

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

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Utah	
COUNTY: Washington	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 71.4.49.0013	DATE 4/16/71

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:
Pine Valley Chapel and Tithing Office

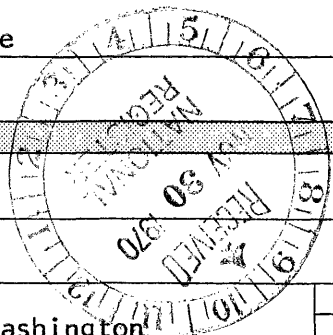
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Main Street and Grass Valley Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Pine Valley

STATE: **Utah** CODE: **49** COUNTY: **Washington** CODE: **053**



3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

STREET AND NUMBER:
47 E. South Temple

CITY OR TOWN: **Salt Lake City** STATE: **Utah** CODE: **43**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

STREET AND NUMBER:
336 So. 3rd East

CITY OR TOWN: **Salt Lake City** STATE: **Utah** CODE: **43**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Utah Historical American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: **1968** Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Utah Heritage Foundation

STREET AND NUMBER:
603 East South Temple

CITY OR TOWN: **Salt Lake City** STATE: **Utah** CODE: **43**

STATE: **Utah**

COUNTY: **Washington**

ENTRY NUMBER: **71.4.49.0013**

DATE: **4/16/71**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The lovely Pine Valley Chapel was designed and built in 1868 by Ebenezer Bryce, for whom the now famous Bryce's Canyon was named. Being a ship builder from Australia, Bryce employed his earlier skills in building the church. The wood frame walls were assembled on the ground and raised into position, then joined with wooden pegs and rawhide. The frame stands independently, with the walls and partitions "hung" on the basic structure. Since Bryce built the chapel like a ship, he is reported to have claimed: "If the floods come, it will float. And if the winds blow, it may roll over, but it will never crash." The chapel was modeled after churches in New England in honor of Erastus Snow, the Apostle leading the southern colonies, and Brigham Young, church president.

Special timbers were cut from the ponderosa pine in nearby canyons to make the church. The same quality timbers had been hauled all the way to Salt Lake City to be hollowed out for pipes in the famous Mormon Tabernacle.

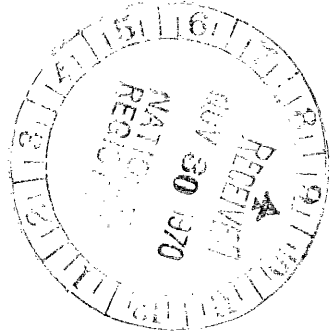
The church is two stories, with a gabled attic which contains a small "prayer room" over the stage or stand area. Below the main chapel is a basement, which originally consisted of only 2 large rooms, but has since been partitioned into smaller classrooms. The main chapel is a large room with a small stage and speaker's area.

The structure's over-all dimensions are 32' 3" by 52' 4", excluding the steps, which have a pair of double stair landings half way up. The original wooden stairs have been replaced with cement.

Fortunately, however, most of the structure remains as it was originally. The restoration in progress at present is careful and minimal. This architectural jewel sits in a lovely mountain valley in Utah, now in continuous use for more than 100 years.

Sitting to the east of the chapel is a small tithing office, built of soft red brick in the 1880's. The structure is only one story, 16' by 27'. A "warehouse" door opens on the side. It has a gabled roof and unornamented cornices and eaves. The flooring is 5" pine board. Some refinishing has occurred, but the structure is original and its exterior modified very little. With the chapel, it represents very well the early Mormon Church situation.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



8. SIGNIFICANCE

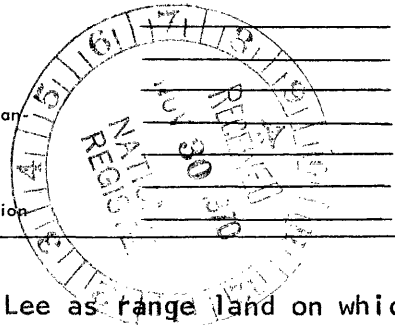
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation			



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Pine Valley was first allotted to John D. Lee as range land on which to run his livestock. However, the valley itself was discovered by Isaac Riddle who followed the trail of a straying cow from the Mormon Indian Mission at Fort Harmony, west over the mountain. He located both good range land, but even more significantly for the southern Utah settlement, excellent timber, both pine and aspen. Riddle and two partners, John Blackham and Robert Richey, purchased machinery for a saw mill and began operation in Pine Valley that fall. With expansion of the southern settlements, Washington, St. George and Santa Clara, especially, the demand for lumber increased. More families moved into Pine Valley. Some limited farming was done before 1864; however, this economic feature was secondary to livestock. Pine Valley also furnished lumber for the mines in both Pioche, Nevada and Silver Reef, Utah. Robert Gardner, one of the early expert lumber men, was asked by Joseph Ridges, organ builder, to select choice pine logs to be sent north to Salt Lake City for the Tabernacle organ's "pipes."

By 1868 the people of Pine Valley needed and decided to build their own chapel. Ebenezer Bryce designed and supervised the construction.

Later a steam engine was brought in to supply power for the saw mills. Today there is some lumbering, but the ruggedness of the lava terrain and the indiscriminate cutting of timber earlier have reduced this economic aspect of the area. It now serves as a summer home area and for recreational activities.

The general setting for the chapel has been landscaped to compliment the overall picture. Visitors are welcome at the site. The chapel is still used by the Pine Valley summer branch of the L.D.S. Church.

The tithing office also is in good repair, and sits nearby as a reminder of the close alliance between religion and the Mormon barter economy. The "Lord's share" was given in kind and kept therein, to be meted out to the needy and for worthy projects as the Bishop so directed.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Paul Goeldner, Utah Catalog: Historic American Buildings Survey (Salt Lake City, 1969), pp. 17, 18.
 Paul Goeldner, "Interview with Miss Bessie Snow," (Pine Valley, Utah: July 17, 1968.)
 Original Town Plat, Pine Valley, Utah, Washington County Courthouse, St. George, Utah.
 Andrew Karl Larson, I Was Called To Dixie, (Salt Lake City, Deseret News Press, 1961)
 Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Under Dixie Sun, (Panguitch, Utah: Garfield County News, 1950.)
 Chapel in Southern Utah to Note Century of Constant Use (Salt Lake Tribune, June 14, 1968)

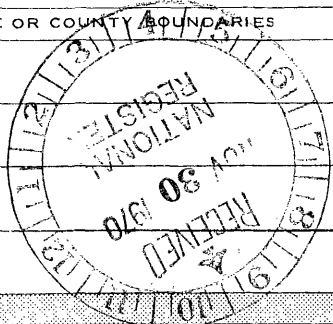
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		37° 23' 39"	113° 30' 56"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **0.26**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE



11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: **Melvin T. Smith**

ORGANIZATION: **Utah State Historical Society** DATE: **November 2, 1970**

STREET AND NUMBER: **603 East South Temple**

CITY OR TOWN: **Salt Lake City** STATE: **Utah** CODE: **43**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Milton L. Weilenmann
 Title **Milton L. Weilenmann**
Utah State Liaison Officer
 Date **November 2, 1970**

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Robert A. Orin
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date **APR 1 R 1971**

ATTEST:
William H. Huntley
 Keeper of The National Register
 Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

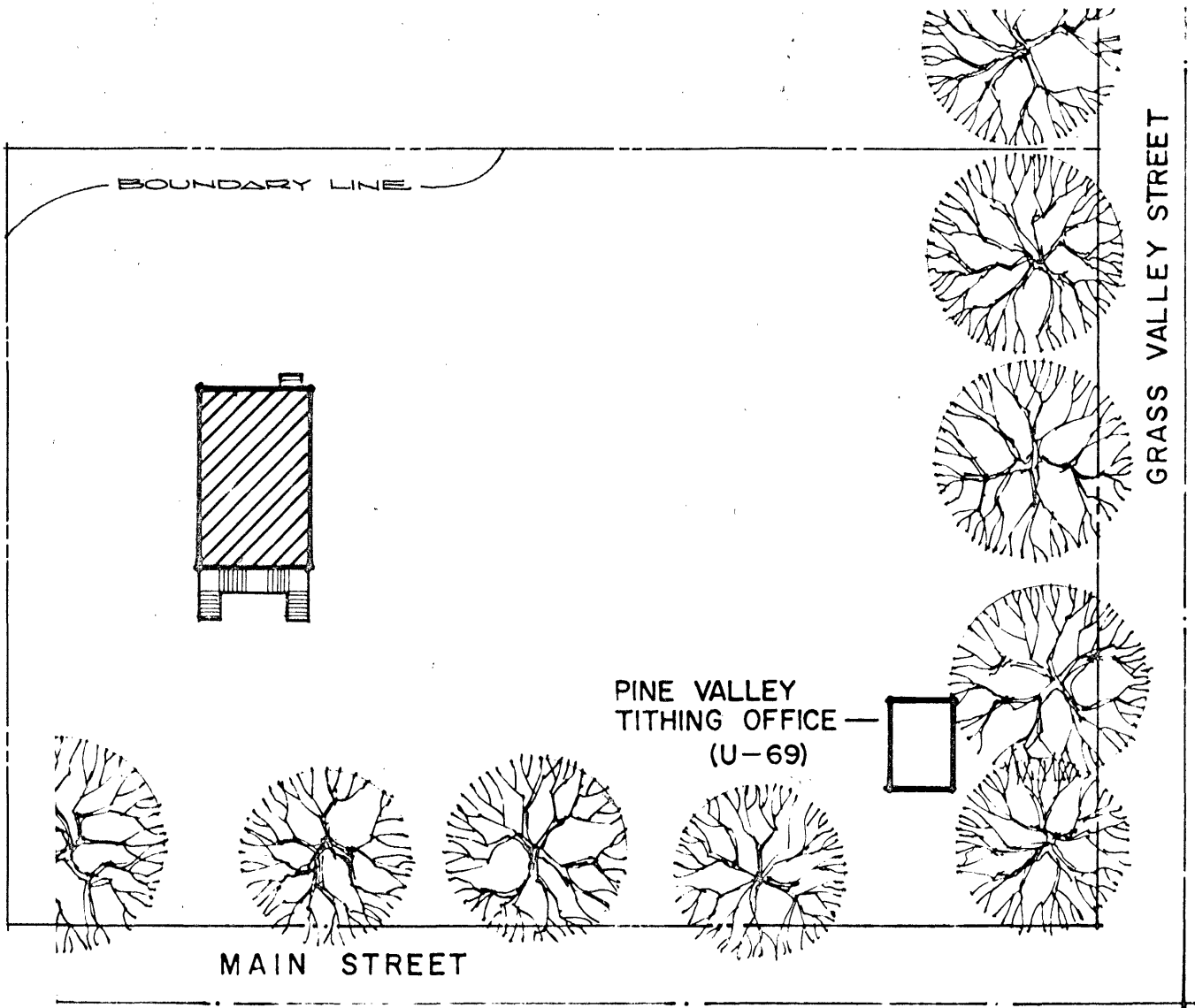
ADDENDUM: PINE VALLEY CHAPEL AND TITHING OFFICE

Originally (1830) the economic order of the Mormon Church was the "law of Tithing" or ten percent of a person's income, for the Lord. The administrator of these funds was the Presiding Bishop of the Church. Next a "Law of Consecration" was initiated in Missouri during the mid and late 1830's, wherein everyone was asked to consecrate all his goods to the Lord. The Bishop in the area was responsible for the property and in turn returned a stewardship of property to each man and family. To this stewardship he received a permanent title, the surplus was retained by the Church to be given as needed to the worthy poor and to young adults whose family could not provide them an inheritance. Its success was limited.

Later the law of tithing was reinstated. Such was the practice in Nauvoo and in early Utah. However, another kind of communal economic program was inaugurated, called the United Order. Its practices included a kind of cooperative stock holding in various kinds of production. Some "Orders" even had communal kitchens, etc.

However, the law of Tithing has persisted, a lesser law to devout Mormons, but a necessary "schoolmaster" to train the Saints for the higher law. Thus throughout Mormondom and especially in Utah, the tithing office was built, usually near the church, to which tithing in kind--hay, grain, potatoes, vegetables, etc.--was brought and receipts issued.

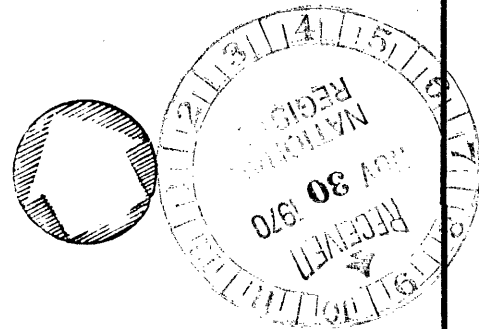
Yet, further functions were served by these "storehouses." The poor and needy were supplied from them, credit could be obtained by putting tithing in one place (Salt Lake City), and with a scrip issued, reclaim one's needs in St. George or Pine Valley or where one happened to be going. This system had active use well into the twentieth century. Now only a few buildings remain to remind us of this barter economy which has given way to checking accounts and welfare squares.



SITE PLAN



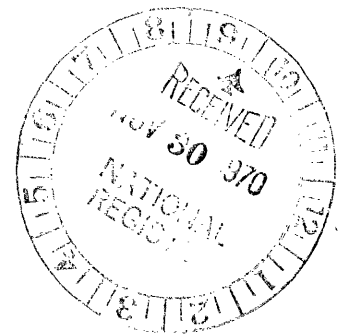
SCALE IN FEET



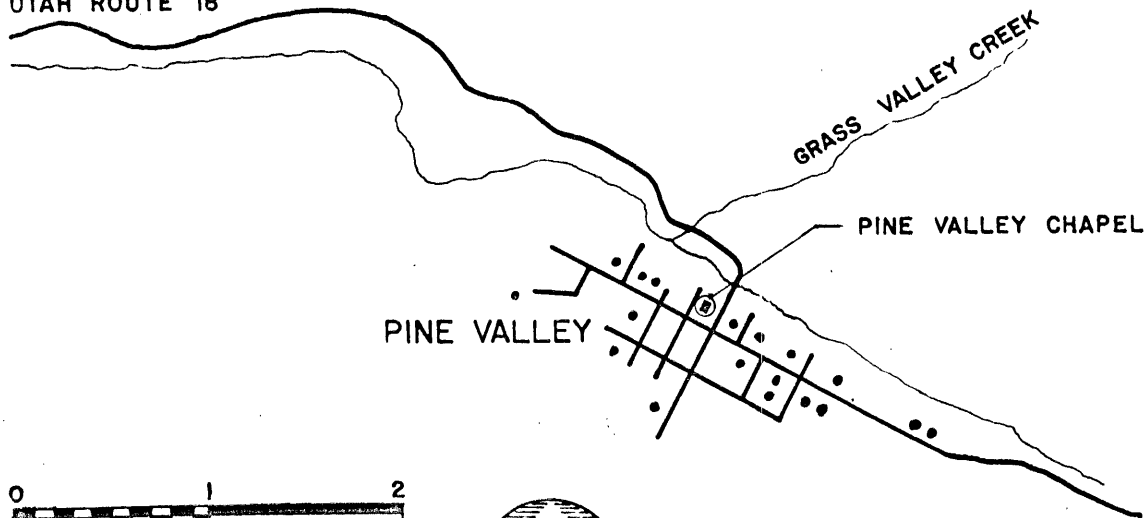
PINE VALLEY CHAPEL & TITHING OFFICE
 MAIN STREET & GRASS VALLEY STREET
 PINE VALLEY, UTAH

LATITUDE : 37° - 23' - 39"
 LONGITUDE : 113° - 30' - 56"
 HABS DVG MAP

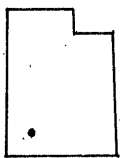
DATE: MAY 1970



TO CENTRAL AND
UTAH ROUTE 18



LOCATION MAP



PINE VALLEY CHAPEL & TITHING OFFICE
MAIN STREET & GRASS VALLEY STREET
PINE VALLEY, UTAH

LATITUDE : 37° - 23' - 39"
LONGITUDE : 113° - 30' - 56"
HABS DVG. MAP

DATE: MAY 1970