

Toquerville Hall

Washington, UT

Name of Property

County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ___ entered in the National Register
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register
- ___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington, UT
County and State

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: city hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN: Italianate

OTHER: Neo-Traditional

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STUCCO, ADOBE, STONE, METAL, ASPHALT

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Toquerville Hall, constructed in sections: 1867, 1879, and 2005 is located in the heart of the small town of Toquerville (2019 population approximately 1,400), Washington County, in southwest Utah. Toquerville is primarily an agricultural and residential area located about 20 miles northeast of St. George, the county seat. The adobe brick building, now covered with stucco is set back on the lot with a concrete path

Toquerville Hall

Washington, UT

Name of Property

County and State

leading uphill from the main street, Toquerville Boulevard, to the front (west) of the building. Toquerville Hall is a one-story Greek Revival style Temple Form meetinghouse with minor Italianate detailing (primarily in the brackets on the cornice). It has a gable roof, belfry and two additions to the front (west) and the rear (east) elevations. The original 1867 section consisted of a small one-story, one room adobe brick meetinghouse with a gable roof. The front (west) adobe brick addition, completed in 1879 created a larger rectangular chapel and meeting room. In 2005, to accommodate city offices and a council room, a large Neo-Traditional-style ell was constructed at the rear (east) wall of the original 1867 section. However, because of differences in design and massing, they read as two distinct buildings. There are several objects of interest on the property including: the Toquer Old Jail Rock set in 1860, and a historic boundary marker (early twentieth century iron fence), a Daughters of Utah Pioneers (DUP) marker erected in 1941, a monument dedicated to Toquerville war veterans erected in 2007. The Old Jail Rock and fence are contributing as they show the continued use of the site as the city's community center. However, the DUP and veteran's monument are non-contributing as they do not have any direct historical association with the building. In addition, there is a non-contributing metal canopy structure over a picnic area and two non-contributing outbuildings (all c. 2005), a modern garage and a large metal shed. Despite alterations and additions to the historic building, it retains the majority of its historic appearance.

Narrative Description

The Toquerville Hall, begun 1866-1867, with additions in 1879 and finally in 2005, is located on the northeast corner at the intersection of Toquerville Boulevard and Old Church Road. The building faces west towards Toquerville Boulevard. The large front section of the meetinghouse is the 1879 west addition. Behind (east of) this is the original 1867 smaller section. To the east of the 1867 section is a modern city office building that was constructed in 2005 (see site map with construction dates).

The one-story 1867 section has a stone foundation with adobe brick masonry walls and a moderately pitched gable roof with a ridgeline that runs east to west. It has minimal detailing with a simple boxed cornice, a stone water table at the first floor level, and wood lintels over all original windows. The west (front) 1879 addition, created a large rectangular chapel hall to the original 1867 section. The original section was then turned into a raised stage. This west addition was built slightly taller and wider than the original section with a gable roof with the ridgeline extending east to west. Greek Revival detailing can be found in the cornice returns in the gable end and Italianate influence in the paired brackets on the cornice. It also is constructed of adobe brick masonry over a stone foundation. A curious feature of the adobe is that it is the same dimension as fired brick. Typically, adobe brick is much larger than standard brick dimensions. Why the bricks were made a smaller size is unknown. Although the building is now covered in stucco, this practice was historically common for adobe buildings as a means of protecting the brick from weathering.

In 2005, a non-contributing, one-story, L-shaped city office building was constructed behind (east) of the 1867 section and is connected to the rear (east) wall. While these two sections share a wall, there is no internal opening between them. The L-shaped Neo-Traditional city office also has a gable roof with the ridgeline extending north to south. The building projects about 20 feet westward at the northwest corner creating a slight L-shape plan. Across all three sections (1867, 1879, and 2005) the roofs are covered in asphalt shingles. All sections have a stone water table that delineates the floor level across all elevations. The water table on the both the 1867 and 1879 sections has chiseled and brush hammered details, while that on the new section is unfashioned. All original wood windows were replaced in 2005 with metal windows that mimic the originals. No historic window openings were altered with the window replacement. Prior to 2005, the exterior elevations of the historic building had exposed adobe brick

Toquerville Hall

Name of Property

Washington, UT

County and State

masonry, which had weathered to various degrees. With the city office addition, all elevations were covered with a modern stucco to match that of the addition.

Exterior

The main (west) elevation of the meetinghouse (west addition) has three bays with a concrete staircase that leads up from the sidewalk to the central front entrance. The front entry has a six panel wood door with a painted over transom light above. Narrow double-hung windows flank the central door, though the 4/4 double hung metal window themselves are not historic. A bronze plaque (date unknown) noting the 1879 date of the meetinghouse is mounted on the wall to the left of the central doorway. This gable end features a cornice return with a regular pattern of paired brackets. At the apex of the gable roof, a small wooden belfry was installed in 2005. Historic photos show that at one time or another there has been a belfry located on the meetinghouse, although the earliest date is not known. ¹

The west elevation of the L-shaped city office has a sidewalk that leads up the grade on the north side of the meetinghouse to a central glass door entrance. On either side of the glass door is an eight-pane metal window which mimics the same shape of the windows on the meetinghouse. Two exterior lights are located on either side of the glass door. On the west projection of the L-shape building, there are two non-historic 6/6 double hung metal windows evenly spaced on the façade. A cornice mimicking the cornice on the meetinghouse is located under the eaves of the roof. The gable roof over the L-shape projection has a ridgeline that runs east to west and the remaining section of the building has a gable roof that runs north to south. A roof vent is located at the gable eave.

The north elevation of the meetinghouse (1879 addition) has two non-historic 6/6 double hung metal windows evenly spaced apart, and a cornice with paired brackets. The north elevation of the 1867 section has two non-historic 4/4 double hung metal windows evenly spaced along the façade with a simple cornice. The north elevation of the city office has a metal door at the northwest corner and a cornice under the gable eaves.

The rear (east) elevation of the city office has four non-historic 6/6 double hung metal windows: two are evenly spaced under the gable end. The other two windows are located near the middle of the east wall. There is a roof vent located under the gable along with exterior mounted lights located in a regular pattern along the wall.

The south elevation of the meetinghouse (1879 addition) has two non-historic 6/6 double hung metal windows evenly spaced along the elevation. At the southeast corner of the meetinghouse is a metal door with a gabled portico (c. 2005) built upon a concrete ADA ramp that extends eastward along the meetinghouse and 1867 section. To the right (east) of the meetinghouse on the 1867 section is a modern metal door installed where a historic window used to be and one non-historic 4/4 double hung metal window located to the left (west) of the door. Separate cornices run along each south façade of the meetinghouse, east addition, and city office. A regular pattern of paired brackets are only found on the meetinghouse cornice. East of the 1867 section, the city office building has a recessed entrance with a glass door flanked by an eight-pane metal window on each side. This entrance is located at the southwest corner of the city office building. A roof vent is located at the apex of the gable roof. Separate stone water tables extend along the first floor level of each section.

¹ It is mentioned in a note in the SHPO building file that the bell was acquired from the adjacent town of Silver Reef after mining was abandoned there at the turn of the 20th century. So a belfry was apparently added to the building sometime after the town of Toquerville acquired the bell in the early 20th century. But when that one was removed is not known.

Toquerville Hall

Name of Property

Washington, UT

County and State

Interior

1867 Original Section

The 1867 section is currently a one-room raised stage or dais ancillary to the 1879 chapel. It is assumed that this stage/dais was added either in 1879 or at some point during the historic period to accommodate the expanded functions of the enlarged hall.² On the east wall (rear) there is a centrally located bump out. In 2005, a closet was installed on the north wall that extends the full length of the wall. All of the walls have been finished with plaster or possibly gypsum board/drywall in some areas. A ceiling hatch near the southeast corner opens to the attic and roof structure. The roof structure of the 1867 section feature rough-cut dimensional rafters, plates, and ceiling joists (see photos 12-13.)³ The front of the stage and the steps down to the meetinghouse are located at the juncture of the 1867 and 1879 sections. Although the meetinghouse and 1867 section are internally connected, there is no internal connection between the 1867 section and city office building (however, one was initially planned and was shown on drawings). One must exit the 1867 section through its southern exterior door in order to access the entrance to the 2005 city office.

1879 Meetinghouse Addition

The interior of the 1879 meetinghouse consists of one large rectangular chapel hall. While it retains its original wooden floor joists, the floor appears to have been replaced with maple thin-rail floor boards, possibly early to mid-20th century. According to one source, there was a balcony for additional seating at the west end of the hall, accessed by a small staircase. This is possibly apocryphal, as there is no evidence of a balcony. In 2005, the city added paneled wood wainscoting that wraps around the south, west, and north walls. Above the wainscoting are white plastered walls that meld into the elliptically vaulted ceiling. In the northeast corner of the room lies a plastered-over internal fireplace and chimney. A non-functioning early twentieth century wood stove sits in front of the chimney with the stove pipe leading into the chimney block. In 2005, the city removed the chimney block above the roof line. To the right of the chimney block on the east wall, lies a large rectangular opening onto the raised stage of the original 1867 section. Three wooden steps, which extend the length of the stage, rise from the floor of the meetinghouse to the stage.

2005 City Office Addition

Though there is a deeply set-back entrance to the city office wing on the west, street-facing elevation of the 2005 addition, the main entrance into the city office is located at the southwest corner, adjacent to the parking lot on the south. A small entryway leads into a large lobby area to the north and restrooms to the east. The lobby acts as the intersection between three small office rooms along the east wall and a city council meeting room located in the north L-shape area. All of these rooms have typical office finishes such as carpeted or tiled flooring, painted drywall walls, and acoustic tile ceilings.

Setting/Other Features

²The 1953 Lange photos imply that there was a dais at the east end, given the east-facing pews.

³ It was not possible to see into the 1879 section.

Toquerville Hall

Name of Property

Washington, UT

County and State

Toquerville Hall is located at 212 N Toquerville Boulevard at the intersection of Toquerville Boulevard and Old Church Road. The adobe brick building with the later additions is located on the northeast lot at the intersection and slopes downward toward Toquerville Blvd (west). The meetinghouse is set back approximately 80 feet on the lot with a large area of manicured lawn and a central concrete sidewalk leading uphill from Toquerville Boulevard to the front (west) of the building. Some shrubbery and rock landscaping have been installed immediately around the west, north, and east elevations of the meetinghouse, 1867 section, and city office building. A concrete sidewalk borders this landscaping on the north, east, south, and west elevations. In front of the building (west) lies a green lawn with several mature deciduous and coniferous trees at the north and west borders of the lot. All of the monuments are grouped at the front of the property.

A contributing historic boundary marker--an early twentieth century (exact date unknown) iron fence--borders the property on the west and south. There are also several objects of interest, a non-contributing structure and two non-contributing buildings on the property. In the southwest corner of the lot is the contributing object, the Old Jail Rock from 1860, which is a large boulder with a hole drilled all the way through it with a heavy chain and padlock looped around it.⁴ Where the original jail is not known, but it is assumed it was either on the property or nearby. Also located on the property are two monuments, both non-contributing. One is a Daughters of Utah Pioneers marker placed in 1941, which explains the settlement of the area. The other monument, a veteran's memorial, was placed in 2007. Neither are associated directly with the historical use of Toquerville Hall. A non-contributing canopy/picnic pad, c. 2005 is found near the monument area at the front corner of the lot. There are two non-contributing buildings at the rear of the property: A larger metal storage shed and a service vehicle garage building, both constructed in c. 2005. The one-story garage with an additional room faces south with two garage bays and two doors on its south elevation. The exterior walls are covered with a stucco matching the main building and a gable roof with the ridgeline extending east to west. On the south and east sides of the main building is a paved parking lot. Historically there were other buildings located on this property but they were demolished in the historic era.

⁴Prisoners were chained to the jail rock for layovers if the jail was full. Wes Larsen, "Historic Buildings along Toquer Boulevard (Toquerville, Utah)," (Self-published, no date).

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

RELIGION

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

Period of Significance

1867-1966

Significant Dates

1867, 1879, 1966

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Possibly Appleton Harmon

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Toquerville Hall, begun 1866-1867, with additions from 1879 and 2005 in Toquerville, Washington County, Utah, is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Religion and Entertainment/Recreation. The building served a multi-purpose use as the religious and social center during the development of the area. It is one of the oldest extant Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) meetinghouses in Utah and represents an early type of church meetinghouse form. This combined meetinghouse and social hall served as a focal point of the community from latter half of the nineteenth century until present times. During its early years it also served as the meetinghouse for the neighboring Leeds and Harrisburg communities. Toquerville Hall also meets Criterion Consideration A as a former religious-use building that is significant in areas other than Religion.. The period of significance for the building begins in 1867, when construction was completed on the first section, and ends in 1966, when the building was vacated for a number of years. In 1975, Toquerville Hall was sold to the town for use as the town hall. In 2005 a larger addition and alterations were made to accommodate greater use of the building as a city hall. This addition was set well back and attached only to the rear of the 1867 section, leaving the three most visible sides of the historic building intact. The historic sections of the building are dominant and easily distinguishable despite the 2005 addition and other relatively minor modifications. Alterations over the years include covering the adobe masonry with modern stucco, replacing the historic wood windows with replica metal windows, removing the chimney block, and replicating the belfry which had been removed. Although some aspects of integrity have been somewhat compromised, the building's basically intact historic appearance and its historical significance overcome those deficiencies. The Toquerville Hall still retains sufficient historic integrity to be considered a significant building in Toquerville. It was listed on the Utah State Register of Historic Sites in 1975.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

History of Toquerville

Toquerville is located about 20 miles northeast of St. George, the seat of Washington County in southwest Utah, in a wide valley with the Ash Creek flowing north to south through the area. It's known for its warm climate and long growing season. Prior to Mormon settlement, the area had been occupied by friendly Chief Toquer and his group of Paiutes who invited the settlers to live in the area. In 1858, Isaac C. Haight, from Cedar City asked Joshua T. Willis from Fort Harmony to lead a group to settle on the Ash Creek. A number of families moved to the welcoming area and were soon growing various crops.⁶

The first settler houses were either dugouts or wagon boxes located along the creek bank. These were replaced by log houses and then eventually buildings made from adobe bricks, limestone, and lava rock (basalt). Some of these latter houses can still be seen along Toquerville Boulevard which is the main north/south thoroughfare through Toquerville.⁷ The population grew from nineteen families in 1859 to forty-one families by 1864. This growth was due to the increasing numbers of settlers called by Brigham Young to settle this region of the Utah Territory (as part of the LDS Church's Cotton Mission, centered in the St. George area), the longer and more profitable growing season, the development of new irrigation

⁶ Douglas D. Alder and Charles Fishman, *A History of Washington County: From Isolation to Destination* (Salt Lake City: Washington County Commission, 1996), 29.

⁷ Wes Larsen, "Historic Buildings along Toquer Boulevard (Toquerville, Utah)," 1.

Toquerville Hall

Washington County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

channels and springs creating more arable land, and the establishment in the region of a water-powered cotton mill in 1860.⁸ Toquerville was also topographically situated so that it avoided the malaria outbreaks and flash flooding that most of the other communities along the Virgin River experienced on a regular basis.

Toquerville has historically served as a focal point for neighboring areas in the region. The telegraph office was located here and the town served as the seat of Kane County from 1864 to 1883, when the boundary shifted and Toquerville was located back in Washington County. Toquerville supplied agricultural crops to miners in nearby Silver Reef (primarily 1866-1884), and it acted as the mother colony for the settlement of other towns such as Virgin, Rockville, Shunesburg, Grafton, Springdale, La Verkin and Hurricane. It also developed a healthy wine industry early on due to well-drained soils and ideal temperatures for growing grapes.⁹ The town is now an incorporated city and has continued to grow since then. Its proximity to Zion National Park has stimulated a healthy tourism industry in addition to its vibrant agriculture economy.¹⁰

Historical Development of Toquerville Hall

Toquerville Hall was not the first public/ecclesiastical-use building constructed in the community; however, it is the only extant and longest serving from a number of buildings constructed on this same piece of ground. The history of buildings and usages on this site is somewhat confusing, as is the intended and actual original use of the first section of the subject building. There are various historical notes from local sources, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers (D.U.P.) histories and LDS Church manuscript histories regarding prior buildings on the property. Descriptions of buildings, their use and construction dates are somewhat confusing as their use overlapped and there were not very detailed records kept. According to the notes, there was a small adobe building that served as a combined meetinghouse and school house made of adobe built in c.1863. This was soon too small for the growing community and in 1863 it was decided to build a new meetinghouse.¹¹ The earliest section of Toquerville Hall was completed in 1867, while the earlier meetinghouse was still in use, but what happened to this earlier building is not known. It was possibly left in place and incorporated into the later Relief Society Hall built c.1898-1900 or maybe dismantled and rebuilt as a residence across the street from the property.¹²

There is little written about the history of the Toquerville Hall beyond recording the construction date. The lack of historical information is curious because it was (and still is) the only extant and largest public building and meeting place in Toquerville from the historic period up to the present. From the Utah State Historic Preservation Office files, an inventory form written in 1975 states that:

“On March 17, 1866, George A. Smith and Erastus Snow visited Toquerville and dedicated and laid the cornerstone of ‘Toquerville Hall’ or ‘Toquer Hall’ as it was also known. This building constitutes the rear of the present meetinghouse and was built to a size of 23 x 19 feet when construction stopped for some reason. Later the building was continued but was made just slightly higher and a foot wider...and was dedicated for use as a meetinghouse and school in 1879... also referred to as the ‘Social Hall’.”¹³

⁸ “History,” City of Toquerville, accessed July 31, 2019, <http://toquerville.org/history>.

⁹ City of Toquerville, “History”.

¹⁰ Alder, *A History of Washington County*, 70-71.

¹¹ Utah State Historic Preservation Office. *Utah Historic Sites Inventory: Toquer Hall*. Allen Roberts. (Salt Lake City, UT: 1975).

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Utah State Historic Preservation Office. *Utah Historic Sites Inventory: Toquer Hall*.

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State

The original 1867 section appears as a small connecting room behind the larger gable-fronted 1879 section that faces the street and the even larger city office addition behind from 2005. The 1879 section--its adobe walls now covered with stucco to match the later construction--still reads as a separate entity. Although minor alterations have occurred, it still appears as an historic building as stucco was commonly applied to the many adobe buildings in the region. The building continued to be used until 1966 when it was vacated and stood abandoned for nearly ten years. In 1975, the meetinghouse was purchased by the city from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for use as a town hall and pioneer museum.¹⁴ In 2005, in order to meet the needs and growth of the community, a substantial city office annex was constructed at the rear (east) of the meetinghouse.

Criterion A Significance: Religion

The Toquerville Hall is significant in the area of Religion under Criterion A for its multi-purpose function as LDS Church's meetinghouse and social hall. As the primary community space for religious worship of the local Toquerville Ward, it also served as the meetinghouse for neighboring wards in Leeds and Harrisburg until they had constructed meetinghouses of their own.¹⁵ Because of this the building meets Criterion Consideration A as a religious property. There were earlier meetinghouses on the same property, but once the 1879 section was constructed with its large open hall, it became the primary meetinghouse. The earlier buildings were either demolished or used for other church-related functions. Early Mormon meetinghouses were typically the main religious and public building in smaller communities and served multiple uses. This is one of the earliest extant meetinghouses left in the larger region and follows an early open hall plan using the Temple Form with the gable end facing the street. The hall could accommodate benches that could be moved to open up the space for other uses, such as a social hall, where other church and social events could be accommodated. It appears that the small 1867 section, which was initially supposed to be a meetinghouse, was used as the dais to conduct meetings once the 1879 hall was added. The two rooms could be separated by a curtain as well for multiple uses. The building was owned by the LDS Church until 1975 when it was purchased by the city for use as a town hall and pioneer museum.¹⁶ It is now used for city business and public functions, carrying on its historical use.

Criterion A Significance: Entertainment/Recreation

The Toquerville Hall is also significant in the area of Entertainment/Recreation for its other role as the social hall—the cultural center for the community. During the early development of Utah, public buildings were built to serve multiple functions, particularly in rural areas that did not have a variety of social/cultural venues. The building was dedicated to religious activities during the weekends, but throughout the week it was used for social and political activities in the community. Social halls, opera houses, and amusement halls, were terms used interchangeably for buildings that were all-purpose halls in Utah's Mormon communities. They functioned as theaters, meetinghouses, dance halls, government and religious structures.¹⁷ In the early development of the area, as each family was focused on its own industry, the social hall was a place for the community to come together to socialize. Social activities would reinforce community identity, especially in settlements such Toquerville, which were small and to

¹⁴ "Two Color Country Sites Nominated for State Historical Register," *The Daily Spectrum*, April 3, 1975, 16.

¹⁵ Alder, *A History of Washington County*, 70-71.

¹⁶ "Two Color Country Sites," 16.

¹⁷ Miller, *Social Dance*, 27.

Toquerville Hall

Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

County and State

a degree, isolated by several miles from other communities. Once construction finished on the larger, later section of the building it would become the primary social center of the town.

A local of Toquerville, Jon Beatty Fish, noted in her autobiography that the meetinghouse was “the central gathering place”.¹⁸ In fact, Toquerville was a regional stop for President Warren G. Harding on a speech tour of the West. On June 27, 1923, Harding gave one of his last public speeches from the front stairs of Toquerville Hall. He noted that he was the first President to go to nearby Zion National Park and paid respect to the pioneers who settled the area. He praised the residents for their perseverance, stating that they “...have that tremendous satisfaction which comes from having turned [their] energy to the recovery of wilderness and making the land productive by [their] efforts.”¹⁹ It was not long after the speech, still during the tour that he suffered from heart problems that eventually led to his death on August 2 that same year. But the fact that he chose Toquerville as a speech stop, and used Toquer Hall as the backdrop for the speech reinforces the building’s significance in the region.

Toquerville Hall was also the backdrop for another visitor of some fame. The noted early 20th century photographer, Dorothea Lange made Toquerville one of her primary communities of focus for a photo-essay she and Ansel Adams prepared for Life Magazine. In 1953, Lange and Adams embarked on an expedition of southwest Utah to document how three formerly isolated Mormon communities were adjusting to changes to their lifeways influenced by greater prosperity.²⁰ Although not an official project for the photographers, Lange and Adams submitted their photos to Life magazine. By far the majority of photos published as “Three Mormon Towns” in Life were Lange’s portraits, which showed daily life in the small towns. Toquerville Hall was the setting (both interior and exterior) for a number of the photos, showing a Mormon Church congregation during services and church members socializing before and after services (see figures 2-6). Interestingly, none of the residents were initially notified that their photographs would be published in the magazine and many were quite upset when they discovered they had been.²¹

Although Toquerville Hall now has a large rear addition and some changes to the exterior, the appearance is much as it was historically. The addition is at the rear of the building and attached in such a way that, viewed from the public street front, there is little visual impact to the historical section, which is the most physically prominent portion of the building. The historical section of the meetinghouse was stuccoed when the addition was constructed. However, the stucco is the same color as the exposed adobe brick. There is historical precedence for this as well. A good percentage of adobe brick buildings in Utah (which was arguably the most common building material in the nineteenth century) received a stucco coat as soon as the building owners could afford it. The stucco provided a more finished appearance and, more importantly, protected the adobe which was prone to weathering quickly—especially in heavy rain. So, the more-recent stucco has an historical reference in the state. The historical significance of Toquerville

¹⁸ Jon Beatty Fish, “A Short Overview of My Eight Years in Toquerville,” Washington County Historical Society, accessed August 8, 2019. <http://wchsutah.org/towns/toquerville.php>.

¹⁹ “Speeches and addresses of Warren G. Harding, President of the United States: delivered during the course of his tour from Washington, D.C., to Alaska and return to San Francisco, June 20 to August 2, 1923.” Internet Archive. Accessed September 11, 2019. https://archive.org/stream/speechesaddresse00hard/speechesaddresse00hard_djvu.txt.

²⁰ Both Lange and Adams had previous ties to Utah. Lange was married to noted Utah and Western landscape artist, Maynard Dixon, for a time. Adams’ son Michael was enrolled at Wasatch Academy in Mount Pleasant, Sanpete County.

²¹ Brian Maffly, “BYU exhibit revisits Dorothea Lange's 'Three Mormon Towns',” Salt Lake Tribune, January 17, 2011.

Toquerville Hall

Name of Property

Washington County, Utah

County and State

Hall mitigates the loss of integrity resulting from the alterations and it remains an important landmark in Toquerville and the surrounding area.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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"Speeches and addresses of Warren G. Harding, President of the United States: delivered during the course of his tour from Washington, D.C., to Alaska and return to San Francisco, June 20 to August 2, 1923." Internet Archive. Accessed September 11, 2019. https://archive.org/stream/speechesaddresse00hard/speechesaddresse00hard_djvu.txt.

"Two Color Country Sites Nominated For State Historical Register." *The Daily Spectrum*, April 3, 1975.

Utah State Historic Preservation Office. *Utah Historic Sites Inventory: Toquer Hall*. By Allen Roberts. Salt Lake City, UT: 1975.

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 37.254882° | Longitude: -113.284640° |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Parcel T-79-A: TOQUERVILLE TOWN PLAT A BLK 16 (T) BEG S82*31'27 W 207.26 FT FM SE COR LOT 1 BLK 16 PLAT A TTS; TH S82*31'27 W 80 FT; TH N07*27'12 W 199.45 FT; TH N82*23'34 E 80 FT; TH S07*27'12 E 199.50 FT TO POB

Parcel T-80: TOQUERVILLE TOWN PLAT A BLK 16 (T) Lot: 1 BEG SW COR LOT 1 BLK 16 TTS WHICH IS PT S18*51'41 W 1585.53 FT FM N 1/4 COR SEC 2 T41S R13W, TH N8*28'18 W ALG F/L 119.06 FT TH N81*28'30 E ALG A F/L 162.10 FT TH S5*58'53 E ALG F/L 121.68 FT TH S82*23'23 W ALG F/L 156.83 FT TO POB.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary comprises two parcels that were combined when the addition was constructed in 2005. Parcel T-80 contains the majority of the building and is historically associated with the historic building sections of the Toquerville hall. The 2005 addition straddles the division between the two parcels, which is why both are included here.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: UT SHPO staff
organization: _____
street & number: 300 S. Rio Grande St
city or town: Salt Lake City state: UT zip code: 84101
e-mail _____
telephone: _____
date: October 24, 2019

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Toquerville Hall

City or Vicinity: Toquerville

County: Washington County State: Utah

Photographer: Cory Jensen (except where noted)

Date Photographed: June 2019 (except where noted)

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State



Photograph 1 of 20
West elevation of Hall section. Camera facing east.



Photograph 2 of 20
West and north elevations. Camera facing southeast.

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State



Photograph 3 of 20
North and west elevations of hall. Camera facing southeast.



Photograph 4 of 20
West and north elevations of addition. Camera facing southeast.



Photograph 5 of 20
East and north elevations of addition. Camera facing southwest.



Photograph 6 of 20
East and south elevations of addition. Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 7 of 20
South elevation. Camera facing north.



Photograph 8 of 20
West and south elevations. Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 9 of 20
Water table stonework detail on 1879 section. Camera facing north.
(Photo August 2019)



Photograph 10 of 20
Interior of 1879 hall. Camera facing west.



Photograph 11 of 20

Interior of 1879 hall section and 1867 section at rear. Camera facing east.



Photograph 12 of 20

Roof truss detail, 1867 section. Camera facing west.
(Photo, Steven Cornell)



Photograph 13 of 20
Roof truss, plate and brick construction 1867 section. Camera facing north.
(Photo Steven Cornell)



Photograph 14 of 20
Overview of property. Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 15 of 20
Old Jail Rock. Camera facing east.



Photograph 16 of 20
Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Monument/Marker. Camera facing northeast.

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State



Photograph 17 of 20
Iron fence/gate detail. Camera facing east.



Photograph 18 of 20
Veteran's Memorial. Camera facing northeast.



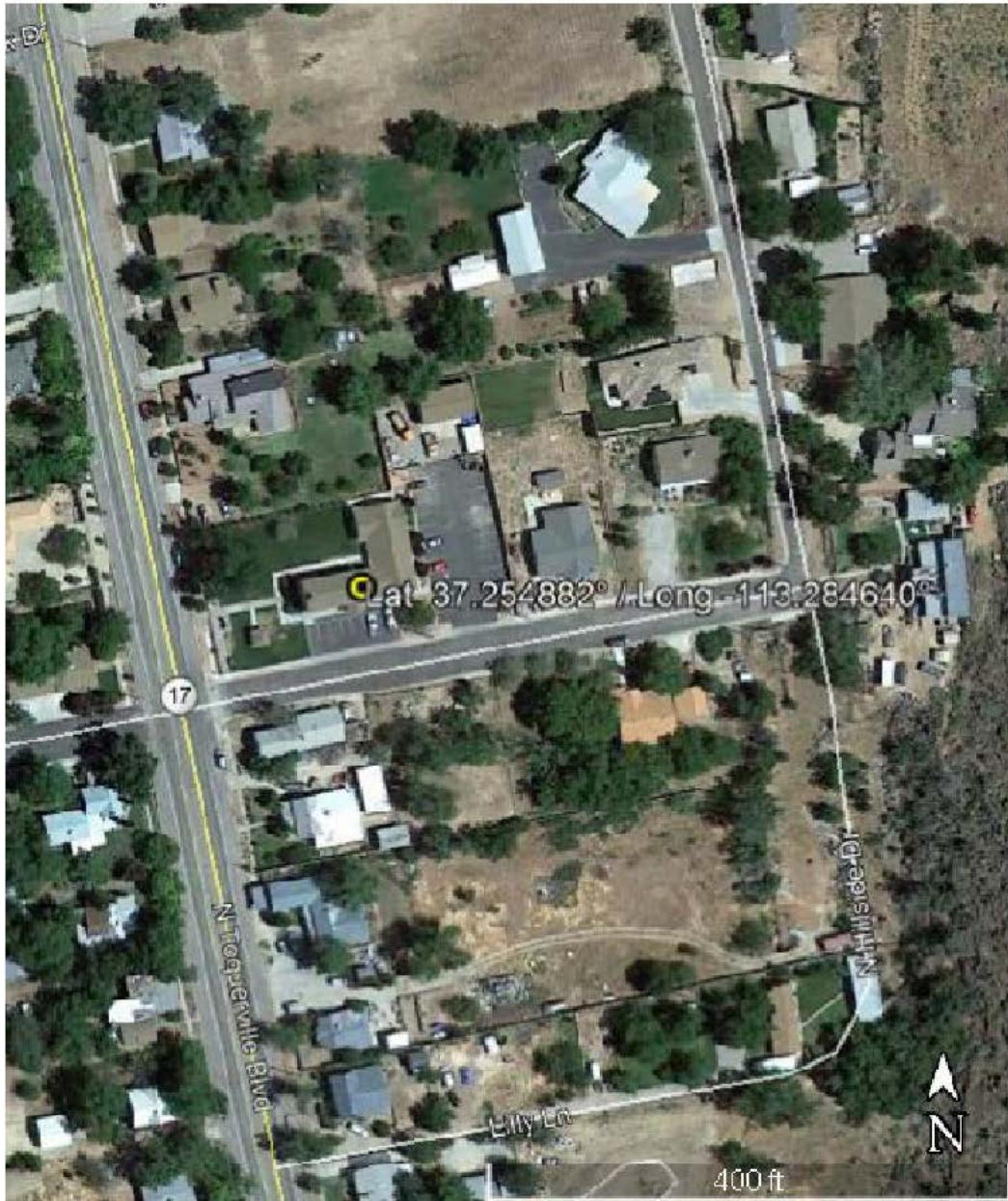
Photograph 19 of 20
Canopy/picnic structure. Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 20 of 20
Garage (left) & metal shed (far right). Camera facing northeast.
(Photo, June Jeffery, September 2019)

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State



Toquerville Hall
Toquerville, Washington County, Utah
Latitude: 37.254882° Longitude: -113.284640°



Toquerville Hall
Toquerville, Washington County, Utah
Latitude: 37.254882° Longitude: -113.284640°



Building Sections by Year of Construction

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State



FIGURE 1 of 9

“Toquerville Home Coming, Sept. 3, 1949”
Toquerville, Washington County

1949 photograph
Courtesy Toquerville City



FIGURE 2 of 9

“After Church”
Toquerville, Washington County, Utah

1953 photograph, Dorothea Lange
Courtesy Oakland Museum of California

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State



FIGURE 3 of 9

“Going to Church”
Toquerville, Washington County, Utah

1953 photograph, Dorothea Lange
Courtesy Oakland Museum of California



FIGURE 4 of 9

“Church Service in Toquerville, Utah”
Toquerville, Washington County, Utah

1953 photograph, Dorothea Lange
Courtesy Oakland Museum of California

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State



FIGURE 5 of 9

“Church Service, Toquerville, Utah”
Toquerville, Washington County, Utah

1953 photograph, Dorothea Lange
Courtesy Oakland Museum of California



FIGURE 6 of 9

“After Church” (with a view of old R.S. Hall to the left)
Toquerville, Washington County, Utah

1953 photograph, Dorothea Lange
Courtesy Oakland Museum of California

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State



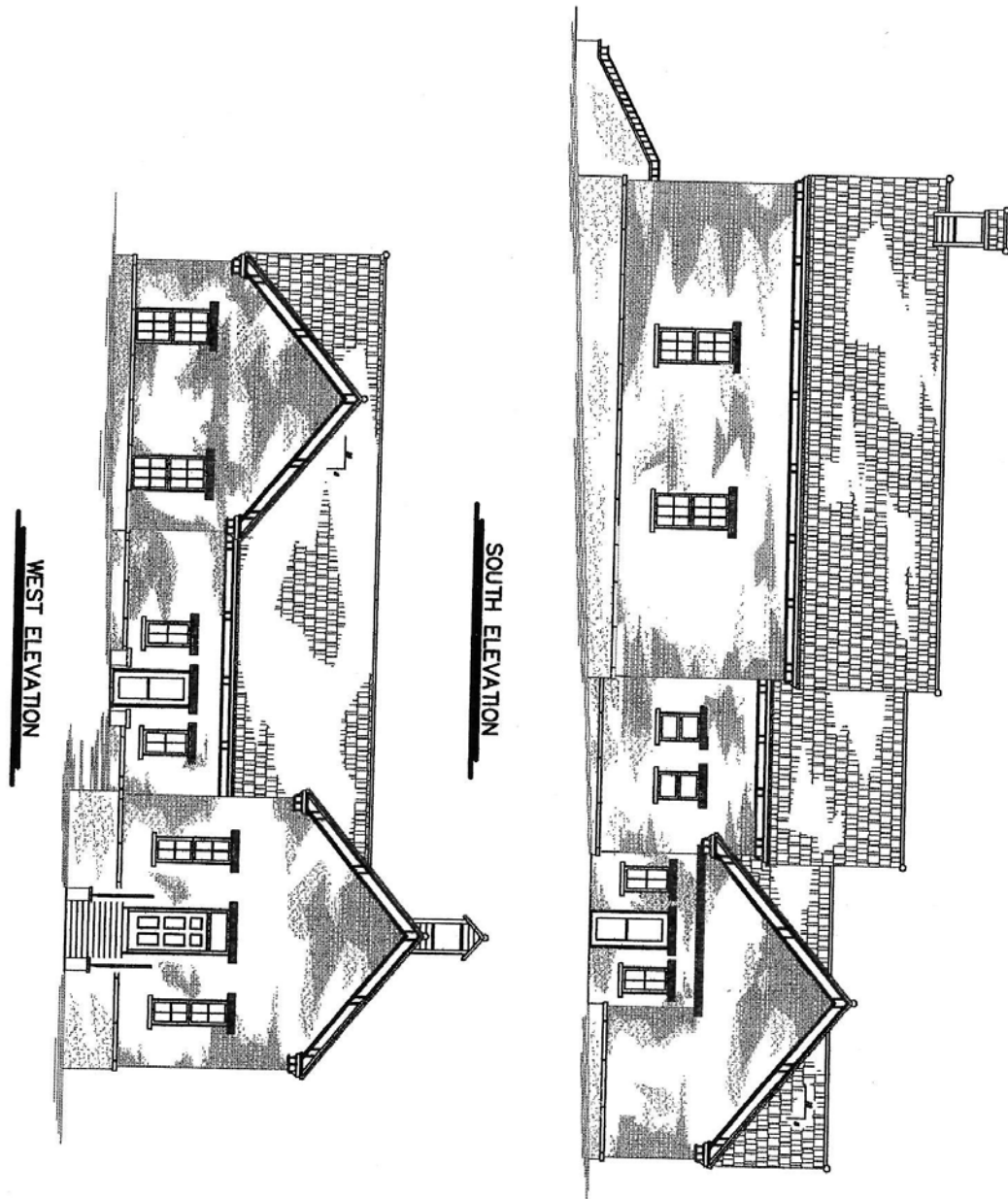
FIGURE 7 of 9

Toquerville Town Hall
Toquerville, Washington County, Utah

1983 photograph
Courtesy Utah SHPO

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State



Toquerville City Hall
Toquerville, Washington County, Utah

Figure 8 of 9
South and West Elevation Drawings with 2005 Addition
Courtesy Toquerville City

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State

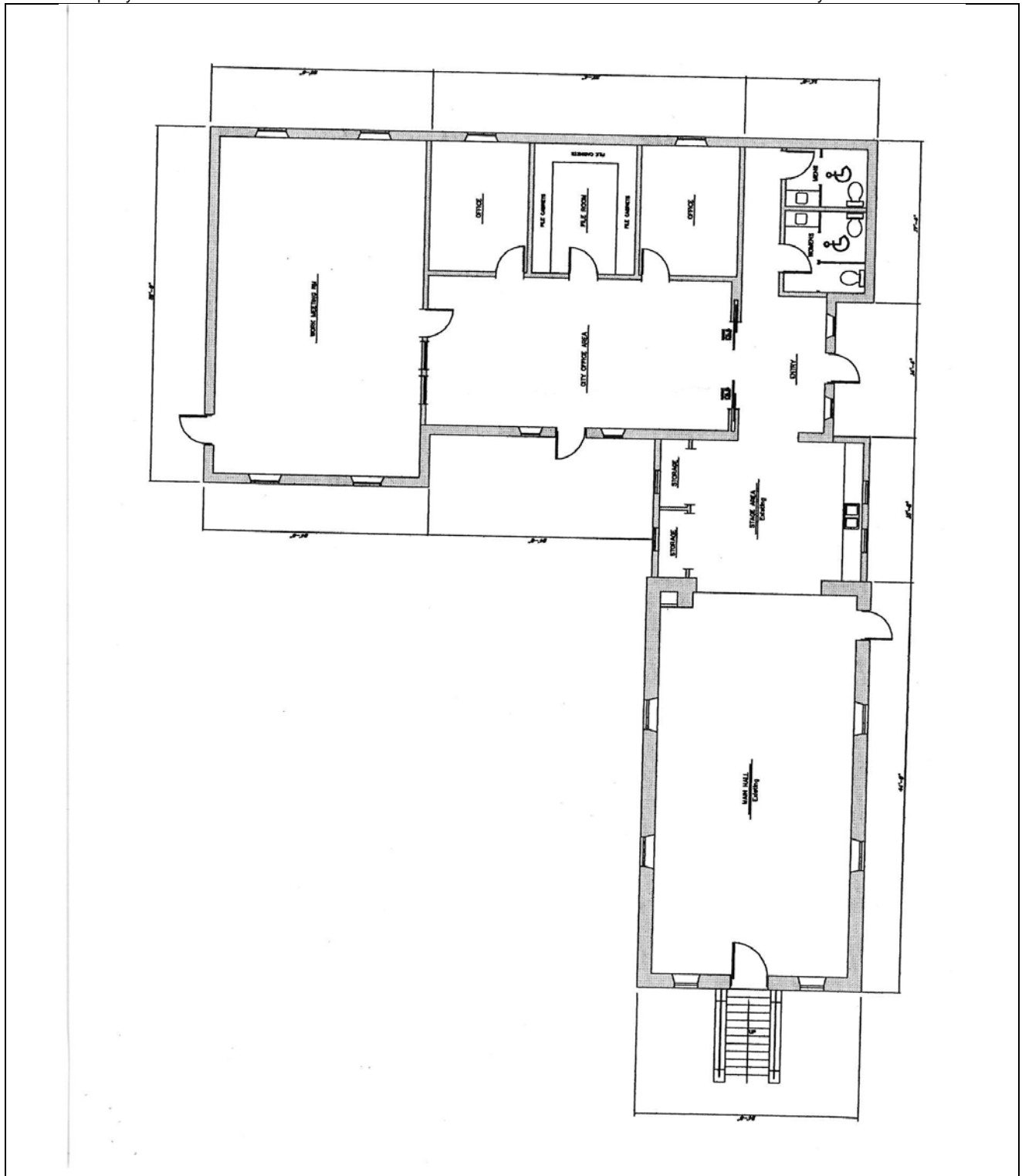


Figure 9 of 9

Toquerville City Hall
Toquerville, Washington County, Utah

Floor Plans with 2005 Addition
Courtesy Toquerville City

Toquerville Hall
Name of Property

Washington County, Utah
County and State

Property Owner information:

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

Name Toquerville City (contact: Lance Gubler)

Address 212 N Toquerville Boulevard

City or Town Toquerville State UT Zip code 84774

Telephone/email (435) 635-1094

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.