

October 2012



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SECTION ONE: PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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The scope of this study is defined in the outline of services provided in the agreement between CRSA and Smithfield City. CRSA is to provide the following (summarized):

- Structural/seismic evaluation and recommendation by ARW Engineers
- Stone and brick masonry evaluation by ABSTRACT masonry restorers
- Architectural evaluation with outline of renovation needs, including restoration of the exterior to its historic appearance, by CRSA
- Determine whether original windows and trim are extant.
- Measure and photograph exterior front façade and prepare a front elevation drawing showing the tabernacle's historic appearance.

In addition, CRSA will provide the following extra services at no additional charge:

- Mechanical (heating, cooling, plumbing) field report by Mechtech Engineering
- Measure, draw and annotate existing floor plan.

The overall purpose of this brief study is to objectively assess the building's present condition and describe what would be required to renovate the building to facilitate its future existence and usefulness as a community resource. Due to funding limitations, this study is neither comprehensive nor exhaustive. Yet the information provided herein will be a useful "first step" guide to making objective, practical decisions pertaining to the tabernacle.

SECTION TWO: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Despite its present appearance, which suffers from signs of aging and the absence of some of its key, original architectural elements, The Smithfield Tabernacle has many assets which make it a good candidate for renovation and reuse. No building evaluation is complete with an analysis of its physical properties alone. One must also consider a building's role and function in the community and soulful connection with its people. Built in 1881-1902, the Tabernacle was exceptionally well-built for its time and it remains in use to this day. An upgrade of its building systems(structure, mechanical, electrical) together with a functional and aesthetic upgrade, would allow the building to continue to serve the community well for many decades to come. Like the other renovated and re-used historic tabernacles referenced herein., the Smithfield Tabernacle has the potential to regain its iconic, landmark stature and once again become the city's architectural jewel as well as a highly valued and well-utilized community resource.

Besides building condition, the most important factor in the saving, preserving, renovating and reusing of any historic building is finding a viable use or combination of compatible uses for the building. CRSA has designed the restoration of eight other historic LDS Tabernacles in Brigham City, Logan, Malad, Morgan, Manti, Richfield, Garland and Randolph. All but the Box Elder/Brigham City Tabernacle remain in continued use by the LDS Church. The Brigham City Tabernacle, however, became a multi-use community facility following its restoration in 1982-83. The Church maintains ownership of the building and a Church visitor center is operated there by missionaries. But the Tabernacle's beautiful interior also hosts a wide range of community events and activities such as concerts, lectures, graduation ceremonies, as well as a variety of church-related activities.

The responsibility for finding viable uses for the Smithfield tabernacle presently lies with it's owner, Smithfield City, and the Smithfield Historical Society, both sponsors of this study. Given its physical nature (a large assembly room with smaller, support rooms), its location in a public park in the center of the community, and the fact that it has always been a public facility during its 100 plus year history, we suggest that a combination of public uses be considered first, looking at the Brigham City Tabernacle example as a model

A second yet related criteria is that the uses generate income to support the continued and regular maintenance of the facility. It should be understood community arts, culture and recreation rarely, if ever, pay for themselves without significant public subsidy. Thus it would not be reasonable to place the entire income burden on the facility itself. Typically such a project takes the cooperative funding participation of the owner (whether the city, county, state, church, private and/or non-profit entity) and supportive institutions such as granting foundations.

A third criteria is that the combination of uses be friendly and not destructive to the building. A fourth is that the uses are compatible with each other in terms of scheduling the use of the building, cooperating in managing the facility and generating income for it, and compatibility in terms of maintaining the physical properties of the building in a uniform fashion. That is, the building should have flexibility built into it in terms of lighting, building systems, storage, etc. to accommodate the maximum number of varied uses, but it should not be required to change its essential

nature (such as being frequently repainted or adversely modified) to accommodate the various renters.

Possible Uses

Some of the possible uses that meet these criteria include:

- Reception Center (for weddings, banquets, celebrations, graduations, anniversaries, etc.)
- Reunions (Family, Birthdays, Graduating Classes)
- Musical events (especially concerts by choirs, bands, orchestras)
- Lecture Hall (Maximum seating capacity of the main hall is 500)
- Conference Center (especially for medium-to-large meetings)
- Theater (for year round movies, documentaries, film study groups)
- Performing Arts Center (for dancing/ballet, small plays)
- Dance Hall (community dances, dance classes, and recitals)
- Educational/Teaching/Training Center (private academy, weekly classes)
- Wellness Center (yoga, pilates, related classes - will allow such activities to be scheduled during the day)
- Religious (all faiths or non-denominational activities)
- Farmers Market (outdoor-indoor weekend events; festivals)
- Antique Showplace (and other product sales events)
- Art and Crafts Center (drawing/painting, sculpture, quilting, etc.)
- Seniors Activity Center (if not available in local senior centers)
- Community Clubs (DUP, SUP, Chamber of Commerce)
- Fund-raising Venue (Auctions, dinners, fundraisers)
- Party/Entertainment Center (Christmas, office, children's parties, etc.)
- Traveling Exhibits (arts, science, history shows rented for brief periods)

We see the continuation of recreational uses such as basketball and volleyball being somewhat less compatible than the cultural uses listed above. That is, when restored, the large interior space will be beautiful and elegant as befits its cultural venues. Basketball hoops and other sporting equipment would then be antithetical to the quality of space made suitable for the above uses.

To accommodate the list of uses outlined above, it might be beneficial to modify the west addition to better serve the new uses. If not a recreation center, the large men's and women's rooms and their shower rooms would not be needed. They could be remodeled to provide dressing or preparation, practice or "green" rooms for the cultural activi-

ties listed above. The restrooms would stay as-is (after remodeling for ADA) but the re-purposing of the other spaces would add over 300 square feet of support space for the main hall on both the men's and women's sides of the addition. The upper room could be used as offices by the building's management group. The kitchen could be used as a catering kitchen. The current women's 115 s.f. shower room could also be converted to a table and chair storage room, if a ramp can be constructed to make the space accessible, since it is less than 10' west of the assembly room. Portable partitions could also be stored there to allow the main hall to be temporarily divided into smaller areas. The chairs, tables and partitions could be rented.

Sponsoring Organizational Options

We see at least four possible models for organizations to own, renovate, operate, maintain, and manage the Tabernacle. The first is for the city to maintain ownership and management as it would other civic facilities like a library, senior center, recreation center or museum. An example is the Columbus School, now a mixed-use community center owned and operated by the City of South Salt Lake. As funding was raised, the project was completed in six phases. As completed, it includes a senior center, library, cultural hall, recreation center and offices for quasi-public, community-based organizations.

A second option is for the city to lease the building to a non-profit organization, one model is the Memorial Hall, a historic building in Memory Grove in Salt Lake City. It is owned by the city but leased to the Utah Heritage Foundation. The foundation uses the upper floor for its offices but sub-leases the main level to a managing group that operates a reception center there. The first group uses the building mostly during normal working hours while the second has activities there in the evenings. Thus parking is not a problem, nor are there scheduling conflicts between the users.

A similar example is the Social Hall at "This is the Place" Heritage Park at the mouth of Emigration Canyon in Salt Lake City. The park is owned by the state and leased to a non-profit foundation which operates and maintains it. The Social Hall and several other buildings in its Pioneer Village are part of a living history museum but they are also rented out for a variety of activities. The Historic Chase Mill Education Center, run by Tracy Aviary but owned by Salt Lake City, is yet another example.

A third option is to sell the building to a non-profit organization which would become fully responsible for the facility. The Masonic Temple on South Temple in Salt Lake City is privately owned and used by the Freemasons but its large theater, banquet hall, lounge room, lodge rooms and kitchen are rented out to a wide variety of users. There are many more examples but the pattern is clear. Building owners can either operate their own facility or lease it to a management group to operate.

Option four is to sell the property and building to a for-profit corporation. Many former religious, educational and public facilities are now owned by private sector enterprises which own and operate them as profit centers. In Utah, several former churches are reception and event centers. Historic schools have been converted into housing or museums and small city halls have become office buildings or mixed-use commercial centers. Adaptive re-uses of this kind are viable for the Smithfield Tabernacle as well.

Costs

Costs for various renovation items are given in section 8, which is divided into two parts: Phase I “Essential Renovation Needs” and Phase II Secondary/Aesthetic Options. Think of the cost as a menu of options. The first dollars should be spent on safety and code-compliance items, followed by functional improvements and then by aesthetic upgrades to improve the building’s appearance and restore its architectural integrity and character.

The Phase I costs would be approximately \$544,806, inclusive of fees and a contingency to cover unforeseen conditions and miscellaneous items.

Phase II costs would be approximately \$428,035

The total Phase I and II project cost is therefore estimated to be \$972,841

The project could be completed in phases corresponding to amounts of funding raised.

Summary/Recommendation:

Based on 36 years of experience working with client groups to design and renovate similar tabernacles and others history buildings, and given the relatively good condition and restorability of the Smithfield Tabernacle, as well as its historical and architectural significance and community support for its reuse and renovation, we recommend that the building be preserved, renovated and continued to be made useful for a variety of community-based activities.

To achieve this the City may elect to lease the building to a management group, which could then raise funds, oversee the renovation, management and operation of the facility.

SECTION THREE HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

SECTION THREE: HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

Although the centralized, summit site for the Smithfield tabernacle was selected in 1860, construction on the edifice did not begin until 1881 when Bishop George L. Farrell commenced the project's design. The foundation was laid in early 1883. But due to a number of factors and events which delayed the project, the tabernacle was not completed until December of 1902, although it had been in use long before that time. LDS Apostle, Rudger Clawson, finally dedicated the tabernacle on February 19, 1905. (The 19 years it took to construct the Smithfield Tabernacle was exceeded by the Logan Tabernacle's construction period of 1865-1890, or 25 years and Brigham City's, also built 1865-1890, or 25 years. (Then it burned down in 1896 and was reconstructed in 1897).

The Smithfield Tabernacle was designed by James Quayle, considered its architect, along with Preston T. Morehead," a counselor in the bishopric, who also served as superintendent and lead "master mechanic." James Quayle has not heretofore been identified as being an architect. He was likely what we now call a builder-architect. Born in 1831 and arriving in Utah in 1854, Quayle too was a "master mechanic," probably a carpenter/joiner or mason. Vice president of the Logan Temple for 15 years, he was also the mayor of Logan. Quayle died in 1913.

The circa 1954 remodeling--removing the gallery and front seating and pulpit area while converting the interior to a recreation facility--was designed by the Salt Lake City firm of Cannon and Mullen.

The Tabernacle's building material came from local sources, according to a local history (See histories in the Appendix). The lumber and framing timbers were sawn from logs taken from Smithfield's Main and Birch Canyons. An unfinished meetinghouse across Main Street provided the rough foundation stone while the sandstone trim pieces came from a quarry near Franklin, Idaho. The brick was manufactured by Lars Mouritsen from his brickyard near the Bear River. The roof shingles came from balsam trees in South Fork Canyon. The construction labor was provided by local workmen and was a boon to their employment. When completed, the construction cost was estimated at \$77,000. The 44 by 74-foot interior seating capacity has been given at both 600 and 1,500. Even with the gallery, we figure the lower number to be the most likely.

Initially the Tabernacle was home to the Smithfield Ward but in 1906, when the ward was divided, it became the Second Ward Meetinghouse. It was that ward that raised the funds and had a high-quality pipe organ installed in the building. In 1936, the Smithfield Stake was created and the Tabernacle became its Stake Center, until a new one was built in 1942. The Tabernacle sat mostly vacant during the late 1940s and early '50s, except for a few, occasional religious and community activities, such as plays, pageants, operas, graduation exercises and community meetings.

By circa 1952 the building was no longer used for religious purposes and its pipe organ was moved to another church. In 1955 the LDS Church deeded the property to the Cache County School District. The Smithfield Stake Presidency found that the building was large enough to construct a 46 by 75 foot recreation floor. The idea was taken to the Cache County School District, who had plans to convert it into a storage and maintenance building. They agreed



to sell it to the LDS Church for \$1.00, provided it would be used for a recreation center. The Church remodeled it and added the west addition. Unfortunately for the building's architectural integrity and character, its steeple and pinnacles were removed at that time and the Gothic windows filled in so the building was have a less religious appearance. The steeple was also apparently regarded as being difficult to maintain. The edifice was used for church athletic practices and games. LDS Seminary classes were also held in the west addition and the Junior High used it for P.E. classes. The building also housed "plays, pageants, operas, graduation exercises and community meetings," as well as "dance classes, scouting activities, wedding breakfasts, family parties and civic activities." This has been a most versatile, useful and well-loved landmark.

Circa 1980 the property was deeded to Smithfield City. After a remodeling job costing \$48,000, the building continued as a Youth Activity Center, a function still active to this day.

Since the 1950s the building has been used as a recreational facility with basketball, volleyball, shuffleboard, along with various table games played in the upper room of the west addition.

Despite its use or ownership, the building has been revered as Smithfield's most prominent historically and architecturally significant landmark. So much so that it has been repeatedly saved, reinvested in and reused rather than demolished. The Tabernacle image has been adopted as an icon representing the community's history and heritage. Due to its generous size, structural stability and ideal location, the Tabernacle has also proven to be a highly useful and versatile facility, suitable for a great variety of functions.



SECTION FOUR: ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION &
RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION FOUR: ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SITE

Some buildings like the Central School, previously located on the site, have been removed and the Tabernacle now sits in a park-like setting, surrounded on three sides by well-maintained lawn, and on the east by a parking lot, trees and a small pavilion and outdoor recreation area. The site functions well for its present uses and requires continued maintenance rather than change. If more intensive uses are found for the building, additional parking could be placed either north, east or south of the Tabernacle.





EXTERIOR:

A. Foundation: Some of the mortar joints have lost their surface mortar. Since the foundation walls are two feet thick, the loss of mortar has not caused any structural deficiencies and the foundation wall shows no signs of cracking or settling. However, as ABSTRACT recommends, these walls should be repointed (with compatible mortar of the same appearance) to protect against possible future damage.



B. Brick walls: As John Lambert of ABSTRACT Masonry has indicated, the thick, brick masonry walls are free of cracks or other damage and are in very good condition. As the photos show, the mortar is still tightly intact in its joints, except for some of the foundation stone mortar which should be repointed.



C. Sandstone trim: A couple of trimstones at the tops of buttresses have become loosened, probably caused by free-thaw damage due to water leaking from the gutters. These stones should be re-set in mortar and secured back into the tops of their buttresses. The gutters should be repaired or replaced to prevent future water spillage against the masonry.

D. Chimneys: There is a single original brick chimney on the ridge at the far west end of the roof. It is ornamentally corbelled and its top few courses of brick are loose. The loose bricks should be mortared back into their original locations and the horizontal joints secured with masonry reinforcing fabric or

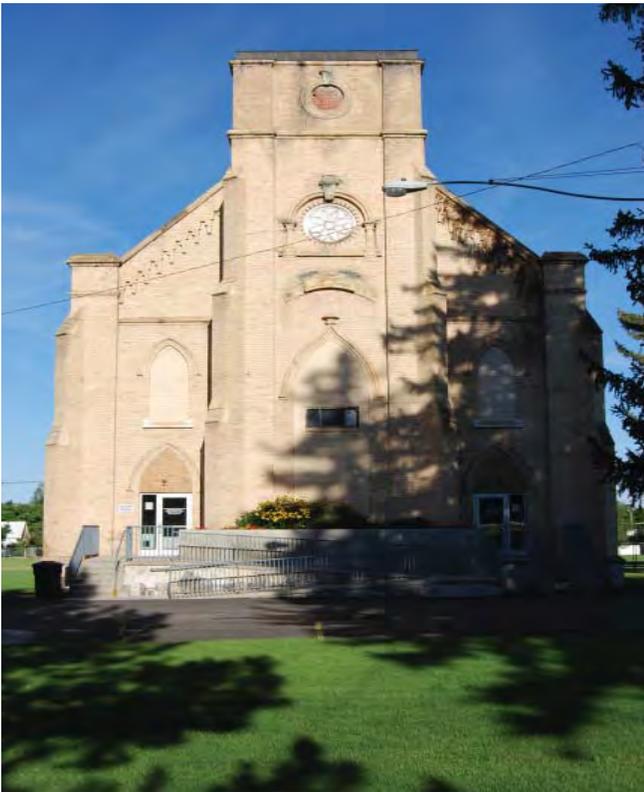
mesh.

E. Roofing/Gutters: The present roofing is fairly new and consists of modern asphalt or fiberglass tabular shingles, appropriately “weathered wood” in color. They are in very good condition and are laid on new wood sheet sheathing, visible from the interior attic space. The new sheathing has value in creating a seismic-resistant roof diaphragm by virtue of adding movement-resistance stiffness and rigidity to the roof’s structural system. The shingles can remain as-is, along with the relatively new galvanized sheet metal flashing, which appears to be secure and tightly in place. However, there appears to be faulty flashing at the juncture of the roof and the tower. The addition has ribbed metal roofing, all in good condition. We observed no signs of recent water leakage in the building, so the roof is doing its job of holding out water.

There are no gutters or downspouts but they are not necessary since the roof edges overhang the perimeter masonry walls, conveying water directly to the ground rather than against the building. Once the water hits the ground, it should be conveyed out into the yard by gently sloping the grade around the building away from the foundation walls at a 1 to 12 slope or greater. This will prevent ponding and percolating of water as well as damage to the mortar in the stone foundation.

F. Wood Trim: The Tabernacle’s exterior is trimmed in brick and stone, with very little wood trim present. However, the wood trim under the roofline is decaying, loose and in some cases, missing. The west addition has





minor wood cornice trim and wood siding on the upper, gabled half of the rear wall. All of this is in good condition. Wood trim should be monitored and painted as part of regularly scheduled maintenance.

G. Windows: The original, tall, attractive and character-defining Gothic window sashes have been removed and their location is unknown. Good photos of them exist, however, and they can be replicated in design to match the originals. We have included the price of installing matching windows in wood sashes. However, to eliminate maintenance, we suggest that you also consider installing factory-painted (heat-fused powder-coated) aluminum or rust-resistant steel sashes. Installing such windows will return beauty and dignity to the building. Using double-pane, low-E glass will also provide good energy-conserving performance. The wood-framed windows in the addition are in good condition and need only regular maintenance.

H. Doors: The metal exterior door assemblies, including sidelights are modern, fully functional and in good condition and could be left in place. The original two pairs of hand-grained wood doors also exist and could be reinstalled, with panic bars added to their interior sides, if desired to restore the building to its original appearance.

I. Ramp: A modern concrete wheelchair ramp with painted metal railings was added to the front of the Tabernacle during the most recent renovation. The ramp appears safe and fully functional. Some of the veneer stones have fallen off its low sidewalls and these could be remortared back into place.

The main issue with the ramp is its location, size and unsightly appearance. Originally access to the front doors of the building was via two stairways, each flanked by newel posts and handrails. These stairs were replaced with new, offset concrete ones during the remodeling. The simplest and least expensive option is to leave the present stairs and ramp in place, merely repairing it. The restoration option is to remove the ramp and new stairs, install stairways replicating the originals, and add a small, 3 by 4-foot electric lift to meet the wheelchair access requirement of ADA. We have used such a lift on other historic buildings and their virtue is their inobtrusiveness and relatively low costs, plus the high value of restoring original appearances.

J. Missing elements (steeple, pinnacles): Aside for the missing Gothic windows, the absence of the Tabernacle's original steeple and pinnacles is the greatest impediment to restoring its historical grandeur, elegance and architectural character. Although not needed for functional reasons, we recommend restoring these essential, missing features. This approach has been used on every other restored tabernacle, regardless of their present uses. The pinnacles and steeple on the Assembly Hall on Temple Square were restored with matching units made of fiberglass. The Gothic pinnacles on the Brigham City Tabernacle were restored with exactly matching painted sheet metal units. Other tabernacles have repaired and repainted their original wood pinnacles and steeples.

The forest of heavy-duty, structural timbers that supported the steeple still exist in the





tower. They can be reused and amplified structurally, if necessary, to enhance seismic resistance. There are sufficient historic photographs to document the appearance of the steeple and pinnacles. Designs can be prepared to accurately replicate their original appearance. This work would give back to the Tabernacle its original, iconic dignity and stature as a landmark structure for Smithfield, Cache County and beyond.

INTERIOR

A. Flooring: When the building was renovated for recreational use, high-quality tongue-in-groove maple flooring was installed, probably over the earlier wood flooring. This hardwood flooring is in excellent condition and could remain regardless of the future use of the space. If the use changes, the painted lines could be sanded off and the flooring revarnished. Or, depending on the new use(s), the flooring could be left as-is and carpeted if quieter acoustical properties are desired.



B. Walls and Ceilings: The original walls and ceilings are plaster on brick (walls) or on wood lath (ceilings). They are painted and in good, solid condition. In a future remodeling, any repairs to plastered surfaces would be cosmetic and minor and repainting or applying other wall treatments would be easy to do. That is, there are currently some basketball standards, sound panels, insulated athletic panels, and carpeting on the walls. They could be removed, possibly leaving little screw or nail holes to be patched. As restoration is contemplated, it is possible to determine the original paint colors and repaint in those.



C. Wood trim: The wood trim, consisting of baseboards, door and window casings and possibly (originally) chair and picture rails) was originally wood-grained in brown colors to resemble stained oak. This finish can still be seen on the original, non-painted front doors now stored in the building. When the Tabernacle was converted from a religious building to public/community uses, the original ros-



trum area and gallery/balcony features were entirely removed, including their trim. The baseboards, door casings and window trim have been painted white. If restoration is the goal, the paint could be removed chemically and the underlying hand-graining restored or re-done if too badly damaged. This is a matter of cosmetic and aesthetic preference and has no functional implications.

D. Restrooms/Showers: The front and rear sets of rest rooms and shower rooms have been well-maintained, have been in continuous use, and are in good condition. As indicated by our mechanical engineer, it is advisable to remodel at least one set of restrooms (preferable those on the east) to accommodate the disabled and comply with ADA. This would entail providing one large toilet stall in each room and making the sinks wheelchair-accessible.

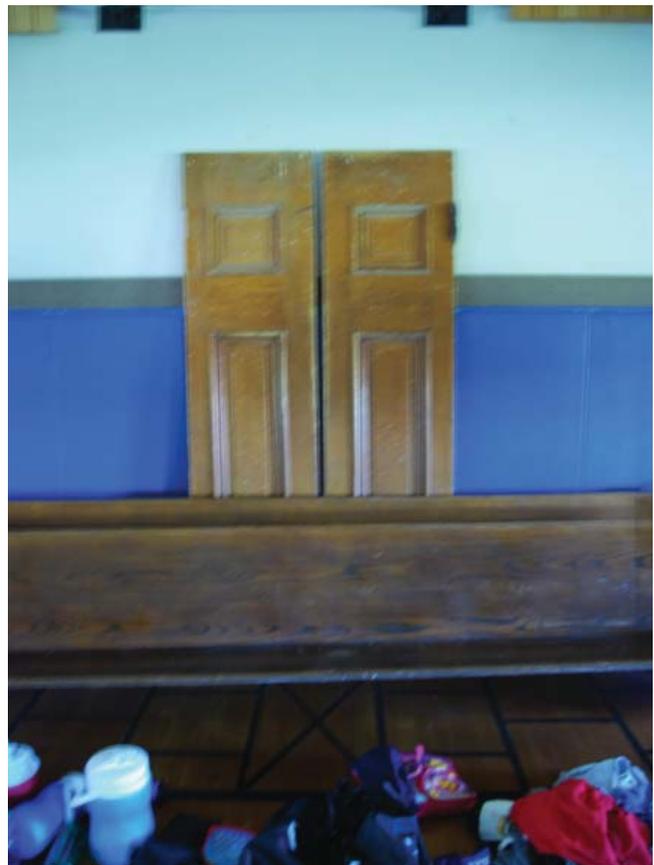


E. Windows: The windows in the addition remain intact and functional. The original Gothic window sashes in the former chapel, however, have been removed and the openings bricked in. Small, horizontal windows have been added at the bottoms of the window openings to provide some natural lighting. The interior wood jambs and casing remain intact. The bricked in windows subtract from the building's architectural character, look unsightly, and significantly reduce the amount of daylight in this most important of all spaces.

Whatever the future use(s) of the building, we recommend removing the nonstructural brick infill and little windows and reinstalling Gothic windows matching the originals. We

recommend energy-conserving double-pane, low-E glass in metal (aluminum) sashes, powder-coat painted on the exterior and either painted metal or stained wood on the interior. To control light and heat, drapes, curtains and/or shades should be installed.

F. Doors: The doors that exist are sound and in good operable condition. For ADA compliance, the round knobs should be replaced with levers. The original two pairs of grained front doors are no longer hanging in place but are stored in the building, are in good condition, and can be re-hung if desired. At least one of the two heavy, raised-panel doors into the east rest rooms is also extant, albeit painted. It too could be re-hung. The missing one is likely in the building, but if not, it could be replicated using the other as a pattern.



G. Electrical: The building's electrical service is operable and has been updated over the years during remodelings. Depending on future new uses of the building, the electrical system will need to be updated accordingly. Any new work should comply with current electrical and energy codes, included increasing the amount of power, new panels, distribution, (in conduit), outlets (grounded wiring), lighting (energy efficient), and speciality items such as IT / cabling, communication and security systems, etc. We recommend that any new light fixtures be visually compatible with the building's historic interior architecture. We recommend further that any historic new electrical equipment or fixtures meet Energy Star standards, for which financial rebates are available from Rocky Mountain Power.

ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHS







SECTION FIVE:
EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

SECTION FIVE: EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS

The Smithfield Tabernacle was exceptionally well built, especially for its time. The masonry walls of the superstructure are four bricks wide rather than the customary three wythes, and there are header courses (tying the wythes of brick together laterally) every seven courses in some areas, and every four wythes in walls with window openings. In the attic, the truss connections are secured with metal ties, bolted to each structural member. This is also unusual for 19th Century buildings. As a result, the building's masonry walls show no evidence of cracking from either settling or seismic activity. And the roof structure's trusses, purlins and rafters are intact, with little-to-no deflection in the long roof ridge or in the planes of the pitched roof itself. It's low ratio of window and door penetrations to wall area is another positive factor in the building's structural strength.



Evidence of the Tabernacle's structural superiority is found in the fact that it experienced no damage in the destructive, nearby earthquake of 1962. This 1962 quake was centered near Richmond where it measured a 5.7 magnitude on the Richter Scale. The quake, which was felt in a 66,300 square mile area in six states, caused the collapse and demolition of the LDS Tabernacle in Richmond, a structure built several years later. Yet the massive earthquake left the older Tabernacle in Smithfield unharmed. Later, a myth circulated that the earthquake was responsible for needing to remove the steeple tower from the Smithfield Tabernacle, but this notion was unfounded in that the steeple had been removed in the mid-1950s



after religious uses of the building were discontinued. The idea was to make the building appear more like a secular structure than a religious one.

Structural engineers ARW of Logan have made a detailed study of the Tabernacle's structural sufficiency and identified areas of concern to address in a renovation. We refer the reader this report of findings, recommendations and associated costs.

July 30, 2012

Mr. Allen Roberts, AIA
CRSA
Salt Lake City, Utah

Re: Smithfield Tabernacle Structural Review
ARW Project #12209

Dear Allen:

As requested, on July 25, 2012 I visited the Smithfield Tabernacle to perform a limited structural investigation of the building. Our scope of work is to provide a limited, preliminary review of the structural system and a letter outlining possible deficiencies. In performing the work we have utilized the ASCE 31 checklists, although the scope is not a complete ASCE 31 Tier 1 investigation. Our review is limited to the original building and does not include the west end addition.

Building Construction

The tabernacle was constructed from 1880 to 1900, and dedicated in the early 1900's. The construction is unreinforced clay brick over rubble/stone foundation walls, with wood mezzanines in the tower, and a wood gable roof with a 12:12 pitch. The roof is supported on the end walls and 5 interior trusses which are supported on buttresses built integrally with the side walls. The original steeples have been removed (4 corner spires, and a center spire at the east end). The original balcony has also been removed. The floor is a wooden floor supported on pony walls/grade beams and the perimeter foundation wall. The center box is about 72 ft. by 45 ft. The end towers are another 10 ft. by 45 ft. at the east end. An addition at the west end was constructed later – possibly in the 1950's or 1960's.

Structural Systems

Gravity Load Resisting System

The roof consists of 5 heavy timber trusses, spaced 14 ft. o.c., supported by buttresses that taper from 8" x 24" at the top to 32" x 24" at the base. The trusses support 8x8 timber beams at sixth points, which support 2x6 joists at 24" o.c.. The upper joists span to a 2x8 ridge member, which is not vertically supported to the trusses. Thus, the upper portion creates a thrust which is resisted by the upper 8x8 beam spanning between the trusses. This thrust resolves itself in the top chord of the truss – so no thrust is imparted into the walls or buttresses. The original roof deck is 1x planks spanning perpendicular to the joists. Sometime recently a plywood overlay has been installed over the 1x planks.

The mezzanines are wood – the exact sizes were not observable due to finishes. The mezzanine floors feel stiff and it is assumed that the framing of the mezzanine is 2x8 or 2x10 joists at 16" o.c.

The main floor is wood framing. The joists are 2x10 or 2x12 joists spanning 14 ft. to walls/grade beams. The joists are pocketed into the end foundation walls. The floor feels very stiff.

The walls are 18" thick brick (4 wythes), with header tie courses every 4th course.

Lateral Load Resisting System

The lateral force resisting system consists of the unreinforced masonry walls. The roof diaphragm consists of the new plywood overlay on the existing 1x planks. The tower consists of

three self-supporting individual shafts, with the center shaft extending higher than the two outside shafts.

Structural Deficiencies with Possible Remedies

Our scope does not include a complete analysis of the roof and floor framing systems, nor of the lateral force resisting system. The following is based on our observations and experience.

Gravity Load Resisting System

Roof Framing: The roof framing does not show signs of significant distress in the rafters, beams or trusses. It is not likely that the roof framing, if analyzed, would be found to be adequate for the design snow loads required by the current building code. However, the roof has likely not seen the design loads required by the current building code. Two significant factors are the steep roof pitch with the slippery metal roofing, and the minimal insulation which likely keeps the attic space relatively warm. If no new insulation is added to the attic space, it would be reasonable to assume that the roof framing can continue to function adequately. If insulation is added, the roof framing may need to be upgraded. If the building is to be renovated, we would recommend that a more detailed investigation of the roof framing be done to identify any deteriorated members or connections that may need to be upgraded or replaced.

Floor Framing: The floor framing appears to be in good shape and is likely adequate to support design loads for typical usage in a building like this (public assembly). If the building is to be renovated, it would be prudent to do a more detailed investigation of the floor framing to find any deteriorated members and replace or strengthen any deficient areas.

Buttresses: The buttresses that provide support to the trusses are generally in good condition. There are 3 or 4 of the buttresses that show significant deterioration near the top. This deterioration is likely due to water infiltration and freeze/thaw cycles. These buttresses need to be repaired.

Foundations: The foundations appear to be in good condition. There is no evidence of settling or heaving.

Lateral Force Resisting System:

The following items were identified in the ASCE 31 checklists as real or probable deficiencies in the lateral force resisting system.

1. Incomplete Load Path. There is no connection from the roof to the shear walls. There is no nailing from the roof diaphragm into the plate on the side walls, nor is there any anchorage (bolting) of the plate to the walls. At the end walls, there is no positive connection from the diaphragm to the walls – the only connection is the 8x8 beams bearing into pockets in the walls. Additionally, there is no positive connection from the floor to the foundation walls. Since the floor is about 4 ft. above grade, it will contribute diaphragm forces to the walls and needs to be properly tied to the walls.

So, to summarize, the following connections are completely lacking:

- a. Roof Diaphragm to Blocking/Top Plate
- b. Top Plate to Side Wall
- c. Roof End Rafter (Ledger) to End Wall
- d. Out-of Plane anchorage at end wall (need purlin anchors and sub-diaphragms)
- e. Out-of-Plane anchorage at roof trusses to buttresses
- f. In-Plane shear transfer at floor diaphragm (diaphragm to ledger and ledger to wall)
- g. Out-of-Plane anchorage of wall to floor diaphragm (purlin anchors and sub-diaphragms)

To remedy this situation, these connections need to be designed and installed. This generally consists of epoxy anchors, new blocking, additional nailing, and added framing. These connections cannot be properly installed unless some of the roofing and flooring is removed to access the connections from above.

2. Roof Diaphragm. The roof diaphragm is at a 12:12 pitch, and as such it may be inadequate to properly resist the out-of-plane forces from the side walls. It may be prudent to install a plywood diaphragm at the ceiling level to provide a better "lid" on the box. Determining whether or not this is needed would require a more intensive analysis of the building.
3. Unreinforced Walls. The unreinforced masonry walls are not adequate to span from the ground to the roof on the north, south and west ends. At the west end, the addition provides some unintended bracing of the end wall, although the addition is not likely designed to provide any support, and the wall is still too tall even with that support. The walls need to be reinforced. This is generally accomplished in one of 4 ways – adding vertical strong-backs to the wall, adding shotcrete to the wall, adding fiber-wrap to the walls, or drilling center cores in the wall and grouting reinforcing into the wall.
4. Shear Walls. Because of the tall, narrow nature of the shear piers at the side walls, the walls do not provide adequate resistance for the current seismic design loads required by the building code. These can be upgraded by adding shotcrete or fiber-wrap, or possibly with the center coring method outlined above. Additional lateral resistance may be required at the end walls, and this may be accomplished similarly.
5. Unanchored Appendages. The chimney at the west end is a falling hazard and should either be braced or removed.

Summary

It is our recommendation that the lateral force resisting system be upgraded if the building is to be renovated. The severe deficiencies in the lateral force resisting system, particularly the connections and the unreinforced walls, should be addressed and upgraded.

A Ballpark Estimate of the costs to construct the required connections in the lateral load path, and to do center core reinforcing of the walls, is approximately \$300,000. This is based on experience with similar projects. This does not include put-back of roof and floor materials that would be removed in order to accomplish the connections. A detailed cost estimate is beyond the scope of this work.

If further study is requested, ARW will provide a more detailed analysis of the building, including proposed upgrade details and a detailed cost estimate. Our fee to perform such work would depend on the level of analysis and upgrade that is requested and the level of detailing required, but would likely be in the range of \$5,000 to \$10,000.

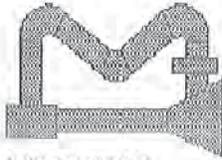
If you have any further questions, please call.

Sincerely:



David L. Pierson, S.E.
ARW Engineers

SECTION SIX: EVALUATION OF MECHANICAL SYSTEMS



753-0515 Voice

Email:
rhmcntire@hotmail.com

MECHTECH ENGINEERING 506 South Main
Logan, Utah 84321

MECHANICAL ENGINEER'S FIELD REPORT

Copies to: Allen Roberts
Project: Smithfield Tabernacle
Site Visit Date: July 25, 2012
Present: Bob McEntire, Kevin McEntire, Jim Gass

Observations:

P1 Plumbing

Restrooms are not ADA Compliant. Rear area locker room showers exist but are currently not used and in poor condition.

M1 Mechanical

Existing Lennox Pulse furnaces (two for main gym area, one for east entry and restrooms located in attic room, and one for west locker area at southwest corner) are all aged and failing often with repair parts difficult to find. A significant problem with the existing furnace arrangement is that there is no provision for introduction of ventilation air.

Recommendations

A new occupancy or redesign of the building should also redo the restrooms and building plumbing.

Furnaces are ready for replacement. At such time, a redesign of the return ducts is needed to include outside air induction, likely from some wall louvers near furnaces.

Probable Costs: Plumbing = \$10,000, HVAC = \$15,000, ... Total \$25,000
Mechanical/Plumbing Design/Const. Review Fees = \$2,500
Total Probable Mechanical/Plumbing Cost: \$27,500.

REPORT BY: Robert H. McEntire , July 26, 2012.

SECTION SEVEN: MASONRY EVALUATION

Allen Roberts

From: Lambert John [john@masonry-restoration.com]
Sent: Wednesday, July 18, 2012 10:05 AM
To: Allen Roberts
Subject: Smithfield Tabernacle
Attachments: IMG_0428.jpeg; ATT00001.htm; IMG_0429.jpeg; ATT00002.htm; IMG_0430.jpeg; ATT00003.htm; IMG_0431.jpeg; ATT00004.htm; IMG_0432.jpeg; ATT00005.htm; IMG_0433.jpeg; ATT00006.htm; IMG_0434.jpeg; ATT00007.htm; IMG_0435.jpeg; ATT00008.htm; IMG_0436.jpeg; ATT00009.htm; IMG_0437.jpeg; ATT00010.htm; IMG_0438.jpeg; ATT00011.htm; IMG_0439.jpeg; ATT00012.htm; IMG_0440.jpeg; ATT00013.htm; IMG_0441.jpeg; ATT00014.htm; IMG_0442.jpeg; ATT00015.htm

Allen,

- 1) 100% repoint of all mortar joints in the rubble stone foundation.
- 2) Remove and dispose of all brick infills in windows and other openings.
- 3) 100% repoint of all head joints in the stone belt course water table and other stone belt courses (tower).
- 4) A light restoration cleaning using mild chemical solutions and pressurized steam. Intent is to spiff things up a bit, remove biological growth, expose the true color of the original materials for the purpose of developing accurate material matches (stone, brick, mortar, etc.) and the prep the surfaces for a silane / siloxane penetrating and breathable water repellent.
- 5) Apply a silane / siloxane penetrating and breathable water repellent to all masonry surfaces.
- 6) Permanently remove and kill the 2 tree stumps near the NW corner of the building.
- 7) Remove and replace / reset the deteriorated brick and/or repoint as needed the top 8 to 10 feet of the brick pilasters. The north elevation is worse than the south.
- 8) Misc. composite stone patching and installation of Dutchmen's.
- 9) Remove and relay / replace the top 8 courses of the west brick chimney.
- 10) Spot repoint and remove / reset / replace brick where needed on the entire building.

My best guess is \$97,000 - \$125,000 depending on the final scope of work.

SECTION EIGHT: COST ESTIMATE

SECTION EIGHT: COST ESTIMATE & FUNDING SOURCES

We have divided this section into two parts. In the first, "Essential Renovation Needs," we have listed those items that should definitely be done, regardless of the future use of the building, to make it safe, functional and code-complying. The second list, "Secondary/Aesthetic Renovation Options" outlines items which are recommended to improve the facility's appearance and usefulness, and restore its historic character and architectural integrity, but are not essential otherwise.

A. Phase I: Essential Renovation Needs

Item	Estimated Cost
Seismic upgrades, as per engineer's report	\$300,000
Masonry repairs, ABSTRACT items 1, 3, 6-10	\$75,000
Four new furnaces, mechanical upgrades	\$15,000
ADA upgrade of east rest rooms	\$10,000
Electrical and lighting upgrades	\$8,000
Upgrade wall/ceiling finishes/painting	\$9,500
Permits, fees, utilities	\$12,430
Misc. interior and exterior repairs, upgrades	\$6,700
Contingency/Misc. @ 15%	\$65,495
A/E fee	\$42,681
<hr/> Total:	<hr/> \$544,806

B. Phase II: Secondary/Aesthetic Renovation Options

Item	Estimated Cost
17 Gothic windows to match originals, wood sash option (Option: Less expensive painted metal sash windows)	\$142,500
Freight, installation of windows, scaffolding	\$40,000
17' Steeple on central tower to match original	\$27,395
Two 8' pinnacles to match originals	\$7,896
Freight, installation of steeple, pinnacles, scaffolding	\$14,000
Masonry cleaning, sealing, ABSTRACT items 2, 4, 5	\$35,000
Sand and refinish main hardwood floor (Option: Install high-quality all-purpose carpet at the same price)	\$9,769
Restore and reinstall original doors; new hardware	\$4,500
Re-grain now-painted interior wood trim	\$6,000
Remove concrete ramps; two new stairways, ADA lift	\$38,500
Misc. interior and exterior repairs, upgrades	\$12,000
Permits, fees, utilities	\$13,500
Contingency/Misc. @ 15%	\$52,659
A/E fee	\$34,316
<hr/> Total:	<hr/> \$428,035
 Project Total, Phases I and II:	 \$972, 841

FUNDING SOURCES

A. **City Funds:** Cities are empowered to spend their tax and others income on renovation projects that have public benefit, such as this one. And Smithfield City has in the past invested some public funds in the building. There are many competing demands for such funds, but if the benefit is greater enough, the City could be asked to again invest in a more substantial renovation. There is significant precedent statewide and nationally for cities to support projects of this type.

B. **Governmental Programs:** Cities also apply to a wide variety of federal, and state and county funding programs for project funding. Among these are federal stimulus funds, Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) Economic Development Act (EDA) funds, Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds, the state's Community Impact Boards (CIB) funds, among many others. All of these have funded renovations of historic buildings for community centers and other viable civic uses.

C. **Internal Revenue Bonds (IRBs):** Cities often fund projects through bonding and that is an option here.

D. **Tax Credits:** The federal Historic Building Tax Credit program has been used widely throughout Utah on projects where private investors team with municipalities and the investor takes a 20% tax credit on the renovation cost. Historic Maeser School in Provo was converted to a senior housing project using the 20% federal tax credit and the state's 20% credit for putting housing in historic buildings.

E. **Green/Sustainable Project Programs:** Questar, Rocky Mountain Power and related utilities have programs that give grants or rebates or reductions in cost for renovating to certain standards of sustainability. We call this "Green Preservation" and many Utah projects have taken advantage of these incentives.

F. **Planning and Design Funding:** The National Trust for Historic Preservation gives small consulting services grants to projects exactly like this one, and they have a history of being generous in Utah. They have had a larger program, "Saving America's Treasures," which has given larger grants, but it is not funded this year,

G. **The Utah Heritage Foundation** has a revolving fund program that helps renovate historic buildings. The Utah State Historical Society, through its Certified Local Government (CLG) program, also provides small grants as well as consulting services for historic building renovations and restorations. Often the funds from one or more of these groups will be used to match the others.

H. **LDS Church Funding:** The LDS Church, typically through the LDS Foundation, has provided funding for numerous historic building restoration projects. Since Smithfield's is the one LDS Tabernacle not yet restored, it might be a good candidate, especially if the Brigham City Tabernacle model is followed.

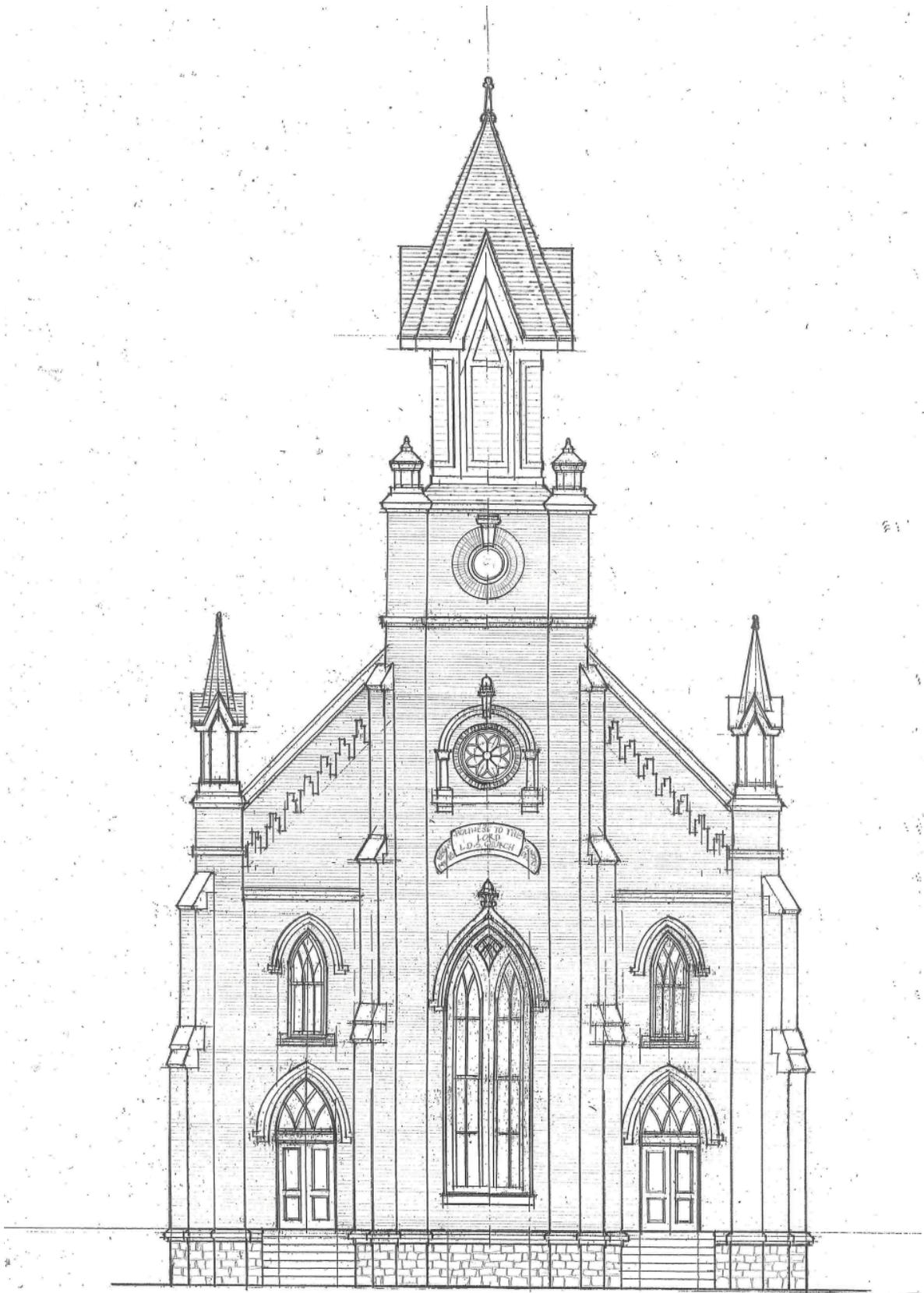
- I. Utah Foundations: Several Utah charitable foundations, such as the George S. and Delores Dore Eccles Foundation, have a long record of funding preservation projects benefitting the public interest. We suggest studying a copy of the "Utah Foundation's Guide" and applying to those groups that support this kind of project.

- J. Energy Efficient Funds for Heating

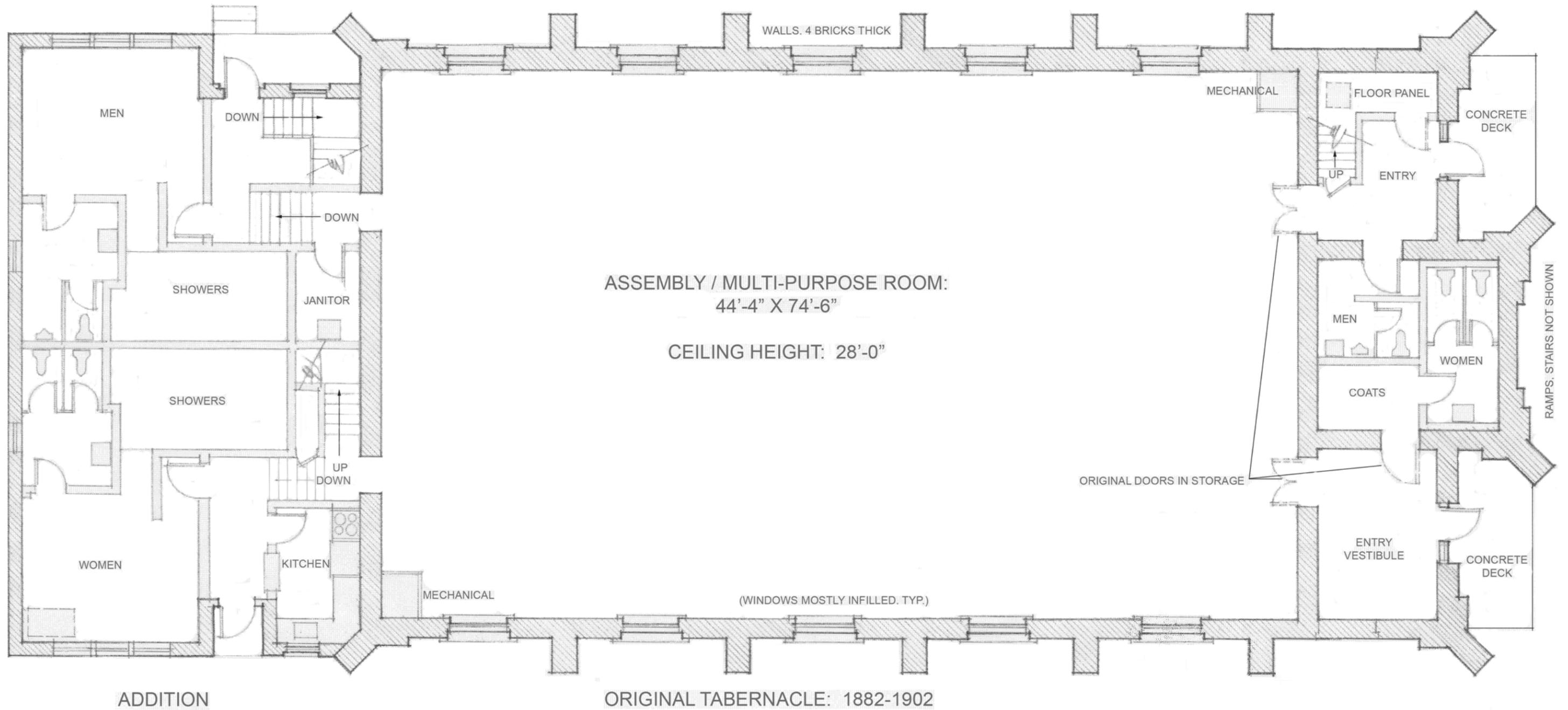
- K. RAPZ (Recreation, Arts, Parks, Zoo) Tax, a local Cache County Tax, could be used to refinish the floor.

- L. Local Private Contributions

APPENDIX A: FLOOR PLAN AND ELEVATION



SMITHFIELD TABERNACLE
EAST ELEVATION



SMITHFIELD TABERNACLE

MAIN FLOOR PLAN, AS-IS
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0", 7-27-2012

APPENDIX B
PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION















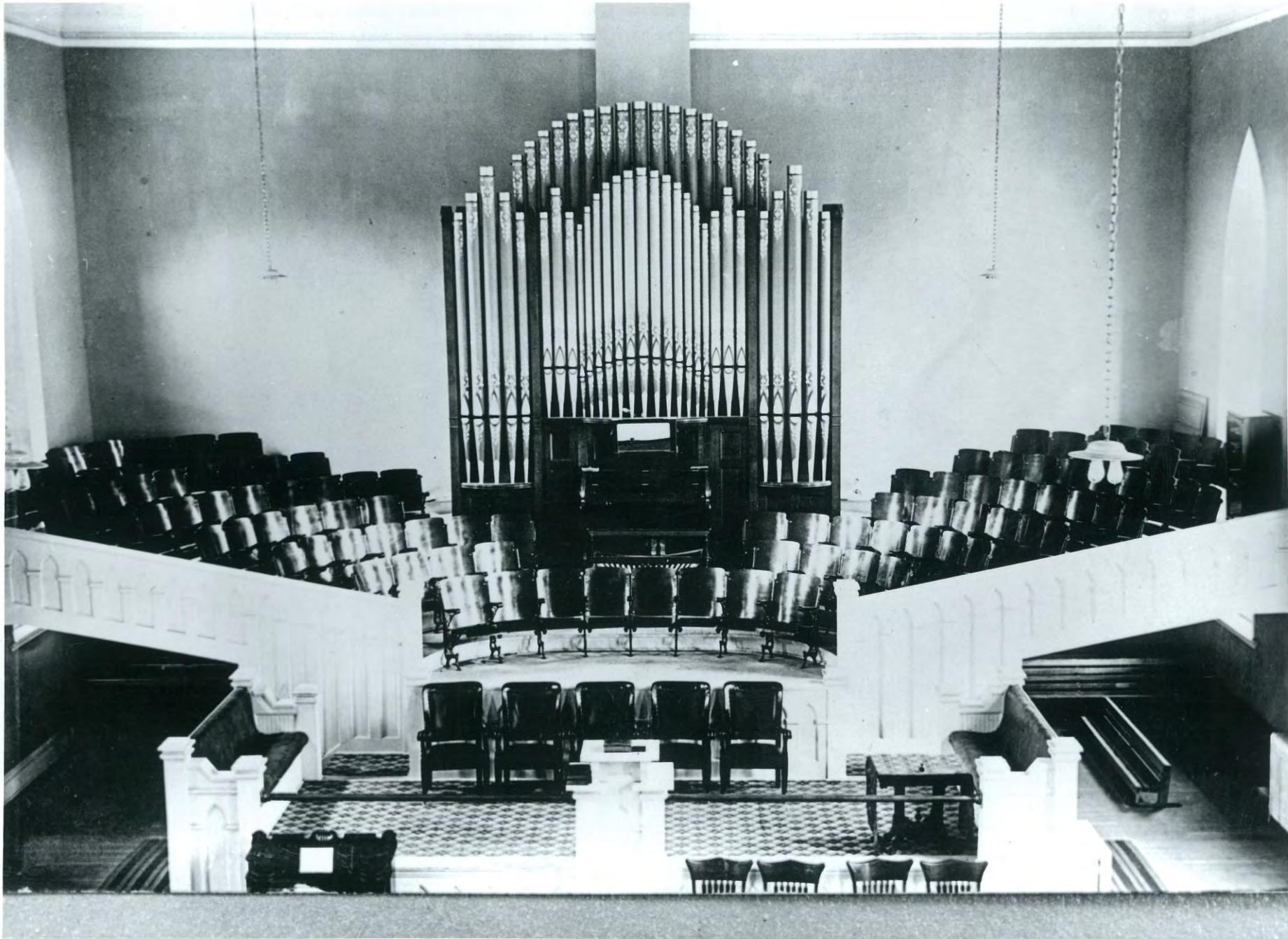






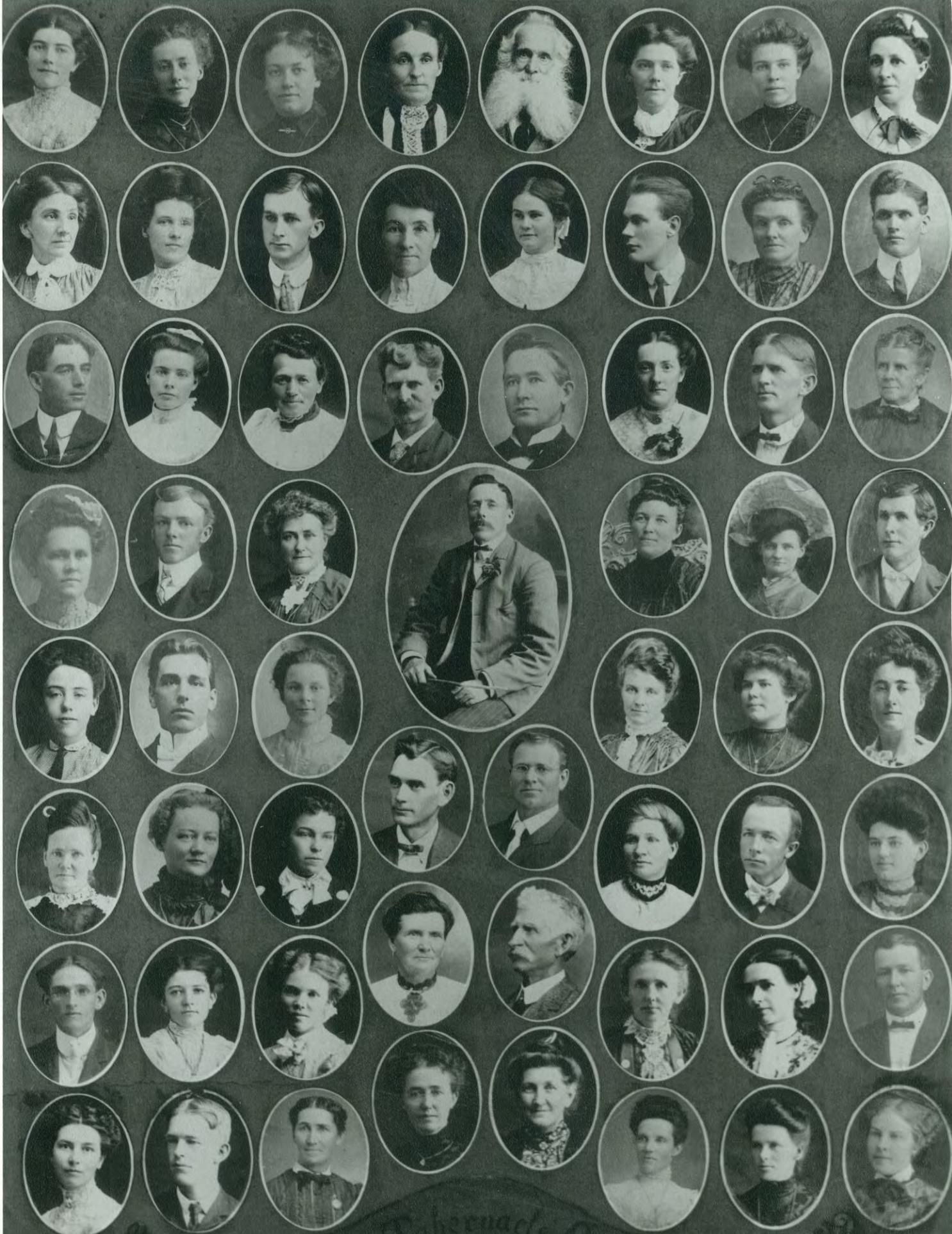


DEGN 10 31
1911





BEA & SONS



Tabernacle Church
S. S. Smith, Secy. of the Church

Choir Picture 1905

Top Row

1. Annie Hillyard
2. Lavon Smith McCann
3. Loretta McCann
4. Maud Roskelley
5. Jonah Clark
6. Gene Cragun Smith
7. Grace Nelson Chambers
8. Millie Dangerfield

Second Row

1. Mareda Miles
2. Ray Miles
3. George Miles
4. Annie Miles
5. Van Anderson
6. Rufus Hammer
7. Jane Kearl
8. Ken Anderson

Third Row

1. Hohn P. Greene
2. Sarah Gittins Pilgrim
3. Annie Lyman
4. William Roskelley
5. Sylvester Low
6. Elizabeth Claret
7. James Cragun
8. Zilpha Raymond

The picture was taken the year before the Smithfield Ward was divided, making 1st and 2nd wards. The division was made November 11, 1906

Fourth Row

1. Millie Nilson
2. Albert McCann
3. Mrs. Libby
4. William Pilkington (leader)
5. Ellen Nelson
6. Leah Smith
7. Alfred Ainscough

Fifth Row

1. Margaret Hill
2. Oliver Nilson
3. Emma Roskelley Hansen
4. Rinda Chambers
5. Zora Roskelley
6. Sarah McCracken

Sixth Row

1. Agnes Heaps Thornley
2. Kizzie Toolson
3. Florence Read
4. Dr. Ralph T. Merrill
5. James Roskelley
6. Bertha Done Mather
7. Harper W. Noble
8. Nettie Douglas

Seventh Row

1. Parley C. Chambers
2. Elaine Hillyard
3. Nellie Pitcher
4. Alice Done
5. George Done
6. Emma Clark Thornley
7. Zina Mather Sorenson
8. Richard Roskelley

Bottom Row

1. Hattie Hogan
2. Fred Roskelley
3. Annie Moon McCracken
4. Nellie Hind
5. Margaret McQuarrie
6. Allie Pitcher
7. Annie Smith
8. Florence Read

SMITHFIELD WARD TABERNACLE CHOIR
1 9 0 5

- ROW 1 -No 1 Annie Hillyard Anderson
2 LaVon Smith McCann
3 Loretta Fishburn McCann
4 Maud Roskelley - (wife of Bp. Samuel Roskelley)
5 Jonah Clark - (shoemaker; his wife was primary ^{ward} ~~primary~~ Pres.)
Gene Cragun Smith (very active in all church and public affairs)
7 Grace Nelson/^{Low}Chambers
Littlelike
8 Millie/Dangerfield

- ROW 2 No 1 Amanda Nilson Miles
2 Rae Nelson Miles
3 George E. Miles (banker)
4 Annie G. Miles (wife of Bp. E. R. Miles^{Jr.} -1st bishop of 1st ward)
5 Van Anderson Tidwell
6 Rue Hammer (taught music in elementary school)
Jane Kearn
8 J. Ken Anderson

- ROW 3 No 1 John P. Greene
2 Sarah Gittens Pilgrim
3 Annie Clark (sister to Emma Thornley, the mother of Clark)
4 William Roskelley (father of David Roskelley)
5 Sylvester Low Jr (later he was bishop of 2nd ward)
6 Elizabeth Claret
7 James A. Cragun (very active in musical circles)
8 Zilphia Noble Raymond (mother of Vane Raymond)

ROW 4; No 1 Millie Low Nilson

2 Albert McCann

3 Mrs. Libby

4 William Pilkington; Chorister

5 Ellen Saxton Nelson Gamet

6 Leah Smith Bigler

7 Alfred Ainscough

8 - - -

ROW 5; No 1 Margaret Hill McCracken

2 Oliver Nilson

3 Emma Roskelley Hansen

4 Rinda Nilson Chambers

5 Zora Roskelley Driscoll

6 Sarah McCracken (prominent in school work)

ROW 6; No 1 Agnes Heaps Thornley

2 Kizzie Smith Toolson

3 Florence Roskelley Read

4 Dr Ralph T. Merrill

5 James Roskelley

6 Bertha ~~Ma~~ Done Mather (a very generous lady with time and talents)

7 Harper W. Noble

8 Nettie Douglas Jenkins

ROW 7; No 1 Parley Chambers

2 Elaine Hillyard Hyer

3 Nellie Nelson Pitcher

4 Alice Smith Done - (midwife and general doctor)

5 George Dohs Sr

6 Emma Clark Thornley - (mother of Clark Thornley

7 Zina Mather Sorenson (Golden and Gaylard Sorenson's mother)

8 Richard Roskelley

- ROW 8; No 1 Hattie Hogan
2 Fred Roskelley
3 Annie Scrowther McCracken
4 Nellie Miles Hind
5 Margaret McQuarrie
6 Alice (Allie) Pitcher McCracken
7 Annie Smith
8 Florence (Flora) Read Hansen

A few added notes - The picture was taken the year before the old Smithfield Ward was divided, making 1st and 2nd wards. The division was made November 11, 1906.

As of May 7, 1972, I recognize only ~~five~~^{six} on the picture who are still alive. They are Margaret Hill McCracken, Emma Roskelley Hansen, Sarah McCracken, Nellie Nelson Pitcher and Zina Mather Sorenson. (also Nettie Douglas Jenkins

Most of those on the picture continued active in ward choirs after the original ward was divided.

I have underlined with red ink the maiden name of the ladies I have known.



APPENDIX C

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

- "Smithfield's Historic Tabernacle: Sentinel of the Past," unpublished manuscript by Ruth Swaner
- "Historic Overview of Smithfield Tabernacle," excerpts from various publications and authors
- "The Smithfield Tabernacle," a brief history
- "Smithfield Tabernacle," from "Smithfield...as a city on a hill," Glen Jay Thornley, Smithfield Historical Society
- "Symbolic Structure: Smith Tabernacle an icon of town's History," "Herald Journal," newspaper article, July, 2012, Logan
- "Smithfield Tabernacle—1881-1902, Especially 1890-92," Allen Dale Roberts, "Survey of LDS Architecture in Utah, 1847-1930."

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Publisher of Cache County "What's What"

THE SMITHFIELD TABERNACLE

Foreward

The Smithfield Tabernacle is located in the center of Smithfield, Utah. It is one of many buildings in the community public square. This building was erected by the early pioneers who struggled for many years to complete this historic building. To Smithfield citizens, the Tabernacle has become a familiar landmark. It served its purpose as a church office and community building for many years. In most recent years it has been converted to an activity center and is again giving service to the community.

For some time we have felt the need of preserving a short history of this Tabernacle. This account was compiled in January 1958 by Sylvia R. Toolson and Ruth W. Gregory. We are indebted to J. W. Kirkbride, President J. Byron Ravsten, and other members of our community for the information contained in this record.

Smithfield, Utah was settled in October 1859 and was called "Summit". John Glover Smith was called as the first bishop of this settlement in 1860 and Summit was then named "Smithfield" in honor of the first bishop.

Bishop John G. Smith moved from Smithfield and in 1862 Daniel C. Thomas was appointed to take charge of the ward until Samuel Rostkelly was ordained a bishop November 30, 1862. Bishop Rostkelly was called to England on a mission for the church and George I. Farrell was set apart as bishop of Smithfield May 15, 1880, with P. T. Morehead and James Mack as counselors. Bishop Farrell and his counselors chose as their project the building of a tabernacle. A ward meeting was called to consider the problem. The ward members

voted to sustain the Bishopric in this enterprise. The following committees were appointed: 1- A Finance committee to canvass the ward. 2- A building committee, consisting of two members from each quarter of the ward. 3- A material committee. James Quayle and Preston T. Morehead were architects for the Tabernacle plans. Preston T. Morehead was supervisor of construction, and Y. R. Miles, Sr. and Thomas Hillyard were associated with him in that position.

The common lumber and framing timber was saved from logs taken out of Main and Birch Canyons. The rock for the foundation was taken from an abandoned half-built church, started years before on the corner where the Meyers honey house stands. The sandstone came from a quarry north-east of Franklin, Idaho. The shingles were made from the balsam trees of South Fork Canyon and the brick were manufactured out of the sand and clay taken from a sand bank near Cash Smith's farm.

Construction of the building began in April 1883. Foundation rock was being hauled and Joseph and William Hill, with helpers, began laying the foundation of the building. Men were bringing saw logs from the canyons to Thomas Hillyards saw mill where they were sawed into lumber for floor joist and sub-flooring. Mr. Mortensen was busy making brick to burn. Solicitors were out to get money and workmen. This was the procedure for nearly twenty years before the building was completed in December 1902. However, it had been used for several years in a partially completed condition. Total cost of the building was about \$77,000.00. There were additions, changes, and improvements made to the building for many years before it was dedicated February 19, 1905 by Apostle Rudger Clawson.

November 11, 1906, Smithfield was divided into two wards. The creek was the dividing line. Those living south of the creek became members of the Second Ward. The Second Ward used the Tabernacle and The First Ward used the Central School Building until their meeting house was completed in October 1914.

During the years 1910 to 1914 the Second Ward choir presented a series of operas throughout the valley and proceeds from this activity were donated toward the purchase of a beautiful pipe organ for the tabernacle.

In Mormon communities, church and civic affairs are interwoven

and the tabernacle was used as a place of worship and also as a community building. Plays, pageants, operas, graduation exercises, and community meetings were held in this building. Many fond memories are associated with the activities held there. The construction of the building made it adaptable to many different occasions. The pipe organ was a source of pride and joy to members of the community.

The tabernacle was used by the Second Ward for many years. Then they built a recreation hall and class rooms south of the tabernacle. This new building was used for all ward meetings with the exception of Sacrament meetings on Sunday. The tabernacle was difficult and expensive to heat for this one meeting, and it was not wisdom to continue using it. The building was used until 1942 or 43.

Some years later there was a great deal of comment from elderly people of Smithfield that the building was being desecrated by standing unused. The Smithfield Stake Presidency, J. Byron Ravsten, M. T. VanOrden, and Samuel Hymas, were contacted regarding this building. These men visited the old building and found that the building was large enough to construct a 46' x 75' recreation floor. The matter of converting the building into a recreational center for the community was then presented to the Smithfield Stake High Council members. They came to the decision that this would be a wise procedure.

The building was then owned by the Cache County School, who had plans for converting the building into a storage place and maintenance garage. When the school board was contacted, they agreed to sell the building to the L. D. S. Church for the sum of \$1.00, providing it would be used as a recreation center.

The four wards of Smithfield and Amalga were given assessments for this building and Clarkston and Newton wards also donated to this project. A large amount of the labor on the building was donated by stake members.

Because the building would no longer be used as a place of worship, but one of amusement and activity, it was advised that the steeple of the building be removed. This steeple would also have been expensive to maintain.

Today we are proud of our "Youth Center". The building consists

of a lovely recreation floor which has been planned and painted to accommodate several different games including, volley ball, basketball, shuffle board, and many others. There are two nice playrooms upstairs for table tennis, checkers, etc., two modern dressing rooms, and restrooms with tiled shower rooms. The original furnace was remodelled and a bin-fed stoker installed to make the building comfortable with steam heat. Civic clubs of the community donated a piano and other items for this building. Cost of remodeling was approximately \$23,000.00 in cash and labor.

This activity center is maintained by a custodian, and doors are open on week days from 4 p. m. to 10 p. m. Activities in the building are supervised by an athletic director of the M. I. A. A board of directors consists of two High Council Members, presidents and superintendents of stake auxiliaries. This committee meets regularly and makes a report to the stake presidency.

This tabernacle has been a familiar land mark in Smithfield and members of the community are proud that it has been converted to a "Youth Activity Center" and is again giving service to the community.

Historic Overview of Smithfield Tabernacle

“Holiness to the Lord”.

This is the only building in Smithfield that has those words etched above its entrance.”

The Smithfield Tabernacle was started in 1881 and completed 20 years later.

“The striking edifice was finally completed in 1902. Additions and changes were ongoing until the time of dedication on February 19, 1905 by Apostle Ruder Clawson.”

Smithfield...as a City on the Hill – Published 2001

In Mormon communities, ”since church and civic affairs were often interwoven at that time, the Tabernacle served as a house of worship as well as a community building for plays, pageants, operas, graduation exercises, and community meetings.”

Smithfield...as a City on the Hill – Published 2001

“The common lumber and framing timbers were logs taken out of Main and Birch Canyons. The sandstone came from a quarry northeast of Franklin, Idaho. Shingles were made from the balsam trees of South Fork Canyon, and the brick was manufactured by Lars Mouritsen from his clay-pit brickyard near the Bear River. Rock for the foundation was hauled from the unfinished meeting house across Main Street.”

Smithfield...as a City on the Hill – Published 2001

The Tabernacle became the meeting house for Smithfield Second Ward when it was created in 1906.

“When it was decided to purchase a pipe organ for the Tabernacle, the Second Ward choir volunteered to present annual musical productions to raise money for the organ.”

Smithfield...as a City on the Hill – Published 2001

In 1938, the Smithfield Stake was created and the Smithfield Tabernacle served as the Stake Center until a new stake center was built in 1942 at 100 East and 200 North.

The Tabernacle sat vacant for several years in the late '40's and early '50's. It was still a landmark used as a meeting place and the lawns outside were used for community activities.

In 1951, a decision was made for the 2nd Ward to build a new Church and discontinue using the Tabernacle as its' meeting place. The pipe organ was moved from the Tabernacle to the new building on 100 West and 200 South.

“There was a great deal of comment from elderly people of Smithfield that the building was being desecrated by standing unused. After the Smithfield Stake Presidency visited the Tabernacle, it was found that the building was large enough to construct a 46' X 75' recreation floor.” The Church renovated the Tabernacle to again serve the church & community. The annex was added on the back. “There are two nice playrooms upstairs for table tennis, checkers, etc., two modern dressing rooms, and restrooms with tiled shower rooms.”

*The Smithfield Tabernacle – article written January 1958
by Sylvia A. Toolson and Ruth W. Gregory*

The remodeled Tabernacle was used by wards for basketball and volleyball practices as well as games. The Smithfield Jr. High students walked over for L.D.S. seminary classes as well as P.E. classes. Dance classes, scouting activities, wedding breakfasts, and family parties were some civic activities held there.

“To Smithfield Citizens, the Tabernacle has become a familiar landmark. It served its purpose as a church edifice and community building for many years. In most recent years it has been converted to an activity center. The members of the community are proud that it has been converted to a “Youth Activity Center” and again giving service to the community.”

*The Smithfield Tabernacle – article written January 1958
by Sylvia A. Toolson and Ruth W. Gregory*

There is no clear history as to exactly who made the decision to remove the steeple (which individual or entity and why). Some have suggested that the steeple was removed because of earthquake damage. That is not true. The steeple was removed when M. T. Van Orden was mayor between 1953-57. This was several years before the 1962 earthquake. The following quote suggests some viable reasons: "Because the building would no longer be used as a place of worship, but one of amusement and activity, it was advised that the steeple of the building be removed. This steeple would also have been expensive to maintain." Made of wood, the paint and shingles needed maintenance.

*The Smithfield Tabernacle – article written January 1958
by Sylvia A. Toolson and Ruth W. Gregory*

About 1985, "the Church deeded the tabernacle and additional property to the City in exchange for some services. It became known as the "Youth Center"."

Smithfield...as a City on the Hill – Published 2001

The "Youth Center" was, and still is, used for the youth basketball program. It has been used for Health Days Dances, Health Days Displays, Library parties, after school programs, and has been rented out for family reunions, group parties, wedding dinners, dance classes, etc.

With some renovation and preservation, the Historic Smithfield Tabernacle can again be a place that the citizens of Smithfield are proud of. For generations to come, the Historic Smithfield Tabernacle can be the center of activity and will again give service to the community for a wide variety of civic affairs.

The Historic Tabernacle is and always has been a symbol of our Smithfield community. It links the dedication and hard work of our pioneer heritage to the potential and power of our future generations.

SMITHFIELD'S HISTORIC TABERNACLE: SENTINEL OF THE PAST

Nestled on the west side of Smithfield's Main Street is a seemingly well-kept secret. Behind the towering pine trees stands a tall church-like building, minus its steeple. When approached from the east side, directly above one door, are inscribed the words, "*Holiness to the Lord.*" This is the only building in Smithfield that has those words etched above its entrance. In its day, this towering structure was a tabernacle, LDS ward house, and currently is a youth center. What some citizens don't know is, that it took twenty years to complete its construction. There is some concern about the building's future. Certain town residents vocalize the concern, "*We have no right to our future in this beloved town, if we don't value and cherish our past.*" There are still some older residents of Smithfield who remember attending church at the Tabernacle. Their memory scenes are vivid, . . . the organ and its stately pipes rising to the ceiling, the balcony to seat the overflow crowds, etc. Their feelings run deep and are memorable. As if it were yesterday, they remember the towering cornices on the outside and the graceful spaciousness on the inside. To those who are lovers of history and who cherish the sacrifices made by their ancestors, this building stands as a sentinel, a constant reminder of a past, never-to-be-forgotten.

One long time resident remembers going to church there every Sunday. "*My grandfather was the first LDS bishop of the Tabernacle. I always thought it was such a beautiful building. It had a balcony and it was cool to sit up there. The Smithfield Tabernacle was built similar to the Logan Tabernacle, but on a smaller scale. The pipe organ was located on the west end, and I remember taking lessons on that organ when I got older. The organ stops were round and you pulled them out*", she added.

"The pioneers put on plays and operas in the little towns in the valley and made enough money to purchase that organ. The elementary and junior high schools put on musicals there. Also, the glass in the windows was a pale green of varying shades. They were beautiful. There were also some junior high school graduations held there."

She recalls how lovely the outside steeple was. "*The Christmas lights were hung from the steeple and stylishly draped down through the trees to Main Street. All the trees in the park were lit up with colorful lights. I also vividly remember how upset the townspeople of Smithfield were when the steeple was taken down. My father was very upset*", she relates.

She continues, "*Also, the smaller rows of pinnacles on each side of the building were majestic. I think about the first time I went into that building, after they had gutted it, it broke my heart. It was just a large basketball court. I thought, 'What have they done to this beautiful building?' Now I hope and pray that there is some way we can restore it."*

members who were architects, builders, and artisans from Britain, Scandinavia, Europe, and the eastern United States bore their testimonies through their work. In addition, devotion has also been expressed for decades, sometimes over a century, in the cherished use and careful maintenance of these buildings. In recent times, some of these tabernacles have been restored as a means of preserving our heritage."

From the book entitled, Smithfield: As a City on a Hill, it states "that in 1880, George L. Farrell was set apart as bishop, and one of his immediate challenges as bishop was to provide a suitable meeting house to accommodate the larger ward congregation, as well as, to provide a meeting place for the community. Earlier in 1860, the land in the center of the town square had been set aside for the building of a tabernacle. Bishop Farrell decided to begin construction on the Tabernacle in 1881. The building was not completed until twenty years later (1902), although, it was in use for a number of years before the dedication (1905)."

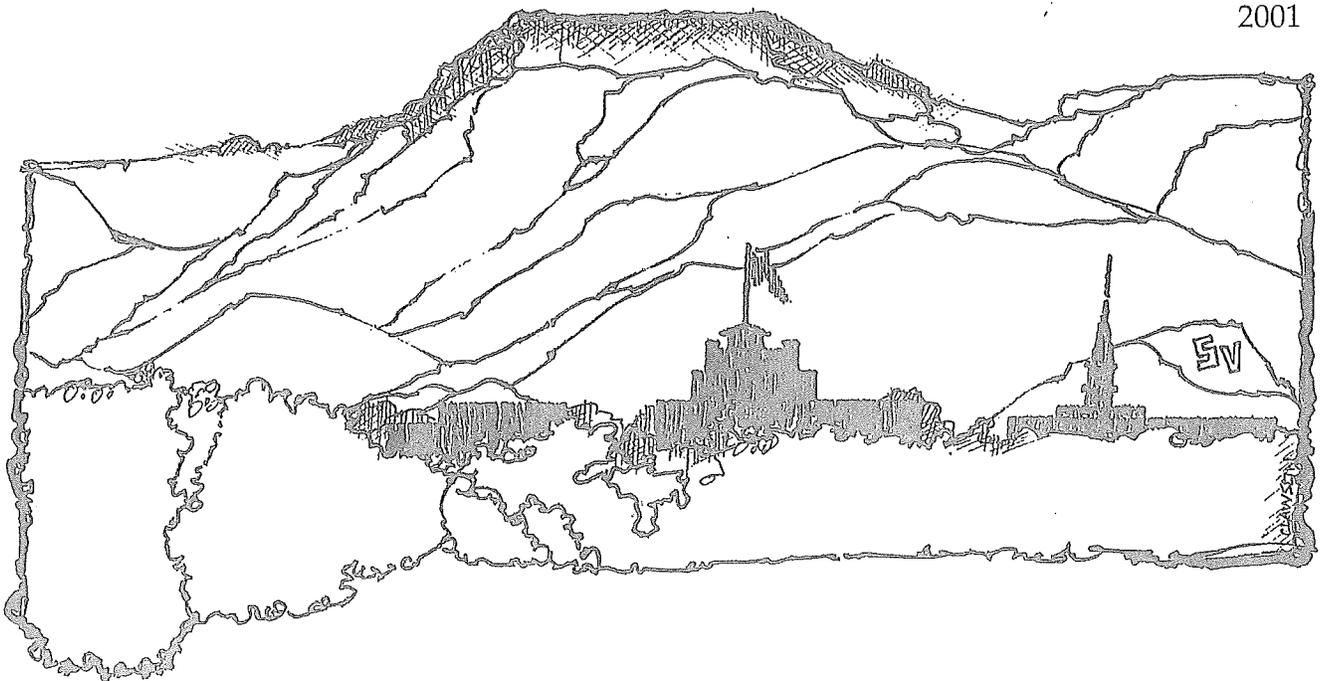
"The common lumber and framing timbers used for floor joists and sub-flooring were sawed at Thomas Hillyard's sawmill from logs taken out of Main and Birch canyons. The sandstone came from a quarry northeast of Franklin, Idaho. Shingles were made from the balsam trees in South Fork Canyon and the bricks were made by Lars Mouritzsen from his clay-pit brickyard located near the Bear River west of Smithfield. The foundation rock was laid by Joseph and William Hill and helpers. Solicitors labored faithfully to obtain the necessary funds and the volunteer labor."

"Additions and changes were on-going until the time of dedication. The striking edifice was finally completed in December 1902, at an estimated cost of \$77,000.00 The Smithfield Tabernacle was dedicated by LDS Apostle Rudger Clawson on February 19, 1905."

During this summer, the Smithfield Tabernacle will be open to visitors on the first Saturday of each month for guided tours, hosted by members of the Smithfield Historical Society. President Ralph Erickson extends an invitation to the citizens of Smithfield and the general public to visit the historic Smithfield Tabernacle in the afternoons of June 2, July 7, August 4, and September 1 between the hours of 1:00-5:00 PM. Light refreshments will be served. Please come and spend some time visiting one of the oldest, pioneer-built, structures in Smithfield and hearing about its history.

Smithfield *... as a city on a hill*

Published by the
Smithfield Historical Society
Glen Jay Thornley, President
2001



June 17, 1990 - Alan Wamsley, bishop.
 October 8, 1995 - Brent R. Dyer, bishop.
 November 26, 2000 - Paul V. Hancock, bishop.

Smithfield Ninth Ward

The Ninth Ward was created on February 12, 1978, when all the boundary lines were changed.

February 12, 1978 - Thad L. Erickson, bishop.
 May 22, 1983 - Clay Nielson, bishop.
 November 13, 1988 - Rocky Kimball, bishop.
 April 1994 - Scott J. Poulson, bishop.
 March 8, 1998 - Lamont Poulson, bishop

Smithfield Eleventh Ward

The Eleventh Ward was organized on November 2, 1997.

November 2, 1997 - James Marshall, bishop.
 November 14, 1999 - Alan K. Webb, bishop.

Smithfield Twelfth Ward

The Twelfth Ward was formed on September 14, 1986. Boundaries in the Fourth, Eighth, and Seventh Wards were changed, forming the Twelfth Ward.

September 14, 1986 - A. George Marchant, bishop.
 January 29, 1989 - Brent Butters, bishop.
 November 6, 1994 - James P. Marshall, bishop.
 November 2, 1997 - David R. Bodine, bishop.
 September 23, 2001 - Michael L. Staheli, bishop.

LDS Church Buildings

In the early Utah settlements, LDS Church facilities accommodated not only the church organization but also schools, civic organizations, clubs, political parties, and recreational activities. Along with the regular sermons on faith, repentance, and the gathering of Israel, community issues such as irrigation ditches, planting potatoes, Indian protection, or the support of local cooperatives were also discussed over the church pulpits. For about twenty years, the buildings were truly community buildings, and they were funded, constructed, furnished, and maintained cooperatively by LDS members, non-members, and community taxation.

Prior to the construction of the first church meeting place, the Saints gathered under a bowery for meetings, weather permitting. The first indoor meetings held in Smithfield were in the Austin Shepherd Merrill home in 1860. This cabin was inside the fort line near 100 West, on the south side of what is now Center Street. In 1861, a small, one-room cabin was built for a community/school building. The cabin was also used for church gatherings. It was located where the administrative offices for the

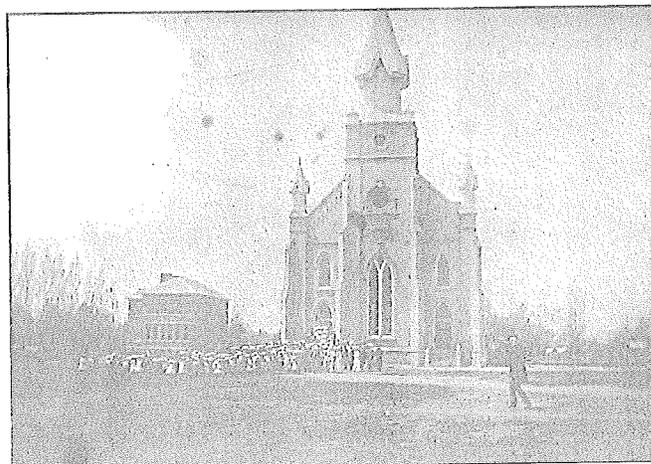
Summit School are now located, west of the cul-de-sac on Center Street.

The construction of the next meetinghouse began in the winter of 1864 on the northeast corner of the intersection of Center and Main Streets. The plans called for a two-story building—the lower part of rock and the upper part of brick. The building was to be forty feet by sixty feet, with a basement and an eighty-foot-tall brick tower. The estimated cost was \$20,000. The building was constructed to the second-story level, then found to be unsatisfactory. The project was abandoned.

In the next three decades, church was held in two different buildings. In 1867, a meetinghouse was built on the southeast corner of the public square, south of where the library now stands. The old, one-room, community building was moved three-quarters of a block east and became part of the larger building. In 1879, a new three-room building was constructed north of the creek, just south of 100 North and near the current north-south roadway through Central Park. This building was used for church meetings until the Tabernacle was available in the late 1890s. Even after the Tabernacle became the main church meeting place, the three-room building continued to be used for recreational facilities. Following the division of the Smithfield Ward, the building was also used by the First Ward members until their building was completed.

Smithfield Tabernacle

By 1880, the members of the Smithfield Ward had outgrown their three-room building. Bishop George L. Farrell was sustained as bishop on May 15, 1880, and one of his greatest challenges as the bishop was to provide a suitable meetinghouse to accommodate the larger ward congregation, as well as the community. Early in 1860, the land in the center of the community square had been set aside for a tabernacle. Bishop Farrell decided to begin this tabernacle in 1881. The building was not completed until twenty years later, although it was in use for a number of years before the dedication.



Exterior of Smithfield Tabernacle, Red Brick School Building at left, 1915



Exterior of Smithfield Tabernacle, Summit School at left, 1930

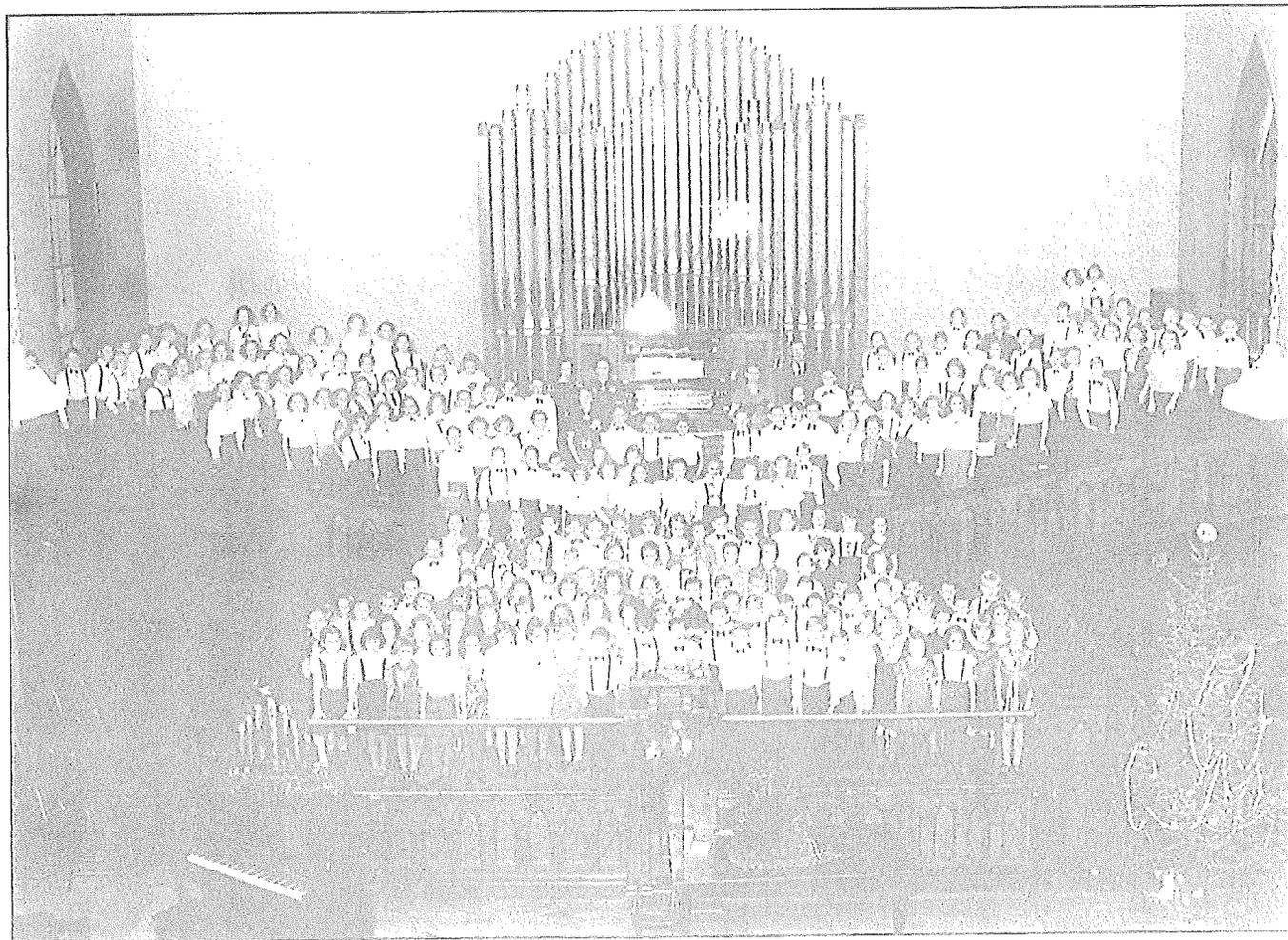
James Quayle of Logan was the architect, and Preston T. Morehead of Smithfield was the master mechanic (superintendent). Most of the materials and labor were furnished locally. In their research about the Tabernacle in the 1950s, Sylvia Toolson and Ruth Gregory, two local residents, determined that the rock for the foundation was hauled from the unfinished meetinghouse across Main

Street. The common lumber and framing timbers, used for floor joists and sub-flooring, were sawed at Thomas Hillyard's sawmill, from logs taken out of Main and Birch Canyons. The sandstone came from a quarry northeast of Franklin, Idaho. Shingles were made from the balsam trees of South Fork Canyon, and the brick was manufactured by Lars Mouritsen from his clay-pit brickyard near Bear River. The foundation rock was laid by Joseph and William Hill and helpers. Solicitors labored faithfully to obtain the necessary funds and the volunteer labor.

Additions and changes were ongoing until the time of dedication. The striking edifice was finally completed in 1902, at an estimated cost of \$77,000. The Smithfield Tabernacle was dedicated on February 19, 1905, by Apostle Rudger Clawson. Since church and civic affairs were interwoven at that time, the Tabernacle served as a house of worship as well as a community building for plays, pageants, operas, school graduation exercises, and general community meetings.

In 1906, when the Smithfield Ward was divided, the Second Ward used the Tabernacle for a meetinghouse, but the organ went to the newly formed First Ward.

In the following decades, the Tabernacle needed repair work. The Smithfield Sentinel reported in the 1910s



Interior of Smithfield Tabernacle, Junior High School Christmas Program 1942. Adults by organ: Oralie Cragun, Ila Richardson McFarland, Lucy Meyer, Jessie Perkins, Glen Winn, Principal.

that John Swenson and Gilbert Vaughan were "finishing up the damage done by lightning on the tabernacle tower and around the building. The cost of the repair work done . . . will amount to \$100."

In December 1928, the Tabernacle was further repaired and renovated. The roof was re-shingled in part. The windows were repaired for improved ventilation, and the broken panes were replaced. The walls and ceiling were repainted, and all the woodwork was thoroughly cleaned and renovated. A new electric lighting system was also installed.

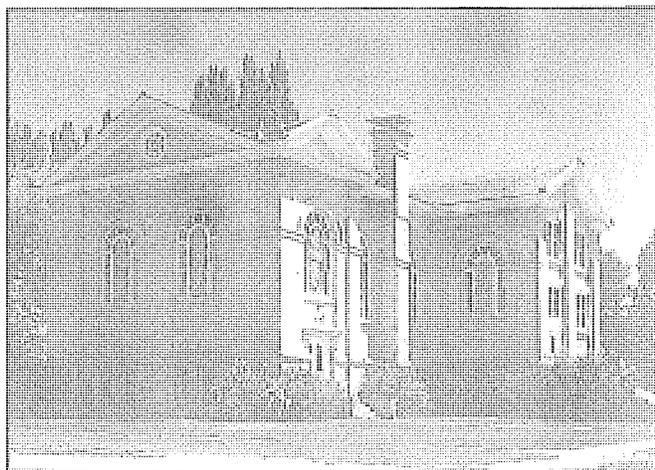
First Ward Building

On November 11, 1906, the first division of the Smithfield Ward occurred. The Smithfield Second Ward acquired the Tabernacle for their meetinghouse, and the First Ward began meeting in the old three-room community building. The First Ward members soon decided on a location for a new building, the corner of 100 North and 100 West.

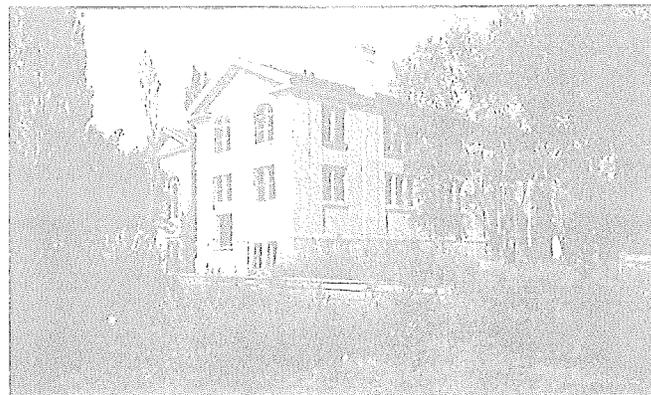
The spring of 1910 marked commencement of work on the building. The groundbreaking was credited to teamster Leonard Olson and plowman Neils O. Gyllenskog, who turned the first soil for the new building. Carl Schaub was the architect, and William C. Claypool and E.R. Miles, Jr., were the contractors. The white brick for the building was manufactured by W.R. Deppe in the Smithfield Brickyard. Every means conceivable was used to raise the necessary funds for the building, and much of the work was done by volunteer labor in lieu of money.

In October 1914, the building was completed, at a total cost of \$24,000. The First Ward Building had beautiful, unique, stained glass windows. The pews were luxurious, polished oak. There was a balcony at the rear of the chapel. In October 1915, Church President Joseph F. Smith dedicated the building.

In 1927, the ward leadership decided to renovate the basement to provide a more adequate recreational/amusement hall. The basement was thirty-two by seventy-eight feet, with a hardwood floor for dancing and basketball, a



Smithfield LDS First Ward building



South View, the First Ward Building

baptismal font, and a projection booth for "moving picture shows" (with a seating capacity of about four hundred). It had a modern, up-to-date kitchen. The basement also housed an eighteen-by-thirty-six-foot stage with two large dressing rooms. When the renovation was completed, the ward celebrated with three evenings of entertainment: a three-act comedy; a choir program; and a seven-act vaudeville performance, followed by the MIA's annual Green and Gold Ball. The ball organizers announced that "five couples will be ready to dance the green and gold waltz which is one of the contest numbers this year."

The First Ward Building was used for many years and underwent many upgrades. The wiring in the building was periodically improved. Many years after the construction, a new electric organ and sound system were installed in the chapel; new steps were built; and the irrigation ditch in front of the chapel was covered. Sadly, the building suffered severe damage in the earthquake of August 1962. The earthquake weakened the walls and damaged the heating system. Meanwhile, the floors had begun to show wear after many years of use. Facilities, finally, became inadequate for the membership. The building was condemned, and in 1973 the members began meeting in the Second Ward chapel. The final meeting in the building before its closure was a funeral. In spite of this somber end, the building was filled with fond memories.

For almost sixty years, the First Ward Building functioned well as a meetinghouse and an amusement hall. Seven or eight members had attended church in that building all their lives. Oscar Gyllenskog (b. 1898) remembered that he passed sacrament as a deacon at the first meeting held there.

Relief Society Building

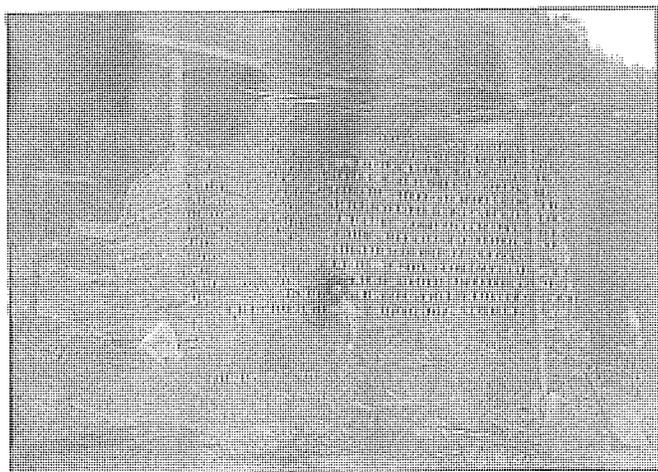
The Relief Society of Smithfield decided to construct a building on the north side of Center Street, between Main Street and 100 West. The Relief Society paid for the building, which was made of cream brick, and priesthood members donated labor. The Relief Society, however, never used the building. The Smithfield Sentinel of April 23, 1916, stated that "The brick walls on the Second Ward

B and D Root Beer Stand

William (Bill) and Dolores Scrowther operated what was probably the first quick stop in Smithfield. Their root beer and hamburger stand began in 1927. The stand was on the west side of Main Street, near where the city offices now stand. Root beer sold for five cents in an iced, frosty mug. Hamburgers were ten cents and were cooked while customers waited. The Scrowther children, Norman and Betty, also helped in the stand.

Brick Making

Smithfield had several brick-making companies in its early years. The Deseret Evening News of December 18, 1915, stated, "The surface soil over the ground of Smithfield is generally of a black loam but under this there exists a 16 foot depth of clay shale which burns into a very good grade of brick." This probably accounts for the many clay beds and brick-making enterprises in this area.



Early brick making

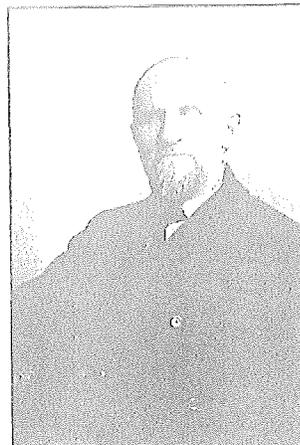
There was a clay pit located at 100 East and Center Street in Smithfield. The early settlers took clay from this corner to make adobe bricks for their chimneys and fireplaces. The corner remained a "pit" until 1914, when Union Hall was being constructed. The pit was then filled with soil that was excavated at the corner of Center and Main Streets.

Another clay pit that the early settlers used was in the southwest fields. One early settler, Virgil Wash Merrill, in his life sketch told of working the clay pit in the mid-1860s, Virgil, along with Justin and Horatio and William Scrowther, Sr., made sun-dried adobe bricks. Virgil reported that the homes in Smithfield were built from adobe bricks that he had made. His own home at 100 South and 200 W

My Favorite Story

built of these adobe bricks and is still used as a home, although it has had some lumber additions.

Mouritsen Brick Making



Lars Mouritsen

Lars Mouritsen was one of Smithfield's first brick makers. In 1865, Lars Mouritsen and his family moved to Smithfield, intending to farm. Dr. Ezra G. Williams had exchanged property he owned in Smithfield, including a sod-roof log house at 100 North and 100 East, for the Mouritsens' property in Plain City, Utah. At that time, the Smithfield residents urgently needed adobe brick to build chimneys and fireplaces and to insulate the log cabins—both the cabins being moved from the fort line and the new cabins that were under construction. Adobe was later used to line brick houses when face brick became available. Mouritsen was "drafted" to do the work for which he had been trained in his native land, Denmark—making brick.

He began to make adobe bricks on a site on the east bank of Bear River, west of Smithfield, a few blocks south of County Road 218. The location had been rejected as quality farm land. Adobe was made of clay, water, and straw. The bricks were mixed by hand or trampled by feet, hand-formed, and then dried in the sun. The only equipment, other than shovels, were the wheelbarrows and wooden scrapers pulled by horses. In 1866, Niels Christensen joined Mouritsen in the business and remained for a few years.

Mouritsen's craftsmanship is probably most evident in the former Smithfield Tabernacle (now the Youth Center) in the center of town. The Mouritsen family book relates the following information about the Tabernacle. The leading authorities of the LDS Church approached Lars, requesting that he burn two hundred thousand bricks for the tabernacle soon to be constructed. Burning brick required hot-fired kilns, fueled with wood hauled from the mountains. Mouritsen felt that he could not provide the large quantity of brick and declined to undertake such an overwhelming project. The church leaders came to Mouritsen three times, making the same request. They finally told him he could either burn the brick or go on a

church mission. He said he could not preach, so he reluctantly agreed to make the brick.

The work started in 1880 and continued for several years. Lars and his grandson, Joseph Merrill, made most of the brick. The church also conscripted men to help. With Lars's limited English vocabulary, it must have been difficult for him to communicate his directions and instructions to the workers. Nonetheless, the Tabernacle's cream-colored brick was impressive. At the time of construction, it was the largest tabernacle in Cache Valley, with the exception of the one in Logan. Mouritsen donated every tenth batch of brick to the church in payment

of his tithing. Soon after all the brick had been fired for the Tabernacle, Mr. Mouritsen retired from brick making and began farming.

Larsen Brick Manufacturing

In 1889, thirty-two-year-old Ludvig (Luve) Larsen came to Cache Valley with his family: his wife, Johanna, and two children; his mother, Andrea Larsen; and Johanna's mother, Maren H. Nielsen. They settled in Alto (later Amalga) by the Bear River that looped around Trenton Hill on its way to Black Butte Pass into Box Elder County.

18
1889

Charles McLean

	charges	credits
May 25 By 2 days Labor		2.00
By 7500 Bricks @ 5¢ per 100		3.50
June 1 To Merchants Ch. H. K. Pinner	15.00	
By 3 days Labor		3.00
By 11800 Bricks @ 5¢ per 100		7.19
15 To Merch Ch Bricks per 100	15.20	
" By 5 days Labor	1.50	7.50
22 By 6 " "	"	9.00
29 To Mer Ch Bricks per 100	4.55	
30 By 2 1/2 days Labor		3.76
To Mer Cr	3.75	
	<u>37.50</u>	
	5894	5894

40

Sumner John William

April 6 To Lewis Ch. Company	2.50	
17 " Overall	.80	
May 11 " Shovels & Shovel	2.39	
13 " Repairing shovels 25. Shovel 25	.50	
14 By 1 day Labor		1.00
To due bill on Corp. C. S. Madfere	1.50	
18 To Suspension Ch. Co	.55	

160

1889

Brick Delivered

June 4 To Methodist School house		2.00
James M. Greller 1000		2.00
" " 1000		2.00
John Barrin 1000		2.00
James M. Greller 1000		2.00
To Hauling to Logan	8.00	
To 4000 @ 6¢ per 1000	25.00	
June 12 By Cash		25.00
	<u>55.00</u>	55.00

Entries from Larsen's Brick Yard Ledger 1889

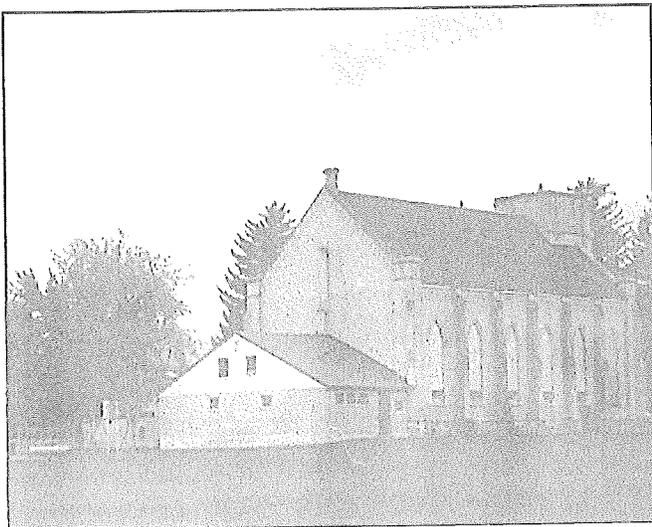
through eight. The two-week camps taught sports for two hours each day. During the summer, there were two sessions, with a total of eighty participants. In addition, summer group tennis lessons were taught for boys and girls between the ages of nine and sixteen. The four two-week sessions allowed eighteen participants to practice on the city tennis courts west of the library.

Throughout the year, the youth recreational programs kept all of Smithfield's recreational facilities, both indoor and outside, constantly in use. The National Guard Armory, Youth Center, and Recreation Center were used for practices and home games for basketball. Volleyball practices and home games were held at the Recreation Center. Central Park was the practice and game field for soccer, Ponytail softball, tee-ball, and coach-pitch. Football practices were held at Central Park and the grassy areas by Summit and Sunrise Schools, while the home games were played at Sky View High School. Baseball practices and home games were held at the ballpark west of the Blue Sox Park.

In recent years, adults have also had the opportunity to strengthen their skills and revitalize their health in various recreational programs. Adult basketball and softball players form their own teams and leagues, under the supervision of the recreation director. In 2000, the basketball teams used the indoor facilities and had three sessions during the year. The adult softball teams played on the two fields at Forrester Acres.

Youth Center

The Smithfield Youth Center has a long history. The center operates in the Smithfield Tabernacle that was constructed in 1902. The Tabernacle was used for church meetings up until the mid-1940s. At that time, the Smithfield Stake Center had been dedicated, and the stake



Youth Center and ball diamond

no longer needed the Tabernacle. In the city council minutes of January 1949, Smithfield Second Ward Bishop G. Doane Chambers met with the city council. With the approval of the Smithfield Stake presidency and the Presiding Bishopric in Salt Lake City, Bishop Chambers offered to give the Tabernacle and the property around the building to the city, with the stipulation that the grounds and building should be kept in good repair. The deal, however, was never finalized.

On May 16, 1955, the church deeded the tabernacle property to the Cache County School District. The steeple was removed from the Tabernacle because it would no longer be used as a religious facility. The building was remodeled and used on a limited basis by the students in the two nearby schools, Summit School and Smithfield Junior High School, as a gymnasium. On July 17, 1980, the school district deeded the property back to the LDS Church. The church shortly thereafter deeded the property to the city in exchange for some services.

At a cost of \$48,000, the city remodeled this historic building to serve as the Youth Center. Shower and game rooms were built, and the majority of the building was converted into a basketball and game floor. It is currently used for supervised youth functions, family socials, and many other activities.

Central Park

Located in the center of the community, Central Park's seven acres provide recreation with the Youth Center, tennis courts, Little League diamond, announcer's booth, horseshoe pits, picnic areas, bowery with tables, and barbeque grills. The Smithfield Historical Museum is also in this area, facing west on 100 West.

Around 1925, the city began developing Central Park. In March 1925, the Smithfield Sentinel reported:

Work on the tennis court commenced on Monday. Most of the required labor to build this important play ground will be furnished by voluntary donation and the city will help in purchasing material.



Baseball diamond at Central Park

Symbolic structure

Smithfield Tabernacle an icon of town's history

By Kate DuHadway
staff writer

Around here, a tabernacle, which translated from Hebrew means "residence" or "dwelling place," not only refers to the portable religious structure described in the Old Testament, it is also a hallmark of communities settled predominantly by members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Both a religious and a community center, LDS tabernacles were built to last, with the highest possible quality and craftsmanship, and, according to many accounts, at great sacrifice to the early settlers. The historic LDS tabernacles, such as the ones that still stand in Logan, Wellsville and Smithfield, were the religious and cultural hubs of their respective communities.

"It was the center of town," said lifelong Smithfield resident Barbara Winn Gutke of the Smithfield Tabernacle. "It was a very important building." Gutke attended church in the tabernacle when she was a girl. She remembers dances, graduation ceremonies, plays, musicals and town meetings that were once held there.

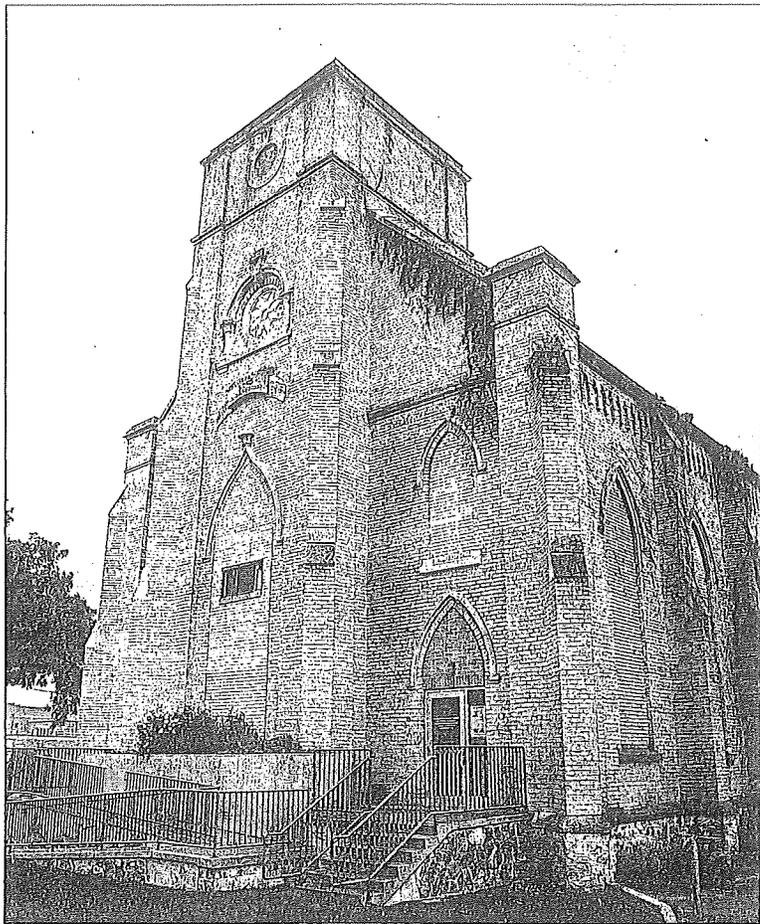
The historic Smithfield Tabernacle was once one of 92 LDS tabernacles, according to a recent article on LDS tabernacles in *Mormon Times*. Now it's one of only 42 left standing.

Ralph Erickson, president of the Smithfield Historical Society, said the Smithfield Tabernacle took the early pioneers more than 20 years to build, from 1881 to 1902. According to the *Smithfield Historical Society's 2001* book, "Smithfield ... As a City on a Hill," it cost them a total of \$77,000, or nearly \$2 million in today's money.

The tabernacle was built with the characteristic yellow brick of Smithfield — the same brick with which Old Main on the USU campus is built.

After it was dedicated in 1906, Erickson said the Smithfield Tabernacle became the home of the Smithfield LDS Second Ward, which formed a band and choir that traveled throughout the valley performing operettas. The money from the performances went toward the purchase of a pipe organ, which many people said was second only to the organ in the Salt Lake City Tabernacle.

Virginia Griffiths Spack-



Cody Gochnour/Herald Journal

The Smithfield Tabernacle was dedicated in 1906. Once used as a meetinghouse, the tabernacle was converted into a recreation center in the 1950s. The Smithfield Historical Society hopes to have the building placed on the national register of historic places.

man, an 87-year-old Preston resident who grew up in Smithfield, said the acoustics were beautiful inside the historic building, which was lined with wooden pews and a sweeping balcony.

The tabernacle was considered a sacred space as well. It is the only religious building in Smithfield to be inscribed with the words "Holiness to the Lord," a phrase that is found on all LDS temples. "We see this as a part of our Smithfield culture," Erickson said of the Smithfield Tabernacle. "We see this not only as a preserving of our ancestry, but also our religion."

In 1951, the Smithfield Second Ward moved to a new meetinghouse, and the building sat unused for several years, according to a 1958 article written by Sylvia A. Toolson and Ruth W. Gregory, "The Smithfield Tabernacle."

In the 1950s, the tabernacle was converted into a recre-

ation center for P.E. classes and LDS youth activities. The tall, arched, tinted-green glass windows were almost completely bricked up, the building's main steeple and four smaller steeples on each corner were removed so that it would no longer look like a religious building and the interior was remodeled into basketball courts. The balcony came down, and the pews were replaced with wooden bleachers.

"I grew up here playing basketball three days a week," said Jeff Gittins, who, along with his wife, Lynda Gittins, heads the historical building and landmark preservation committee under the Smithfield Historical Society. "This was a welcome sight, because back then, the church houses didn't have basketball courts. ... Literally, hundreds and hundreds of boys grew up here playing basketball."

In 1985, the LDS Church

dedicated the tabernacle to Smithfield City and it became known as the youth center, according to "Smithfield ... as a City on a Hill."

Now Smithfield City has a new and improved recreation center. The tabernacle is still used for the occasional basketball game, family reunion, wedding reception and as a storage facility for sports equipment.

For the last decade, however, Gittins said funds dedicated to the upkeep of the building were minimal, and the place was allowed to deteriorate.

In the past year, rumors started going around that members of the Smithfield City Council were considering tearing the historic tabernacle down. Alarmed by the rumors, several members of the community, including Erickson, acted immediately.

See ICON on A11

what happens to the tabernacle, it will take time and lots of input and cooperation from the community.

"It's not the city council's building, it's not our (the historical society's) building, it belongs to the people of Smithfield," Gittins said. "It's going to take some old-fashioned work and it's going to take time ... but we are convinced that the building can continue to serve Smithfield like it has in the past. And it's just such a marvelous building, and such an icon of our pioneer heritage, and their commitment and their faith. They sacrificed greatly to build this," Gittins continued. "This was, and really still is, the center of the community."

The historical society hopes to at least a portion of its former glory, Gittins said. They have looked into what it might take to build a light-weight aluminum steeple to replace the one that came down in the early 1950s. Although Gittins said the building will most likely remain a recreational facility for the next few years, suggestions have been made to turn the historic tabernacle into a multi-purpose cultural center for Smithfield, similar to the Logan Tabernacle, where lectures, musical performances or plays could once again be held, in addition to weddings, family reunions and displays of Smithfield's cultural past. But Gittins said no matter

historical society and Councilman Barnes spent a Saturday afternoon clearing out the vines that threatened the brickwork and removing two trees that threatened the integrity of the foundation.

Once the tabernacle is appraised, the historical society hopes to get it placed on the national register of historic places, and apply for grants and funding through various non-profit organizations dedicated to the preservation of such historic sites. Starting in June, the historical society has arranged for open houses at the tabernacle on the first Saturday of each month this summer. At the open houses, the public is invited to come and tour the tabernacle.

Jeff Barnes as an agency of the city, with Erickson leading the charge.

"I couldn't face my ancestors otherwise," Erickson said. "We have to save that building."

Although Erickson said the council is still debating what the future of the tabernacle will be, the historical society was able to procure a portion of the 2012/2013 city budget to have the tabernacle appraised, and to determine the cost and extent of needed upkeep and repairs. Gittins said he is certain the building is structurally sound, and he said the deterioration has been mostly a result of neglect, such as allowing vines to creep up the north side. Two weeks ago, seven members of the

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"This is a symbol of our pioneer ancestry," Erickson said. "When I look at the bricks of this building, I don't see bricks, but I see names of families who lived in Smithfield. So you might say it's part of me."

Earlier this year, Erickson sent out letters and organized a group of 50 concerned residents to appear before council and plead for the preservation of the tabernacle. In March, the Smithfield Historical Society was reorganized under Councilman

SMITHFIELD TABERNACLE - 1881-1902 Especially 1890-2

What was originally an impressive tabernacle is now a gymnasium and community hall. The conversion stripped the building of much of its earlier beauty. The most noticeably lacking elements are the top of the tower and the four corner pinnacles which imitated in miniature the form of the tower top. These gave distinction and a religious character to the building which is now gone. The bricking-in of the Gothic transoms over the entries and of some of the side windows has also diluted the religious character of the structure.

Many features remain. The foundation is stone while the super-structure is of cream-colored brick. The masonry part of the huge central tower remains. Its tall Gothic window bay has been bricked in, but the inscription plaque and the decorative rose window above remain. Both of the tower bays have corbeled arched with carved stone keystones. The tower has stepped, angular buttresses of the same type which give elegance and verticality to the whole of the tabernacle. The front exterior wall has corner wall pilasters which once supported pinnacles. The roof is steeply pitched, and along the gable end is a decorative dentil run. The same dentil motif continues under the cornice and up the rear gable. The sides of the building are stately with six tall Gothic windows separated by stepped buttressed which terminate in small, domed pinnacles. The sum of the detailing and forms work together as a well-designed whole. The tabernacle was especially well-proportioned though not it is less than the shadow of its former self.

The dimensions are 50 by 100 feet and 30 feet to the ceiling. The auditorium is 43 by 70 feet with a seating capacity of 1,500.