NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: The Princess Recreation Hall/Lynndyl LDS Meetinghouse
Other names/site number: Lynndyl Town Hall
Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 98 East Center Street
City or town: Lynndyl State: Utah County: Millard
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___**national** ___**statewide** X **local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X **A** ___**B** ___**C** ___**D**

P. Bramford Conner 07/28/14

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Utah Division of State History/Office of Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

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

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	
Public – Local	X
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RECREATION/CULTURE: Sports Facility, Auditorium
RELIGIOUS: Church

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
GOVERNMENT: City Hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical
OTHER

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Wood, Stucco

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

Summary Paragraph

Located within the town of Lynndyl, the Princess Recreation Hall/Lynndyl LDS Meetinghouse is a one-story wood frame and stucco building with minimal detail, located at 98 East Center Street. It is situated in the north-east corner of the community park, with a sports court to the west and a grass sports field to the south and west. The original 1914 building was a recreation hall constructed of wood frame and wood siding, with a basketball court and stage. In 1936-38, an addition was constructed to the west of the building for classrooms and other meeting space to accommodate the needs of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter- day Saints' membership in the town. The structure now took on an "L" shape, with projecting entryways. The original building and the new addition were finished with a more modern stucco appearance, although it maintained a vernacular classical appearance. In 1983, a fire station was added to the south of the building, creating a "T" shape. And, although the outside was finished to match the 1936 stucco exterior, the inside of the new section was modern. However, the interior of the 1914/1936 church remodel was not altered. As of 2014, the interior still retains this layout and architectural detail, such as stained wood molding and interior wood doors. The structure has very simplistic features such as the wood decorative eaves and the original wood frame six over six double hung windows, which helps the structure to retain its historic integrity.

Narrative Description

Located within Millard County, in the small town of Lynndyl, Utah, The Princess Recreation Hall/Lynndyl LDS Meetinghouse is currently being used for the town hall. In spite of a 1983 addition, the structure has kept its historic integrity by retaining much of the original work from 1914 and the 1936-38 addition. The building was constructed on the corner of Center Street and 100 East, in the north east corner of the public community park. Ball fields can be found south of the building and a sports court is found to the west, divided by a row of several large deciduous trees separating the building from the sports court. Other vegetation around the building includes shrubs and grass. A concrete sidewalk is found along the road on the north and east sides of the building, with unmarked gravel parking adjacent to the concrete sidewalk.

The building was originally constructed in 1914 as a rectangular plan recreation hall with gymnasium and auditorium. The original structure was built on a concrete slab with wood framing and covered with wood siding. The vernacular building was constructed with simplistic detail that was functional rather than decorative. In 1936, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints responded to the demand for a larger place of worship by constructing an addition to the west portion of the building. The new structure used a concrete block foundation which raised the main level of the addition up one-half story and allowed for a full basement. This basement had a coal furnace and coal storage room along with classrooms. The new addition was built using wood framing. It did not keep to the original exposed wood siding of the original, but was finished with stucco. The exterior of the original recreation hall was also finished with stucco to match the new exterior. Other simple details were added to the wide eaves to give the building a slightly more formal appearance, with an understated Classical feeling. When completed in 1938, the new Lynndyl LDS church building had an L-shape plan and increased space for meetings and classes, yet the social hall remained open as a community gathering area with wood floors and plaster covered walls. When completed the finished space was approximately 3,620 square feet.

Exterior

The primary façade of the building faces north and has two main segments: the gable end of the 1914 gymnasium section and the side of the perpendicular wing of the 1936-38 LDS meetinghouse addition. The walls are punctuated with two windows on the gable end and three on the broad side of the west wing. The windows are all six-over-six, double-hung wood sash, except for one on the west wing which is a coupled window with one-over-one wood sash. There are also two basement windows set in wells directly below the windows on the west wing.

Both wings feature projecting gabled entry wings/vestibules. The one on the gymnasium wing projects to the west, and the one on the meetinghouse projects to the north. Each has double doors (which have modern steel replacements), and two windows—one on each side of the vestibule. These have shorter six-over-six double-hung wood sash windows. Also visible on the north elevation is the tall brick chimney projecting from the meetinghouse addition roof near where the wings meet.

The west elevation displays the gable end of the 1936-38 ell, with three window openings on the main floor and three directly below these in the basement. The primary entrance to the gymnasium projects from 1914 wing to the west and is similar in configuration to the entry on the addition, with a double doorway of more recent metal doors, and a six-over-six, double-hung wood sash window on either side of the vestibule. The west side of the 1983 fire station addition has a single window opening with an aluminum slider. At the corner where this addition and the west wing meet is a small, shed-roofed addition with a single door opening, again with a non-historic metal door. This covers a hallway and landing to the basement stairwell inside.

The south elevation, being the least visible from either street, has very little detail. On the 1936-38 wing there is a single window at the main level and three basement windows. Again, these are wood sash, similar to the other historic windows on the building. There is also a tall, brick chimney projecting from the roof. At the gable end of the fire station is a window opening in the center (with aluminum slider window) and a door opening to the left side at the ground level and another doorway at the second story. However, the second-story doorway has no landing. Both of the doors for these openings are newer metal doors.

Finally, the east elevation runs unbroken the entire length of the building. This is the long side of the gymnasium and fire station. On the left side of this elevation are the two garage bays for the emergency vehicles and have metal overhead rolling doors. Just to the right of these is a single pedestrian entrance with metal door. The rest of the fenestration on this side consists of four window openings: one that lights the stage area inside, and the other three placed equidistant illuminating the gymnasium. These are all double-hung, six-over-six wood sash.

Interior

From the primary entrance on the north side of the 1936-38 wing, one enters a vestibule then proceeds to the interior of this section. The interior of the addition was designed in a split level format with a full set of stairs to the basement and a half flight to the upper level. The basement below this section has rooms for storage, classrooms a coal furnace and a coal room.

The upper level of the addition has a large room on the west side that was originally used as chapel for church services. Another room to the east of this is divided off by an accordion wall and served as a classroom. There is a small window on the south elevation that provided light to this room. However, this was covered on the exterior when the fire station was added. To the east of this room, and separated by another accordion wall is the back stage area from the gymnasium. The east wall of this area has large built-in cupboards and a single window. A doorway at the northeast corner, next to the stage curtains, provides access to a small stairway leading down north to the gymnasium floor. The gymnasium is to the north of this area and is a large open hall with maple flooring. A basketball hoop is on the north end. The ceiling is coved and has fairly old acoustic tile. The gym has a separate exterior entrance through the projecting vestibule on the west side described above. Another doorway at the southwest corner of the gymnasium provides access to an interior stairway leading up to the hall/landing area and a small kitchen. All of the original plaster walls, doors, wood trim and finishes are retained in the 1914-

1938 part of the building and very little has been changed or updated except for carpeting on the floors, accordion doors, and light fixtures.

The building remained in this plan until 1983 when Lynndyl Town moved into the building creating a new use as the town hall. Although no structural changes took place within the existing building, a fire station was constructed at the south end as an extension of the gymnasium/auditorium section and was built using wood frame construction and covered with stucco to match the rest of the structure.

The 1983 fire station addition is accessed from the interior by a doorway from the classroom section of the 1936-38 addition. The door leads to a landing with stairs (behind a door) that go up to the second story of the addition, and a half-flight of stairs that leads to the ground-level hall and rooms of the addition. Two restrooms at the north end of the addition are separated from the garage/vehicle storage area of the fire station by an east/west running hallway. At either end of the hall are exterior exits. At the west end of the hall are located the stairs to the second floor and a second stairwell to the basement rooms. The fire station garage area is a single large, open area with room for two vehicles and equipment.

The building has undergone two building campaigns since the original construction that have seen two major sections added to the building. The first one, 1936-38, made major alterations to the original structure in both form and use. The second, in 1983, added a new use and major addition while making little alteration to the overall appearance. In spite of the non-historic addition, the building still retains historical integrity of the 1930s appearance and is a contributing historic building in the small town of Lynndyl.

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

- [x] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
RELIGION

Period of Significance
1914-1964

Significant Dates
1914
1936-38

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Copenham, F.L.- Builder
Johnson, Walter - Builder

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

The Princess Recreation Hall/Lynndyl LDS Meetinghouse is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Entertainment/Recreation and Religion, as well as Criteria Consideration A for its historical use as a religious meeting place. Lynndyl Town was established during the railroad expansion era and the Princess Recreation Hall was built to meet the needs of the citizens for a social gathering center. Originally constructed in 1914 as a social and recreation place for the community, it was used for sporting events, dances, public meetings, a school house, a movie theater, and even a hospital during the influenza of 1917-18. During its time as a recreation hall it also concurrently served as the meetinghouse for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints' Lynndyl Ward from 1915-1982. Therefore, it is significant in relation to its contribution to the social and religious aspects of Lynndyl. Within the 1914-1964 period of significance, the building had two distinct construction periods: 1914, when the original wood framed building housing the gymnasium and stage was built, and 1936-38, when the meetinghouse expansion was completed. In its one hundred-year history the Princess has never been empty and has remained a community center for social gathering from the beginning. It is currently being used as the Lynndyl Town Hall, and has been since 1982 when the Lynndyl LDS Ward was disbanded. In 1983 a section was added to the rear of the building to house the town fire station. In spite of the new construction, the historic portion of the building retains its historical integrity and remains a contributing historic building in the small town of Lynndyl.

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

Lynndyl History

Lynndyl City is a small isolated community located in Millard County and is home to 106 residents, according to the 2010 US Census. Lynndyl was first established as an unnamed junction for the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad around 1904. With a depot being constructed and a telegraph line being completed also in 1904, railroad employees began moving into the area around 1907. The name Lynndyl was created in 1904 when the first telegraph

operator tried out her new system by sending a message to the next telegraph station. The operator at the other end asked the telegraph woman for her location, she quickly looked at her shoe, which was made in Lynn, Massachusetts, and responded, "This is Lynn." Lynn Junction was then established and later it was changed to Lynndyl, to distinguish the community from another town in Utah named Lynn (Ekins 551).

According to a May 27, 1993, article in the *Millard County Chronicle*, the history of Lynndyl's existence is tied directly to the railroad. The first train tracks within the city were laid in 1879 for the purpose of sending trains to the silver mining town of Frisco, to the south. In 1906 the first section house and round house with 18 stalls was constructed, and each were filled with workman repairing and maintaining locomotives. With the rail industry growing, Lynndyl was one of the largest railroad terminals between Omaha, Nebraska, and Los Angeles, California.

Lynndyl was a rough town full of working men, gambling and bootlegging. Yet, the railroad also kept the town alive and brought work to many of its residents (Hellenbrand). With the coming of water in 1912, farmers began settling the area in 1913. Yet, many became discouraged with turning the barren land into fertile fields and left Lynndyl after a short time. During the years of the Great Depression, the town saw decline, yet still had numerous buildings dedicated to the rail industry and still had hundreds of employees. During World War II, the rail yards saw a boost of activity with soldiers and military equipment coming through the community for supplies. However, this soon changed when the technology of the locomotive was altered. New diesel locomotives were able to run faster and longer without being required to have numerous stops. The need to resupply in Lynndyl was no longer required and the back shops were moved to Provo. By 1950, only 8 passenger trains and 6 freight trains rode through the town on a daily basses. With the loss of jobs, many people moved out of the community to find work elsewhere. As time progressed many structures were abandoned and eventually demolished. In the late 1970s and early 1980s new hope was brought to the small town, when the coal-fired Intermountain Power Project plant was constructed nearby. Other than farming, this is the only industry, and population has not increased.

Historical Significance

Recreation/Entertainment

The Princess Recreation Hall is significant in the area of Entertainment/Recreation as it was the center of all social life for the community. In 1914 the town's people desired a social hall to be constructed for their gatherings and events. F.L. Copenham, Walter Johnson and other community members helped construct the hall. Prior to completion, the first ball was held and was recorded as being a "grand affair"(Greathouse 79). The hall was used for a variety of social and sporting purposes and events. These included a movie theater, a dance hall, and a sporting events center which included a basketball court and collapsible boxing and wrestling ring (Greathouse 80). According to the Polk and Co.'s *Utah Gazetteer*, the Princess had several recorded managers, Elmer A. Jacob (1918-1919), GW Sudbury (1924-1925) and Elmer Banks (1927-1928).

The Princess truly served as multi-functional building in this small town. During the day it was used as the school house and at night a dance hall with music provided by a piano, fiddle and banjo, and later, the Lynndyl Town Band. The building was mostly used as a gymnasium where a collapsible platform could be set up for boxing and wrestling. According to a poem written by Lynndyl resident, Roberta Dutson, boxer Jack Dempsey and wrestler Ira Dern, visited the Princess for an exhibition (Greathouse 95).

Along with the role as a dance hall and gymnasium, the building also served as the local movie theater. According to local historian, Mary Greathouse:

> "The first picture show was run by Elmer Jacobs. Sometimes the film would break and the audience sat in the dark until Elmer climbed down [to] find a woman who would loan him a hairpin to make repairs. At other times, the film would catch fire and Mr. Jacobs would toss it down from the projecting booth for someone to stamp out. The film would be sliced and the show would go on." (Greathouse 80)

The building was heated by two large stoves, located in opposite corners of the gym. Prior to 1928, when electric power infrastructure was brought to Lynndyl, the power for lights and the projector was provided by a generator powered by an "old Ford motor" (Greathouse 81).

During the influenza pandemic of 1918, the population of Lynndyl was devastated. Because of the population size and isolation of the town, there was no hospital to serve the health needs of the community. In order to deal with the many sick who required increased observation the Princess was put into use as a makeshift hospital. The building's use as a hospital was short-lived, as was its former use as a place of education. When the flu threat was over a new school was constructed adjacent to the hall and opened for students in 1919.[1]

Religion

The Princess Recreation Hall/Lynndyl LDS Ward Building is significant in the area of Religion under Criteria Consideration A because of the dual role of the building as the primary social and religious-use space in the community. Although there were some informal Sunday schools being held in different homes, there were no other formally established religious organizations in Lynndyl other than the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (which was typical of most communities in Utah). The Lynndyl LDS Ward, which met in The Princess, was the only ward (parish) found in the area.

In 1915, not long after the recreation hall was completed and put into use, the LDS Church purchased the building to use as a meetinghouse. This did not end its use as a recreation hall, however. Even though the ward used the space as a meetinghouse, the structure remained significant in regard to the social aspect of the community as a whole. From its inception, the LDS Church championed recreational activity in all the communities it settled in Utah and the surrounding region. Particularly after the turn of the twentieth century, when the Church's building program became more formalized, it was common to construct "cultural halls" near its

[1] The school was demolished at an unknown date.

meetinghouses which had functions similar to the Princess Recreation Hall, with a basketball court and stage area. Perhaps because of the small population of Lynndyl, the LDS Church deemed it more feasible to purchase the existing hall and make it a multiple-use building.

For many years the simple gymnasium and stage was used as the chapel and classrooms, with curtains hung on wires to divide up the space. As the population of the community increased, more space was needed for the expanding Lynndyl Ward. In 1936, approval was granted by the school board for the ward to meet in the school building while Princess Hall was enlarged to include a formal chapel and classrooms. In 1938, construction was completed and on Saturday, September 10, a celebration was held that included sporting events followed by a banquet and program. Some 700 people were in attendance for the events which ended with a dance in the hall. On Sunday, the building was dedicated by LDS Church President Heber J. Grant. At this time the membership for the Lynndyl Ward was 248 people (Greathouse 98).

Recent Building History

The town continued with stable population for a few years longer, but as steam locomotives switched to diesel, the railroad no longer found it necessary to stop in Lynndyl. As a result jobs decreased and with it, the population. Although population declined over the decades, the building continued in shared public and religious use for several decades.

On Sunday, November 22, 1981, the LDS Stake President announced the Lynndyl Ward would most likely be abandoned at the beginning of 1982. This was a shock to many of the members and devastating to think of their community without a place to worship and meet with friends and neighbors. The ward continued on for another eleven months and on October 20, 1982, the last meetings were held in the Lynndyl Ward Meetinghouse. Alpha Nielson, who wrote the history of the Relief Society[2] in Lyndyll, stated the following: “No more Lynndyl. No more meeting place. No more cultural hall or public building. A little town with no identity. No heart or soul” (Greathouse 257).

Although the Lynndyl Ward no longer met in the building, it did not remain empty for long. Soon after the ward moved out, Lynndyl Town set up offices in the building. Along with the new use, the town established a local fire department and constructed permanent quarters for their emergency vehicles in 1983. Along with Town functions, the building continues to be used as a public meeting space for the community, with the gymnasium and stage put in use at various times of the year.

When the nearby IPP power plant finally opened, the population saw a small increase; however it has always remained below 150 residents. In 1990 C.B. Tolbert became mayor and pushed for a beautification of the community. He had the town hall repainted and placed letters on the outside that stated once again “The Princess” (Greathouse 207). Being the town hall, it has remained a community gather place. Public meetings continue to be held at the building along with recreational activities, dances, pancake breakfasts, holiday turkey dinners, bingo games, basketball and other recreational activities. The Princess Hall has remained throughout

[2] The Relief Society is the LDS Church’s main women’s organization.

Lynndyl's history the most significant and prominent structure within the community, and remains a contributing historic resource.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Ekins, Sebrina C. *100 Years of History of Millard County.* Springville, UT: Art City Publishing Co., 1951.

Greathouse, Mary Gardner. *Distant Whistles: The history of Lynndyl, UT. Histories and Stories as Remembered by the Friendly Folks from Lynndyl.* , Self-published, 1998.

Hellenbrand, Kate. "GBHS Lynndyl Meeting: Princess and Railroads Get Royal Treatment." *Millard County Chronicle*. May 27, 1993.

Lyman, Edward Leo and Linda King Newell. *The History of Millard County*. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1999.

Polk, R.L., and Co. *Utah Gazetteer*. The Princess Theater 1918-1919, 1924-1925, 1927-1928. Salt Lake City Utah.

Google Earth. Accessed on June 15, 2014.

Title Search. Millard County Recorder's Office. June 10, 2014

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency

____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data (County Records)

Acreage of Property _0.32 acres_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 39.518985° Longitude: -112.374010°
2. Latitude: Longitude:
3. Latitude: Longitude:
4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or
UTM References
Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☐ NAD 1983

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

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

Tax Number 2766, Plat A, Block 41, Lots 1-2. Lots 1 and 2 are the parcels that contain the building with the later additions. The boundary is the area immediately surrounding the building, including the outbuilding, but excluding the sports court to the west and grass field to the south.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
This is the historic legal parcel boundary of the property, and contains the historic building and outbuilding, but excludes other open land.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Brandon Toponce
organization: Utah Division of State History
street & number: 300 South Rio Grande Street
city or town: Salt Lake City state: Utah zip code: 84101
e-mail: btoponce@utah.gov
telephone: 801-245-7242
date: July 17, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: The Princess/Lynndyl City Hall
City or Vicinity: Lynndyl
County: Millard State: Utah
Photographer: Cory Jensen
Date Photographed: March 10, 2014

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

Photo No. 1, North and west elevations of 1918 section. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 2. North elevation of 1936 section. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 3 North and west elevations of 1936 section. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 4. South elevation of 1936 section (left) and west elevation of 1983 section (right). Camera facing north.

Photo No. 5. South and east elevations of 1983 section. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 6. North and east elevations of 1914 section. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 7. North and west elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 8. South and west elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 9. South and east elevations of non-contributing outbuilding. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 10. Interior showing gymnasium and stage. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 11. Interior showing chapel/meeting room. Camera facing souththeast.

Photo No. 12. Interior entrance of 1936-38 addition. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 13. Interior kitchen in 136-38 addition. Camera facing northeast.

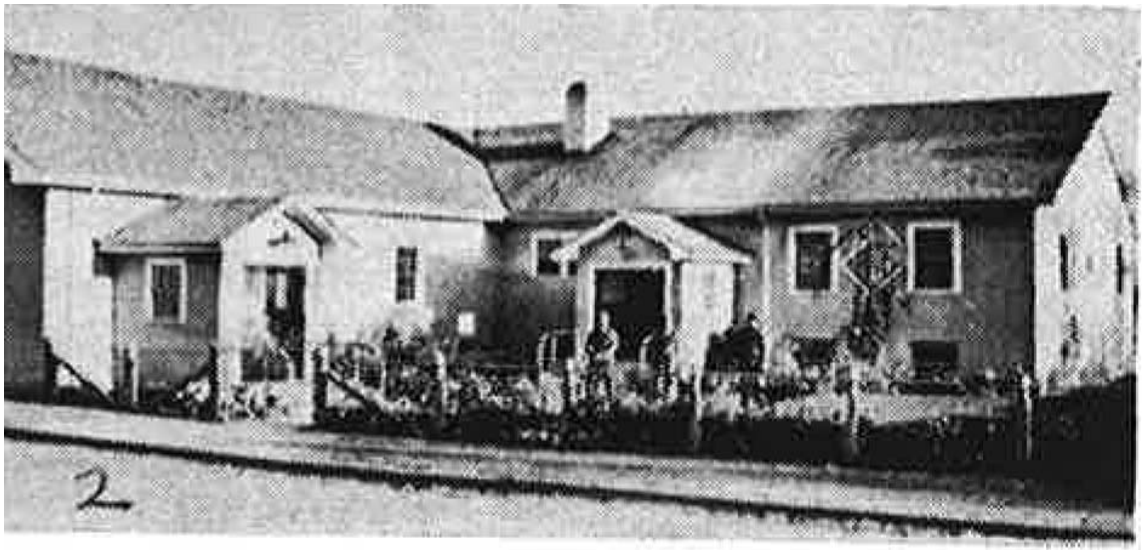
Photo No. 14. Interior truss work in 1914 roof. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 15. Door—typical finish for interior trim. Camera facing southwest.

Fig. 1. Princess Recreation Hall prior to addition. North (left) and west (right) elevation. Camera facing southeast. Photographer/Date unknown: before 1936.

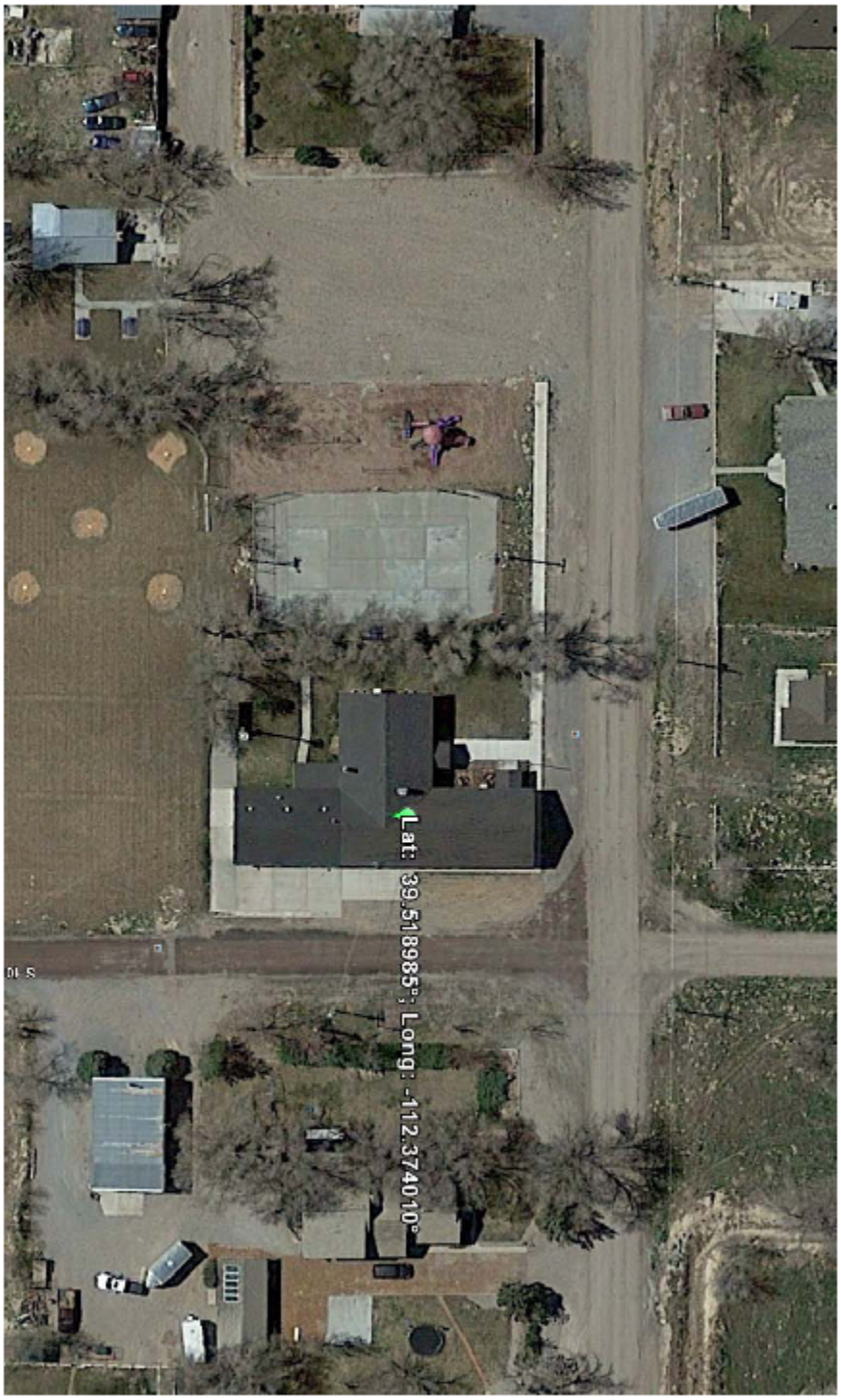
Fig. 2. Lyndyll Ward Meetinghouse Dedication. West elevation. Camera facing east. Photographer unknown. September 1938.

Fig. 3. Princess Recreation Hall/Lynndyl Ward Meetinghouse. North and west elevations. Camera facing southeast. Photographer unknown. Date unknown: c. 1940s?

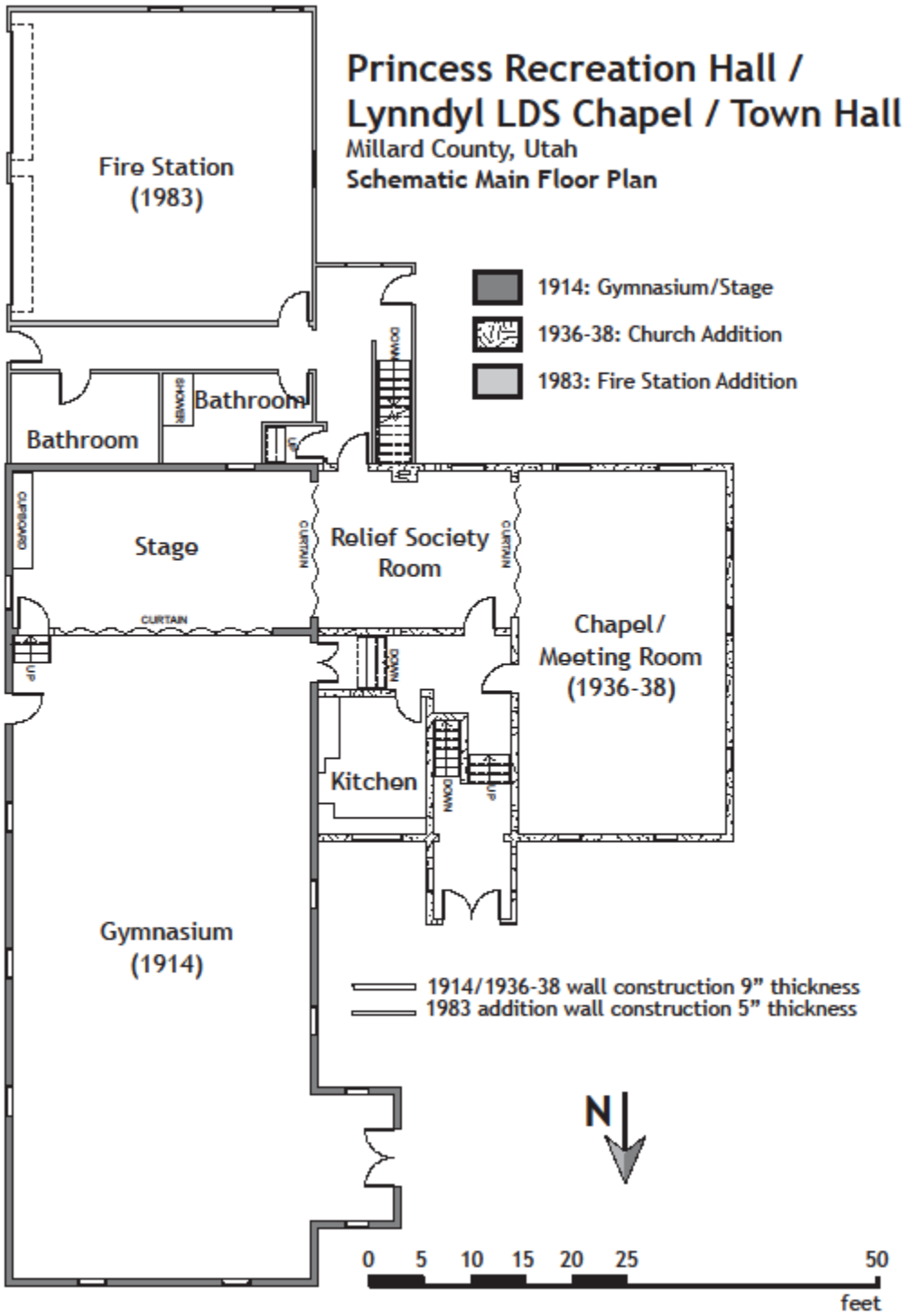


Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Princess Rec. Hall/
Lynndyl LDS Meetinghouse
Lynndyl, Millard County, Utah
Latitude 39.818985° Longitude -112.374010°



Princess Rec. Hall/
Lynndyl LDS Meetinghouse
Lynndyl, Millard County, Utah
Latitude 39.818985° Longitude -112.374010°


Princess Recreation Hall /
Lynndyl LDS Chapel / Town Hall
Millard County, Utah
Schematic Main Floor Plan
1914: Gymnasium/Stage
1936-38: Church Addition
1983: Fire Station Addition
Fire Station
(1983)
Bathroom
SHOWER
Bathroom
DOWN
UP
CUPBOARD
Stage
CURTAIN
Relief Society
Room
CURTAIN
CURTAIN
Chapel/
Meeting Room
(1936-38)
UP
DOWN
Kitchen
DOWN
UP
Gymnasium
(1914)
1914/1936-38 wall construction 9" thickness
1983 addition wall construction 5" thickness
N
0 5 10 15 20 25 50
feet

Princess Rec.Hall/Lynndyl LDS
Meetinghouse and Town Hall
Lynndyl, Millard County, UT
PHOTO KEY
N
Lat: 39.518985°; Long: -11
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