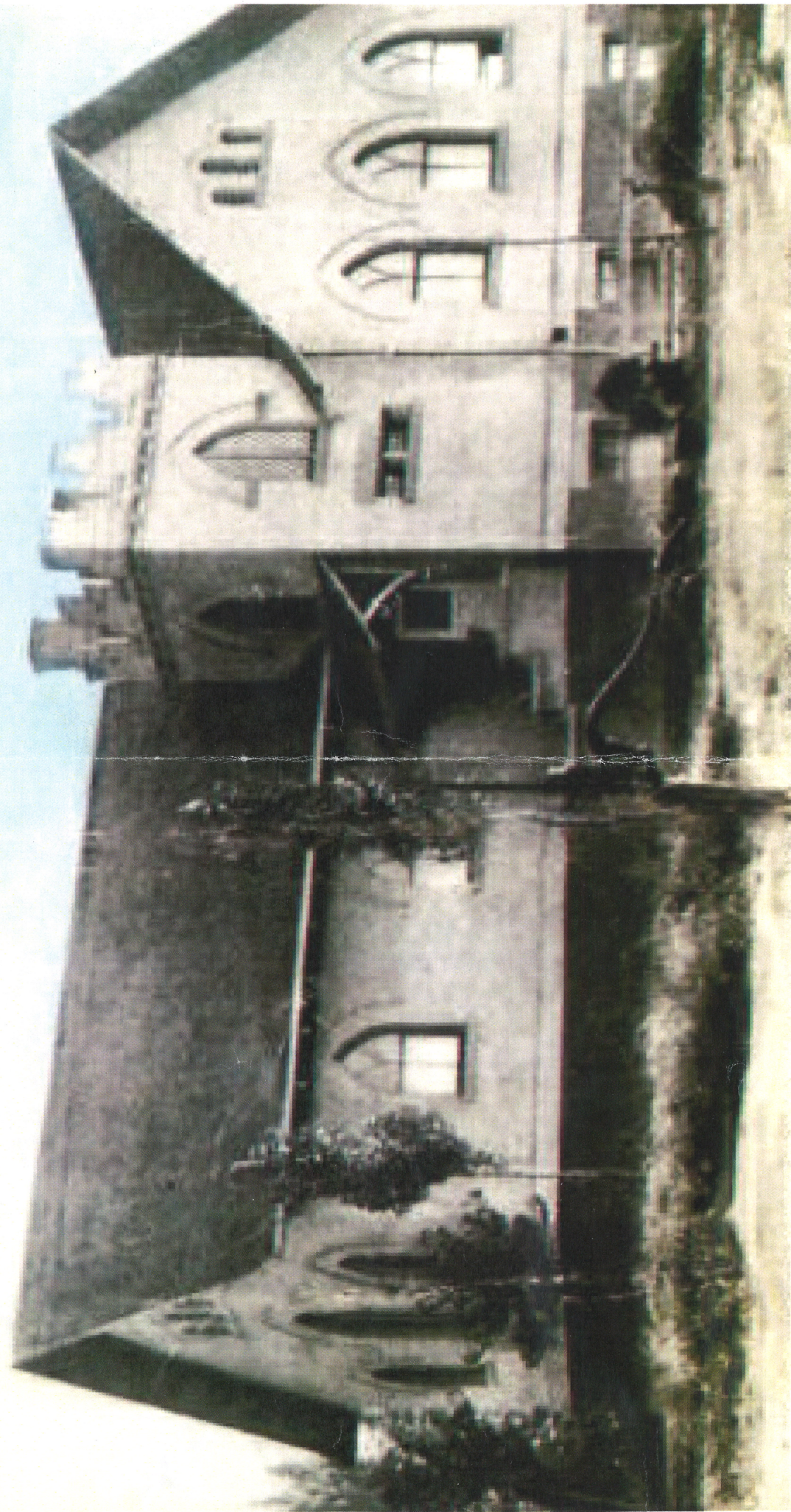


St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 2nd & 4th Wards
Murray, Utah
1915



Murray, Utah 2nd & 4th Ward - Notice the hand water pump (foreground) & Horse hitching post

BERGERTOWN SETTLEMENT

Historical Marker presented by International Daughters of the Utah Pioneers

Swiss immigrant Christian Berger and his family came to Utah in the John Floss Mormon Pioneer Company of 1860. Berger homesteaded 160 acres west of State Street between Popular Street and 48th South. After living two years in a digout, the family built an adobe home south of 4800 South State Street. Only 20 families lived in South Cottonwood, now known as Murray. As more Scandinavians arrived, "Bergertown" was created and a cluster of small, unpainted, two-room frame houses were built all without running water. With the abundance of water from the Jordan River and Big and Little Cottonwood Creeks, early residents engaged in agriculture. Bergertown became a smelting center of the West. Businesses sprang up on State Street. Bergertown became an immigrant enclave. The Franklin and Germania Smelters hired mostly Scandinavians. Smelting increased until 1950 then faded into history, no longer contributing to the pollution problem.

In 1883, Bishop Joseph Rawlins of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, South Cottonwood Ward, allowed the Scandinavians to hold services in their native language. The "unofficial" Scandinavian Ward met in homes until 1893, when they built a 20-foot by 35-foot wood meetinghouse on the west side of the tracks, for the Murray 2nd Ward. In 1906 Stake President Frank Y. Taylor promised the Saints that if they would donate liberally in the spirit of love towards a new meetinghouse, the Lord would bless them. Bishop Jacob Erekson oversaw the building of the downsized, T-shaped, Gothic-style chapel in 1907. The dedication was held in 1911.

The Original ward was divided in 1959; Bishop Shirtliff presided over the 2nd Ward and Bishop Ted J. May presided over the new 15th Ward. They shared the building. The building was later abandoned and used for storage. The Alano Club, a non-profit, non-denominational support agency for recovering alcoholics, sought to buy the building in 1977. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints halted any commercial sale, realizing that: "This (AA) would be a savior of souls." Alano removed the dropped ceiling of acoustical panels, revealing an original high, historic-coved ceiling. In 2000, Alano restored the ceiling to its historic architectural integrity. Today, the building is well used and maintained.

MURRAY LDS SECOND WARD MEETINGHOUSE

The National Register of Historic Places – Utah Historic Site – presented by Murray City

Built in 1909, the Murray LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse is significant for its use as a religious and social venue for Murray residents between the railroad tracks and the Jordan River, and from the north to the south boundaries of the city. The Alano Club purchased the building in 1977 to operate a 12-Step recovery program. The building, also significant for its architecture as a well-preserved example of a meetinghouse influenced by the Gothic Revival style, as a popular style for a Mormon Meetinghouse in the Salt Lake Valley during the first decade of the twentieth century. Key features of the building include its asymmetrical T-shape floor plan, square entrance tower with crenellated parapet, and Gothic-arched windows. The building retains its historic architectural integrity and is an important contribution historic resource of Murray, Utah

PROGRAM

WelcomeCaroleen May, Company President
Invocation..... Raeline Stirstins, Chaplain
Pledge of Allegiance..... Judith Obray, Parliamentarian
Pioneer SongVirla Busby, Chorister - Noreen Omer, Accompanist
Remarks..... Katherine Brimhall, International DUP Marker Chairman
Remarks..... Maurine Smith, International DUP President
Reading of Markers..... Lyle Barton, Company Marker Chairman
RemarksBill Williamson, Alano Club
Dedication..... Ted Eyre, Mayor of Murray City

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE UTAH PIONEERS

Let us turn our mem'ers back,
Far along those dreary tracks,
To a band of pilgrims filled with hope and prayers,
They had left their homes, their all,
To obey the Father's call,
They were later called the Utah Pioneers.

Finding there the promised land,
"Mid those mountain vales so grand,
They were honest, serving God
Who brought them through.
Nice log houses did they build,
With large families they were filled.
Oh, they surely builded better than they knew.

CHORIS

Then all honor to their name,
Who have given us this fame.
As we meet from day to day, let us lift our hearts and say,
We are Daughters of those grand old Pioneers.

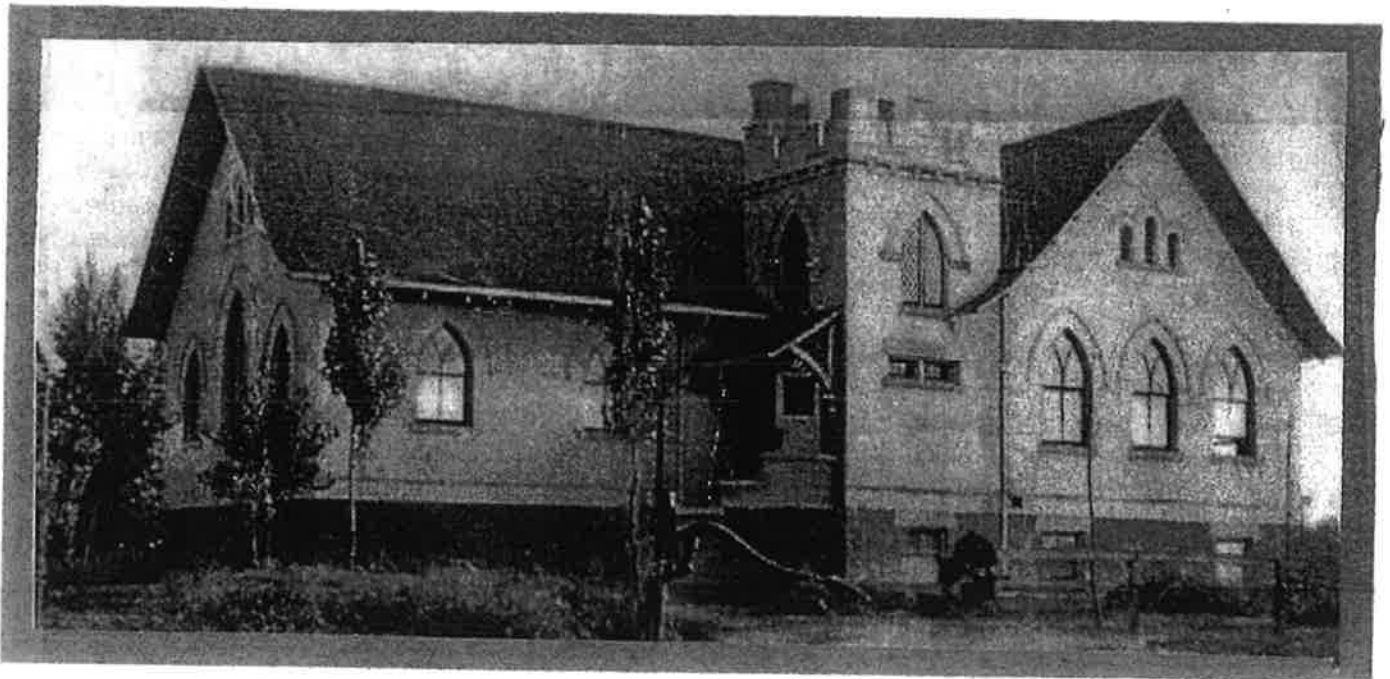
E'er united in their ways,
They their flocks and herds did raise;
They did cord and spin and weave and make their clothes.
With their faithful, honest toil, the did cultivate the sail,
And they made the desert blossom as the rose.

As their children, when we meet
In these vales so grand and sweet,
We will prize their lives of service more than gold,
And we'll love them more and more,
As we read their histories o'er
Though the half of this great story's ne'er been told.

CHORUS

WE WANT TO THANK ALL WHO HAVE TAKEN
PART OR CONTRIBUTED IN ANY WAY TO BRING
ABOUT THIS GREAT EVENT.

DEDICATION FOR TWO HISTORIC MARKERS FURNISHED BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE UTAH PIONEERS AND MURRAY CITY FOR HISTORIC "BERGERTOWN" AND MURRAY SECOND WARD, WITH MUCH GRATITUDE TO THE ENDEAVORS OF THE ALANO CLUB.



Dedication held at the Alano Club 5056 Commerce Dr. (3rd West) in Murray on Thursday, June 25, 2015 at 10:30 A.M.

Wares at Hutchinson, Minn. May 20. 1906

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in Presence of

A. L. Lovel.

C. F. Finson

State of Minnesota } ss.
County of McLeod
City of Hutchinson

Notary Public within and for said County, personally appeared Frances M. Koeller Lomer and H. B. Lomer her husband to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.



A. L. Lovel.

Notary Public, McLeod County, Minn.

My commission expires Dec. 10, 1911.

Recorded at request of Loren P. Jensen. May 5th 1906, at 12:00 M., in "78" of Deeds, page 97.

Abstracted in "63", page 240, line 16.

Recording fee paid 190¢

(Signed) P. O. Perkins, Recorder, Salt Lake County, Utah. by F. J. C. Ferguson, Deputy.

207700

This Deed, made the seventeenth day of April A.D. 1906, between Peter Aderson (English) of Murray in the County of Salt Lake, State of Utah, parties of the first part, and the Murray Record - Incorporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Utah, party of the second part, Witnesseth:

That the parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Four hundred (\$400.00) Dollars, to them in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the party

of the second party, its successors and assigns forever, all the following described land and premises situated in the County of Salt Lake, State of Utah, to-wit:

Beginning at the S. E. corner of grantor's land in center of a County Road, thence N. 4° 40' 00" W. 126 feet for an initial point, said S. E. corner being North 4.64 chains and East 8.79 chains from the S. W. Corner of the N. E. 1/4 of Section Twelve, in Township Two South, of Range One West of Salt Lake Meridian:

Thence N. 79° 30' 00" W. along the North bank of a ditch, 116.2 feet, thence N. 4° 40' 00" W. 157 feet, thence S. 79° 30' 00" E. 416.2 feet, to the center of County road, thence S. 4° 40' 00" E. 157 feet to beginning, containing 1 1/2 acres, more or less.

Also its proportionate share of water.

together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

To Have And To Hold the said premises, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns forever.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed in presence of

Wm B. Erickson

State of Utah, } ss.

County of Salt Lake.

Peter Adamson [Sub]

On the 19th day of April, A.D. 1906, personally appeared before me Peter Adamson, single, the signere of the foregoing instrument, who severally duly acknowledged to me that they and each of them executed the same.



Wm B. Erickson

Notary Public.

My Commission expires _____
Recorded at request of Emil Erickson. May 5th 1906, at 12:45 P.M., in "7" of Deeds, pages 97-100.

Abstracted in "24" page 46, line 44.

Recording fee paid \$1.00.

Witnessed 1 P. M. 1906

And premises situated in the County of Salt Lake, State of Utah, to-wit:

Beginning at the S. E. corner of grantor's land in center of a County Road, thence N. 42° 40' 00" W. 126 feet for an initial point. Said S. E. corner being North 4.64 chains and East 8.79 chains from the S. W. corner of the N. E. 1/4 of Section Twelve, in Township Two South, of Range One West of Salt Lake Meridian:

Thence N. 79° 30' 00" W. along the North bank of a ditch, 116.2 feet, thence N. 42° 40' 00" W. 157 feet, thence S. 79° 30' 00" E. 416.2 feet, to the center of County road, thence S. 42° 40' 00" E. 157 feet to beginning. Containing 1 1/2 acres, more or less.

Also its proportionate share of water.

together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

To Have and to hold the said premises, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns forever.

In Witness Whereof, the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed in presence of

Wm B. Erickson

State of Utah,

County of Salt Lake.

} ss.

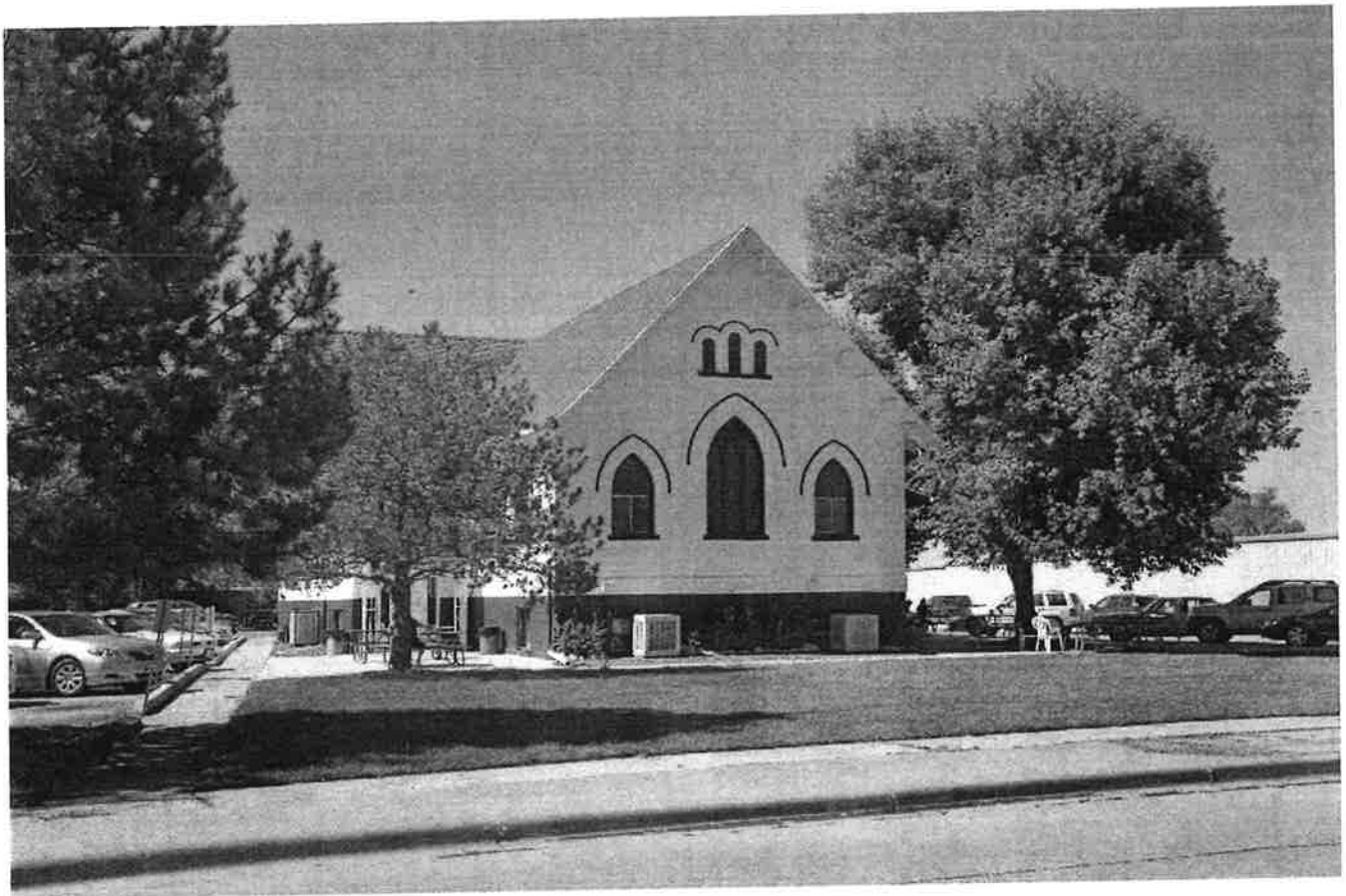
On the 19th day of April, A. D. 1906, personally appeared before me Peter Adamson, single, the signere of the foregoing instrument, who severally duly acknowledged to me that they and each of them executed the same.



Wm B. Erickson

Notary Public.

My Commission expires _____
Recorded at request of Emil Erickson. May 5th 1906, at 12:40 P. M., in 7th of Deeds, pages 99-100.
Abstracted in "N" page 46, line 44. Recording fee paid \$1.10.
(Signed) P. J. Perkins, Recorder, Salt Lake County, Utah. by F. J. Jacques, Deputy.





#1

MURRAY LDS 2ND WARD MEETINGHOUSE
S.L. COUNTY, UTAH

N. ELEV.
CAMERA FACING S.

8/2000

#2

MURRAY LDS 2ND WARD MEETINGHOUSE
SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION
CAMERA FACING NORTHWEST

AUG 2000



#3

MURRAY 2ND WARD LDS MEETINGHOUSE
SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH

WEST/SOUTH ELEVATION
CAMERA FACING NORTHEAST

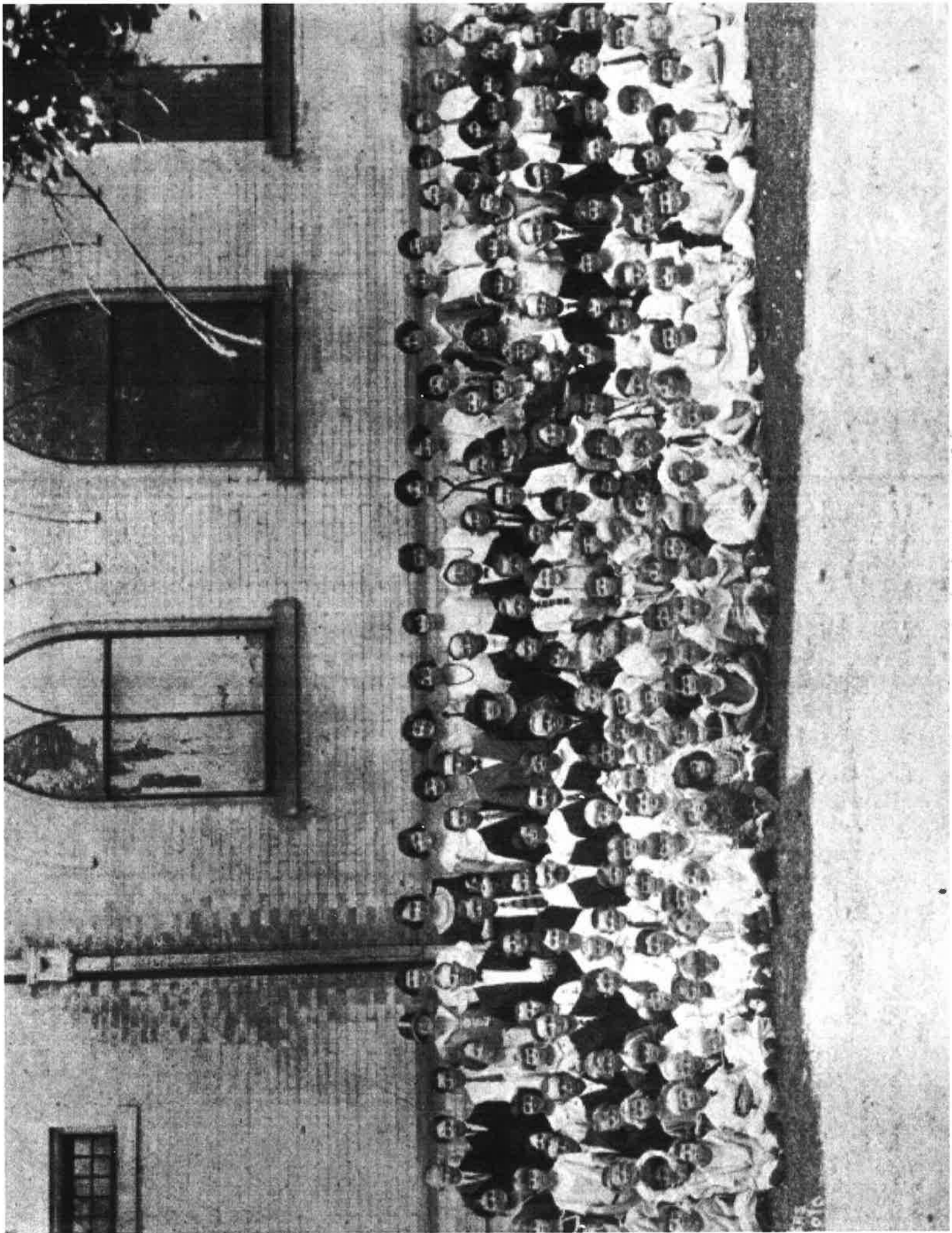
AUGUST 2000

#4

MURRAY 2ND WARD MEETINGHOUSE
SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH

WEST ELEVATION
CAMERA FACING EAST

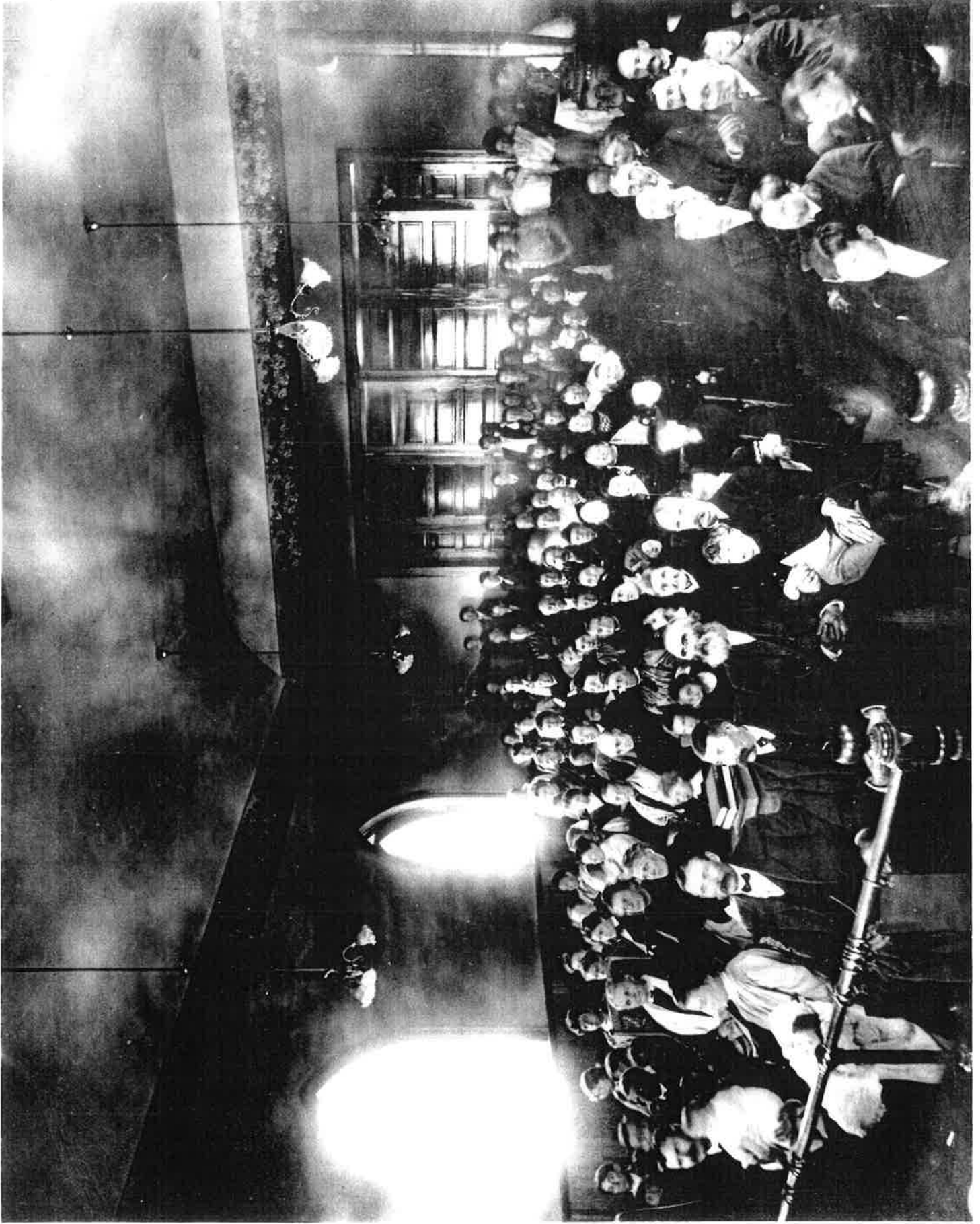
AUGUST 2000



Murray and Ward 1928

1928





INTERIOR MURRAY ~~CHURCH~~ SECOND WARD
CHAPEL 1911 - Dedication

Murray Church, Second Ward,
Murray, Utah. 1915

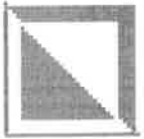


Murray, Utah 2nd & 4th Ward - Notice the hand water pump (foreground) & Horse hitching post

Murray 2nd Ward Bldg2Public Domain
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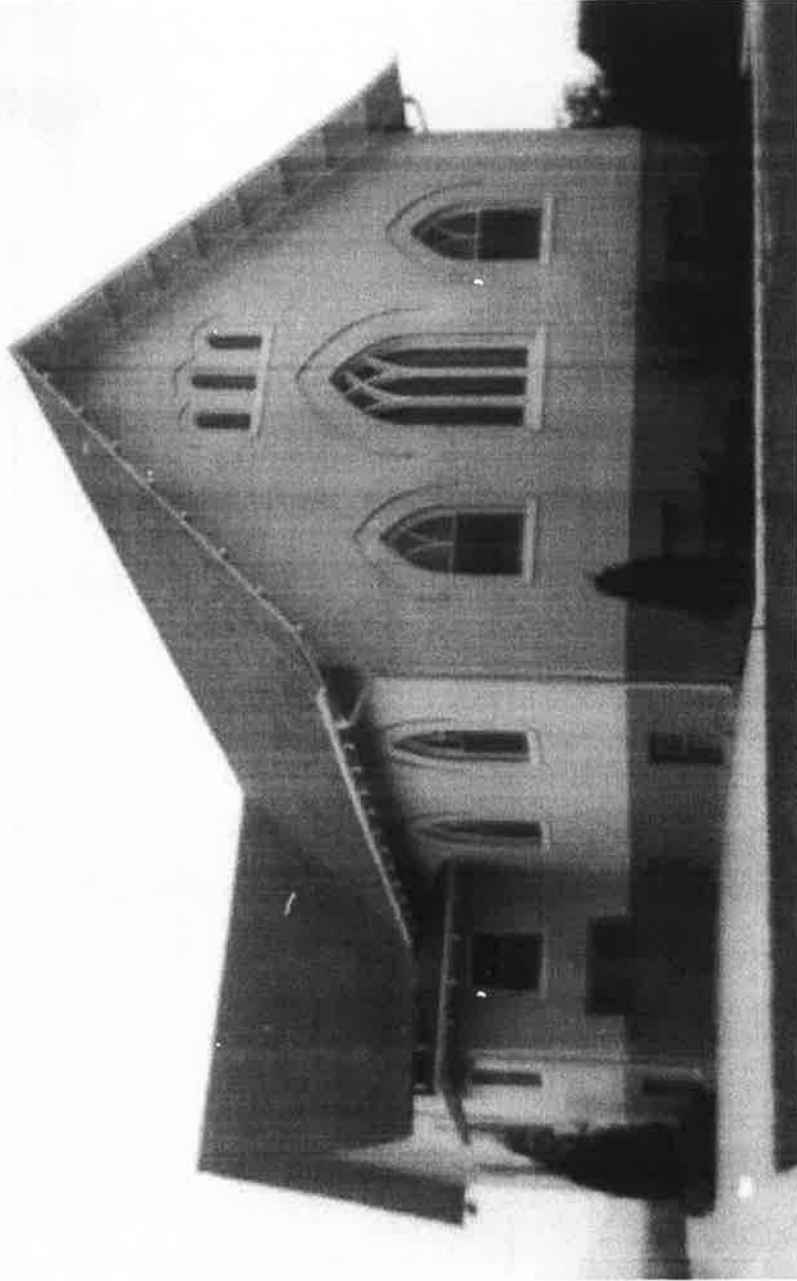
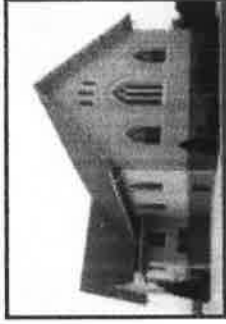
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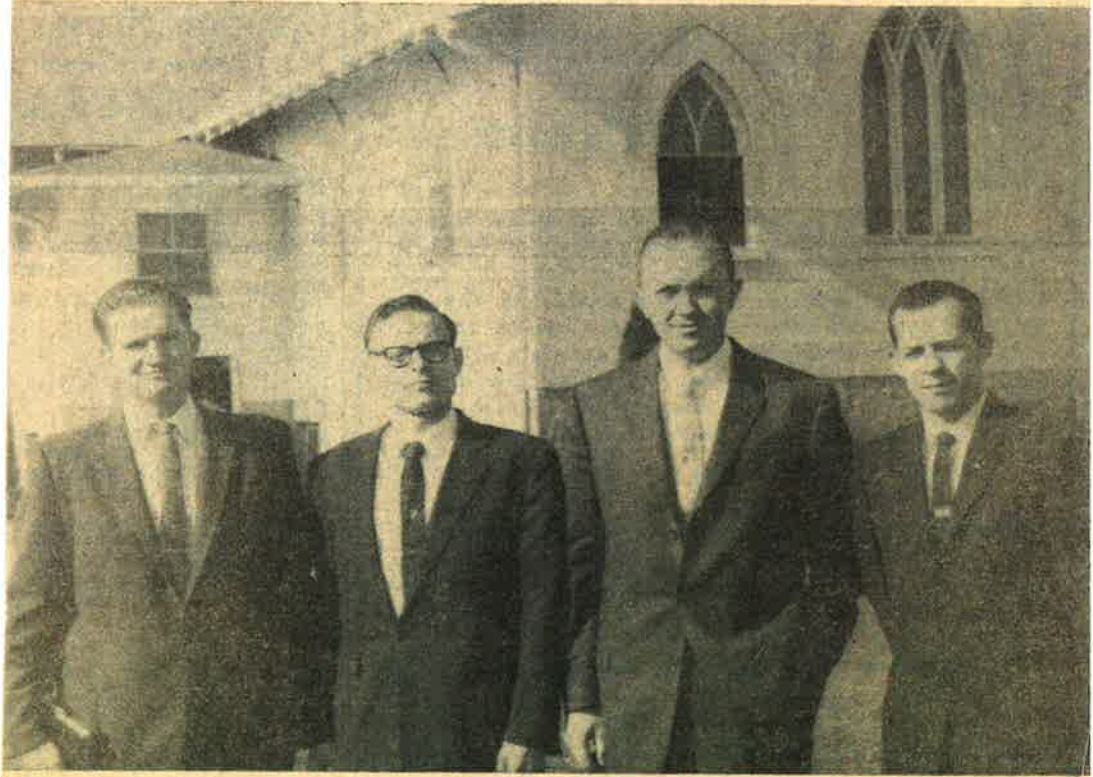


Undated Murray LDS Second Ward



Photograph Number PH0440A.tif
Identifier 33012002585616
Caption Undated Murray LDS Second Ward
Subject Murray City Utah Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Wards
Description Courtesy of Norma Ahlberg Hastings
Contributor Norma Ahlberg Hastings

They Comprise Bishopric Of New Murray 15th

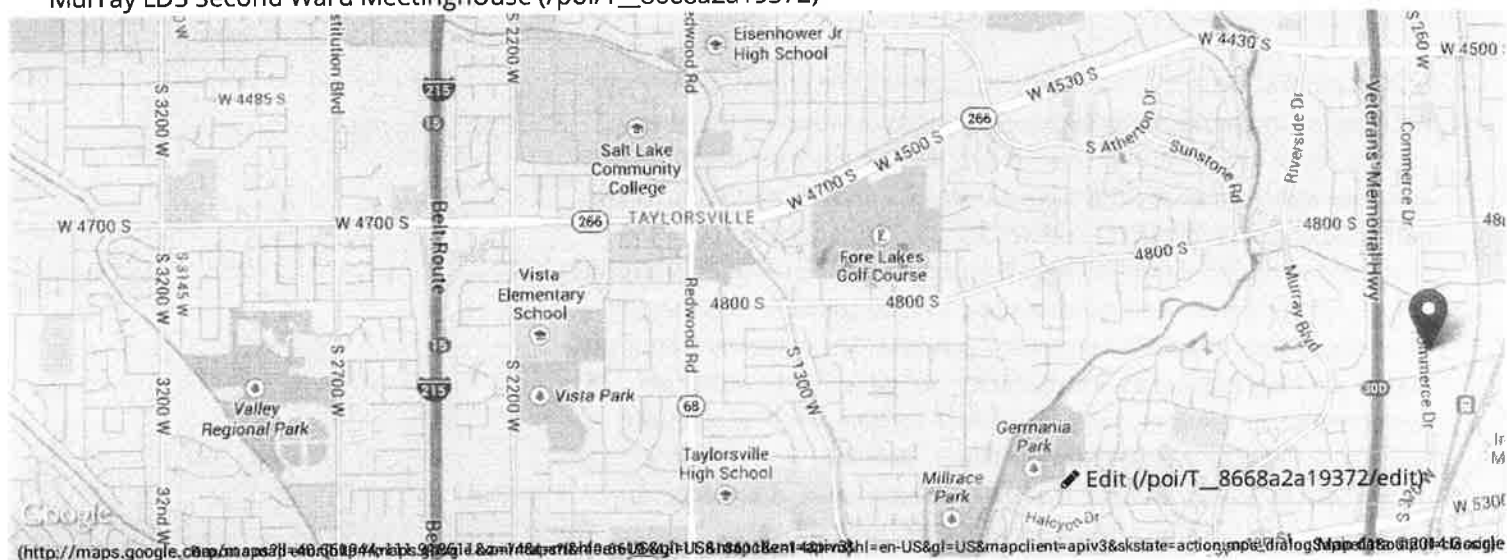


THE NEW BISHOPRIC of the newly created Murray 15th Ward stand before the ward chapel. They are Theodore May, bishop, left; Howe Campbell, 1st counselor; Ray Montgomery, 2nd counselor, and James R. Jensen, ward clerk.

The new ward was formed by splitting Murray 2nd Ward. Its area covers the majority of the Hidden Village subdivision. Bishop May was formerly 1st counselor in Murray 2nd Ward.

Where do you want to go?

Destinations (/guide) United States (/loc/United_States) Murray (/loc/Murray2C_Utah)
Murray LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse (/poi/T_8668a2a19372)



Murray LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse

(Church) (/loc/Murray2C_Utah/Church)

Photo by: Joe Andersen (http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/da/Murray_2nd_Ward_Bldg2.JPG) - View license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/Public>)

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Intro

Built in 1909, the **Murray LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse** is a historic building in Murray (/loc/Murray2C_Utah), Utah, United States. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2001. The building is significant for its association with the history and development of Murray between 1909 and 1950.

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Architectural style

ACCEPT COOKIES

The design of the meetinghouse came from Niels Edward Lijenberg, a Swedish-American architect. It is significant as a well-preserved example of a meetinghouse influenced by the Gothic Revival style, a popular style for

Mormon meetinghouses in the Salt Lake Valley during the first decade of the twentieth century. The original architectural features are still evident, the fenestration patterns as well as the size of the openings have not been modified, and there have been very few alterations. The Murray Second Ward represents not only the growth of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) and development of the Murray community, but the building is also an excellent example of the influence of the Gothic style in LDS Church architecture.

Influences

During the first decade of the twentieth century, the English parish style became the model for many LDS meetinghouses including the Murray Second Ward. This style was concurrent with the resurgence of medieval influence in American architecture. As the LDS Church wanted to follow current trends in architecture professionally trained architects were employed to design new buildings. The popularity of the Victorian Gothic influence in American architecture happened to coincide with the LDS Church's program to build new meetinghouses. These typical Gothic-style influenced meetinghouses are characterized generally by either an asymmetrical or symmetrical facade which is dominated by a square Norman architecture-style entrance tower; Gothic or Romanesque (/activity/Utah_Valley/architectural_style-romanesque_architecture) arches or a combination of the two, are used throughout the building. The Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse fits this description well; it has an asymmetrical facade dominated by an entrance tower with a crenellated parapet, and tall, Gothic arch windows framed in wood tracery.

First meetinghouse

The first LDS or Mormon meetinghouse in Murray was built in 1856. As in most pioneer LDS communities, the first meetinghouse was vernacular classical in style and was built with the nearest and most available materials. It was understood that in time, a larger, more substantial facility would replace this first building. In communities that did not have a temple or tabernacle, the ward meetinghouse was the primary physical symbol of their relationship to God; it was a common element within the Mormon concept of sacred space.

Scandinavian ward

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

Murray ward organized

On October 28, 1900, the Murray Ward was formally organized as an outgrowth of the South Cottonwood Ward, and Uriah G. Miller was appointed as the first Bishop. Six years later, on March 4, 1906, the ward was divided, creating the Murray First Ward and Murray Second Ward; Jacob E. Erekson was Bishop of the Second Ward. The geographic boundaries of the Murray Second Ward included the area west of the Oregon Short Line Railroad tracks to the Jordan River, and between the north and south Murray City limits.

New meetinghouse built

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

According to a 1933 Stake Report, during the months of November and December the chapel, amusement hall and classrooms were renovated. The exterior wood trim was painted, and the interior wood trim was re-varnished. The ceiling in the auditorium was painted, and the walls and ceilings in the chapel and amusement hall were replaced, painted and "starched". The walls in the classrooms were "re-calcimined", the boiler was overhauled and new flues were installed, and new linoleum flooring was laid in the front entrance hall.

Sale of former meetinghouse

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

Sources: Wikipedia (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murray%20LDS%20Second%20Ward%20Meetinghouse>), OpenStreetMap (<http://www.openstreetmap.org/>)

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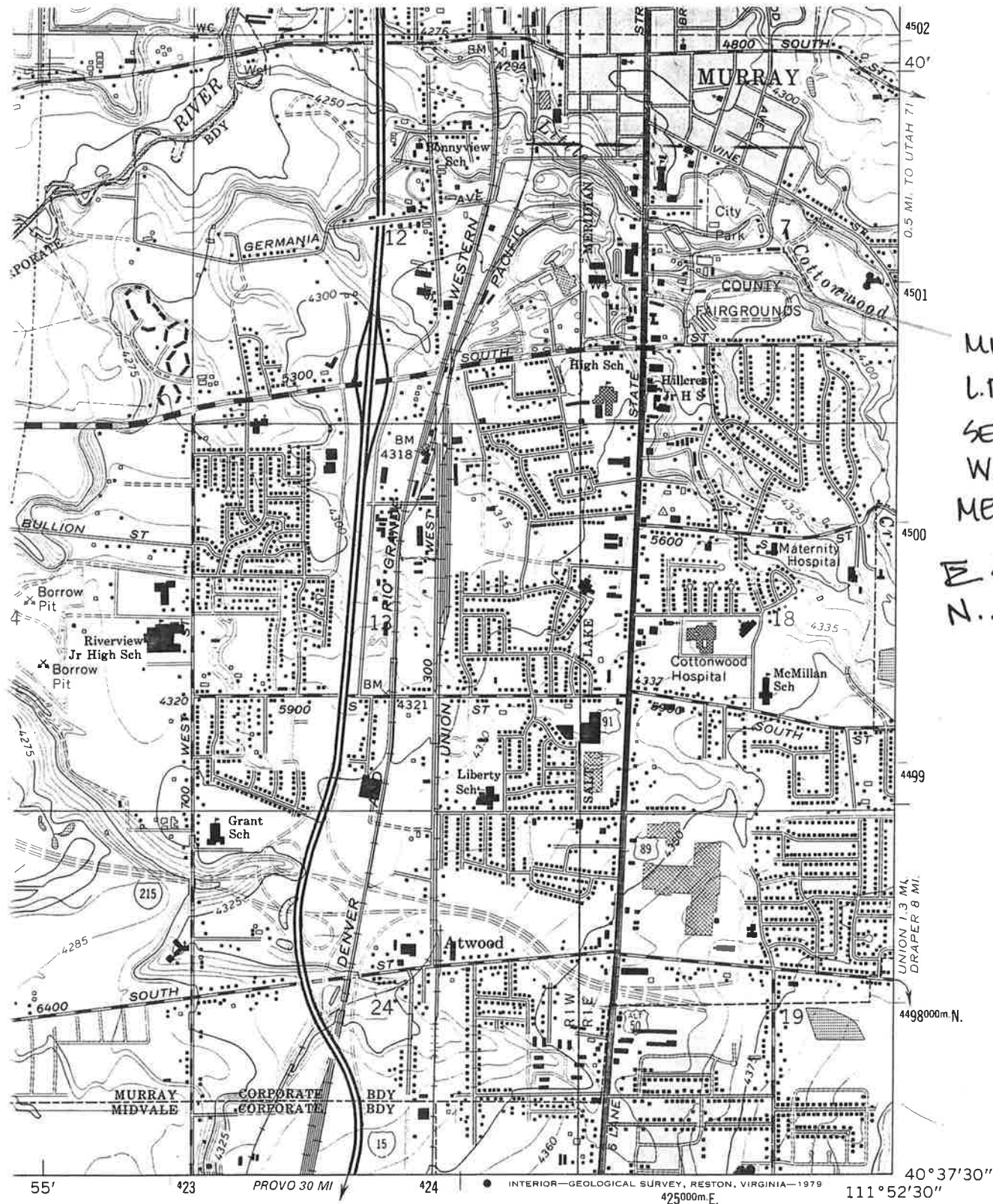
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MURRAY
L.D.S.
SECOND
WARD
MEETINGHOUSE
E 424040
N. 4501420

MILE

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty Light-duty
- Medium-duty Unimproved dirt
- Interstate Route
- U. S. Route
- State Route



SALT LAKE CITY SOUTH, UTAH
N4037.5—W11152.5/7.5

1963
PHOTOREVISED 1969 AND 1975
AMS 3665 III NW—SERIES V897

(DRAPER)
3665 III SE

48th South extending to 59th South and also extending West to 2nd West.

When they arrived in November, they lived in dugouts in the hill where the Murray Smelter was later built. The oxen that had pulled them across the plains were fattened and eaten during the winter for food. They lived in this dugout for two years, after which they built their first home. This house was made of adobe brick covered with wood. They farmed and raised everything they ate.

Christian Berger and his wife and 6 children lived in the old home. As their children married they built their homes on their father's property. This became known as Bergertown from 48th South to 2nd Ave. and then 2nd West to Poplar Street.

The smelter came in and bought the property for the smelter from John Berger, Christian Berger's son.

Christian Berger's son, John, became one of the first councilmen in Murray when Murray was governed by councilmen. Another of Christian's sons, Gottlieb, became one of the 1st commissioners when Murray changed to commissioners.

Christian Berger's granddaughter, Maggie, daughter of his son John, was the queen of Murray and rode in the 4th of July parade in Brigham Young's big stagecoach which was named Julia Dean after one of his wives.

(Submitted by Jack Riley, great grandson of Christian Berger.)

BRENAMAN BARR BITNER

Brenaman Barr Bitner arrived in Salt Lake Valley in October, 1849, with his widowed mother and small sister. He was 11-years-old and drove the ox team with a loaded wagon through "heat and cold, across the deserts and rivers and mountains to the valley with no tip-overs, loss of cattle, or molestation from Indians." So quoted from his diary. In 1855 his family moved to a farm in Big Cottonwood, now located about 1600 East and 4800 South.

Mr. Bitner began his life December 15, 1837 in Lancaster County, Penn. He was the son of Abraham and Ann Barr Bitner, both of whom were natives of that county but were of German descent. Breneman's father died when Breneman was a child and the mother left Pennsylvania in 1846 intent on joining the Mormon colony at Nauvoo, Illinois. But when she arrived she found the Mormon colony had been driven out of the State so she did not join the main body of the Church until she arrived at Winter Quarters. Here they remained until 1849 when they crossed the plains.

He went with a large company to meet Johnston's Army in Echo Canyon trudging through four

feet of snow. He moved his mother south and had straw scattered over the floor of their home if the city were attacked.

He was a farmer, raised sheep, fine horses, and was County Assessor.

He held various positions in the Big Cottonwood Ward, acting Bishop for a time. He was always interested in Church, civic and political activities.

He had two families and was the father of 15 daughters and 4 sons.

(Material from family record submitted by Madeline Bitner Wirthlin, also, "Biographical Record of Salt Lake City and Vicinity" National Historical Record Co., Chicago, 1902.)

DORA BALLARD BROWN BOLLSCHWEILER

by Ethel Bradford

As it appeared in the Murray Eagle as Mrs. Bollschweiler celebrated her 90th birthday.

MURRAYITE RECALLS "HOW-IT-USED-TO-BE"

"I remember driving down State Street," tells Dora Bollschweiler, "and, whether you can believe it or not, there wasn't one inch of cement or asphalt all the way from Salt Lake to Murray!

"There was so much dust, in fact, that it came up to the hubs on the buggy wheels and we would be covered with it by the time we got home.

"There were street lights only out to 2100 South (we called it 10th South then) and Ed, my husband, told me that his father claimed that 'someday there would be lights all the way to the Point of the Mountain' and I said, "He must be crazy!"

Mrs. Bollschweiler makes her home at 294 W. 4800 South in Murray, but 90 years ago she was born Dora Ballard in South Cottonwood and went to school at the old 26th District school which is now known as Woodstock.

"We walked to and from school every day of our lives," she recalls, "and it didn't matter what the weather was. The roads were either muddy, heaped with snow drifts or had dust ankle deep. The reason people my age have such good legs today," she laughs, "is because we walked everywhere we went when we were young."

Dora and Edwin Parley Brown were married in 1902. They homesteaded and dry farmed in Boxelder county for many summers, but always coming back to Murray so their nine children could go to school during the winter months. Eight of their children are still living.

Mr. Brown died in 1943 and several years later she married Mr. Bollschweiler. He died five years ago.

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My Grandfather Rawlins Brother "Joseph Sharp Rawlins"

Joseph Sharp Rawlins son of James Rawlins and Jane Sharp. he was Born 9 April 1832 [1823] in Green County Illinois. He was married to Mary Frost in 1844. Three children were born to this union, Nancy Jane, Mary E. Joseph L. Joseph L. served as United State Senator from Utah and was instrumentor in bringing Utah into the Union.

The year following their marriage Joseph S. and wife Mary (or Aunt Polley) as she was called They were converted to the teachings of Mormonism and joined the Latter Day Saint Church They came to Utah in a train of fifty wagon's in 1848 leaving Omaha on the 12th day of April 1848 and after a journey of just six months arived in Salt Lake City on 12 Oct 1848. They at once moved to Mill Creek Ward where they lived about two years, and from there moved to Draper where they lived 20 years.

During this time Joseph S. crossed the plains seven times, bringing three Companies of emigrants to Utah, and also served for three months as guard in protecting the United States overland mails serving under Captain L. Smith with rank of Licutenant. While living in Draper he married Hannah Stringfellow in 1865 She was a daughter of Joseph and Lucy Tagg Stringfellow. she was born 12 Mar 1837 at Hucknell Huthwaite Nottingham Shire England. She was previously married in England in 1854 to George Stringfellow by whom she had three children, Lucy Richard Henry and George. Her Husband died while she was in England. She joined the Church and came to Utah to geather with her children in 1864 and in 1865 she was married to Joseph S. Rawlins in whose company she crossed the plains and by whom she had six children, Martha Sephrona, B. 12 March 1866, James R. B March 5 1868, Hannah M. B. 15 April 1870, Samuel W. B. 9 Mar. 1872, Harvey Sharp B 28 Dec 1873, Lilly Permelia B. 14 Feb 1877. Hannah Stringfellow Rawlins and her family lived in Draper for the remainder of her life. She died 8 Oct 1896.

Joseph S. and his first family moved to South Cottenwood ward to a farm containing fifty acers, and here he lived during the remainder of his life. He was appointed Bishop of this ward in 1870 and retained this position as long as he lived. Politically the family have been Democrats for generations back our subject was at the time of his death serving his second team as County Commissioner being elected both times on the Democrat ticket. His son Joseph L. recieved his election as Senator from this party and his son James R. is now serving as County Commissioner being elected on this same ticket. During his life time Joseph S. Rawlins was most active in all matters having for their object the betterment of conditions in Utah.

He assisted in constructing the East Jordan canal and held the office of President of the company as long as he lived. He also did considerable railroad contracting assisting in building the first railroad to enter Utah, and also the road across the Jorden Narrows during the Johnston army troubles he was Captain of the army, and also participated in many of the Indian up risings in Utah.

His death occurred 13 Oct 1900 and he was laid to rest amidst univeisal mourning, his manly and upright living to geather with his charitable and Hospitable nature, endearing him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. This was written and put in to the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers in Draper.

Written By Lilly Permelia Rawlins Brown. copied by Eulalie L Taggart

rtor.

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work done in one year on a prairie farm than was done on his. He had surrounded and crossed it with heavy ditches, and had planted thorn hedges. His dwelling, barns, sheds, gardens, yards, and orchards were all beautifully arranged. The farm resembled very much the farms of old England. This place was a pleasant retreat for a summer's ride from Nauvoo."

In 1844 Wilford Woodruff left their son, Wilford, with John and Jane Benbow while the Woodruffs went to England to preside over that mission.

May 22, 1846, the Benbow's arrived at Winter Quarters. Jane was very ill. She did not have any living children, but lost a number of babies. She had lost a little son in England. Bro. Benbow was called to act as Bishop at this time.

Oct. 1846, Jane Benbow passed away and was buried on the 21st day of that month. Her husband was himself so ill he was unable to accompany her body to the grave.

Two years later, 1848, John Benbow arrived in the Salt Lake Valley. He stayed at first, in the 14th ward, where he was appointed by Brigham Young to be Superintendent of Fencing for the Saints as they would move out of the city to farmland.

In the fall of that year he moved out to Murray, then known as So. Cottonwood. His first winter was spent in a dugout, just south of where the South Cottonwood Ward House and the Bishop's Storehouse now stands. His two nephews came to Utah also. Thomas settled a little farther south, where Howe's dairy barn (about 5700 So. Vine) was. William located farther north on Vine Street, not far from where Murray City Park is now located.

In 1850 John met a charming woman named Rosetta Wright King Peacock, whom he courted and married Sept. 1851. She had had a son, Charlie King, by her first husband, Charles King. The son stayed with his father, when they separated. They did not come to Utah. She had a daughter by her second husband, named Mary Augusta Peacock, who came with her mother to Salt Lake. Later, Mary changed her last name to Benbow. Rosetta Wright was born Sept. 1, 1819 at Hartford, Conn.

Oct. 28, 1852 a daughter, Isabella Markham Benbow, was born to this couple. She was premature and weighed about 3½ pounds. She grew to womanhood, married and had a family of her own. She told of her parents burying many tiny babies, who did not live, as had Jane, the first wife. This was a source of much sorrow to them all.

John Benbow acquired property approximately from 5300 So. to the line of the Murray City Cemetery, and from 5th East to 9th East. Brigham Young visited the Benbow's in 1862 and walked over their

property with John. There was a fine spring almost to the lower end (south) on the present Mick Riley Golf course. Brigham suggested that he build his house near by this spring. That same year John built a log room at this location. Later he added a parlor and two bedrooms, made of adobe. This house was later stuccoed, two rooms added and his daughters children lived in it for a time.

As generous as Mr. Benbow was, at one time he reached his limit. He was asked to help build a school house, which he was glad to do. Then again, in another direction he helped build another. A third time he was called upon and he helped again. When a fourth school was needed in the fourth corner of the Murray district, Bishop Cahoon asked him for a contribution for the fourth time. Mr. Benbow said, "I haven't moved and I've helped build three schools, and I don't intend to help with a fourth."

This caused some feelings between him and Bishop Cahoon. When Brigham Young came out to the ward he took this matter under consideration, said an injustice had been done to Brother Benbow and asked the men to each come half way in the meeting and shake hands. This they did. A few days later Bishop Cahoon sent Brother Benbow a half of beef. John Benbow immediately sent it back.

When the daughter, Isabella, was seventeen years old, she married Jonas Erikson as a plural wife. Jonas bought some of the Benbow property and Isabella continued to live there in the Benbow home. She was the mother of Rosetta Benbow Erikson, who died just before she was five years old, John Benbow Erikson and William Benbow Erikson. John had three sons, and William four sons and one daughter.

Rosetta moved to California after her husband died, taking her daughter Mary with her. She lived there until March 17, 1894, when she passed away.

(Material taken from article researched by Zeph Y. Erikson and Irma Erikson Holt. John Benbow was the father of their paternal grandmother.)

CHRISTIAN BERGER

Bergertown was started by Christian Berger and his wife Magdalena Zauzz who were born in Bern, Switzerland and were converted to the L.D.S. Church and came to Utah for their religion in 1860 with the John Ross party. They brought with them 6 children, all of whom were born in Bern, Switzerland.

They entered the Salt Lake Valley in November 1860 and came to South Cottonwood which later became known as Murray. They homesteaded the property that was later sold and became known as the Murray Smelter. Their property included west of State Street beginning at Poplar Street and

7 MILES S. OF SLL

ORG. 28 OCT 1900 FROM SO. COTTONWOOD WARD
DIV INTO MURRAY 1st & 2nd WARDS 4 MARCH 1906

AT THE CLOSE OF 1883 THERE WERE 17 SMELTING & REDUCTION WORKS IN UTAH
THE LARGEST WAS GERMANIA - ESTAB 1872 BY GERMAN CO.

MEN EMPLOYED AT SMELTER - GERMANS & LDS WHO WENT TO SO. CTWD WARD
ALSO MANY SCANDINAVIANS WHO DIDN'T SPEAK ENGLISH, ^{IN 1883} FOR THEIR "CONVENIENCE
& ETIFICATION" BISHOP RAWLINS LET JOHAN ANDERSEN LED MTGS IN PRIVATE HSE
1895 "NORFEN" ASSOCIATION. 1893 SCANDINAVIAN MTG HSE BUILT - "LUMBER
BLDG LINED W/ ADDBE" COST \$600.00 40X18 BUILT ON HIGH GROUND, ON THE 1ST
ROAD RUNNING N-S WEST OF STATE ST / AHT 20R SO OF L. CTWD CRK AND
1/4 MILE WEST OF GERMANIA SMELTER.

ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL RPT DEC 31, 1900 = 180 FAMILIES & 766 LDS W/ 216 ^{WOMEN} KTR
1901 SCHOOL HSE ON STATE RD RENTED - 25TH SCHOOL DIST
MAR 4 1906 DIVISION → 1st WARD ALL EAST OF OREGON SHORT LINE TRACKS
2ND WARD WEST OF TRACKS. JACOB EMIL ERIKSON 1st BISHOP 1906-1924

MURRAY 2ND WARD CONSISTS OF LDS RESIDING IN S.L. COUNTY WHICH IS
BOUNDED ON ~~THE~~ NORTH BY MILLER WARD, EAST BY OREGON SHORT LINE
RR TRACK, SOUTH BY GRANT WARD, WEST BY JORDAN RIVER. THE
WARD MTG HSE IS ON THE PRINCIPAL N-S STREET WEST OF RR TRACKS
IT IS A BRICK CHAPEL ON HIGH GROUND A SHORT DISTANCE SOUTH OF
L. CTWD CREEK. MANY OF THE INHABITANTS ARE SWEDES OR
DESCENDANTS OF SWEDES

FROM THE REG. ¹⁹⁰⁶ MTGS HELD IN OLD SCANDINAVIAN MTG HSE A
20X35 FRAME BLDG. STEPS WERE TAKEN ALMOST INNETS. TOWARD
NEW MTG HSE. A 1/2 ACRE PARCEL WAS PURCHASED FROM PETER
ADAMSON FOR 300. LOCATED ON WEST SIDE OF MURRAY 2ND WEST ST.
FINISHED IN 1909 A "MODERN" BRICK BUILDING IN T SHAPE. THE
FRONT PART USED FOR ASSEMBLY & REAR AMUSEMENTS. WITH SEATING,
FIXTURES, MUSICAL INST, ETC COST \$1300.00 SINCE 1907 THE "OLD SCAND.
MTG HSE" USED AS WAREHOUSE. DEC 31, 1930 = 675 SOULS (INCL 149 CHILDREN)

1940 - A NEW FLOOR LAID IN CHAPEL & 3 CLASSRMS. NEW SEATS ARE PLANNED
FOR THE CHAPEL AS SOON AS REMODELING COMPLETED (STAKE REPORT 6/20/1940)

1942-1948 BISHOP G WEBB'S SNARIZ - OLD FOOT-PUMPED ORGAN REPLACED BY
A NEW \$2,000 ELECTRIC ORGAN. "IN ORDER TO BRIGHTEN SPIRITS IT WAS
NECESSARY TO CHANGE THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE MTG HSE. THE OLD WARDWISHED

1st WARD CHAPEL

BLT 1907 FOR \$25,000

DEDICATED DEC 28 1913

1929 ENLARGED FOR \$75,000

(2ND WARD - 1909) DEDICATED 1911

1st WARD 1907

ERSKINE & LILJENBERG

W.R.

1905-1920

2ND WARD MINUTES

06 1924 - 1970

WOMEN'S DORM - WES
CITY HALL

CTD

YMCA

J.A. HEADLUND & CO

IT WAS COMPLETED IT INCLUDED SANDING & PAINTING THE ENTIRE PLACE. CLASSRMS WERE BRIGHTLY PAINTED & THE UPSTAIRS CULTURAL HALL⁴ CHAI⁴ WERE TRANSFORMED INTO A PLACE OF BEAUTY. A LIGHT COLORED PAINT WAS USED ACCENTED BY A GREEN ARTISTIC CEILING DESIGN. DRAPES TOO WERE ADDED... " ALSO LOUDSPKR SYSTEM INSTALLED. EVERGREENS PLANTED. SIDEWALKS, BLACKTOP. 1945 - LIBRARY W/ NEW CABINETS. 1956 - BOUNDARYS CHANGED.

DURING THE LAST 3 MOS OF 1933 "CONSIDERABLE WORK" WAS DONE IN THE WAY OF RENOVELING & IMPROVING THE WARD CHAPEL (STAKE REPORTS DEC 1933) 1935 - DURING NOV & DEC THE WARD CHAPEL, AMUSEMENT HALL + CLASS RMS WERE RENOVATED. THE OUTSIDE WOOD WORK PAINTED, CEILING IN AUDITOR. REPLACED, CHAPEL & AMUSEMENT HALL WALLS + CEILING PAINTED & STARCHED. WOOD WORK RE-VARNISHED, CLASSRMS WERE RE-CALCIMINET, BOILER "OVER HAULED" & NEW FLUES INSTALLED, LINOLEUM LAID IN FRONT ENTRANCE HALL. ROAD GRAVELED (STAKE REPORTS DEC, 1935) COST \$1,359.46 1970 - NEW BLDNG PROPOSED

GENERAL MINUTES 1906-1915

Researcher:
Date:

Site No. _____

Utah State Historical Society
Historic Preservation Research Office
Structure/Site Information Form

1
IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: 5056 S. 2nd West Plat Bl. Lot
Name of Structure: Murray 2nd Ward T. R. S.
Present Owner: UTM:
Owner Address: Tax #:

2
ADDITION/USE

Original Owner: Construction Date: Demolition Date:
Original Use:
Present Use: Occupants:
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other

MURRAY - SECOND - 1907-09

This T-shaped, Gothic-styled chapel is similar to the two other Murray meetinghouses built about 1907. It is small in scale and built of brick which has been painted white. There are no exterior stairs, but the building is a split-level, and the stairs are located in a small extension built at the corner of the "T" on the south side. All windows, with the exception of the two

on the small addition, are Gothic. A tower which is no higher than the ridge of the roof is situated at the corner of the "T" on the north side of the building. The top of the tower is crenellated in the same manner as the tower on the Murray First Ward church. Below the crenellations is a dentil frieze and lower, Gothic bays which are now bricked in. On each major gable is a set of three small Roman bays used for ventilation. Overall, the church is small and charming. Yet its existence is threatened by the proposition that a new chapel be constructed on the same site.

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name MURRAY LDS SECOND WARD MEETINGHOUSE

other name/site number Alano Club

2. Location

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

city or town Murray vicinity

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

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property

meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William S. Mead Date 3/19/2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- 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:) _____

Date Listed
5 / 8 / 01

Murray LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse
Name of Property

Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic Resources of Murray City

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N / A

Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION / religious facility

RECREATION AND CULTURE / auditorium

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL / meeting hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Gothic

OTHER: Victorian Gothic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK, WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1909 – 1950

Significant Dates

1909, c. 1910, c. 1935

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N / A

Cultural Affiliation

N / A

Architect/Builder

architect(s): probably Erskine & Liljenberg

builder(s): unknown

Murray LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse
Name of Property

Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.38 acres

UTM References

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

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

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.: 21-12-253-019

Commencing 4.64 CH E & N 4^40' W 126 FT from center of Section 12, T 2S, R 1W, SLM; thence N 79^30' W 416.2 FT; N 4^40' W 157 FT; S 79^30' E 416.2 FT; S 4^40' E 157 FT to the point of beginning.

1.38 Acres

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were historically, and continue to be, associated with the property.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Lisa M. Miller / Preservation + Planning
organization Murray City Certified Local Government date March 9, 2001
street & number 1382 Perry Avenue telephone 801 / 355-8611
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84103

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title Alano Club
street & number 5056 South 300 West Street (Commerce Drive) telephone 801 / 261-9287
city or town Murray state UT zip code 84107

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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse, Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse, Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3

Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse, Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

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

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

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

History

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

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

² Roberts, Allen D.. "Historic Architecture of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," 1974.

³ Johnson, Wesley & Schirer. Between The Cottonwoods Murray City in Transition, 1992.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse, Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

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

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

Community Development & Social History

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

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

⁴ A ward is the smallest ecclesiastical unit of the LDS or Mormon Church; encompassing a neighborhood, its boundaries are usually geographically determined.

⁵ Roberts, Allen D.. "Historic Architecture of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," 1974.

⁶ Johnson, Wesley & Schirer. Between The Cottonwoods Murray City in Transition, 1992.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

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

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

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

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

⁷ Jensen, Andrew. Encyclopedic History of the LDS Church, 1941.

⁸ Jensen, Andrew. Encyclopedic History of the LDS Church, 1941.

⁹ Deed #207 700, Salt Lake County Recorder's Office.

¹⁰ Manuscript History & General Minutes for the Murray Second Ward, LDS Church archives.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse, Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

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

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

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

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

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

Architecture & Architects

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

¹¹ Manuscript History & General Minutes for the Murray Second Ward, LDS Church archives.

¹² Manuscript History & General Minutes for the Murray Second Ward, LDS Church archives.

¹³ Hamilton, C. Mark. Nineteenth-Century Mormon Architecture and City Planning, 1995

¹⁴ Prior to 1890, the design of meeting houses was restrained and individual expression suppressed.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse, Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

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

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

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

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

¹⁵ Roberts, Allen D., "Historic Architecture of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," 1974.

¹⁶ According to Randall Dixon, Archivist for the Church of Jesus Christ of Later-day Saints.

¹⁷ Sketches of the Intermountain States, Salt Lake City, 1909.

¹⁸ Sketches of the Intermountain States, Salt Lake City, 1909.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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

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

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

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Murray Second Ward Meetinghouse, Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

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21-625-1
Serial Number

OF
Card Number

Owners Name _____

Location _____

Kind of Bldg. Church St. No. 5056 So 300 W

Class RC11 Type 1 2 3 4. Cost \$ _____ X _____ %

Stories	Dimensions	Sq. Ft.	Factor	Totals	Totals
	x x	3342	25%	\$175,000	\$
	x x			\$3,550	
	x x				

Att. Gar. — C.P. Fir. Walls Cl.

Description of Buildings

Foundation—Stone _____ Conc. Sills _____

Ext. Walls BRICK

Roof Type GABLE Mtl. SHGLE

Dormers—Small _____ Med. _____ Large _____

Bays—Small _____ Med _____ Large _____

Porches—Front _____ @ _____

Rear BT + CONC WALKS @ DN

Porch _____ @ _____

Planters _____ @ _____

Ext. Base, Entry _____ @ INC

Cellar-Bsmt. — 1/4 1/2 3/4 Full Floor CON INC

Bsmt. Gar. USE 3342 @ 200

Basement-Apt. _____ Rms. _____ Fin. Rms. 6684

Attic Rooms Fin. _____ Unfin. _____

Plumbing { Class Tub _____ Trays _____

Basin _____ Sink _____ Toilet _____

Wtr. Sftr. _____ Shr. St. _____ O.T. _____

Dishwasher _____ Garbage Disp. _____ INC

Heat—Stove _____ H.A. FM HW _____ Stkr _____ Elec. _____

Oil _____ Gas Coal _____ Pipeless _____ Radiant _____ INC

Air Cond. — Full _____ Zone _____ INC

Finish—Fir. _____ Hd. Wd. _____ Panel _____

Floor—Fir. _____ Hd. Wd _____ Other _____

Cabinets _____ Mantels _____

Tile—Walls _____ Wainscot _____ Floors _____

Storm Sash—Wood D. _____ S. _____; Metal D. _____ S. _____

Awnings — Metal _____ Fiberglass _____

Total Additions 6684

Year Built 1910 Avg. 1. Replacement Cost 145,000

Age 2. Obsolescence A

Inf. by { Owner - Tenant - Adj. Bld. Value 90231

Neighbor - Record - Est. Conv. Factor x.47

Replacement Cost—1940 Base 310

Depreciation Column 1 3 4 5 6 39,680

1940 Base Cost, Less Depreciation

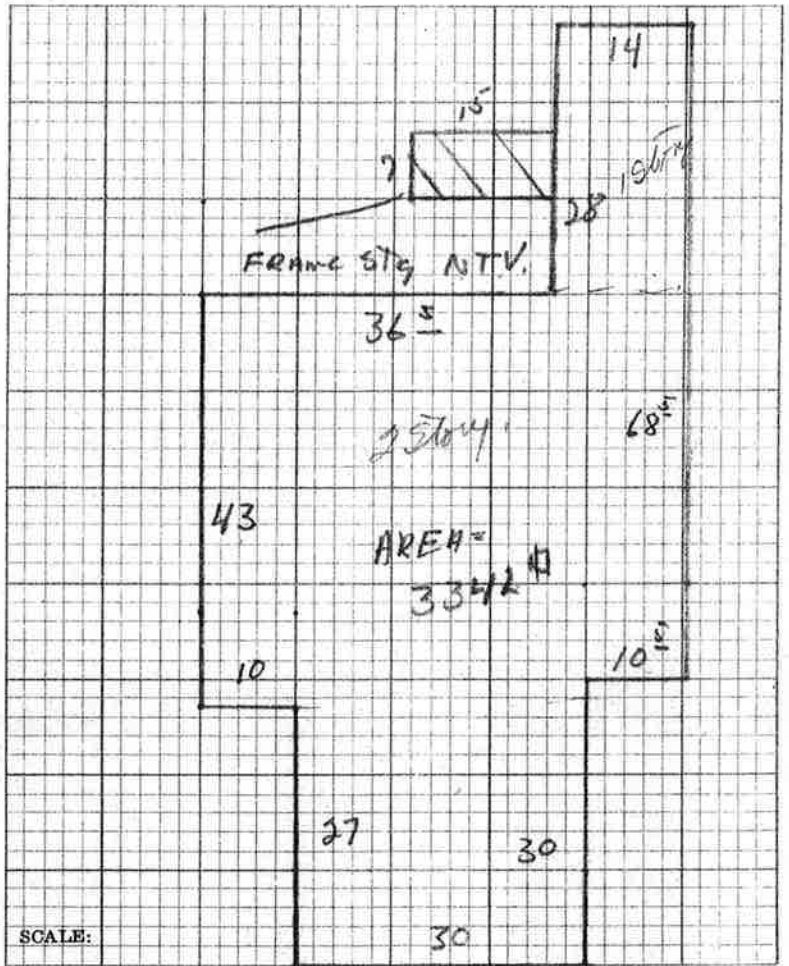
Total Value from reverse side

Total Building Value \$

Appraised ① A-P 1922 By R.B. & R.Y.

Appraised ② 9-15 1925 By L.B.

Handwritten notes in a circle:
Kepp
5-10-78
1814
1952



RESIDENTIAL OUT BUILDINGS	Age	Size	Area	Fac-tor	Cost	Conv. Fac.	Adj. Cost	Depr. Value
		x				.47		
		x				.47		
		x				.47		
		x				.47		
		x				.47		
		x				.47		

Garage — Class _____ Depr. 2% 3%

Cars _____ Floor _____ Walls _____ Roof _____ Doors _____

Size _____ x _____ Age _____ Cost _____ x 47%

1940 Base Cost _____ x _____ % Depr. _____

Total _____

REMARKS *The dep value is close to the F.M.V. No ORSL is needed 9-15-75 L.R.*

21-675-1

35,000

Chapel

6135-C 1976

Murray 2nd Ward

ALANO Club
to be reassessed for
1976. 9-15-75

JWL

Church to Rehab.
Center

9-16-75-113

23 MAY '03

MURRAY 2ND WARD
ALAMO CLUB.

EXTERIOR.

- OVERALL EXCELLENT CONDITION.
- MASONRY IN GREAT SHAPE
- NEW ROOF LOOKS EXCELLENT.
- TREE & BRUSH REMOVAL IS GREAT.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

- REPLACE SANDSTONE SILLS & STAIR COPING @ NORTH WALL (WHERE STUCCO "CAP" HAS FAILED) w/ PRECAST CONC. SILLS SIMILAR TO ORIGINAL - SEE SILLS @ UPPER GABLE WALLS - (ARCHED FOR ATTIC VENTILATION) FOR TYPICAL DIMENSIONS, PROFILES, PROJECTION FROM WALL, ETC.

- PLAN ON REPLACING SILLS w/ PRE-CAST CONC AS STUCCO FAILS.

PAINT EXTERIOR -

- WASH ALL SURFACES & REMOVE MINOR FLAKING PAINT.
- MASONRY WALLS - INSTALL LATEX PRIMER & 100% (INC. STUCCO FOUNDATION)

ACRYLIC TOP COATS. - EGG SHELL OR SATIN SHEEN

- WOOD TRIM - EAVES, WINDOWS, ETC. - INSTALL ALKYL PRIMER & 100% ACRYLIC TOP COATS - SEMI-GLOSS.

also metal @ tower.

MASONRY REPAIR

- CHECK MASONRY @ PARAPET WALLS - WEEP FLAT ROOF ADDITION & CHIMNEY CAP - & RESET LOOSE BRICKS & REPOINT.

MORTAR MIX FOR SETTING & REPOINTING

- 2 PARTS MASONS LIME
- 1 PART PORTLAND CEMENT
- 7-8 PARTS LOCAL SAND. NATURAL SAND

- PARAPET CAPS @ WEST ADDITION
 - SOUTH WALL - REMOVE CLAY TILES (SAVE FOR NORTH WALL) & INSTALL NEW SHEETMETAL CAP w/ DRIP EDGES - ENTIRE LENGTH OF PARAPET GALVANIZED OR ALUMINUM TO MATCH GUTTERS & DOWNPOUTS OK.
 - NORTH WALL - REINSTALL CLAY TILES COMPLETE.
- CANOPY OVER STAIRS & AREAWAY - NORTH WALL
 - REMOVE EXISTING METAL CANOPY
 - INSTALL NEW WOOD-FRAMED CANOPY w/ 18"-24" OVERHANG @ AREAWAY
 - EXPOSE RAFTER TAILS SIM. TO TAILS @ NON-ORIGINAL VESTIBULE @ SOUTH WALL.
 - PAINT ALL EXPOSED SOFFIT & RAFTER TAILS @ CANOPY.
 - METAL ROOF SIMILAR IN COLOR TO NEW SHINGLES
- INSTALL NEW PROTECTIVE GLAZING IN WINDOWS @ "TOWER" ON NORTH WALL.
 - ~~TRIGLASS~~ ACRYLIC SHEETS OK (PLEXGLAS)
 - POLYCARBONATE SHEETS BETTER (LEXAN).
 - WON'T CLOUD & YELLOW AS QUICKLY AS ACRYLIC.
- WINDOWS @ WEST ADDITION -
 - TOILET ROOMS NEED TO BE VENTILATED
 - REPLACE EXISTING WINDOWS w/ OPERABLE & NAT. VENTILAT
 - INSTALL BATHROOM FANS & REPLACE GLASS & IN
 - EXISTING SASH & COVER w/ PROTECTIVE GLAZING.

FUNDING - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS (CDBG) ALCOHOLISM A DISABILITY UNDER ADA - ELIGIBLE FOR BLOCK GRANTS TO ASSIST PERSONS w/ DISABILITIES?

- PRIVATE FOUNDATIONS - ECCLES, ETC. - PROVIDE REHAB MONEY TO SUPPORT PROGRAMS IN BUILDING.

SALT LAKE COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

Alan D. [unclear]
90-335

D E C I S I O N

APPLICANT: THE ALAWO CLUB OF SALT LAKE

The Affidavit(s) filed with the Salt Lake County Board of Equalization requesting continued exemption from ad-valorem property taxes for the Tax Year 1977 on property in Salt Lake County came before the County Board of Equalization on the 4th day of October, 1977. The taxpayer having filed a written Affidavit(s) and having verified under oath the contents thereof, and the Board of Equalization, having considered said written Affidavit(s), and being fully advised does hereby:

FIND:

1. That the property or properties for which exemption is claimed is or are improved real property located in Salt Lake County, State of Utah.
2. That the applicant on the property or properties listed below has previously filed an original application for exemption with the Board and have been granted exemption previously based upon said application
3. That the affidavit filed for the current Tax Year indicates that no change has occurred in the use of said property or properties.
4. That as such the property or properties for which exemption is claimed is or are used exclusively for religious worship or charitable purposes.

CONCLUSION:

1. That the applicant is entitled to continued exemption for the above described property or properties from ad-valorem property taxes for the year 1977 based upon provisions of Article XIII Section 2 of the Constitution of the State of Utah.
2. That said property or properties are identified by the following serial numbers on the records of Salt Lake County:

21-625-1

Dated this 11th day of October, 1977

SALT LAKE COUNTY BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

By:


JAMES C. SNOW, Clerk of
Salt Lake County Board of Equalization

MURRAY. The town of Murray is situated seven miles south of Salt Lake City on both sides of Little Cottonwood Creek and also on both sides of the State Road running north and south through Salt Lake County, Utah. The ward was an outgrowth of South Cottonwood Ward and was organized Oct. 28, 1900, with Uriah G. Miller as Bishop.

When the mining interests of Utah began to develop in the 60's and early 70's, a number of smelters and refining works were built in different parts of Utah, and, among others, a mining company known as the Germania Company erected smelting works as early as 1872 west of the State Road, south of Little Cottonwood Creek on the present site of Murray.

The Morgan Smelter was built soon afterwards, and the Franklin Works, east of the Germania Smelter, still later. At the close of 1883 there were seventeen smelting and reduction works in Utah, producing more than 2,000 tons of bullion per month. The largest of these in operation in the year mentioned was the Germania Lead Works (where most of the base bullion was refined) and the Franklin Smelting Works (later called the Horn Silver Works). In 1875 the Germania Company added blast furnaces to their works for the purpose of smelting ore and with the intention of producing their own bullion instead of having to depend for it upon other smelting works. Some of the smelters described above were moved in 1905 to the extreme north end of the Oquirrh Mountains, where they have been operating successfully ever since, the mining town of Garfield being the chief center of all smelting and refining works in that part of Utah.

Among the men employed at the Franklin and Germania Smelters were many Latter-day Saints, who generally attended meetings in the South Cottonwood Ward, and among the men employed were quite a number of Scandinavian brethren who had recently arrived from the old countries, and who, as yet, had only acquired a limited knowledge of the English language. For their special convenience and spiritual welfare, Bishop Joseph S. Rawlins of the South Cottonwood Ward gave permission to hold Scandinavian meetings in Murray, which constituted the west end of this ward. The first of these meetings was held

Nov. 1, 1883, Johan Anderson presiding. For some time afterwards such meetings were held somewhat irregularly in private houses, and Charles Holm was appointed to preside over the meetings early in 1884. In 1893 the Scandinavian saints erected a small frame meeting house west of the State Road.

A branch Sunday school was organized in Murray in 1894, a Mutual Improvement Association for both sexes in 1895, a Relief Society in 1896, a separate Y. L. M. I. A. in 1897, and a Primary Association in 1898. All these associations functioned successfully until the Murray Ward was organized Oct. 28, 1900, with Uriah G. Miller as Bishop. He presided as Bishop of the Murray Ward until 1906, when Murray was divided into two wards, namely, the Murray 1st Ward with Uriah G. Miller as Bishop, and the Murray 2nd Ward with Jacob E. Erekson as Bishop. The two Murray wards on Dec. 31, 1930, had a total membership of 1,935, including 429 children.

Murray Precinct had 3,302 inhabitants in 1900; 4,057 in 1910; 4,584 in 1920, and 5,172 in 1930.

MURRAY 1ST WARD, Cottonwood Stake, Salt Lake Co., Utah, consists of the Latter-day Saints residing in the east part of the city of Murray extending north to Mill Creek Ward, east to South Cottonwood Ward, south to Grant Ward, and west to the Oregon Short Line Railroad tracks west of State St. The Murray 1st Ward meeting house is situated on the south side of Vine St., about 40 rods east of the State Road (State St.), only a short distance north of Little Cottonwood Creek.

On Sunday, March 4, 1906, the Murray Ward was divided, and all that part of the same lying east of the Oregon Short Line Railroad tracks was organized as the Murray 1st Ward, and all that part of the Murray Ward lying west of said tracks was organized as the Murray 2nd Ward. The former Bishop of the Murray Ward, Uriah G.

Miller, was chosen as Bishop of the Murray 1st Ward; he was succeeded in 1909 by Michael Mauss, who in 1914 was succeeded by David B. Brinton, who in 1926 was succeeded by William T. Belliston, who in 1928 was succeeded by Samuel E. Bringhurst, who acted as Bishop Dec. 31, 1930. On that date the Murray 1st Ward had 1,260 members, including 280 children.

MURRAY 2ND WARD, Cottonwood Stake, Salt Lake Co., Utah, consists of the Latter-day Saints residing in the west part of the city of Murray, or all that part of the country bounded on the north by Miller Ward, on the east by the Oregon Short Line Railroad tracks, on the south by the Grant Ward, and on the west by the Jordan River. The meeting house is located on 2nd West St. (Murray), a short distance west of State St., south of Little Cottonwood Creek. Quite a number of the members of the Murray 2nd Ward are of Swedish origin.

Murray 2nd Ward came into existence March 4, 1906, when the Murray Ward was divided into two wards, viz., the Murray 1st and the Murray 2nd wards, the Oregon Short Line Railroad tracks dividing the two wards, Murray 1st Ward on the east and Murray 2nd Ward on the west. Jacob Emil Erekson was chosen as Bishop of the Murray 2nd Ward; he was succeeded in 1924 by Evald E. Nygren who in 1928 was succeeded by Raymond R. Rasmussen, who presided Dec. 31, 1930. On that date the Murray 2nd Ward had 675 members, including 145 children.

JENSEN, ANDREW

ENCYCLOPEDIA

HISTORY OF

THE CHURCH OF

JESUS CHRIST

OF LATTER-DAY

SAINTS.

SALT LAKE CITY,

1941.

APR 25 / 06

MEETING IN LOG CABIN

3/4/06: EAST OF
SAN PEDRO RR RAILWAY TRACKS
THE SOUTH HWY #75

CHAPEL FINISHED 1909

DEDICATED 1911

SUN MAR 11, 1906

Bp ERIKSON

HE ALSO SPOKE IN REGARD TO A NEW MTG HSE AND STATED IT WAS
THE WISH OF THE STAKE PRESIDENCY TO BLD. A NEW MTG HSE.

Prest

3/4/06

Frank Y. Taylor

"PROMISED THE SAINTS THAT IF THEY WOULD DONATE LIBERALLY
IN THE SPIRIT OF LOVE, TOWARD THE ERECTION OF A NEW
MTG HSE_x THAT THE LORD WOULD BLESS THEM
AND MAKE THEM RICHER.

P. 4

APRIL 1908

OWNER:

LDS CHURCH LIBERTY WARD

ARCT:

? RUTHEFORD + HANSEN

BUILDER:

? MCCORMICK + GRAY

LOCATION:

CORNER DENVER AVE + JEFFERSON

TYPE:

2 STORY BRICK CHAPEL

EST. COST

12,000.00

LDS WARD CHURCH

SECOND WARD

NONE LISTED

MAYBE ASHTON BROS.?

(SEVERAL ENTRIES BELOW)

COR 5TH E 7TH SOUTH

2 STY BRICK CHURCH

20,000.00

NOV 1908

2-13 ECCLESIASTICAL WARD

DEMO

ARCT

RUTHEFORD + HANSEN

365 E 200 SO

1 STY BRICK CHURCH

45,000.00

12TH

SEPT 1909

HAROLD JENSEN

DEMO

J or T Lundsen = ARCT

LUNDSEN = BLDG

387-89 1ST AVE

2 STY BRICK CHURCH

Westminster pres. church

H.H. Holmberg

BURKINSHAW

Church



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Murray Smelters

This page was last updated on August 2, 2013.

(This is a work in progress; research continues.)

Overview

* From the roadside marker erected by Sons of Utah Pioneers:

MURRAY SMELTING — Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc were found at Alta, Park City and Tintic in the years 1864-1869. Since no smelting was done in the state or the surrounding area, smelters had to be built. Billy Morgan built the first smelter at 5189 South State Street on American Hill in 1869. The Woodhall Brothers built the first furnace on State Street by Big Cottonwood Creek June 1870. In 1871 the Germania Refinery & Wasatch Smelter were erected west of State Street on opposite sides of Little Cottonwood Creek. The Hanauer Smelter was built in 1872. The Horn Silver Smelter at 200 West and 4800 South and the Highland Boy Plant at 800 West. Bullion came on stream 1880, 1886. American Smelting and Refining Company took over the Germania Plant operations and later built a plant at 5200 South State St. which began operations in 1902. Smelting and ore refining grew from eight tons to thousands of tons of ore per day. The need for smelting eventually decreased and, in November 1950, the great smelting operation at Murray faded into history. Smelting in Murray had directly employed 10,000 people and, indirectly, thousands more. Many of these people were pioneers who settled in the Murray community prior to the coming of the railroad. #1 Murray Chapter SUP

Highland Boy Copper Smelter: (Bullion Street, about 5600 So., west of 700 West in Murray) The Highland Boy mine, in Bingham Canyon, was owned by Samuel Newhouse and his Boston Consolidated Mining Company. Samuel Newhouse sold out to William Rockefeller and Henry H. Rogers, of Standard Oil, which then built the first copper smelter in the valley. Bullion Street was the northern boundary of the smelter. Schools, a park, a fire station, and finally homes were built on the site. A Supreme Court order shut the smelter down in 1907 because to too much pollution. Dispute over revenue sharing from mining and smelting taxation led to the creation of Granite, Jordan, and Murray school districts, the latter preferring to "go it alone." (Salt Lake Valley Historical Tour, Ron Andersen, 1997)

Utah Sampler: (tall building, east of 380 West, 5500 So.) Utah Ore Sampling Company (UOS) built this sampler in 1909. Consolidated mining companies did their own sampling. This was the largest independent sampler between Missouri and California. After the ore was crushed and analyzed for content and quality, smelters decided on the basis of the samples, whether to buy larger quantities of the ore. Ore came here from all over the west. Most of the ores sampled here went to the ASARCO smelter for processing. The close proximity of the two plants allowed the railroads to treat them as a single destination for billing purposes. The large "Thawed House," where loads of frozen ore were completely thawed before they were run through the sample plant, still remains. This mill was unique because it contained the only railroad spur that connected to both the Denver and Rio Grande and the Union Pacific

Railroads. The company operated until the 1950's, when the smelting industry in Murray ceased. (*Salt Lake Valley Historical Tour, Ron Andersen, 1997*)

American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO): (5200 Major Street, north of Murray High School) ASARCO is still in business outside of Utah. It was part of the Standard Oil conglomerate, with Rockefeller and Rogers heavily invested. The smoke stacks, some administrative buildings on the east side, and slag pile remain. It is a "potential" superfund cleanup site. What's left of Bergertown can be seen across Little Cottonwood Creek to the northwest. The two large smoke stacks were built in 1918 at a height of 465 feet to help dissipate the large concentrations of sulphur. The brickwork is some of the finest for this type of structure. (*Salt Lake Valley Historical Tour, Ron Andersen, 1997*)

Timeline

June 1870

"In June, 1870, the Woodhull Brothers built a furnace eight miles south of Salt Lake City, at the junction of the State Road with Big Cottonwood Creek. From these works was shipped the first bullion produced from mines in Utah." (*Stenhouse, The Rocky Mountain Saints, 1873, page 720; quoted by Bancroft, History of Salt Lake City, 1886, page 703*)

(Using today's street numbering system, Big Cottonwood Creek passes under State Street, known previously as the State Road, at about 4200 South. The original Utah Southern line crossed Big Cottonwood Creek about two blocks west of the State Road. This smelter site later became the Morgan/Hanauer smelter.)

1871

Murray was at that time known as "Cottonwood" because it was at that location, at about 4900 South, that the Utah Southern crossed Little Cottonwood creek. Construction of the Utah Southern was delayed during June and July 1871 at the Little Cottonwood crossing while a trestle was built, 24 feet high and 600 feet long. (The line crossed Big Cottonwood Creek about a mile north at about 4200 South by way of a much smaller trestle.)

1872

Because of the growing production of the Bingham mines, along with other mines throughout the territory, in 1872 two smelters (the Germania and the Mingo) were built on the Utah Southern at Murray, four miles north of Sandy. (*Arrington: Abundance, p. 207*)

The Germania lead smelter was located near Murray. The Mingo smelter was located at Sandy.

At 150 W. Vine Street, was the Germania smelter, where Anton Eilers, the father of modern silver and lead smelting perfected his chemical theory. (*Salt Lake Valley Historical Tour, Ron Andersen, 1997*)

1874

It was reported in December 1874 that the Germania Works smelter was using coke made from Sanpete coal, which the smelter's superintendent said was equal to that imported from St. Louis. Utah imported over 7,000 tons of coke during 1873. (*Engineering and Mining Journal, December 5, 1874, p. 353*)

In 1874 the Morgan/Hanauer smelter was built in Murray, making the Salt Lake Valley one of the smelting centers of the west. (*Arrington: Abundance, p. 207*)

The Hanauer Smelting Works was located on the south bank of Big Cottonwood Creek, west of Main Street at about 4200 South. According to a UP engineering map from the ICC valuation period, "Bullion Spur" branched off of the Utah Southern line (later known as the Provo Subdivision) in an eastern direction for a distance of about 1200 feet. The points of the Bullion Spur switch was almost exactly on the line between Township 1 South, and

Township 2 South, both within Range 1 West.

About 1000 feet south of Bullion Spur was the brick works of Western Fire Clay Company, which was located between the UP and D&RGW tracks (including a bit of joint trackage), just north of the Murray city limits, at about 4300 South (Fireclay Avenue).

May 1878

"Germania Works - The Germania has commenced refining again, after a cessation of three or four years they expect to make 400 or 500 tons of lead a month, and to find a market for it in China. The price at which it can be bought in London and taken either by sailing ships or by steamer through the Suez Canal to China, is such as to leave them a fair margin."
(*Deseret News*, May 15, 1878, citing *Utah Commercial*, for May)

1879

For the year 1879, the Germania Smelting & Refining Works refined 2,301,276 pounds of lead, 344,836 ounces of silver, and 2,202 ounces of gold. (*Deseret News*, January 7, 1880)

January 1885

The Hanauer smelter was completely destroyed by fire on January 16, 1885. The fire was caused by an overturned slag pot. (*Engineering and Mining Journal*, January 24, 1885, p. 60)
On March 11, 1885, the smelter was restarted. The rebuilt smelter had a larger capacity. (*Engineering and Mining Journal*, March 7, 1885, p. 198)

1897

In 1897 Utah Consolidated constructed the first smelter dedicated to the processing of copper ores. This first smelter in the Salt Lake Valley just south of Murray for the treatment of ores from the Highland Boy mine. (*Billings*)

1899

In 1899, American Smelting & Refining Company was organized by combining the Germania and Hanauer smelters at Murray, the Mingo smelter at Sandy, and the Ibex smelter at Leamington.

April 1899

American Smelting & Refining Company (ASARCO) was organized in April 1899 to consolidate the nationwide smelting interests of Standard Oil of New Jersey, known as "the Rockefeller crowd." (*source not recorded*)

Utah Consolidated (Highland Boy) completed its copper smelter in Murray during May 1899. Construction had begun in August 1898. Utah Consolidated was controlled by Rockefeller interests. (*Salt Lake Mining Review*, May 30, 1899)

May 1, 1899

American Smelting & Refining Company was incorporated on May 1, 1899. The new smelting company's holdings in Utah included the Germania, Pennsylvania, Hanauer, and Ibex smelters. (*Salt Lake Mining Review*, May 15, 1899, p. 7)

In early 1902, ASARCO completed its new lead smelter at Murray, adjacent to site of former Germania smelter. Construction had begun in 1901. (*USGS Professional Paper 38*, p. 386)

1902

ASARCO built its new smelter at Murray, with operations starting in July 1902, using a total of eight blast furnaces and having a capacity of 1200 tons per day.

January 1908

Utah Consolidated closed its smelter in January 1908. (*Mining Science*, January 2, 1908, p. 29)

1946

Utah's three big smelters at Murray, Midvale, and Garfield were closed by a 150-day strike that was settled on June 30, 1946. (*Murray Eagle, June 20, 1946*)

October 1948

The ASARCO smelter at Murray reopened after a two month shutdown. The delay had been to insufficient ores from Australia and South America, which had to compete with other cargo as ship ballast. Also, the price of lead was being held below costs of mining due to wartime restrictions. Many lead mining operations in the western U.S. were still idle due to depressed lead prices. (*Kane County Standard (Kanab), November 5, 1948*)

April 1949

By the time of its 50th anniversary, ASARCO at its Murray smelter was processing ores from Utah, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, and Nevada. (*Murray Eagle, April 1, 1949*)

October 15, 1949

After operating at Murray since 1902, the smelter of ASARCO began the shutdown of its operations in preparation for final closing. Between 1902 and 1922, the smelter processed ore from Park City, Bingham, Tintic, Southern Utah, Southern Idaho, and Nevada. Since the mid 1920s, the smelter's entire tonnage had been produced from just one of its eight blast furnaces due to declining tonnage of the combined lead, silver and zinc ore (known as galena) coming to the smelter. At least 100 of the smelter's 250 employees were to be reassigned to ASARCO's copper smelter at Garfield.

October 1950

The plant of the closed ASARCO smelter at Murray was sold to a group of Salt Lake City and West Coast businessmen. The slag pile had been sold to Utah Construction Company for the making of insulation, road bed material and road fill. (*Murray Eagle, October 15, 1950*) The smelter property was sold to a newly organized company called Murray-American Mill Company, with the sale taking place in September 1950. (*Murray Eagle, October 19, 1951*)

October 1951

In October 1951 the property (117 acres) was sold to three Riverton businessmen, Gwynne Page, Donald Page, and J. H. Berrett. Most of the buildings on the site were sold by Murray-American Mill Company for their salvage value, with but a few remaining, along with the two smokestacks. (*Murray Eagle, October 19, 1951*)

February 1952

A 22-acre parcel of the smelter property was sold to Buehner Cinder Block Company. (*Murray Eagle, October 19, 1951*)

January 18, 1994

By the mid 1990s, on-site remnants of the smelter operation included two large smoke stacks, a foundation wall of one building, the old office building, and the slag piles. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed on January 18, 1994, that the Murray Smelter site be placed on the National Priorities List, usually known as "Superfund".

The Murray smelter site is the former location of a large lead smelter in Murray City. The smelter operated for about 77 years, from 1872 until 1949. ASARCO operated it from 1902 to 1949. The lead smelting and arsenic refining operations affected the soil, ground water, surface water and sediment at the 142 acre site and the surrounding area.

The Murray smelter site was northwest of the corner of State Street and 53rd South Street in the City of Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah. Murray is approximately 6 miles south of Salt Lake City.

The Murray smelter was a lead smelting facility which the American Smelting

and Refining Company (ASARCO) operated from 1902 through 1949. The smelting process produced large amounts of a dark, rock-like waste material called slag that contains high concentrations of heavy metals such as lead. During and after the operation of the smelter, the slag was used widely as railroad ballast, road base, parking lot gravel, and fill. When the Murray Smelter was operating, it also released metals and other materials to the air, resulting in contamination of the soil around the site. Nearly 100 smelters operated in the area in the late 1800s and early 1900s.

November 1995

The two smoke stacks and building remnants remained on site while ASARCO and EPA negotiated a cleanup. The site's cleanup started in November 1995, and was completed with the demolition of the smoke stacks in August 2000.

October 2007

The site today [2008] is the location of a new, state-of-the-art hospital, known as the Intermountain Medical Center. Groundbreaking took place September 2003, and the new facility opened in late October 2007. It replaced an earlier Cottonwood Hospital, which had opened also in Murray, Utah in 1963.

Vine Street (Murray, Utah)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Vine Street is a street that runs the full length of Murray, Utah from east to west, from a point near the Jordan River to an intersection with the Van Winkle Expressway (State Route 152) and 6100 South (connecting immediately to Highland Drive) on the border with Holladay. For most of its length, it follows Little Cottonwood Creek. A large portion of the current extent of Vine Street was used as part of the route for transporting quartz monzonite quarried near the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon to Temple Square during construction of the Salt Lake Temple, until the construction of railroads provided an easier route, and a large portion was also designated **Utah State Route 173** from 1935 to 1947 (the modern Utah State Route 173 is nearby, but does not connect to Vine Street).

Route description

Vine Street starts in a suburban residential area near the Jordan River and passes a one-building campus of Stevens-Henager College before crossing over Interstate 15 (with no on- or off-ramps) and entering an industrial area. Despite the current industrial uses in the area, the historic Murray LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse is preserved just off of Vine Street near Commerce Drive (300 West). Vine Street Crosses the Union Pacific, UTA's *FrontRunner*, and UTA's TRAX (Blue and Red) rail lines at grade along the north side of Murray Central Station before intersecting Cottonwood Street at a three-way intersection from which Vine Street proceeds north-northeast; though the intersection is three way for automobiles, a multi-use trail continues east on the south side of Little Cottonwood Creek to State Street (US Route 89) and Murray Park.

After passing the northwest corner of the Intermountain Medical Center campus and crossing over Little Cottonwood Creek, Vine Street curves to the east again through the southern part of the Murray Downtown Historic District and intersects State Street. This is the only significant section of Vine Street that includes more than two lanes (not counting center turn lanes). The 1935-1947 Utah State Route 173 designation began at the intersection with State Street and continued east. The Murray Theater is just southeast of this intersection, and Murray's post office and city hall are south of that.

Between State Street and 900 East (State Route 71), Vine Street follows a curving route along the top of a ridge on the north side of Little Cottonwood Creek's floodplain. Just east of the Murray Downtown Historic District and the adjacent Murray Downtown Residential Historic District, intensive development disappears as the street curves to the south between Murray Park and a long and thin golf course that follows the route on the north side. Residential buildings, a school, and small office developments front onto Vine Street in this section, but there are no side streets providing access for other development, so the open spaces are visible between the buildings. Vine Street continues south past Murray City Cemetery, then curves east again in a residential area. Vine Street reaches a stop sign at 900 East, where the cross traffic does not stop; since a redesign to favor through traffic on 900 East, Vine Street's route continues east from a four-way signalized intersection about a block to the south (the street heading west from this intersection is known as either 5900 South or 6000 South).

Still just to the north of Little Cottonwood Creek, Vine Street curves a short distance south on an S-curve but then straightens out and heads straight east (away from the creek) until its terminus at State Route 152. Wheeler Historic Farm is just across Little Cottonwood Creek from Vine Street in the area near the S-curve, Woodstock Elementary School is on the north side at 1300 East, and Vine Street also crosses the Jordan and Salt Lake Canal a few blocks west of its terminus. The only commercial areas along this part of Vine Street are at 900 East, 1300 East, and near the eastern terminus.

Traffic continuing further east can use Big Cottonwood Road (6200 South, previously part of State Route 152) or Interstate 215, both a short distance south on Highland Drive (the southern extension of modern State Route 152).

Retrieved from "[http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Vine_Street_\(Murray,_Utah\)&oldid=538891248](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Vine_Street_(Murray,_Utah)&oldid=538891248)"

Categories: Transportation in Salt Lake County, Utah

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Murray, Utah

Coordinates: 40°39′9″N 111°53′36″W﻿ / ﻿40.65250°N 111.89333°W﻿ / 40.65250; -111.89333

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Murray (/ˈmʌri/ or local /ˈmɜri/) is a city situated on the Wasatch Front in the core of Salt Lake Valley in the U.S. state of Utah. Named for territorial governor Eli Murray, it is the state's fourteenth largest city. According to the 2010 census, Murray has approximately 46,746 residents.^[3] Murray is close to Salt Lake City, West Valley City, Sandy and West Jordan, Utah. Once teeming with heavy industry, Murray's industrial sector now has little trace and has been replaced by major mercantile sectors. Known for its central location in Salt Lake County, Murray has been called the *Hub of Salt Lake County*. Murray is unlike most of its neighboring communities as it operates its own police, fire, power, water, library, and parks and recreation departments and has its own school district.^[4] While maintaining many of its own services, Murray has one of the lowest city tax rates in the state.^[5]

Thousands of people each year visit Murray City Park for organized sports and its wooded areas. Murray is home to the Intermountain Medical Center, a huge medical campus that is also Murray's largest employer. Murray has been designated a Tree City USA since 1977.^[4]

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Murray, Utah

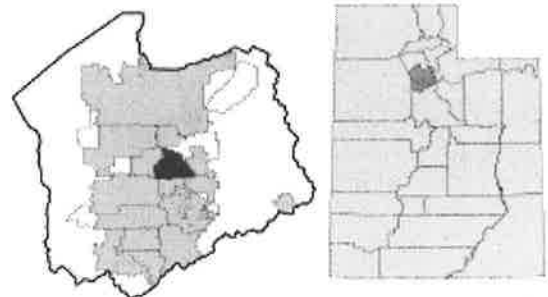
City



Murray City Hall



Seal



Location in Salt Lake County and the state of Utah.

Coordinates: 40°39′9″N 111°53′36″W﻿ / ﻿40.65250°N 111.89333°W﻿ / 40.65250; -111.89333

Country	United States
State	 Utah
County	Salt Lake
Settled	1848
Incorporated	January 3, 1903
Named for	Eli Houston Murray
Government	
 • Type	Mayor-Council
 • Mayor	Dan Snarr
Area	

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• Total	9.6 sq mi (24.9 km ²)
• Land	9.6 sq mi (24.9 km ²)
• Water	0.0 sq mi (0.0 km ²)
Elevation	4,301 ft (1,311 m)
Population (2012)	
• Total	48,263
• Density	3,703/sq mi (1,430/km ²)
Time zone	MST (UTC-7)
• Summer (DST)	MDT (UTC-6)
ZIP codes	84107, 84123, 84117, 84121
Area code(s)	385, 801
FIPS code	49-53230[1]
GNIS feature ID	1443742[2]
Demonym	Murrayite
Website	www.murray.utah.gov (http://www.murray.utah.gov/)

History

Pre-settlement

Before being permanently settled by Mormon pioneers in 1848, the area where Murray City is located was a natural area that served as the seasonal home of Paiute, Shoshone, and Bannock Native American tribes who camped along local creek banks and stream beds during their migrations. Artifacts of Native American encampments have been located along the Jordan River, including camps near Willow Pond Park.^[6]

At what was known as the “big bend” of the Jordan River (near 4984 South 700 West Street), the Goshute Indians from Skull Valley made their camp every spring on the way to their hunting ground at the headwaters of the Bear River. On their return in the fall, they also stayed for a week and traded with white settlers. Early settlers recorded that they generally traded buffalo robes, deer skins, dried meat and tallow.^[7]

A new settlement

The Mormon pioneers came into the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. A pioneer group called the Mississippi Saints arrived one year later and began to develop a scattered settlement in the south end of the valley that fall. The area was distinguished by various names, such as the Mississippi Ward, Cottonwood, Big Cottonwood and South Cottonwood. Written history states that at least 20 families were living in the South Cottonwood area in the 1860s.

When the first pioneer families settled in the South Cottonwood area in the fall of 1848, they selected the low or bottom lands along the streams of Little Cottonwood Creek and Big Cottonwood Creek where they found an abundance of grass for their cattle and horses. It was easy to take the water from the streams for irrigation of farm crops. The higher bench lands were covered with sagebrush and produced very little grass. Because of the labor and difficulty in getting water to them, they were left, in most instances, for later settlement.^[8]

There was a strip of high bench land, completely surrounded by low land north of what is now Vine Street and 5600 South Street. Before and after the advent of the pioneers, this land was used by the Ute Indians as a camping ground, as water and grass could be obtained on either side of it and enemies could not approach without being seen long before coming to the high ground.^[8] This area would become the present-day Murray City Cemetery. The early settlers mutually agreed that no individual should fence or take title to it, but that it should be set aside and considered as belonging to South Cottonwood Ward.

In 1853, when teamsters commenced to haul granite rock from Little Cottonwood Canyon to the Salt Lake Temple construction site, a dirt path was made along what is now Vine Street. The east side of the road (at the northeast corner, where the Stillwater Apartments now stand) became a halfway camping ground for the teamsters.^[8] The first building in the Salt Lake Valley outside of Salt Lake City erected for the purpose of religious and educational instruction was built on present-day Gordon Lane, and is commemorated with a monument from the Sons of the Utah Pioneers.^[9]



Chief Washakie carving in Murray City Park



The Sons of Utah Pioneer's South Cottonwood Monument

In 1858, during the so-called Utah War, Albert Sidney Johnston's army of the Utah Expedition passed through western Murray after camping on the "flats" above the North Jordan farms. Its large livestock herd reportedly ate everything to within an inch of the ground. General Johnston, who was crossing James Winchester's property (now present-day Murray Parkway Golf Course), advised Winchester to pursue a homestead patent. In 1870 James Winchester entered the first homestead of the entire Intermountain West.^[10]

The Pony Express traveled through central Murray, along what is now State Street. The Utah Pony Express Station Number 9 was located near present-day 6200 State Street and was called "Travelers' Rest", but the accommodations were meager, consisting of a stable and one-room bunk

house.^[11] The Overland Stagecoach later made use of Travelers' Rest during its period of operation.^[12] The Sons of Utah Pioneers erected a monument at 7200 State Street in Midvale commemorating the station.

The area remained agricultural until 1869 when a body of ore was found in Park City, Utah, and additional ore deposits were found in Little Cottonwood Canyon. Because of Murray's central location and access to the railroad, the first smelter was built there in 1870 and Murray became home to some of the largest smelters in the region over the next 30 years.

The first official post office was established in 1870 as the South Cottonwood Post Office. The area changed over time as the railroad came in, smelting expanded, the territorial road (later known as State Street) was established, and trolley transportation was developed. A business district also began to develop along the transportation corridor. (See also Murray Downtown Historic District and Murray Downtown Residential Historic District.)

The army established Camp Murray in 1885 to house several companies of the Ninth Infantry Regiment. The army camp was meant to help protect the railroad and provide training. The short-lived camp's most notable action was when General Alexander McDowell McCook and six divisions of the camp were ordered to escort Chinese nationals out of Evanston, Wyoming, due to the race riots that were happening among miners in Rock Springs, Wyoming. The camp was disbanded in the early 20th century.^[13]

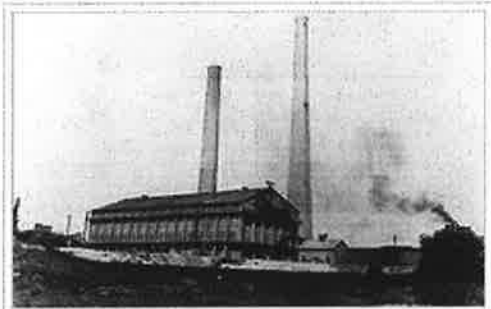
The city received its present name from the post office, which had officially changed its name from South Cottonwood Post Office to Murray Post Office in 1883, after the Civil War general, Eli Murray, territorial governor of Utah from 1880 to 1886.

After a riot and fire were started by a rowdy group of smelter workers in a local saloon, a local newspaper editor began agitating for the settlement to be incorporated. The final incorporation committee drafted a petition in 1901 and created an intense campaign on both sides of the incorporation battle. An incorporation election was held on November 18, 1902. Those in favor won, and C.L. Miller was elected Mayor by a margin of three votes. Salt Lake County recognized the election results as official on November 25, 1902, and the city was officially recognized as a Third Class City by the State of Utah on January 3, 1903.

Center of industry

Murray's central location in Salt Lake Valley made it a convenient location for industry. Construction of the Woodhill Brothers' smelter in 1869 initiated Murray's industrial history. In 1870, Murray produced the first silver bars smelted in Utah. In 1899, American Smelting & Refining Company (ASARCO) was organized by combining

the Germania and Hanauer smelters. The smelters continued to dominate the local economy until the close of the ASARCO lead smelter in 1949. Business and commercial enterprise prospered along with the smelter industry.



Murray's landmark smoke stacks, circa 1920s

Murray's industry would later include a water plant, lighting system, canning factory, flour mills, and brickyards.^[14] Many of those employed at the Franklyn and Germania smelters were immigrants from Scandinavian countries who had joined the LDS church in their homeland and moved to Utah; most spoke little English. The Scandinavian population settled in the area west of State Street and was large enough to hold separate LDS services in the Swedish language. (See Murray LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse). The Scandinavians eventually dispersed, and with the exception of their meetinghouse, few ethnic reminders remain in this section of Murray.^[15] Joe Hill, the Industrial Workers of the World labor activist came to Murray in 1914 to rally laborers working at the smelters and nearby mines. He was arrested for a

double homicide in Salt Lake City while recovering from a gunshot wound at the Murray home of Edward and John Eselius, that was located on 4800 South (then known as 17th South St.) and Plum Street.^[16]

"Bergertown", a cluster of homes south of 4800 South Street on Little Cottonwood Creek, was settled by Swiss immigrant Christian Berger prior to the town's industrialization. Simple small two-room frame houses without paint and running water characterized this side of town. Bergertown quickly became an immigrant enclave, as the population were mainly employees of the smelters. A few original homes remain among modern retail establishments.^[17]

Murray's industry suffered greatly in the 1930s depression. The smelters began to close in 1931, and major industry had nearly vanished by 1940. Murray was quick to take advantage of various federal projects to compensate for this economic loss.^[14] In 2000, to avoid designation as a Superfund site, the landmark ASARCO Smelters were imploded, and Intermountain Healthcare purchased the site for its Intermountain Medical Center. As landmarks, the smelters are remembered in Murray City's logos and trademarks.

Post-World War II to present

With the demise of heavy industry prior to World War II, and the advent of the Interstate Freeway System in the 1950s, Murray became a major retail hub due to its central location.^[18] State Street is dominated by automobile dealerships, where auto magnate, Larry H. Miller, purchased his first dealership May 1, 1979, as Larry H. Miller Toyota.

Fashion Place Mall was constructed in the 1970s. It is now a major mercantile center which saw major renovation and expansion in the first decade of the 21st century. The mall achieved some fame after serial killer Ted Bundy's murder spree temporarily came to an end when he tried to lure Carol DaRonch into his car at the mall on November 8, 1974. DaRonch fought Bundy, escaped from his car, and survived to testify against him in court.

Cottonwood Hospital opened in the 1960s, receiving numerous recognitions. Replaced by Intermountain Medical Center (IMC) in 2008, it spawned The Orthopedic Specialty Hospital (TOSH) in the 1990s.^[19]

As part of the construction of the Utah Transit Authority's (UTA) TRAX light-rail line in the 1990s, three stations were built in Murray along the primary route (the Blue Line). The Fireclay Housing Project received national recognition for its use of creating development around the Murray North station as a



Transit-Oriented Development (TOD).^[20] Murray's Fashion Place West station is the junction for the Red Line (Mid-Jordan Line) light-rail spur. In 2012 *FrontRunner* commuter rail service was extended to the Murray Central station.

In the mid-2000s, people of the census-designated place (CDP), Cottonwood West, petitioned for annexation into Murray,^[21] increasing the population by 17,000, nearly one-third more than in the 2000 census. Murray's eastern boundary, along 900 East, was extended as a result of the annexation to Van Winkle Expressway and Highland Drive, along the city borders of Holladay and Cottonwood Heights.

Government

Incorporated on January 3, 1903, Murray City initially created a Mayor-Council form of government. A 1911 State law changed the form of government for cities of the First and Second Class in Utah from the old Council form to the Commission form of government. This form of government was reversed in 1981. The City adopted the "Strong Mayor"-Council form of government, which included an elected Mayor and five City Council members. To ensure staggered terms of the Council, an election is held every two years for half the Council members for four-year terms. The city provides for most of its own services, including Police, Fire, Power, Water, Sewer, Library, Senior Center, and Parks and Recreation.^[8] George Huscher was mayor of Murray from 1912–1915, and was the first (and to date only) Socialist elected to a major office in Utah. Murray's city-wide elections are now non-partisan races.

Murray is located in Utah's 2nd congressional district, which is represented by Jim Matheson. In the Utah State Senate, Murray falls primarily in the 3rd Utah Senate District, held by Gene Davis and the 4th Utah Senate District held by Patricia W. Jones. In the Utah House of Representatives, Murray is primarily located in the 44th House District represented by Tim Cosgrove and 35th House District represented by Mark Wheatley.

Elected officials of Murray, Utah as of 2010			
Official	Position	Elected	Term ends
Ted Eyre	Mayor	2014	2018
City Council Members			
David Nicponski	District 1	2012	2016
D. Blair Camp	District 2	2014	2018
Jim Brass	District 3	2004	2012
Diane Turner	District 4	2014	2018
Brett Hales	District 5	2012	2016

Murray City Hall

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Telephone: (801) 264-2603

Fax: (801) 284-4204

Website: www.murray.utah.gov (<http://www.murray.utah.gov>)

Geography

Topography



Mayor Arthur Townsend's (1930-31) home lies in the Murray Downtown Residential Historic District

According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 9.6 square miles (24.9 km²), all of it land. Murray is located in the heart of the Salt Lake Valley. The city is nearly built out with a broad mix of commercial, residential and industrial uses. The topography is generally gentle, sloping westward from the nearby Wasatch Mountain Range toward the Jordan River, which is the terminal river feature in the Salt Lake Valley.^[4] Murray's average altitude is approximately 1300 meters Above Sea Level, with the highest variation located near the border of Cottonwood Heights and lowest variation along the Jordan River near 4500 South Street.

Lying at the base of the Wasatch Mountains, and located approximately three miles to the east of Murray, in neighboring Holladay, is the Wasatch Fault. Liquefaction is a particular danger to Murray because of the close proximity of the Wasatch fault. Soil liquefaction potential, according to the Utah Geological Survey, estimates that the majority of Murray City is in either High or Moderate Liquefaction zones. City policies are in place to minimize the potential impacts on structures.^[4]

Hydrology

The Jordan River is the largest water feature within Murray. It traverses the western edge of Murray, where it eventually reaches the Great Salt Lake. Murray administers a trail and green area that borders the river through the whole city. Big Cottonwood and Little Cottonwood Creeks join the Jordan River within Murray City boundaries, following routes between properties, along streets, and through parks and open spaces. Significant wetlands adjoin the river and these two creeks.^[4]



Little Cottonwood Creek in Murray City Park

Murray contains only small lakes. Willow Pond and Turner Pond are the largest natural lakes within the city limits. Willow Pond is the only lake that permits public access, and is stocked with fish. Several man-made lakes have been created in the *Lynn Pett Murray Parkway* and *Mick Riley Golf Courses*. Other lakes are small and are contained within Murray's wetland areas.^[4]

Climate

Climate data for Murray, Utah													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	61 (16)	67 (19)	76 (24)	86 (30)	93 (34)	100 (38)	101 (38)	102 (39)	96 (36)	86 (30)	75 (24)	68 (20)	102 (39)
Average high °F (°C)	39 (4)	44 (7)	53 (12)	61 (16)	70 (21)	82 (28)	89 (32)	88 (31)	78 (26)	65 (18)	50 (10)	40 (4)	63.3 (17.4)
Average low °F (°C)	25 (-4)	30 (-1)	37 (3)	43 (6)	51 (11)	60 (16)	67 (19)	66 (19)	57 (14)	46 (8)	35 (2)	27 (-3)	45.3 (7.5)
Record low °F (°C)	8 (-13)	-3 (-19)	16 (-9)	26 (-3)	30 (-1)	39 (4)	50 (10)	45 (7)	37 (3)	23 (-5)	12 (-11)	-6 (-21)	-6 (-21)
Precipitation inches (mm)	1.58 (40.1)	1.63 (41.4)	2.02 (51.3)	2.18 (55.4)	2.31 (58.7)	0.84 (21.3)	0.71 (18)	0.64 (16.3)	1.24 (31.5)	1.69 (42.9)	1.65 (41.9)	1.26 (32)	15.74 (399.8)

Source: ^[22]

Education

Primary and secondary schools

The Murray City School District was created on January 1, 1906. It has ten schools: seven elementaries, two middle schools, (Riverview and Hillcrest), and one senior high school (Murray). An alternative high school, (Creekside) was closed in 2006. Murray High School is a 4-A school in Utah's 5 Division high school sports leagues (1A being the smallest; 5A the largest). It was used in the *High School Musical* movie series for the Walt Disney Company.

When residents on the eastern boundary of Murray annexed themselves into the city in 2004, three Granite School District schools were included: Cottonwood High School, Twin Peaks Elementary, and Woodstock Elementary School. No school district boundaries were changed due to this annexation.

Murray has one major private school, Mount Vernon Academy, founded in 1975. It is fully accredited by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges. Mt. Vernon offers a complete educational program for grades Pre-K through 12.^[23]



Cottonwood High School

Higher education

Murray has satellite campuses of the University of Utah and Utah State University. Several private colleges have campuses in Murray: University of Phoenix, Stevens-Henager College, Webster University and Eagle Gate College.

Parks and recreation

Murray took advantage of various federal projects during the Great Depression to develop its Park System. The city actively sought federal money to refurbish its 22-acre Murray City Park and buildings and to purchase an additional twelve acres of fairgrounds. By 1939, Murray was the site of the annual Salt Lake County Fair.^[24] The county fair relocated from Murray Park, and the Fair buildings were replaced by a community recreation facility called the Park Center, with indoor swimming pools, indoor track, exercise facilities and gymnasium. Murray Park's Ken Price Ball Park hosted the 2009 Babe Ruth League World Series and the 2012 Babe Ruth League World Series. Murray Park is adjacent to the Salt Lake County Ice Center that was utilized as a practice venue during the 2002 Olympic Winter Games.



Murray City Park Gazebo and Little Cottonwood Creek

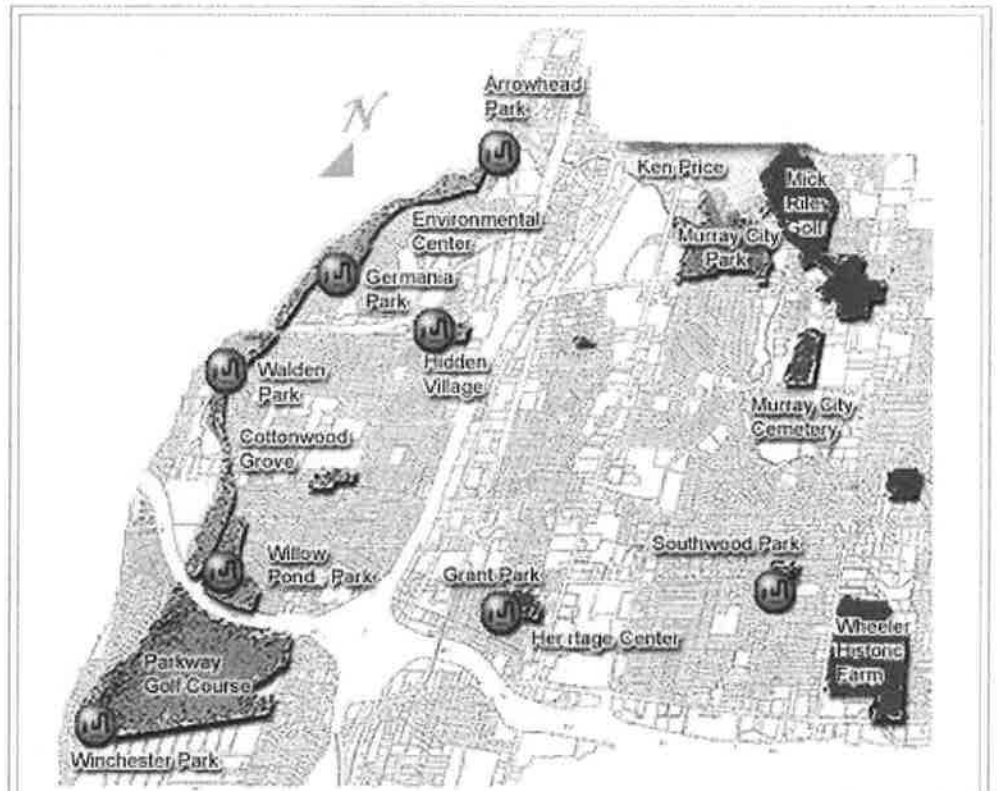
There are several neighborhood parks, as well as the substantial Jordan River Parkway; a park system of natural trails along the Jordan River that includes pedestrian and equestrian trails, picnic areas, and canoe launches. The trails connect several significant city parks of Winchester, Walden Park, Germania Park, and Arrowhead. The parkway also has the The Kennecott Nature Center, an environmental education center that is utilized by school districts.

Wheeler Historic Farm is located in Murray. Operated by Salt Lake County, the farm is a restoration of Henry J. Wheeler's turn-of-the-20th-century dairy farm. The farm presents to the public the history of Utah family agriculture and rural lifestyle from 1890–1920, and gives historic demonstrations and exhibits.

Parks and recreation facilities in Murray

Salt Lake County managed facilities

- Mick Riley Golf Course- Two courses include an Executive and Par 3 course
- Salt Lake County Ice Center- Ice Skating and Hockey
- Jordan River Parkway- Natural trail and equestrian paths
- Woodstock Meadows Park- Natural area, pavilion, and playground
- Wheeler Historic Farm- Historical park and natural area
- Riverview Park- Tennis, shuffleboard, horseshoe pits, baseball complex



Recreational facilities in Murray, with Murray owned parks designated with city logo

Murray City managed facilities

- Park Center- indoor pool, basketball courts, weight room, spin room, track
- Murray Aquatics Center- outdoor pool
- L. Clark Cushing Heritage Center- recreation center for senior citizens
- Lynn Pett Murray Parkway Golf Course- 18 Hole executive course
- Murray City Park- baseball stadium, softball stadium, soccer, rugby, arboretum, amphitheatre, playgrounds
- Arrowhead Park- picnic area and trailhead
- Germania Park- outdoor basketball, soccer, playground
- Grant Park- baseball complex, playgrounds
- Hidden Village Park- tennis, soccer, and playground
- Southwood Park- tennis, playground

- Walden Park- canoe launch, playground
- Willow Pond Park- fishing, baseball, soccer, playgrounds
- Winchester Park- canoe launch, natural area, playground

Sport

Ice skating and hockey

For the 2002 XIX Winter Olympiad in Salt Lake City, the Salt Lake County Ice Center was a practice venue, primarily for women's hockey, and hosted a preliminary game between Germany and Kazakhstan.^[25] The U.S. Figure Skating sanctions the facility and its figure skating lessons. USA Hockey hosts an adult league that utilizes the facility. Youth and beginner hockey lessons are offered.

Rugby

The Murray Park Rugby Stadium has hosted USA Rugby's national high school championships.^[26] The Highland Rugby club, one of the most nationally successful high school rugby programs, is based there. Utah Rugby Football Union, an affiliate of the Pacific Coast Rugby Football Union, sanctions most semi-professional, adult, collegiate, and high school clubs that use the field.

In June 2012 this stadium hosted the 2012 IRB Junior World Rugby Trophy.^[27]

Baseball

In 1914, Murray had its own professional baseball team called the Murray Infants which was part of the Union Association league. The team was managed by Cliff Blankenship, a former Cincinnati Reds and Washington Senators player. Notable players include Ike Caveney who was called up to play in the Cincinnati Reds and Mickey Shader that later managed a team in the Reds baseball farm system. The team folded in 1914 with the collapse of the league.^[28]

In August 2009, Murray City hosted its first 13-Year-Old Babe Ruth League World Series. All World Series games were played at the 3000-seat Ken Price Ball Park, home field to Murray High School baseball team and Murray Babe Ruth next to Murray City Park. Adult, high school and youth leagues use the facility that is sanctioned by the Murray City Parks and Recreation department. Murray hosted the 14-Year-Old Babe Ruth League World Series in 2012.^[29]

Basketball



Cliff Blankenship, coach/player of Murray Infants and later Salt Lake Bees

When the Utah Jazz first located to Utah in 1979, the Sports Mall fitness center was reserved as a practice facility for visiting teams including notable players Larry Bird and Magic Johnson.^[30] The Jazz later constructed its own practice center.

Utah Jazz players hold basketball clinics and camps for youth at the Murray Park Center. Murray's adult and youth basketball leagues are sanctioned by the Murray City Parks and Recreation department.

Soccer

Murray was one of three final candidates to be the home of the Real Salt Lake soccer team. The stadium was awarded to Sandy, Utah.^[31] Sanctioned by the Murray Parks and Recreation department, adult and youth leagues play on the numerous soccer fields. The department also has a small soccer stadium located in Willow Pond Park. The US Youth Soccer Association sanctions games that are played there.



Water hazard in the Murray Parkway Golf Course

Golf

The Murray Parkway Golf Course has been rated among the top 25 golf courses in Utah.^[32] It has hosted events for the Utah State Amateur Championship of the Utah Golf Association. Mick Riley Golf Course also has hosted Utah State Amateur events.

Boxing

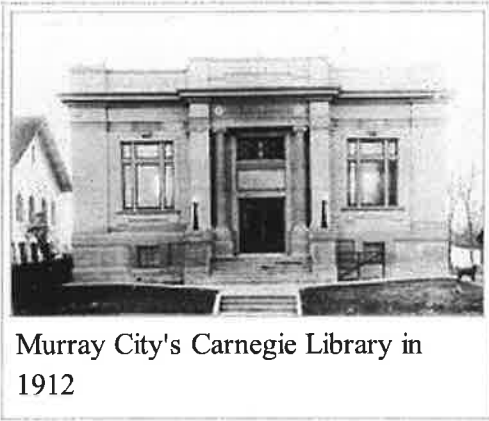
While Murray no longer has a boxing venue, it did host a number of championship fights in the early part of the 20th century. Most notable was boxing legend Jack Dempsey's only defeat, due to a knockout, at the Murray Fire Hall (4735 South State Street).^[33] Dempsey was knocked out by Fireman Jim Flynn on February 13, 1917, and many speculated that Dempsey may have thrown the fight as he was knocked out in the first round, but witnesses stated he was on the mat for at least 20 seconds.^[33] One year earlier, Dempsey defeated the boxer, Young Hector who retired from the fight at the same location.

Murray hosted the 1913 welterweight tournament for the western United States. Ernest "Cyclone" Wright won the Welterweight championship of the western states. He was also a member of Murray's first volunteer fire department.^[34]

Library

Murray is one of the few municipalities in Utah that has its own library.^[35] Murray's library exists outside the Salt Lake County library system, with which it has a lending agreement along with the Salt Lake City library system. The library started as one of the Carnegie libraries and came into existence on January 6, 1911. Murray would create an additional small library along with this one.

In 1992 Murray consolidated its two libraries into a new center that would permit it to have more books, include a small amphitheater for children, study spaces, and conference rooms. The historic Carnegie building on Vine Street would be preserved as a building for Mount Vernon Academy and be part of the Murray Downtown Historic



District.^[36] The new library was further renovated in 2008, adding significant electronic media resources and Wi-Fi access throughout the building. It offers several reading clubs and children activities. In 2008 it created its "Deseret Voices" author series that brings local and regional authors to discuss their books.

Arts and culture

Murray is home to several professional and amateur performing-arts groups,

notably, the Desert Star Playhouse, located in the historic Iris Theatre which is noted for its community-based plays and melodramas.^[37] The historic Murray Theatre hosts a variety of performing acts, primarily musical, throughout the year, and has hosted screenings for the Slamdance Film Festival.^[38] The city-sponsored Murray Park Amphitheatre produces plays in the outdoor setting of Murray Park during the summer.



Desert Star Playhouse

The Murray Symphony Orchestra (MSO) is a community-based orchestra of professional and amateur musicians. The MSO is volunteer-based and receives funding from Murray City and Salt Lake County. MSO also features jazz and string combos.^[39]

The Ballet Centre in Murray features ballet performances, with training for children and adults. The Murray Arts Centre features ballroom dancing in addition to modern styles of dance on a daily basis, and has live big band and jazz combo accompaniment.^[39]

The Murray City Cultural Arts program was created in 1992 under the Parks and Recreation Department. Together, the Arts Advisory Board and the Cultural Programs Office have created year-round cultural activities including arts-in-education projects, workshops and camps, musicals, visual art exhibits and competitions involving over 5000 youth and adults annually. A summer and winter season, created together with local performing arts organizations, have been successfully operating since 1990. Murray Arts in the Park entertains over 13,000 patrons each summer.^[39]

Historic architecture

Murray has several buildings and districts listed on the National Park Service's National Historic Register:

- Murray Downtown Historic District
- Murray Downtown Residential Historic District
- Wheeler Farm
- Murray Theater
- Desert Star Theater
- John P. Cahoon House (Murray Mansion)

- Murray LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse
- Warenski-Duvall Commercial Building and Apartments

Demographics

At the 2000 census^[1], there were 34,024 people, 12,673 households and 8,719 families residing in the city. The population density was 3,542.3 per square mile (1,367.0/km²). There were 13,327 housing units at an average density of 1,387.5 per square mile (535.4/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 91.56% White, 0.99% African American, 0.63% Native American, 1.83% Asian, 0.33% Pacific Islander, 2.77% from other races, and 1.89% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 7.49% of the population.

There were 12,673 households of which 34.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 53.3% were married couples living together, 11.3% had a female householder with no husband present, and 31.2% were non-families. 24.6% of all households were made up of individuals and 8.0% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.68 and the average family size was 3.24.

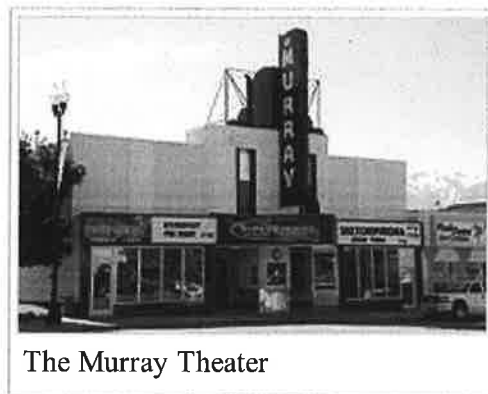
27.2% of the population were under the age of 18, 13.3% from 18 to 24, 28.6% from 25 to 44, 19.5% from 45 to 64, and 11.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 31 years. For every 100 females there were 95.7 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 92.8 males.

The median household income was \$45,569, and the median family income was \$51,482. Males had a median income of \$35,636 versus \$25,713 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$21,094. About 5.5% of families and 6.3% of the population were below the poverty line, including 7.4% of those under age 18 and 4.3% of those age 65 or over.

Transportation

Roads

Southern Murray contains the major interchange between Interstate 15, a ten-lane north/south freeway that divides Murray centrally, and Interstate 215, an auxiliary eight-lane freeway that roughly follows the southern boundary of the city. Interstate 15 provides two interchanges inside city limits at 4500 South (SR-266) and 5300 South (SR-173). Interstate 215 provides two interchanges at State Street (US-89) and Union Park Boulevard. State Street runs through central Murray through the Murray Downtown Historic District and passes by the main retail centers at 5300 South and the Fashion Place Mall. Van Winkle Expressway (SR-152) is a four-lane road that forms the eastern boundary of Murray, while 4500 South traverses the northern part of Murray and extends the length of Salt Lake Valley. 5400 South enters western Murray and then shifts northward one block to become 5300 South, which bears the honorary designation of Spartan Boulevard from Woodrow Street to State Street.



The Murray Theater

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1900	3,302	—
1910	4,057	22.9%
1920	4,584	13.0%
1930	5,172	12.8%
1940	5,740	11.0%
1950	9,006	56.9%
1960	16,806	86.6%
1970	21,206	26.2%
1980	25,750	21.4%
1990	31,282	21.5%
2000	34,024	8.8%
2010	46,746	37.4%
Est. 2012	48,263	3.2%



Downtown Murray on State Street

Rail

Historically, the railroad was vital to the development of Murray. In 1870 the railroad line was extended southward through Murray and was called the Utah Southern. The Rio Grande Western (RGW) railway came in the fall of 1881 and purchased the Alta lines which had been built

earlier. RGW merged to form the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad which later created a depot in Murray.^[40] The Utah Northern Railway developed a key terminus in the late 19th century that connected mining operations from Park City and Bingham, and Murray's industrial complex developed along that rail line. Utah Northern Railway and Oregon Short Line Railroad merged and were later acquired by Union Pacific Railroad.^[41]



Murray's historic downtown with Trolley Tracks, circa 1920

Downtown Murray was accessible by trolley car, operated by the Utah Light and Railway, at the beginning of the 20th century. The trolley ran along State Street from downtown Salt Lake City to Murray. E.H. Harriman, president of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, purchased Utah Light and Railway and continued its operation until the 1920s.^[42]

Public transit

Murray is served by the Utah Transit Authority (UTA) bus system. Two lines of UTA's TRAX light rail serve Murray. The Blue Line connects Murray with Downtown Salt Lake City and Draper, while the Red Line connects with the University of Utah and the Daybreak Community in South Jordan. Both the Blue and Red Lines connect further north with the Green Line which provides service to West Valley City and the Salt Lake City International Airport (via Downtown Salt Lake City). Murray's section of TRAX has three stations: Murray North Station located on Fireclay Ave (4300 South), Murray Central Station at 5200 South, and Fashion Place West Station. UTA's *FrontRunner* commuter rail opened for service in December 2012, extending *Frontrunner* from Pleasant View (on the north) south to Provo. The *FrontRunner* South extension included a stop at Murray Central Station^[43]

Infrastructure

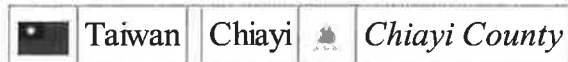
Electric power came into Murray City in 1905, with the Progress Electric Company; they strung enough wire to light over a hundred street lights in the City, and a few buildings. City residents and businesses soon clamored for more electricity, which Progress Electric didn't have the capacity to deliver. The City commissioners decided to acquire the system and improve upon delivering power to more people. On July 9, 1912, the city commission approved a resolution to create a municipally-owned power company. That same resolution also created a municipally-owned water and sewage system.^[44] Murray generates much of its electricity from natural gas, coal,

and water turbines. Murray was one of the first communities in Utah to receive power from methane generated in its landfill. Methane electricity generation fulfills 3 percent of Murray's needs but it is estimated that it can cover up to 13 percent.^[45]

Murray Public Services operates its water, sewer, and garbage and recycling program. Some areas of the city are serviced by the Salt Lake Valley Water Conservancy District and Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District.

Sister cities

Murray has one sister cities, as designated by Sister Cities International:



Notable residents

- Gary Andersen, head football coach, Utah State University
- Jack Anderson, Pulitzer Prize winner, started writing for the *Murray Eagle*^[46]
- Lou Andrus, former linebacker, 1967, for the Denver Broncos
- David Archuleta, *American Idol* season 7 runner-up^[47]
- Ben B. Banks, LDS Church General authority, Presidency of the Seventy^[48]
- Lauren Cholewinski, 2010 Olympic speed skater, resides in Murray while training^[49]
- Parley Parker Christensen, Utah and California politician, Esperantist. Teacher in Murray.
- Kevin Curtis, National Football League player
- Bruce Hardy, former Miami Dolphins football player, Arena Football head coach
- Allan Howe, U.S. Representative 1974-1976.^[50]
- Paul Hunt, comedian gymnast and gymnastics coach.
- Ken Jennings, 72 consecutive wins and \$2.52 million in *Jeopardy!*^[51]
- Britton Johnsen, NBA basketball player^[52]
- Mark Koncar, NFL player for the Green Bay Packers and Houston Oilers
- Golden Richards, Former wide receiver for the Dallas Cowboys
- Vicki F. Matsumori, LDS Church Primary Presidency^[53]
- Leonidas Ralph Mecham, former Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts^[54]
- LaVern W. Parmley, LDS Church Primary President^[55]
- Kim Peek, inspiration for the character of Raymond Babbitt, played by Dustin Hoffman, in the movie *Rain Man*.^[56]
- Dan Snarr, four-time mayor of Murray^[57]
- Stan Watts, longtime head coach of BYU basketball team^[58]
- Chris Wilson, drummer formerly of Good Charlotte and The Summer Obsession.

- Ren Souza, one time elected City Council member^[59]Creator of the Willows Pond Park - Murray City District 2

Newspapers

- *American Eagle*, *Murray Eagle* and *The Green Sheet* covered Murray from 1891 to the first decade of the 21st century.
- *The Murray Journal*^[60] covering Murray since early first decade of the 21st century.

In the media

- *American Idol* featured Murray and Murray High School for David Archuleta's homecoming during season 7's finale. Mayor Dan Snarr's distinctive handlebar mustache received notice from show host Ryan Seacrest.^[61]
- Tiffany (American singer) filmed parts of her video "I Think We're Alone Now" at Fashion Place Mall, 49th Street Galleria and Murray Park.
- Walt Disney Productions filmed four movies at Murray High School: A few of the scenes from the wrestling movie *Take Down* (1978). *Read It and Weep* (2006), the auditorium scene of *High School Musical* (2006), and *Minutemen* (2008)^[62] Disney used the Murray High School for the 2008 reality TV show *High School Musical: Get in the Picture*.

See also

- Utopia community FTTH program

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External links

- Utah History Encyclopedia (Murray) (<http://www.media.utah.edu/UHE/m/MURRAYCITY.html>)
- Murray official website (<http://www.murray.utah.gov/>)
- Murray City Library (<http://www.murraylibrary.org/>)
- Murray School District Official Site (<http://www.mury.k12.ut.us/>)
- Salt Lake County Ice Center (<http://www.countyice.slco.org/>)
- Wheeler Farm (<http://www.wheelerfarm.com/>)
- Murray Symphony Orchestra (<http://www.murraysymphony.org>)
- Murray Arts Centre (<http://www.wrightwayenterprises.com>)
- the Murray Utah online resource (<http://www.MurrayUtah.info>)



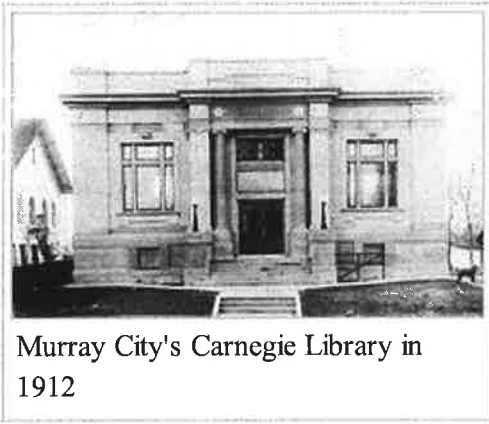
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| Populated places established in 1848 | Wasatch Front | Salt Lake City metropolitan area

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Murray City's Carnegie Library in 1912

District.^[36] The new library was further renovated in 2008, adding significant electronic media resources and Wi-Fi access throughout the building. It offers several reading clubs and children activities. In 2008 it created its "Deseret Voices" author series that brings local and regional authors to discuss their books.

Arts and culture

Murray is home to several professional and amateur performing-arts groups,

notably, the Desert Star Playhouse, located in the historic Iris Theatre which is noted for its community-based plays and melodramas.^[37] The historic Murray Theatre hosts a variety of performing acts, primarily musical, throughout the year, and has hosted screenings for the Slamdance Film Festival.^[38] The city-sponsored Murray Park Amphitheatre produces plays in the outdoor setting of Murray Park during the summer.



Desert Star Playhouse

The Murray Symphony Orchestra (MSO) is a community-based orchestra of professional and amateur musicians. The MSO is volunteer-based and receives funding from Murray City and Salt Lake County. MSO also features jazz and string combos.^[39]

The Ballet Centre in Murray features ballet performances, with training for children and adults. The Murray Arts Centre features ballroom dancing in addition to modern styles of dance on a daily basis, and has live big band and jazz combo accompaniment.^[39]

The Murray City Cultural Arts program was created in 1992 under the Parks and Recreation Department. Together, the Arts Advisory Board and the Cultural Programs Office have created year-round cultural activities including arts-in-education projects, workshops and camps, musicals, visual art exhibits and competitions involving over 5000 youth and adults annually. A summer and winter season, created together with local performing arts organizations, have been successfully operating since 1990. Murray Arts in the Park entertains over 13,000 patrons each summer.^[39]

Historic architecture

Murray has several buildings and districts listed on the National Park Service's National Historic Register:

- Murray Downtown Historic District
- Murray Downtown Residential Historic District
- Wheeler Farm
- Murray Theater
- Desert Star Theater
- John P. Cahoon House (Murray Mansion)

- Murray LDS Second Ward Meetinghouse
- Warenski-Duvall Commercial Building and Apartments

Demographics

At the 2000 census^[1], there were 34,024 people, 12,673 households and 8,719 families residing in the city. The population density was 3,542.3 per square mile (1,367.0/km²). There were 13,327 housing units at an average density of 1,387.5 per square mile (535.4/km²). The racial makeup of the city was 91.56% White, 0.99% African American, 0.63% Native American, 1.83% Asian, 0.33% Pacific Islander, 2.77% from other races, and 1.89% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 7.49% of the population.

There were 12,673 households of which 34.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 53.3% were married couples living together, 11.3% had a female householder with no husband present, and 31.2% were non-families. 24.6% of all households were made up of individuals and 8.0% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.68 and the average family size was 3.24.

27.2% of the population were under the age of 18, 13.3% from 18 to 24, 28.6% from 25 to 44, 19.5% from 45 to 64, and 11.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 31 years. For every 100 females there were 95.7 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 92.8 males.

The median household income was \$45,569, and the median family income was \$51,482. Males had a median income of \$35,636 versus \$25,713 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$21,094. About 5.5% of families and 6.3% of the population were below the poverty line, including 7.4% of those under age 18 and 4.3% of those age 65 or over.

Transportation

Roads

Southern Murray contains the major interchange between Interstate 15, a ten-lane north/south freeway that divides Murray centrally, and Interstate 215, an auxiliary eight-lane freeway that roughly follows the southern boundary of the city. Interstate 15 provides two interchanges inside city limits at 4500 South (SR-266) and 5300 South (SR-173). Interstate 215 provides two interchanges at State Street (US-89) and Union Park Boulevard. State Street runs through central Murray through the Murray Downtown Historic District and passes by the main retail centers at 5300 South and the Fashion Place Mall. Van Winkle Expressway (SR-152) is a four-lane road that forms the eastern boundary of Murray, while 4500 South traverses the northern part of Murray and extends the length of Salt Lake Valley. 5400 South enters western Murray and then shifts northward one block to become 5300 South, which bears the honorary designation of Spartan Boulevard from Woodrow Street to State Street.



The Murray Theater

Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1900	3,302	—
1910	4,057	22.9%
1920	4,584	13.0%
1930	5,172	12.8%
1940	5,740	11.0%
1950	9,006	56.9%
1960	16,806	86.6%
1970	21,206	26.2%
1980	25,750	21.4%
1990	31,282	21.5%
2000	34,024	8.8%
2010	46,746	37.4%
Est. 2012	48,263	3.2%



Downtown Murray on State Street

Rail

Historically, the railroad was vital to the development of Murray. In 1870 the railroad line was extended southward through Murray and was called the Utah Southern. The Rio Grande Western (RGW) railway came in the fall of 1881 and purchased the Alta lines which had been built

earlier. RGW merged to form the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad which later created a depot in Murray.^[40] The Utah Northern Railway developed a key terminus in the late 19th century that connected mining operations from Park City and Bingham, and Murray's industrial complex developed along that rail line. Utah Northern Railway and Oregon Short Line Railroad merged and were later acquired by Union Pacific Railroad.^[41]

Downtown Murray was accessible by trolley car, operated by the Utah Light and Railway, at the beginning of the 20th century. The trolley ran along State Street from downtown Salt Lake City to Murray. E.H. Harriman, president of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, purchased Utah Light and Railway and continued its operation until the 1920s.^[42]

Public transit

Murray is served by the Utah Transit Authority (UTA) bus system. Two lines of UTA's TRAX light rail serve Murray. The Blue Line connects Murray with Downtown Salt Lake City and Draper, while the Red Line connects with the University of Utah and the Daybreak Community in South Jordan. Both the Blue and Red Lines connect further north with the Green Line which provides service to West Valley City and the Salt Lake City International Airport (via Downtown Salt Lake City). Murray's section of TRAX has three stations: Murray North Station located on Fireclay Ave (4300 South), Murray Central Station at 5200 South, and Fashion Place West Station. UTA's *FrontRunner* commuter rail opened for service in December 2012, extending *FrontRunner* from Pleasant View (on the north) south to Provo. The *FrontRunner* South extension included a stop at Murray Central Station^[43]

Infrastructure

Electric power came into Murray City in 1905, with the Progress Electric Company; they strung enough wire to light over a hundred street lights in the City, and a few buildings. City residents and businesses soon clamored for more electricity, which Progress Electric didn't have the capacity to deliver. The City commissioners decided to acquire the system and improve upon delivering power to more people. On July 9, 1912, the city commission approved a resolution to create a municipally-owned power company. That same resolution also created a municipally-owned water and sewage system.^[44] Murray generates much of its electricity from natural gas, coal,



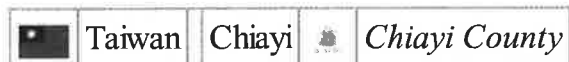
Murray's historic downtown with Trolley Tracks, circa 1920

and water turbines. Murray was one of the first communities in Utah to receive power from methane generated in its landfill. Methane electricity generation fulfills 3 percent of Murray's needs but it is estimated that it can cover up to 13 percent.^[45]

Murray Public Services operates its water, sewer, and garbage and recycling program. Some areas of the city are serviced by the Salt Lake Valley Water Conservancy District and Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District.

Sister cities

Murray has one sister cities, as designated by Sister Cities International:



Notable residents

- Gary Andersen, head football coach, University of Wisconsin-Madison
- Jack Anderson, Pulitzer Prize winner, started writing for the *Murray Eagle*^[46]
- Lou Andrus, former linebacker, 1967, for the Denver Broncos
- David Archuleta, *American Idol* season 7 runner-up^[47]
- Ben B. Banks, LDS Church General authority, Presidency of the Seventy^[48]
- Lauren Cholewinski, 2010 Olympic speed skater, resides in Murray while training^[49]
- Parley Parker Christensen, Utah and California politician, Esperantist. Teacher in Murray.
- Kevin Curtis, National Football League player
- Bruce Hardy, former Miami Dolphins football player, Arena Football head coach
- Allan Howe, U.S. Representative 1974-1976.^[50]
- Paul Hunt, comedian gymnast and gymnastics coach.
- Ken Jennings, 72 consecutive wins and \$2.52 million in *Jeopardy!*^[51]
- Britton Johnsen, NBA basketball player^[52]
- Mark Koncar, NFL player for the Green Bay Packers and Houston Oilers
- Golden Richards, Former wide receiver for the Dallas Cowboys
- Vicki F. Matsumori, LDS Church Primary Presidency^[53]
- Leonidas Ralph Mecham, former Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts^[54]
- LaVern W. Parnley, LDS Church Primary President^[55]
- Kim Peek, inspiration for the character of Raymond Babbitt, played by Dustin Hoffman, in the movie *Rain Man*.^[56]
- Dan Snarr, four-time mayor of Murray^[57]
- Stan Watts, longtime head coach of BYU basketball team^[58]
- Chris Wilson, drummer formerly of Good Charlotte and The Summer Obsession.

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7. ↑ Jenson, Andrew. *Encyclopedic History of the Church*. (Salt Lake City: Deseret News, 1941). p. 812-13.
8. ↑ Jenson, Andrew. *Encyclopedic History of the Church*. (Salt Lake City: Deseret News, 1941). p. 863-64.
9. ↑ Jenson, Andrew. *Encyclopedic History of the Church*. (Salt Lake City: Deseret News, 1941). p. 955-56.

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The History of Murray City, Utah

Published by Murray City Corporation ✓

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Boundaries:

All that part of the old Cottonwood Ward lying north of Big Cottonwood Creek was included in the Holladay Ward.

History timeline

- 1911 - Feb., - 5 - 1911 - Holladay Ward was organized.

Obtain the records

- List of Holladay Ward church and other records at the FamilySearch Library.
- For additional resources, see Church History Library.

Murray Wards

See *Encyclopedic History...*, p. 556-57.^[6]

Boundaries:

- Murray 1st Ward, Cottonwood Stake, Salt Lake Co., Utah, consists of the Latter-day Saints residing in the east part of the city of Murray extending north to Mill Creek Ward, east to South Cottonwood Ward, south to Grant Ward, and west to the Oregon Short Line Railroad tracks west of State St.
- Murray 2nd Ward, Cottonwood Stake, Salt Lake Co., Utah consists of the Latter-day Saints residing in the west part of the city of Murray, or all that part of the country bounded on the north by Miller Ward, on the east by the Oregon Short Line Railroad tracks, on the south by the Grant Ward, and on the west by the Jordan River.

History timeline

- 1906 - March - 4 - 1906 - Murray Ward was divided into the Murray 1st. and Murray 2nd. Wards.

Obtain the records

- List of Murray wards church and other records at the FamilySearch Library.
- For additional resources, see Church History Library.

South Cottonwood Ward

See *Encyclopedic History...*, p. 812-13.^[7]

Boundaries: South Cottonwood Ward consists of the Latter-day Saints residing in a central part of Salt Lake County, bounded on the north by Mill Creek Ward, on the east by Cottonwood Ward, on the south by Union Ward, and on the west by Murray East Ward.

History timeline

- 1849 - The Cottonwood Ward was organized, afterwards changing its name to South Cottonwood.

Obtain the records

- List of South Cottonwood Ward church and other records at the FamilySearch Library.
- For additional resources, see Church History Library.

Taylorville Ward

See *Encyclopedic History...*, p. 863-64.^[8]

Boundaries:

Taylorville Ward, Cottonwood Stake, Salt Lake Co., Utah, (formerly North Jordan) consists of a farming district lying west of Jordan River somewhat centrally in Salt Lake County, bounded on the north by the Pleasant Green, Hunter and Granger wards, on the east by the Jordan River, on the south by West Jordan Ward, and west by the Oquirrh Range of Mountains.

History timeline

- 1859 - The North Jordan Branch was organized.
- 1877 - June - 17 - 1877 - The North Jordan Branch was organized as the North Jordan Ward.
- 1877 - 1930 - Sometime during that time span the name was changed to Taylorville Ward.

Obtain the records

- List of Taylorville church and other records at the FamilySearch Library.
- For additional resources, see Church History Library.

Winder Ward

See *Encyclopedic History...*, p. 955-56.^[9]

Boundaries: Winder Ward, Cottonwood Stake, Salt Lake Co., Utah, embraces a farming district lying in the east central part of Salt Lake County, extending north to the Highland Park Ward, east to 23rd East St., south (part of the way) to 45th South St., and west to 10th East St. The ward house is situated on the west side of Highland Drive.

History timeline

- 1904 - Jan., - 31 - 1904 - Winder Ward was organized

Obtain the records

- List of Winder Ward church and other records at the FamilySearch Library.
- For additional resources, see Church History Library.

References

1. ↑ Jenson, Andrew. *Encyclopedic History of the Church*. (Salt Lake City: Deseret News, 1941). p. 159-60.

to immediately begin preliminary work on a proposed new house of worship. They also agreed to hire a fifth teacher for the school.

Pastor Wm. C. Naatz received a call to become Executive Secretary of the Colorado District, with offices in Denver, and accepted the new position in September of 1964. Christ congregation then extended a call to the Rev. Paul Schmidt, of Spokane, Washington, who, upon accepting the call, was installed as pastor of Christ Lutheran on January 10, 1965. Meanwhile, the Building Committee had let bids for the new church edifice, and ground breaking ceremonies were conducted Mar. 7, 1965. On December 5, 1965, the new building was dedicated to the Glory of God and has been the home for the worshippers of Christ Lutheran since.

In February of 1968, Mr. Lindemann, then principal at Christ Lutheran School announced his resignation effective at the end of the school term. Mr. Gerhardt Meyer, Decatur, Indiana, was extended the call to be teacher-principal of the school, and was installed prior to the 1968-69 school year.

In August, 1969, Pastor Paul Schmidt accepted a call to be the pastor of Beautiful Savior Lutheran Church, in Spokane, Washington. For almost two

years, Christ Lutheran was without a pastor they could call their own. They were served by vacancy pastors during this interim, notably among these was Pastor John Feiertag, who back in the early thirties was so instrumental in getting Christ Lutheran Church started. Other pastors who did effective work in the local parish during this vacancy were: Rev. Marcus Zill, St. Paul's, Ogden; Rev. Floyd Duesing, St. Mark's, Provo; and Rev. L. E. Meinzen, St. John's, Salt Lake City.

In March of 1971, Rev. Donald D. Smidt of Lakewood, Colorado, accepted the call to serve as pastor of Christ Lutheran Church. He was installed April 4, 1971. He has served Christ Lutheran in this capacity since.

Principal Meyer accepted a call to Seattle, Washington in July of 1972. The Voters' Assembly later engaged Mr. Dean Jeske, who was currently a teacher in the school, to serve as Director of Christian Education at Christ Lutheran and also serve as principal of the school.

In 1972, the congregation inaugurated the Vicar program. John Meyer, a student at Concordia Seminary in Springfield, Illinois, was the first to serve. Since then, the interns have been Dan Mehrspann, Frank Hamil, and David Hintze.

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Compiled by Dorene R. Jones

South Cottonwood was one of the first wards to be organized outside of Salt Lake City. "On February 16, 1849," according to Andrew Jenson's Church Chronology, "The First Presidency and the Apostles, in Council assembled, divided the country lying south of Great Salt Lake City into four Bishop's Wards, namely, Canyon Creek (afterwards Sugarhouse), Mill Creek, Holladay (afterwards Big Cottonwood) and South Cottonwood."

At that time the ward boundries extended from Big Cottonwood Creek on the north to the Point of the Mountain on the south, from the Wasatch Mountains on the east to the Jordan River on the west. William Crosby was the first Bishop, with James M. Flake as first counselor. No record can be found of the appointment of a second counselor or ward clerk.

The first crops (1849) planted were almost entirely destroyed by crickets, and would have been completely destroyed except for the intervention of the seagulls.

In 1851 Amasa Lyman and most of the original settlers left for California and founded San Bernardino. That year the first adobe meeting house was completed. It stood on Spring Lane just east of 13th East and was used during the week as a school house. The school teacher, Johnathan C. Wright, was also sustained as Bishop in that year.

At that time there were 790 people in the ward. Fear of Indians led these settlers to build a fort. It consisted of a wall built around a ten-acre plot. The wall was 12 feet high, 6 feet wide at the bottom and one foot at the top. It was made of adobe rocks and clay and was provided with portholes and lookouts. It was located in what is now known as Union Ward (about 7200 South 9th East) and was known as Fort Union.

1856 the first real meeting house was built. It was made of adobe and was the finest building outside of Salt Lake City. Part of it still stands as part of the front entrance hall in the Ward Chapel at 5600 South Vine St., Murray. This chapel, and its later additions, was, for many years, the hub of the community — socially, educationally and spiritually.

When work started on the Salt Lake Temple the area on the northeast corner of 5600 So. and Vine St. was used as the overnight campground for the oxen and men who hauled the huge granite blocks from Little Cottonwood Canyon to the Temple site. In very recent years evidence of the camp has been found by workmen — oxen shoes, yokes, and parts of harness and wagons.

The settlement began to flourish as a farming community. Many new buildings were built. In 1867 the crops were again attacked by grass

hoppers, and several brethren left their farms to take employment on the construction of the new railroad.

A Sunday School was organized in 1865 and the Relief Society in 1868. In 1869 work was started to enlarge the Ward House. This structure forms the North wing of the present building. During the construction, Bishop Andrew Cahoon refused to bless babies until the completion of the building. The first meeting was held April 24, 1870 and fifteen babies were blessed that day.

The first cooperative store was opened in 1872 with Richard Howe, manager. It was housed in the building that is directly south of the chapel. In 1949 the old store was renovated and became the home of the ward custodian for many years.

The building south and east of the ward house, was the granary built by the Relief Society and completed in 1878. It is now a historical site marked by a marker from the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.

At one time the ward, one of the most prosperous in the new Zion, owned a dairy, hospital, school, store, stable, park and cemetery. Each of these has gradually been turned over to public or private management.

On July 1, 1877 South Cottonwood was divided into three wards, South Cottonwood, Granite and Union. In addition to the So. Cottonwood Ward House, the Scandinavian Meeting House was located west of State Street in what was to become Murray.

The Brinton Ward was organized in February, 1911, and this name was later changed to Cottonwood Ward. Then the area remained the same for 41 years.

The population increased and made it necessary to create a new ward. On November 22, 1952 the area north of the center of 5600 South was made into a new ward.

The South Cottonwood area took on a new look, as farming property became converted into housing subdivisions. On June 23, 1957, it became necessary to again divide the ward. The area bounded by 5600 South on the north, 9th East on the west, approximately 1600 East on the east and 6400 South on the south became the South Cottonwood Third Ward.

Another division, September 3, 1961, resulted in the creation of the South Cottonwood 6th Ward. On December 10, 1961 the Cottonwood Stake was divided and the six South Cottonwood Wards became the new South Cottonwood Stake.

May 24, 1970 the Twelfth South Cottonwood Ward was organized and Bishop Fred L. Finlinson was made Bishop. On February 21, 1971 the South Cottonwood Stake was divided and six South Cot-

tonwood wards remained in South Cottonwood Stake and six South Cottonwood Wards became the new stake known as the Little Cottonwood Stake.

In one hundred twenty-five years, South Cottonwood Ward has been a member of the Salt Lake Stake (1849-1900), the Granite Stake (1900-1914), the Cottonwood Stake (1914-1940), the Big Cottonwood Stake (1940-1951), the Cottonwood Stake (1951-1961), the South Cottonwood Stake (1961-1974), then the Salt Lake South Cottonwood Stake, and 1975 it became Murray Utah East Stake. Bishops who have served the South Cottonwood Ward are:

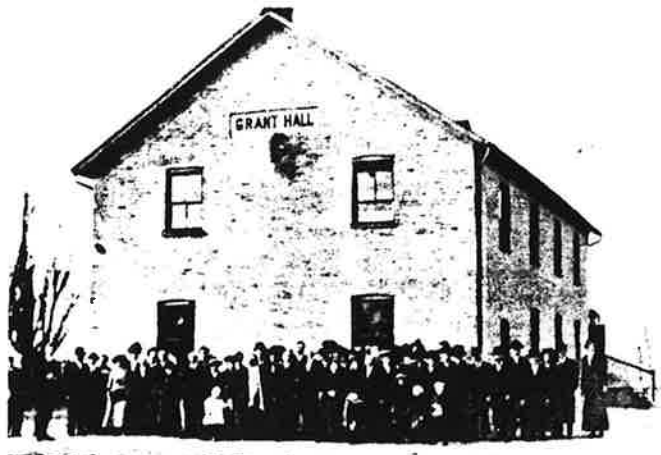
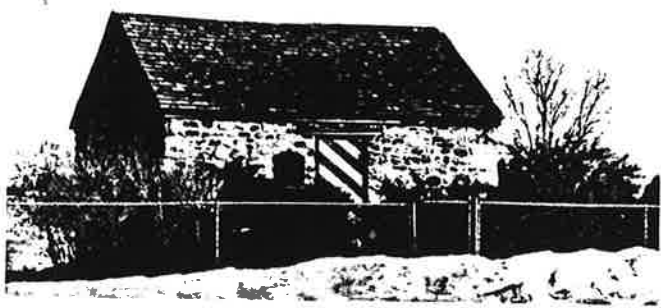
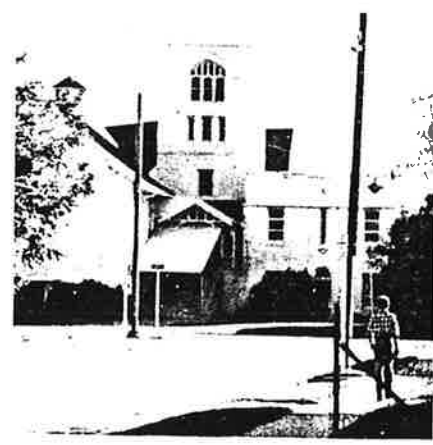
Bishop William Crosby, Feb. 16, 1849 — Spring 1851; Bishop Jonathan C. Wright, Spring 1851 — Fall, 1852; Bishop Abraham O. Smoot, Fall, 1852 — Feb. 14, 1854; Bishop Andrew Cahoon, Feb. 14, 1854 — June 6, 1872; Bishop Joseph S. Rawlins, June 6, 1872 — Oct. 13, 1900; Bishop Orson Sanders, Oct. 13, 1900 — Feb. 21, 1904; Bishop William B. Erekson, Feb. 21, 1904 — Dec. 6, 1914; Bishop Jessie H. Wheeler, Dec. 6, 1914 — Oct. 23, 1927; Bishop Amos H. Turner, Oct. 23, 1927 — Jan. 6, 1929; Bishop James T. Erekson, Jan. 6, 1929 — Dec. 6, 1936; Bishop William Shirley Erekson, Dec. 6, 1936 — Oct. 20, 1937; Bishop R. Stanley Johns, Oct. 20, 1937 — Feb. 7, 1943; Bishop Marlow Crabtree, Feb. 7, 1943 — May 26, 1946; Bishop J. Arion Erekson, May 26, 1946 — Oct. 17, 1948; Bishop Merlin Shaw, Oct. 17, 1948 — Jan. 17, 1954; Bishop James S. McCloy, Jan. 17, 1954 — March 25, 1958; Bishop Ferris L. Shaw, March 25, 1956 — June 23, 1957; Bishop Myron L. Ottley, June 23, 1957 — Sept. 3, 1961; Bishop J. Weston Daw, Sept. 3, 1961 — May 24, 1970; Bishop Fred L. Finlinson, May 24, 1970 — Dec., 1975; Bishop Calvin Gillen, Dec., 1975 —

And in the area west of the South Cottonwood Ward changes were being made also. The Murray Stake was created Feb. 11, 1951 at a special meeting held in the Granite Stake Tabernacle at 33rd So. State. This meeting was presided over by Elder Harold B. Lee. The Cottonwood Stake was dissolved and the Murray Stake and Mill Creek Stakes formed.

Oral Joseph Wilkinson was sustained as President of the Murray Stake with Sylvan Lloyd Wright and Harold Richards as councilors. The new stake was composed of:

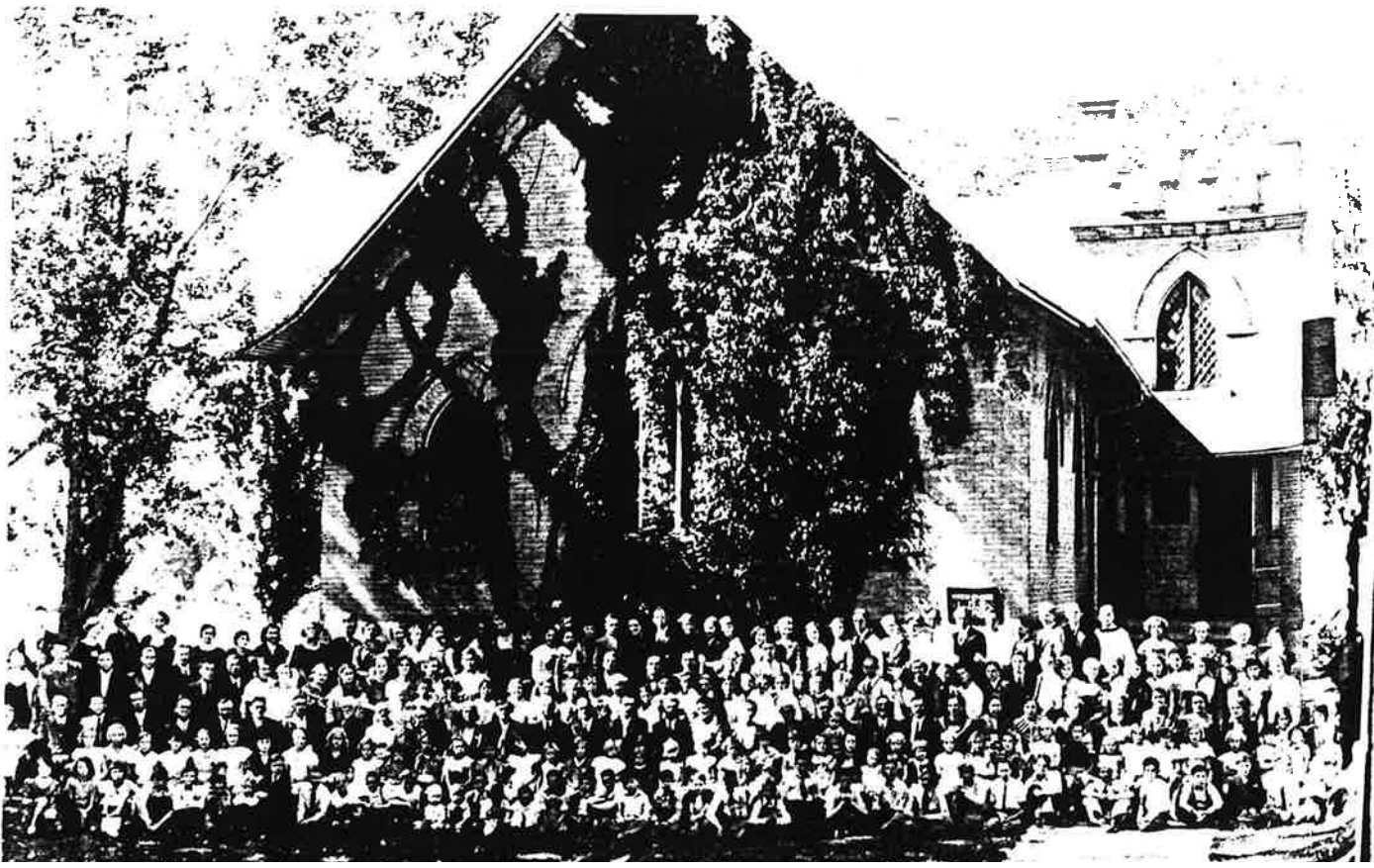
Murray 1st Ward, population 996; Murray 2nd Ward, population 579; Murray 3rd Ward, population 1385; Murray 4th Ward, population 544; Murray 5th Ward, population 881; Grant Ward, population 995; So. Grant (Murray 6th at that time), population 884.

Murray Ward was created in January of 1900,



Top left: Old So. Cottonwood Ward Store now used as a residence, 5600 So. Vine St. Above: Relief Society Granary marked by the D.U.P., 5600 So. Vine St. Top right: Old Murray First Ward and Murray Stakehouse on Vine St. Middle right: Old Grant Ward west of State Street on 6400 So. Bottom: Old Second Ward on 3rd West.

Negatives at Don Blair's Studio



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being divided from South Cottonwood Ward. Uriah Grant Miller was sustained as Bishop.

The Murray 1st Ward was organized March 4, 1906, when Murray Ward was divided into Murray 1st and 2nd Wards. They were part of the Granite Stake until 1914 when they were in Cottonwood Stake until 1951 when the Murray Stake was formed.

Those who have served as Bishop of the First Ward are:

Bishop Uriah G. Miller, 1906-1909; Bishop Michael Mauss, 1909-1914; Bishop David B. Brinton, 1914-1926; Bishop William T. Belliston, 1926-1928; Bishop Samuel Bringham, 1928-1937; Bishop Alma E. Crane, 1937-1941; Bishop Lawrence P. Perry, 1941-1949; Bishop Sylvan Lloyd Wright, 1949-1951; Bishop Harold A. Johnson, 1951-1956; Bishop Ben Brown, 1956-1964; Bishop Ronald Lamar Astle — 1964-1965; Bishop Spencer R. Belliston, 1965-1970; Bishop Joseph Prows 1970-1974; Bishop Melvin VanDen Akker 1974-

Upon the creation of the First Ward in 1906 construction of the Murray 1st Ward chapel on Vine Street just east of State was begun. It was finished in 1907 at the cost of \$25,000. A \$75,000 remodeling job was completed in 1928.

In 1930 the Ward population was 1260.

Murray 2nd Ward was also formed on March 4, 1906 with the division of the Murray Ward. The Second Ward had a large membership of people from Sweden. The following served as Bishops as far as we have information:

Bishop Jacob Emil Erickson, 1906-1924; Bishop Evald Edmund Nygren, 1924-1928; Bishop Raymond R. Rasmussen, 1928-

Murray 3rd Ward was organized Jan. 26, 1941 from a division of the 1st Ward. Bishop Persyl L. Richardson was the first Bishop with Paul Rose and William Ohlwiler as Councilors.

Murray 4th Ward was organized April 24, 1949 from the 2nd Ward and was discontinued April 16, 1961 when industry and roads destroyed the homes. The membership went back to the 2nd Ward. Bishop Elmer Joseph Anderson was the first bishop with James K. Atkinson and F. Oswald Gallagher as councilors.

Murray 5th Ward was organized May 22, 1949 from the 1st Ward. Bishop Edmund A. Fehr was the first Bishop with LeGrand Black and Don I. Hansen as councilors.

Murray 6th Ward came to being by changing the name of So. Grant Ward at Stake conference Feb. 11, 1951. The So. Grant Ward was organized April 20, 1947 from a division of the Grant Ward. Bishop William J. Musser was the first bishop with Paulos B. Svedin and Willis Yost as councilors.

Murray 7th was a division of the Grant and the 5th Wards in Jan. 20, 1952. Leslie J. Fredrickson was the first Bishop with Lerue Winget and Clar-

ence Wahlquist as councilors.

Murray 8th was organized April 6, 1952 from the 3rd Ward. R. Fenton Murray was the first Bishop with Paul W. Levorson and Bryon O. Gleason as councilors.

Murray 9th was organized Dec. 27, 1953 from the 5th Ward. Thomas David Lovell was the first Bishop with Wilford Christensen and Grant Zaugg as councilors.

Murray 10th was organized as the Grant Ward Dec. 16, 1900 from the So. Cottonwood Ward. The name was changed to Murray 10th, Feb. 13, 1955. The meetinghouse was west on 6100 So. Peter Sanders served as the first Bishop with Henry Bird and David Morgan Powell as councilors.

Murray 11th was organized Dec. 9, 1956 from the Murray 9th. Richard C. Howe was the first Bishop with John M. Richards and Howard J. Pearson as councilors.

Murray 12th Ward was organized Dec. 9, 1956 from the 1st Ward. Harold Austin Johnson became the Bishop of the new Ward with Jack Linden Divine and Charles Rulen Nielsen as councilors.

Murray 14th Ward was organized March 31, 1957 from Murray 7th. Harold W. Johnson was the first Bishop with Floyd D. Olson and Wayne M. Bateman as councilors.

Murray 15th was organized Jan. 18, 1959 with a division of the Murray 2nd Ward. Theodore J. May was the Bishop with Hale K. Campbell and Ray L. Montgomery as councilors.

Murray 16th Ward was organized July 22, 1962 with a division of the Murray 13th Ward. George DeWayne Anderson was the first Bishop with Grant Abbott Brown and Floyd Griffiths as Councilors.

Murray 17th Ward was organized Sept. 16, 1962 by dividing off the Murray 14th Ward. Lyle J. Martensen became the first Bishop with Donald L. Carpenter and Ned B. Davis as Councilors.

Murray 18th Ward organized Nov. 18, 1962 from the 15th Ward. Bishop B. Douglas Glad became the first Bishop with Leonard Shurtliff and Bruce A. Bryan as councilors.

Murray 19th Ward was organized Dec. 29, 1963 with a division of the 6th. Deane P. Hunt became Bishop with O. Warren Davis and Carl L. Oliver as Councilors.

Murray 20th was organized Feb. 9, 1964 with a division of the 9th. Boyd Fehser Jensen became the first Bishop with Sherman Duaine Davies and William Elmer Dunn, Jr. as Councilors.

Murray 21st Ward was organized March 24, 1968 with LaRell D. Muir as the first Bishop and Vere McHenry and Hal A. Anderson as the Councilors.

Murray 22nd was created June 31, 1968 with a division of the 16th Ward. Grant A. Brown was Bishop and Val M. McCleery and Joseph C. Hadley as Councilors.

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Murray 23rd Ward was created Feb. 2, 1969 with a division of the 12th Ward .Carlson Terry became the first Bishop with Virgil G. Cook and Gordon L. Weight as councilors.

Murray 24th Ward was created Feb. 13, 1972 with Jack A. Packer as Bishop and Joseph Baugh and Jay Barney as Councilors.

Murray 25th Ward was created September 22, 1974 with Robert Harmon Anderson as Bishop and Larry Glenn Richardson and Arthur Eugene Pasker as councilors.

Murray 26th Branch was created in 1975 with President Gordon Weight called to preside over the branch for single members of the Murray Stake.

Present Bishops (Feb., 1976):

Murray 1st Ward — Bishop Melvin VanDen Aker; Murray 2nd Ward — Bishop A. Glenn Snarr; Murray 3rd Ward — Bishop Fred Harlow; Murray 4th Ward — combined with 2nd Ward; Murray 5th Ward — Bishop Maurice Baker; Murray 6th — combined with Murray 19th Ward on January 7, 1975; Murray 7th Ward — Bishop F. Ray Hawkins; Murray 8th Ward — Bishop Merlin N. Larsen; Murray 9th Ward — Bishop Ray B. Andrus; Murray 10th Ward — Bishop W. Karl Marsh; Murray 11th Ward — Bishop Walter B. Brooks; Murray 12th Ward — Bishop Robert Halliday; Murray 13th Ward — Bishop Forest S. Evans; Murray 14th Ward — Bishop F. Kent Hanney; Murray 15th Ward — Bishop David C. Waterman; Murray 16th Ward — Bishop Dale W. Johnson; Murray 17th Ward — Bishop Jerry A. Duffin; Murray 18th Ward — Bishop Kay D. McMillan; Murray 19th Ward — Bishop James A. Cooper; Murray 20th Ward — Bishop Boyd F. Jensen; Murray 21st Ward — Bishop Vere A. McHenry; Murray 22nd Ward — Bishop Russell Duffey; Murray 23rd Ward — Bishop John Carr; Murray 24th Ward — Bishop Richard F. McKean; Murray 25th Ward — Bishop Robert H. Anderson; Murray 26th Branch President — Gordon Weight.

As the town of Murray grew so did the Church. April 27, 28, 1957 the Murray So. Stake was created from a division of the Murray Stake. Henry D. Moyle and Adam S. Bennion officiated at the division and Dr. Donald William Challis, a local physical, was sustained as the Stake President with Carl Daniel Jones and Junior Wright Child as Councilor. The new Stake consisted of:

Murray 5th Ward — Bishop Estel F. Campbell; Murray 6th Ward — Bishop Ralph Jensen; Murray 7th Ward — Walter G. Wiest as Bishop; Murray 9th Ward — Bishop W. Rulon Paxman; Murray

10th Ward — Bishop Quinten V. Christensen; Murray 11th Ward — Bishop Richard C. Howe; Murray 13th Ward — Bishop Kenneth R. Sanders; Murray 14th Ward — Bishop Harold W. Johnson.

November 24, 1968 the Murray South Stake was divided to create the Murray West Stake. G. Morris Rowley was retained as the Stake President of the Murray South Stake with Larue Winget and Arvil G. Stone as his councilors.

Robert H. M. Killpack, a local dentist, became the first Stake President of the new West Stake with Thayne Harris and Lowell Young as his councilors.

On the east side of Murray the Church has not always paid attention to city boundaries as the Cottonwood and South Cottonwood Stakes have been composed of Wards in and Wards out of the city limits.

In 1975 the So. Cottonwood Stake's name was changed to Murray Utah East Stake. President Boyd C. Bronson presides with J. Weston Daw and Glen M. Roylance as his councilors. The following men serve as Bishops within the Murray limits:

Bishop Denzil Watts, Jr. — South Cottonwood 6th Ward; Bishop Raymond McMillan — South Cottonwood 8th Ward; Bishop Van Dalton — South Cottonwood 12th Ward.

Also dipping into a corner of Murray is the original South Cottonwood Ward with our own Chief of Police Cal Gillan as Bishop.

In addition to the Stake Presidency already named, others who preside over the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the Murray area in 1976 are:

Murray Utah Stake Presidency is: President Michael Holmes with John Riches and James Hodgson as Councilors.

Murray Utah South Stake has President G. Morris Rowley with Larue Winget and Arza Welch as councilors.

Murray Utah West is directed by President Robert H. M. Killpack with Thayne R. Harris and J. Lowell Young as councilors.

As the LDS people of Murray evaluate their history and look to the future they do so with pride and optimism. They wish this great nation a happy 200th birthday and are proud to be a part of its history.

(Material for this article was obtained from reunion programs of the South Cottonwood and the Murray First Wards also from the Church Records at the Church Historical Office and from Ward and Stake Clerks as well as from the wives of the Bishops in two cases. We thank you.)

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Joseph Sharp Rawlins

Compiled by LaRue Skeen Fannesbeck
July, 1970

This information was taken from a sketch printed in a Salt Lake paper at the time of his death, compiled by Mary E. Gee, a great granddaughter. Additional data was found in the autobiography of his son, Joseph L. Rawlins, "The Favored Few" published in 1956 by Alta R. Jensen.

Joseph Sharp Rawlins was born in Green County, near Whitehall, Illinois. His parents were James and Jane Sharp Rawlins. His boyhood days were similar to other boys who, like himself, became self-made men. From his earliest youth he was industrious, a trait that remained with him to the last. He Married Mary Frost in Hancock County, Illinois in 1844. He was baptized a member of the Latter-day Saints Church in June, 1844, in Hancock County by Elder Frederick Van Leuven.

His grandfather, Charles Rawlins, had come from Rutherford County, North Carolina. It is probable that his ancestors came from England, as a James Rawlins is known to have come from that country early in the seventeenth century and settled in Massachusetts. The name Rawlins is found on tombstones and coats-of-arms in England extending back to the thirteenth century. Family archeologists claim that it was borne as Rauls with William the Conqueror from Normandy. It may be connected with Rolla, the Norseman.

His mother's family is unknown. Her name Was Jane Sharp. Mary Frost's family moved from Tennessee where she was born east of Nashville, to Hancock County, Illinois where she met and married her husband. Her father was of English and her mother of Irish descent. Her great grandfather on her mother's side, whose age at death was 104 years, and whom Mary Frost remembered seeing and talking with, was born in Ireland about 1730.

Joseph Rawlins' parents were converted to the Mormon Church when they lived on the bank of the Mississippi River and were assisting Mormons who had been driven from their Missouri homes in midwinter. After crossing the great river on ice they found refuge in Charles Rawlins' home and converted the family to their faith.


They then moved to Hancock County in the vicinity of Nauvoo, Illinois. in 1846. Joseph S. Rawlins joined the Mormon exodus with his wife, their daughter Nancy Jane who was born in 1845, his parents and their family, and his wife's brother, Lafayette, who was the only member of her family who joined the church.

They left Illinois and passed through Iowa where they camped on the east side of the Missouri River above what became Council Bluffs, on "Honey Creek". There Lafayette Frost joined the Mormon battalion, was subsequently commended for exceptional bravery, and later died following incredible hardships in San Diego.

The time spent in Honey Creek during 1846 and 1847 was devoted to gathering and planting corn, potatoes and food to provide for and last until new homes could be found in the unknown west. At one time Joseph, his brother Harvey and their father were encamped up the Missouri River hunting, with their horses staked out grazing when a band of Pawnee Indians approached. While some of them engaged in horse trading, the others contrived to frighten and stampede the horses into breaking tether and running away. Immediately all the Indians were in hot pursuit, and the horses gone beyond recovery.

At Council Bluffs in 1848, a daughter, Helen, was born to Mary and Joseph, and was only twelve days old when the family started on the westward trek. As a result of the hardships, Mary remained an invalid throughout the trip, but endured the ills of the thousand-mile journey with a staunch uncomplaining courage which was typical of her throughout her life. They came with a train of fifty wagons which left Omaha, Nebraska on April 12, 1848, and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley October 12, 1848.

For two years they made their home in Mill Creek, and then moved to Draper, Utah, where they lived for twenty-two years. They later moved to South Cottonwood where they built a seven room brick home. On March 28, 1850 their son, Joseph Lafayette, was born, he became a lawyer who served as city attorney and worked closely with Brigham Young. He also served in the Congress of the United States, assisted in gaining statehood for Utah, and was elected as the first senator from Utah. He was known as the "Red-headed Reactor of the Rockies" because he made such a fight about the confiscation of the Church property. It was through his efforts that it was eventually restored.

 Joseph S. Rawlins was called to be bishop of South Cottonwood in 1870, and served until the time of his death in 1900. His rugged nature and indomitable pluck made him a leader among his fellowmen in the early days of hardship in Utah. It can be said of him in very deed that he helped build the bridges and lay the foundation of this commonwealth. In 1855 he assisted in the exploration of Elk Mountain. In 1861 he took an active part in the preparations made at the time of the coming of Johnson's Army. He also served with the title of lieutenant among the volunteers called to protect the mail

route. His commission was signed by president Abraham Lincoln. He did construction work for the Union Pacific Railroad, organized many irrigation companies, served as County Commissioner of Salt Lake County for several years.

When President Young found it necessary to call for volunteers to go east and assist migrating saints on their westward journey, Joseph Sharp readily responded, and crossed the plains several times. On August 23, 1864 he brought his first charge of emigrants to Salt Lake as captain of a company. Again on October 1, 1866 he piloted a group of four hundred saints and sixty-five wagons into the valley. In 1868 he was one of five captains who left Salt Lake with five hundred teams to connect with the Central Pacific at Promontory, to meet a large company of Mormons and assist in transporting them to this city. According to his son, Joseph L. Rawlins, he made seven trips to bring emigrants into the valley.

At the time of his death, October 13, 1900, he was serving as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. His passing was marked by sincere tributes from people far and near. The flag in the county building hung at half-mast, resolutions of respect were filed in the official minutes of the Board of County Commissioners. This statement expresses the esteem in which he was held: "his faithful and successful career as a public officer and servant of the people has earned the esteem and commendation of the community. He was fearless, upright and an able promoter of the people's interests, beloved by his family and associates, and honored and respected by all the people." There were three people born to Joseph S. Rawlins and Mary Frost Rawlins: Nancy Jane, Helen, and Joseph Lafayette.

Nancy Jane married Robert Marion Kerr on January 1, 1860, and became the mother of nine children in Richmond, Utah where they established their home. Helen died at the age of thirteen while her mother was visiting Nancy Jane at the time of the birth of their first child.

Joseph Lafayette made his home in Salt Lake City. He married Julia Davis on December 8, 1876. They built a home on the corner of First Avenue and B Street, and became the parents of seven children. He passed away in a Salt Lake City hospital in 1926 following surgery.

206788

This Deed, Made the 5th day of April A.D. 1906, between Uriah S. Miller as Bishop of the Murray First Ward, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the County of Salt Lake and State of Utah, residing at Murray in said county and state, party of the first part, and the Murray First Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Utah, party of the second part, Witnesseth:

That whereas, the legal title to the land and premises hereinafter described was vested in the party of the first part, as Bishop of the Murray First Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the County of Salt Lake State of Utah, and his successors in office, and thereafter, said party of the first part, as such Bishop, incorporated under the laws of the State of Utah, in such case made and provided, and became a corporation sole under the name of the Murray First Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; and

Whereas, The said party of the second part is the owner of said premises, and it is desired to vest the title thereto in said corporation;

Now, Therefore, The party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to him in hand paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the party of the second part, its successors and assigns forever, all of the following described land and premises, situated in the County of Salt Lake State of Utah, to-wit:

Commencing at a point 3.95 chains south and 1.56 chains east from the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Twp. 2 S. of R. 10. Salt Lake Meridian, and running thence south 76 degrees and 30 minutes east 1.08 chains; thence north 10 degrees east. 1.85 chains; to the south line of G. B. Bergeland. Thence west along

to have and to hold, all and singular the said premises, with the appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, and to its successors and assigns, forever.

In Witness Whereof, The said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed in the presence of

John L. Rebeher

Uriah S. Miller - [Seal.]

Bishop of the Murray First Ward
of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
in the County of Salt Lake State of Utah.

State of Utah
County of Salt Lake

ss.

On this 5th day of April A.D. 1906 personally appeared before me Uriah S. Miller, as Bishop of the Murray First Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the County of Salt Lake State of Utah, the signer of the foregoing instrument, who duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same as such bishop.

John L. Rebeher



Notary Public.

My commission expires Sept. 14, 1909.

Recorded at request of Uriah S. Miller, Apr. 12, 1906, at 2:50 P.M., in 7th of Deeds, pages 70-1.

Abstracted in "D", page 46, lines 32 to 34.

Recording fee paid \$ 2.20.

(Signed) P. B. Perkins, Recorder, Salt Lake County, Utah. by J. L. May, Deputy.

tion of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Utah, party of the first part and Jacob Erickson, as Bishop of the Murray Second Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in the county of Salt Lake and State of Utah, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That the party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of One (\$1.00) Dollar, to it paid by the party of the second part, the receipt whereof is here by acknowledged

This map is not intended to represent actual physical property lines. In order to establish exact physical boundaries a survey of the property may be necessary.



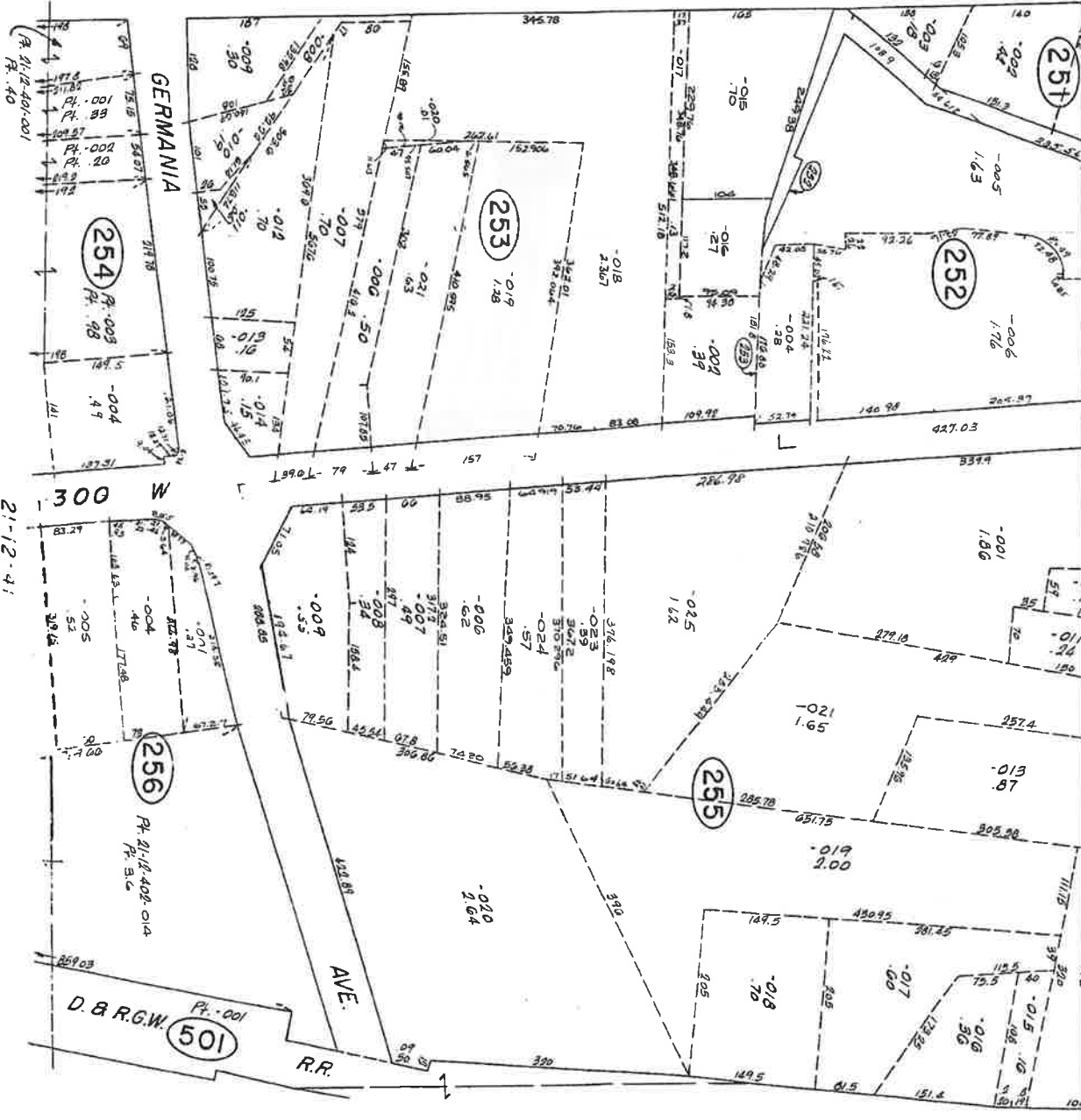
SCALE: 1" = 100'

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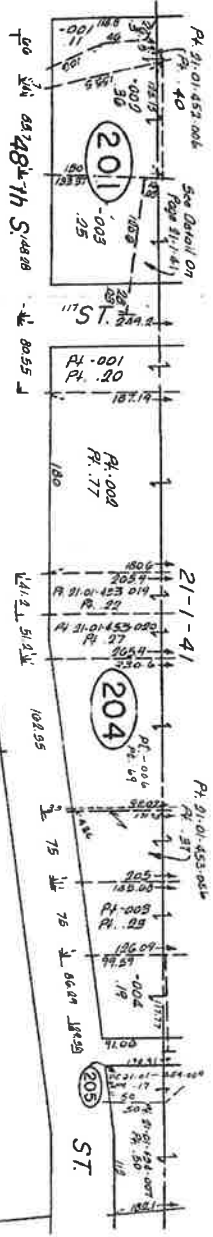
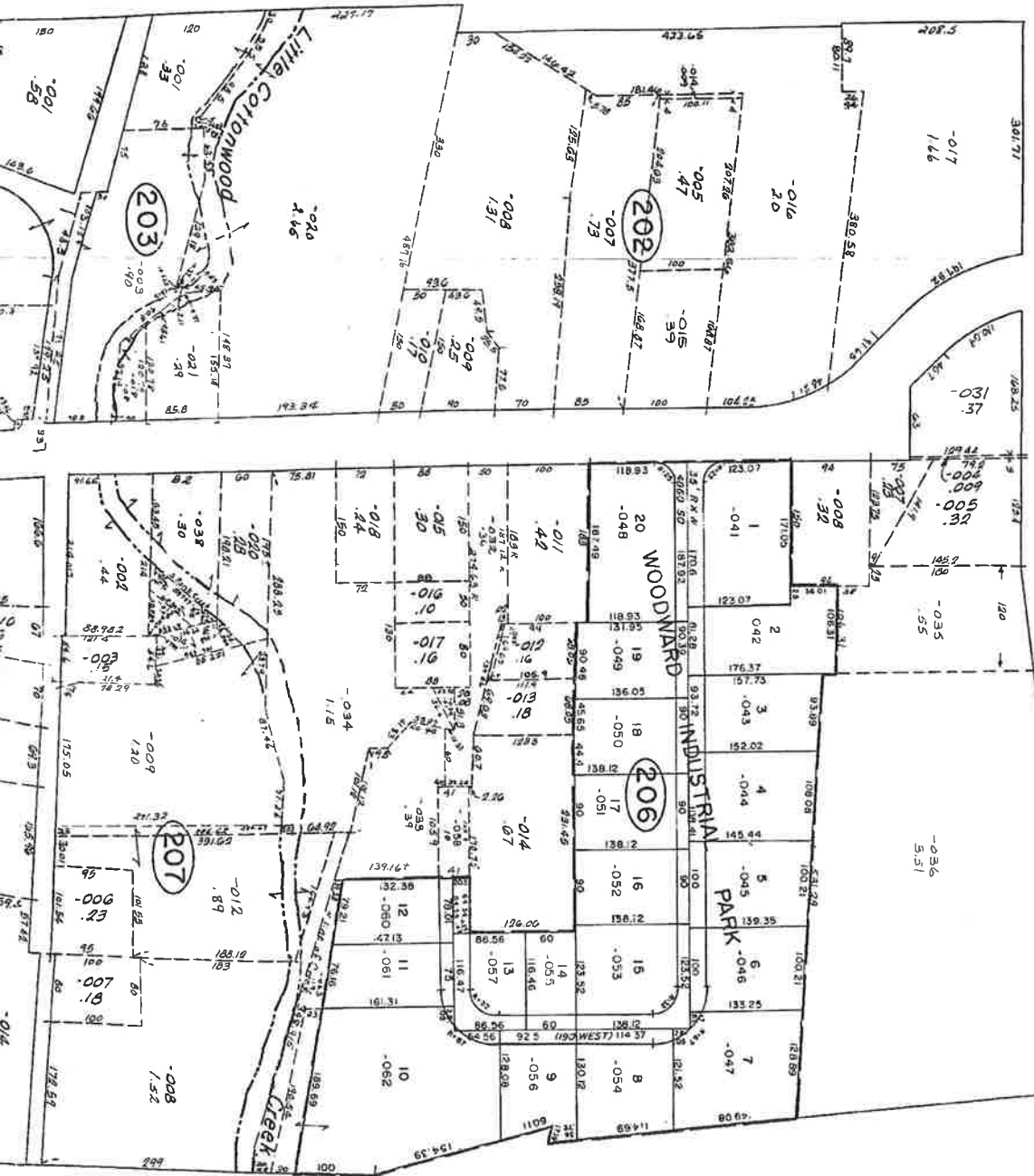
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