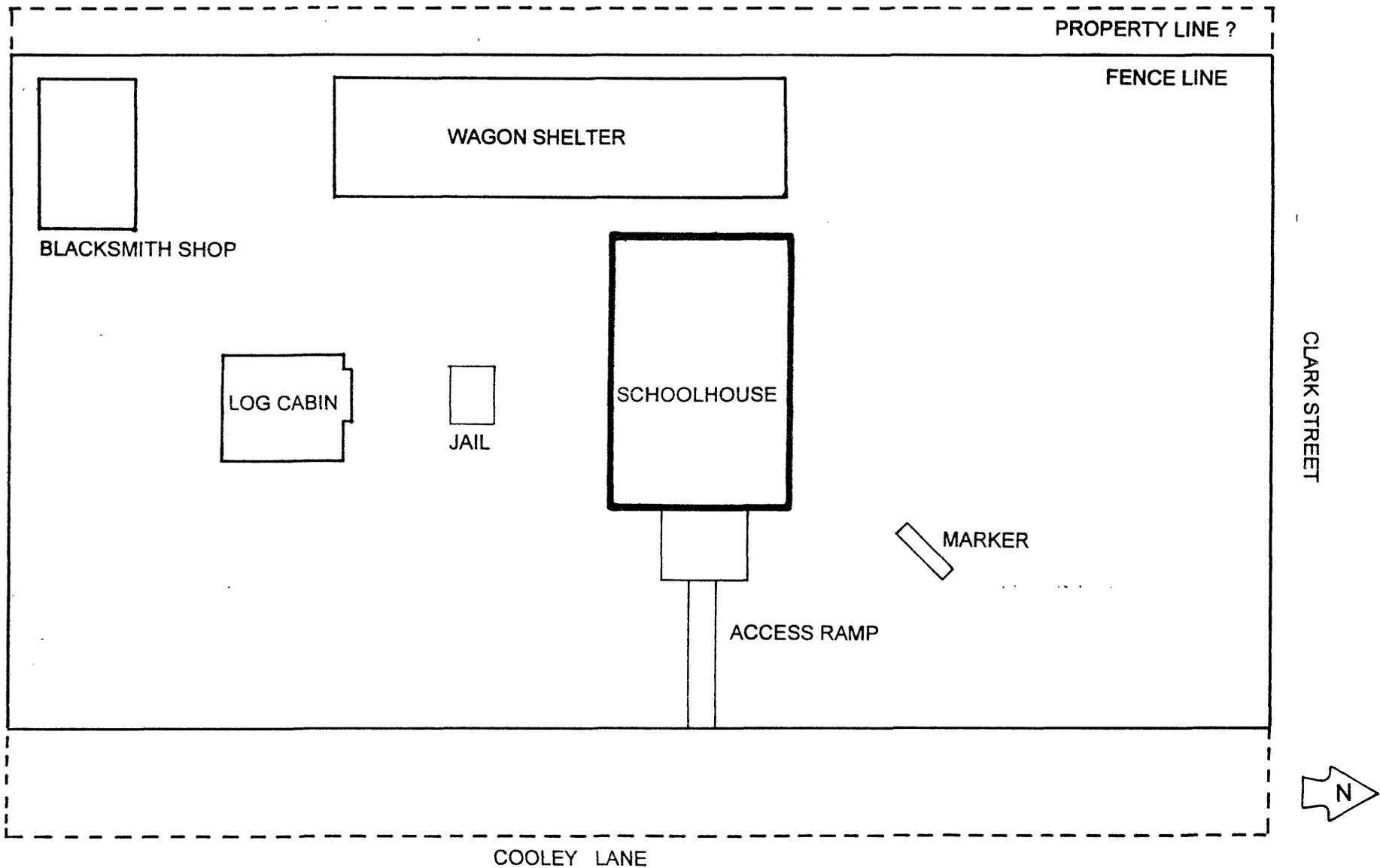
1. Grantsville School and Meetinghouse
2. Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: June 1995
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.
6. Northwest corner of building. Camera facing southwest.

\_\_ See continuation sheet



**FLOOR PLAN**  
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'

**ADOBE SCHOOLHOUSE**  
90 NORTH COOLEY LANE  
GRANTSVILLE, UT



**SITE PLAN**  
SCALE: 1" = 20'

**ADOBE SCHOOLHOUSE**  
90 NORTH COOLEY LANE  
GRANTSVILLE, UT