



Murray Baptist Church  
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah  
County and State

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#### 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	sites
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	structures
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

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**6. Function or Use Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION: Religious Facility  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Neo-Classical Revival  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials:**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, CONCRETE

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## 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

The Murray Baptist Church is a Neo-Classical Revival-style 1½-story meetinghouse completed in 1926 at 62 E. 4800 South, Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah. In 1987, the building was moved to its current location at 4886 S. Poplar Street. The move was approximately 500 feet south and slightly west of the original location. The building was reoriented from facing north to facing east. The building footprint is rectangular with a mostly open plan and a simple gable roof. The walls are red brick masonry. The roof is sheathed in wood shingles. The basement entrance at the northwest corner was added in the 1930s and re-sheathed with composite clapboards in 1987. The height of the current concrete foundation is higher than the original, but the basement window configuration remains the same, and the impact is minimal on the overall character of the building. The building has good exterior integrity in the qualities of design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling of a religious facility for the historic period from 1926 to 1957. The building sits on a narrow 0.13-acre rectangular parcel similar to its original location at the corner of Poplar Street and 4800 South. The property is somewhat compromised in qualities of location and setting because of the move to the new location. Also, Poplar Street neighborhood's mix of historic residential and commercial development has been impacted by the nearby construction of Murray's new city hall and accompanying parking areas in 2024.

## Narrative Description

### Exterior

The footprint of the Murray Baptist Church measures 28 by 50 feet with the narrow end facing east to Poplar Street [Maps #1-3, Photograph 1]. The red brick is laid in a running bond with light-colored flush mortar joints [Photograph 2]. Rowlock brick is used for the windows sills and to accent a circular window in the gable of the façade (east elevation). The Neo-Classical Revival style of the building can be seen in the cornice returns on the gable ends of the federal-style porch at the front entrance. The porch is little more than a stoop with concrete steps, but it is a focal point of the design with two full and two engaged columns supporting a flat roof with a plain classical entablature [Photographs 3-4, 12]. There is a historic low wrought-iron rail on the porch roof. The original door was a half-glass three-panel door (now blocked with plywood). In 1987, decorative art-glass windows were installed in the door and the circular gable window. These windows and a small bell mounted behind the rail were removed in 2017. All of the wood trim work is painted white [Photograph 5].

Flanking the front door are original six-over-six wood sash windows with brick sills and non-historic green awnings, which divides the façade (east) elevation into three bays. The north and south elevations are divided into five bays with identical six-over-six windows, except for the rear entry bay on the north elevation [Photographs 6, 11]. Before the move, the wood exterior wood frames were

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painted white and sashes/muntins were painted a dark color. This contrast was maintained in 1987 but later the windows were painted all white (circa 2003). Each side elevation bay also has a double-light aluminum-slider basement window installed in 1987 [Photographs 6, 11]. Only a few inches of the basement windows are visible above grade. Shrubbery around the basement also mitigates the impact of the non-historic windows [Photograph 10].

The rear bay on the north elevation has a half-glass three-panel, Victorian-style door with a decorative pediment (date unknown) [Photograph 7]. The art glass window in this door was removed around 2020. The wood steps and ADA ramp to the rear entry were built in 1987. Most of the surface of the rear (west) elevation is covered with composite, faux-wood-grained, clapboard siding painted white (circa 1987) to replace the original clapboards. A small addition, measuring four feet by seven feet, is located on the north half of the rear elevation (circa 1930s with later siding) [Photograph 8]. The addition provides exterior access to the basement via concrete steps. The paired six-light wood casement window is original to the addition. The shed roof of the addition is also sheathed in wood shingles [Photographs 9-10]. An internal brick chimney is located toward the front of the building on the south side of the roof. The roof was damaged by a fire and rebuilt in 1946.

## **Interior**

On the interior, the building has 1,400 square feet of space on the main floor. The basement is fully excavated. The foyer features stairs to the attic loft (north) and a small classroom (south) [Photographs 13-14]. The main worship (chapel) space is open with a coved ceiling and original casings and flooring. The chimney stack was originally used for a heating stove. The mirror at the west end was added in 1987 [Photograph 16]. There is a small room (loft) in the attic space above the front foyer that was converted into a bride's room in 1987 [Photograph 18]. A small window was added to the bride's room to look down on the chapel space. Behind the west wall of the chapel are three rooms: two restrooms (fixtures removed circa 2020), and a small foyer for the rear entrance [Photograph 17]. The panel doors on the main level have mostly been removed. The basement is mostly open except for support columns down the middle of the room [Photographs 19, 22]. There is a kitchen, bathroom, and closet alcove in the southeast corner [Photograph 20]. The kitchen was updated when the building was converted to a commercial wedding chapel in 1987 [Photograph 21]. The exterior basement stairs can be access through the west wall [Photograph 23]. There have been some updates and remodels outside of the historic period, 1926 to 1957, but the essential layout of the historic interior remains.

## **Site**

The building is near the center of a 0.13-acre narrow rectangular lot. There is lawn on the east and north sides of the building. Other landscaping include shrubs near the basement. Sidewalks are around the perimeter of the building. There is an associated parcel to the south where most of the parking area is located. The west end of the parcels were altered by the Hanauer Street improved access for the new city hall in 2024.

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### **Historic Integrity**

With the exception of the new city hall and a quieter street frontage, the current setting of the church building in the neighborhood is not much different from its original location [Photograph 24]. In terms of the qualities of design and association, the salient elements of a historic Neo-Classical chapel have been retained, especially on the exterior. The non-historic raised basement and ADA ramp have a minimal impact. The qualities of materials and workmanship are somewhat compromised with the later siding, which looks exactly like the historic siding and is only on the rear of the building. On the interior, the pulpit and pews were removed during the relocation and subsequent remodeling, but they were not considered architectural elements and the feeling of a meeting hall remains. The Murray Baptist Church contributes to the historic resources of its neighborhood [Maps #2-3].

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL HISTORY  
ARCHITECTURE  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1926-1957  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1926  
1957  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architects/Builders**

Architect: Unknown  
Builder: Unknown  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**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 Murray Baptist Church is locally significant under Criterion A, in the area of Social History, for its association with the growth and resilience of the Baptist Church in Murray City, Salt Lake County in the first half of the twentieth century. When the Baptist Church building was constructed in 1926, Murray had one of the most diverse ethnic and religious populations in Utah. The smelting and refining industry lured thousands of immigrant workers to Murray in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Baptist Church represents one of the social groups that provided support and fellowship for its congregation, particularly in the twentieth century when many immigrants chose to stay in Murray to raise their families despite the dominance and insularity of Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church). Of the four historic churches in the downtown area, this property is the only building representing the Baptist congregation. The period of significance for the property begins in 1926 when the building was completed and ends in 1957 when the Murray Baptist Church moved to a new location in the city. The Murray Baptist Church is also locally significant under Criterion C as the only extant early twentieth-century example of a Neo-Classical Revival-style building in Murray. Although simple in design, the building has features of the classical style: temple-front, symmetrical façade, open pediment with cornice returns, and fluted Tuscan-style columns. The building has good historic integrity and meets the registration requirements of the Multiple Property Submission *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850–1967* within the historic context “Religious, Social and Cultural Buildings of Murray, 1869-1967.”

The property qualifies under Criterion Consideration A as a building formerly “owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.” The property was used by the Baptist congregation from 1926 to 1957. The building derives its significance in the area of Social History, rather than Religion, for its association with the resiliency of the Baptist Church congregation as a social group within Murray’s development in the early twentieth century. The property is also significant in the area of Architecture as the only example of a Neo-Classical Revival-style institutional building in Murray in the first half of the twentieth century. The Murray Baptist Church, built in 1926, also qualifies under Criterion Consideration B as a building “removed from its original location but which is significant primarily” for architectural or historical value. The building was moved intact less than 500 feet south to an empty lot on Poplar Street within its original historic neighborhood and sensitively restored in 1987. The property continues to have good historic integrity on the exterior and contributes to the history of downtown Murray.

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

**Criterion A: Significance in Social History**

The Murray Baptist Church is locally significant under Criterion A, in the area of Social History, for its association with the Baptist Church in Murray in the first half of the twentieth century. The building is significant for three reasons. First, the Murray Baptist Church represents the importance of the church as a social institution at the apex of the community’s religious and ethnic diversity as informed by the smelting industry. Second, the Baptist Church, built in 1926 after a fire destroyed the congregation’s original building, is the only extant meetinghouse to represent the Baptist Church prior

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to the suburban boom that changed the demographics of the city and its religious residents. Third, the Baptist Church is one of three extant meetinghouses that represents the long-term resiliency of Protestant and Catholic congregations within the social and political dominance of the LDS Church in Murray.

In the late 1860s and early 1870s, the area between the Big and Little Cottonwood Creeks in Salt Lake County emerged as a popular location for early smelters and refineries supporting Utah's burgeoning mining concerns. In the decade between the arrival of the Utah Southern Railway in 1871 (later purchased by the Union Pacific) and the Denver & Rio Grande Railway in 1881, Murray was transformed from an agricultural outpost of scattered farmsteads into a small industrial town with hundreds of immigrants arriving to work in the smelters. In 1902, the American Smelting & Refining Company (ASARCO) consolidated all the remaining smelters into the largest lead smelter in the world at the time.

Murray became the official name of the city after incorporation in 1903. Following incorporation, city officials improved the community's infrastructure, including water, sewer, drainage, sidewalks, curb-and-gutter and street lighting. Murray's downtown with its sturdy brick buildings was created in a period of industrial boom between 1890s and the 1920s. During this era, industry and commerce gradually replaced agriculture as the dominant economy. Over half of the early smelter workers who came to Murray for the social and economic opportunities were from Greece. Hundreds of Eastern European immigrants also arrived from Armenia, Yugoslavia, and Italy. A smaller number of Japanese and Chinese immigrants worked in the smelter industry between 1880s and the 1920s. There also were American-born migrants, primarily from the southern United States.

In the late nineteenth-century immigrants from Scandinavian countries arrived as converts to the LDS Church, enough to hold separate services in the Swedish language. However, in the early 1900s, a significant number of Swedish Baptists lived in Murray. The later immigrant Swedes may have encountered less ethnic prejudice than other groups but the LDS Church remained the dominant religion throughout the twentieth century, which created a number of social and economic inequalities in the population. The Murray Baptist Church is one of four historic churches in the downtown: Baptist, Catholic, Methodist, and Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It is the only one of the four historic churches in the downtown area to represent the history of the Baptist congregation.

The first Baptist missionaries came to the Utah Territory between 1871 and 1875. After a period of dormancy, a second, more successful effort, began in 1881. Although most of Utah's Baptist congregations were located in the big cities of Salt Lake and Ogden, two Scandinavian Baptist missionaries, Ms. Beaty and Ms. Dressel, were able to establish a congregation in Murray in 1893. This church was later realigned with the American Baptist Association. In 1901, the congregation began collecting money and materials for the construction of a Victorian-style red brick chapel. Donations came from local members and the American Baptist Home Mission Society. The Murray Baptist Church, as it was known, was dedicated on January 5, 1904 [Figure 1]. The original address was 22 W. 17<sup>th</sup> Street (Murray Road). When Salt Lake County was resurveyed in 1917, the address was changed to 62 E. 4800 South. The average size of the congregation was around 50. Early pastors included Reverends A. Rexion, R. King, J. C. Andrews, and J. D. Thomas. At the same time, the

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Murray pastors were also responsible for the Taylor Avenue Baptist Church at approximately 2400 S. State Street in South Salt Lake (demolished).

The Baptist Church was one of the many social groups in Murray that provided support and fellowship for its members, particularly in the twentieth century when the less transient smelter workers stayed in Murray to raise families. Many immigrant heads of households transferred to farming or mercantilism to avoid the volatility of smelter work. In addition to Sunday morning worship and Bible school, members of the Murray Baptist Church met regularly with various programs, such as the Ladies' Aid Society. Dinners, lectures, children's parties, and service projects brought the congregation closer together.

The members of the Baptist Church in Murray relied on these events and programs in order to socialize within their community. The LDS Church, with four meetinghouses in Murray by 1910, was growing in population and prosperity. By the 1920s, members of the LDS Church held most of the public offices and teaching positions in the public schools. Non-members of the LDS Church (or gentiles as they were called) were often shunned by members, not included in community events, and pressured to close their businesses on Sundays. The insularity of the LDS Church was particularly difficult for children raised in other religions who were not invited to events with their LDS schoolmates. The Baptist Church's social programs for all ages became an important social function and symbol for Murray's Baptist residents.

On August 10, 1924, high winds spread sparks from the printing office of the local newspaper, the *Murray Eagle*, to the roof of the Murray Baptist Church. The blaze gutted the building leaving the exterior walls standing, but heavily damaged [Figure 2]. Part of the Baptist congregation met in members' homes while some attended the Methodist Church on 4800 South east of State Street (built in 1911). For a time, the Baptist congregation met in the old Murray City jail on Second Avenue (demolished circa 1980) and in a commercial building at 4762 S. State Street (demolished circa 1991). The Foresters offered their hall (demolished 1977). Because of the fire, the congregation had dwindled to about 35. In May 1926, Reverend James Payne was assigned to the congregation. Reverend Payne motivated the members to build a new meetinghouse at the original site. The congregation hired a mason and carpenter but did most of the interior work themselves. Liens recorded in Salt Lake County indicate that materials came from the Utah Lumber Company and the Holiday Lumber Company; however, the architect is unknown [Figure 3]. The rebuilt Murray Baptist Church was dedicated on October 10, 1926. In December 1929, ownership of the church property on 4800 South was transferred from the American Baptist Home Mission Society to the Utah Baptist State Convention.

Reverend Payne oversaw Murray branches of important Baptist programs such as the Children's World Crusade and the Baptist Youth People (later Baptist Youth Fellowship). He was also pastor of the Taylor Avenue church for five years. Reverend Payne was pastor of the Murray Baptist Church until 1939, at which time the congregation had grown to around 85 members. After his retirement, Reverend Payne was a chaplain for the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). He and his wife, Elizabeth, lived in the Cahoon mansion at 4782 S. Poplar Street, which had been converted into a boarding house (NRIS #83003186). The social activities of the Murray Baptist Church in the 1920s to 1950s were regular events in local newspapers. Men were invited to treat their wives to luncheons at the church, the Ladies' Auxiliary provided chicken dinners weekly, choir and solo musical

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performances were regular events, lectures on other cultures, and even comedies (e.g., *The Deacon Entangled*) would be produced for community audiences. During the depression years, the church ladies would prepare lunch for the Murray Lions' Club to earn extra money. The Baptist Church regularly held Penny Socials, casual dinners where hungry diners could eat for a penny.

The social functions became more important in the post World-War II suburban boom as the LDS population grew to 27 wards in twelve buildings while the Baptist population only outgrew their building under the direction of Reverends Ehren Weske and Robert Snethen. In 1956, under the pastorate of Reverend Howard Simpson, plans were made for a larger building to house the growing congregation. The postwar suburban building boom in Murray shifted the population southward, as well as providing population growth that didn't rely on the smelter industry. In January 1957, the congregation moved to a new building at 184 E. McMillan Lane (5770 South) in Murray. Reverend Arthur Vinz dedicated the new building. The Murray Baptist Church continues to meet at that location today.

### **Criterion C: Significance in Architecture**

The Murray Baptist Church is locally significant under Criterion C as the only extant early twentieth-century example of a Neo-Classical Revival-style non-residential building in Murray. There are 18 historic houses in Murray that have one or two elements of the Neo-Classical Revival-style. The Murray Baptist building has four characteristics of the classical style: temple-front, symmetrical façade, open pediment with cornice returns, and fluted Tuscan-style columns. While the interior has been modified for use as a reception center, the exterior has good historic integrity.

The property meets the registration requirements of the Multiple Property Submission *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850–1967* within the historic context "Religious, Social and Cultural Buildings of Murray, 1869-1967." The Murray Baptist Church has historical significance in five qualities: design, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling. Association and feeling are particularly strong qualities because the architecture of the building is immediately recognizable as a chapel. It became commonly known as the Murray Chapel during the wedding reception period, after the move in 1987. In terms of the quality of location and setting, the impact of the move was mitigated by the number of existing historic residential and commercial properties that provide the neighborhood context for the building.

The Neo-Classical Revival style was more popular in Utah for commercial and public buildings rather than churches. One outstanding example is the Immanuel Baptist Church in Salt Lake City, which features a temple front and colossal Ionic columns (NRIS #0688878). In Murray, the only other non-residential building in the style was the First National Bank of Murray, which featured a classical portico with full and engaged Corinthian columns. The bank was unfortunately demolished in 1977. Murray's Methodist Church (Craftsman/Prairie School-style, built in 1911) and the St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic Church on Wasatch Street (Victorian Gothic Revival-style, built in 1927) are both listed on the National Register of Historic Places in the *Murray Downtown Residential Historic District* (NRIS #04001566). The three non-LDS churches in downtown were joined by the Murray First Ward's LDS meetinghouse on Vine Street (Victorian/Jacobethan Revival style, built in 1906

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with 1931 addition). This building was a contributing resource in the historic district until it was demolished in 2018.

The Neo-Classical Revival architecture of the Murray Baptist Church was a notable change from the Victorian-style building destroyed in the 1926 fire, by which time Victorian styles were passe [Figures 1-2]. After a second fire in 1946 that partially destroyed the roof, the congregation rebuilt the roof and the reconstruction is impossible to distinguish from the original [Figures 3-5]. Of note, the meetinghouse that the Baptist congregation built in 1957 at 184 E. 5700 South is still in use today by the Baptists. Architecturally, this later Modern-style church has good integrity and is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. However, the historic context of the 1957 building represents the growth of Murray during the suburban building boom and a shift in the commercial center of Murray away from downtown when Fashion Place Mall was completed at the south end of the city in 1972.

### **Criterion Consideration A: Religious Building**

The property qualifies under Criterion Consideration A because it was used as a religious facility at one point in its history. However, the building is being nominated in areas other than Religion. After the Baptist congregation moved to a new location in 1957, the building was not used for religious services again until it was used by a Pentecostal Church on Sunday in the 1970s. A Unity Church congregation acquired the building in the early 1980s, just before the move. Oral history suggests the Unity Church may have installed a baptismal font but there is no evidence of the object.

### **Criterion Consideration A: Moved Building**

The Murray Baptist Church qualifies under Criterion Consideration A as a moved building because in 1987 the building was moved only 500 feet to the south in the same historic neighborhood. In this case, the building was moved to prevent it from being demolished when Murray City wanted to widen Poplar Street as a secondary north-south corridor through Murray's downtown. At its current location, the property is just outside the boundaries of the *Murray Downtown Historic District* (NRIS #06000928). The original location was within the boundaries of the historic district, but it was moved before the historic district listing in 2006 [Figure 5]. The property's significance is not tied to the original location, as it is significant in the areas of Architecture and the Social History of the Baptist Church in Murray.

The building was restored and rehabilitated for a new use as a wedding and reception venue [Figures 6-7]. The building was taken off its foundation and moved intact on the flatbed pulled by a truck. The church was reorientated to face east due to the narrow lot and the more favorable Poplar Street frontage. A draft NRHP nomination was prepared for the building soon after the move in 1987; however, the nomination was not completed. Although relocated, the Murray Baptist Church provides historic context for the other historic properties in the neighborhood (e.g., Cahoon Mansion, Townsend House, Margaret Cahoon House, etc.) It is interesting to note that when the Baptist Church was built in 1926 on 4800 South, Poplar Street ended at the Cahoon Mansion (now Murray City Museum). Poplar was later opened as a north-south street in the downtown area parallel to State Street, the main

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thoroughfare. When the new Murray City Hall was constructed in 2024, Poplar Street north of the mansion was closed again for parking.

### **Additional Post-Historic Context**

On September 20, 1957, the American Baptist Convention sold the church property to the Murray Lodge #33 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF). Utah's 33<sup>rd</sup> IOOF Lodge was established on April 15, 1899, in Murray. The fraternal organization met in several locations along State Street in Murray. Murray Lodge #33 met in the former Baptist building until the 1970s. In the early 1970s, a Pentecostal Church used the facilities on Sundays. It was used by the Unity Church in the early 1980s. In 1986, the Unity Church sold the building to the Murray City Redevelopment Agency. When plans to widen 4800 South threatened the church building, Murray City agreed to sell the building to William "Bill" Wright.

Bill Wright and his wife, Susan, purchased and restored the Cahoon mansion as a wedding reception center in 1986-1987 (renamed the Murray Mansion). In October 1987, the Murray Baptist Church was moved south 500 feet to its current address at 4886 S. Poplar Street. A frame cottage built in 1898 on the parcel had been demolished a few years earlier. After the move, the Murray Baptist Church was rechristened the Murray Payne Chapel, commonly called the Murray Chapel [Figures 6-7]. Along with the Murray Mansion Reception Center, the Murray Chapel was part of the wedding services provided by the Wrights. On November 21, 2013, Bill and Susan Wright sold the chapel property to the current owner, the Ever After Wedding & Special Event Rental Company [Figure 8].

In the spring of 2017, the Ever After Wedding & Special Event Company sold the property to the Redevelopment Agency of Murray. The property has been vacant since that time. On January 29, 2025, the RDA sold the property to Anny Sooksri and Jeffery Kelsch. The new owners are working on an adaptive reuse of the property as a restaurant, the Tea Rose Diner, which is currently located in the historic building on the northeast corner of the intersection of Poplar Street and Fifth Avenue.

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**9. Major Bibliographical References** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

[4886 S. Poplar Street.] File available at the Murray City Museum.

Anderson, Tom and Laura. Oral interview by Dave Schirer, November 14, 1989. Available at Utah State History Research Center.

Broschinsky, Korral. "Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850-1950." *National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2012*. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

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Clegg, Reed K. "A Sociological Survey of the Murray Community." Master's Thesis, University of Utah, 1937.

Johnson, Wesley G. and David Schirer. *Between the Cottonwoods: Murray City in Transition*. Salt Lake City: Timpanogos Research Associates, 1992.

Murray Centennial Commission. *A Murray Centennial Album, 2003*. Murray, Utah: Murray City Corporation, 2003.

Murray City Corporation. *The History of Murray City, Utah*. Murray Bicentennial Book Commission. Salt Lake City, Utah: Stanway/Wheelwright Printing Company, 1976.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Murray Historic Showcase*. Research by Murray volunteers and edited by Dr. John S. McCormick, 1994.

\_\_\_\_\_. *The History Spotter's Guide: A Walking Tour of Murray Historic Business District*. Edited by Mary Ann Kirk, prepared by Judson Callaway and Su Richards. Published by Murray City, 2004.

*Murray Eagle*, various issues.

Payne, Ellen. Oral interview by Dave Schirer, April 29, 1988. Available at Utah State History Research Center.

*Polk Directories, Salt Lake City, 1900-1979*. Published by R. L. Polk & Co. Available at the Utah State Historical Society.

[*Salt Lake County Tax Assessor's Cards and Photographs*]. Available at the Salt Lake County Archives.

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[Salt Lake County Title Abstracts]. Available at the Salt Lake County Recorder's Office.

Schirer, David. *Murray Baptist Church. National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1989 (draft)*. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

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**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

**Acreeage of Property** 0.2660 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

### **Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (See Maps #1 & #2, Topo Map & Aerial Boundaries)**

Datum if other than WGS84: D North American 1983

(Enter coordinates to 6 decimal places.)

1.        Latitude:    40.660792°                      Longitude:    -111.888125°

### **Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary is the current legal parcel for the property: BEG N 88°07'26" E 459.05 FT & S 0°18'59" W 528.45 FT & S 7°16'26" W 314.32 FT FR NW COR SEC 7, T2S, R1E, SLM; S 0°18'59" W 87.66 FT; N 89°49'19" W 127.48 FT; NWLY ALG 473.50 FT RADIUS CURVE TO R, 77.67 FT (CHD N 5°18'55" W); N 46°44'45" E 10.82 FT; N 2°00'42" E 3 FT; S 89°49'19" E 127.16 FT TO BEG. See Map #3 for detail.

### **Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

With an adjustment to the boundary parcel for the Hanauer Street improvements, the current boundaries are those associated with the property since the move in 1987. The associated parking area parcel is not included in this nomination.

Murray Baptist Church  
Name of Property

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### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Korral Broschinsky  
organization: prepared for the Murray City Downtown District & property owners  
e-mail: kbros@kbropreservation.com  
telephone: 801-913-5645  
date: January 15, 2026

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### 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: Murray Baptist Church

City or Vicinity: Murray

County: Salt Lake State: Utah

Photographer: Korral Broschinsky

Date Photographed: June 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera: 1 of 24. (See continuation sheets.)

Murray Baptist Church  
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**12. Property Owner information:**

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

name: Anny Sooksri & Jeffery Kelsch  
address: 1984 E. Murray Holladay Road  
city or town: Holladay state: Utah zip code: 84117  
telephone: Anny (801) 243-0325; Jeff (801) 688-1010  
email: anny2511@msn.com

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

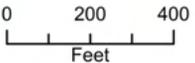
United States Department of the Interior  
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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number MAPS & PHOTO KEYS Page 19

Murray Baptist Church
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		<p><b>MAP #1</b> National Register of Historic Places Topographical Map</p>	<p><b>Murray Baptist Church</b> Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah</p>
	<p> Latitude: 40.665378 Longitude: -111.889889</p>		

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	0    50    100	<p><b>MAP #2</b></p> <p>National Register of Historic Places</p>	<p><b>Murray Baptist Church</b></p> <p>Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah</p>
	Feet		

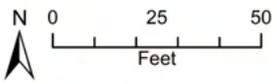
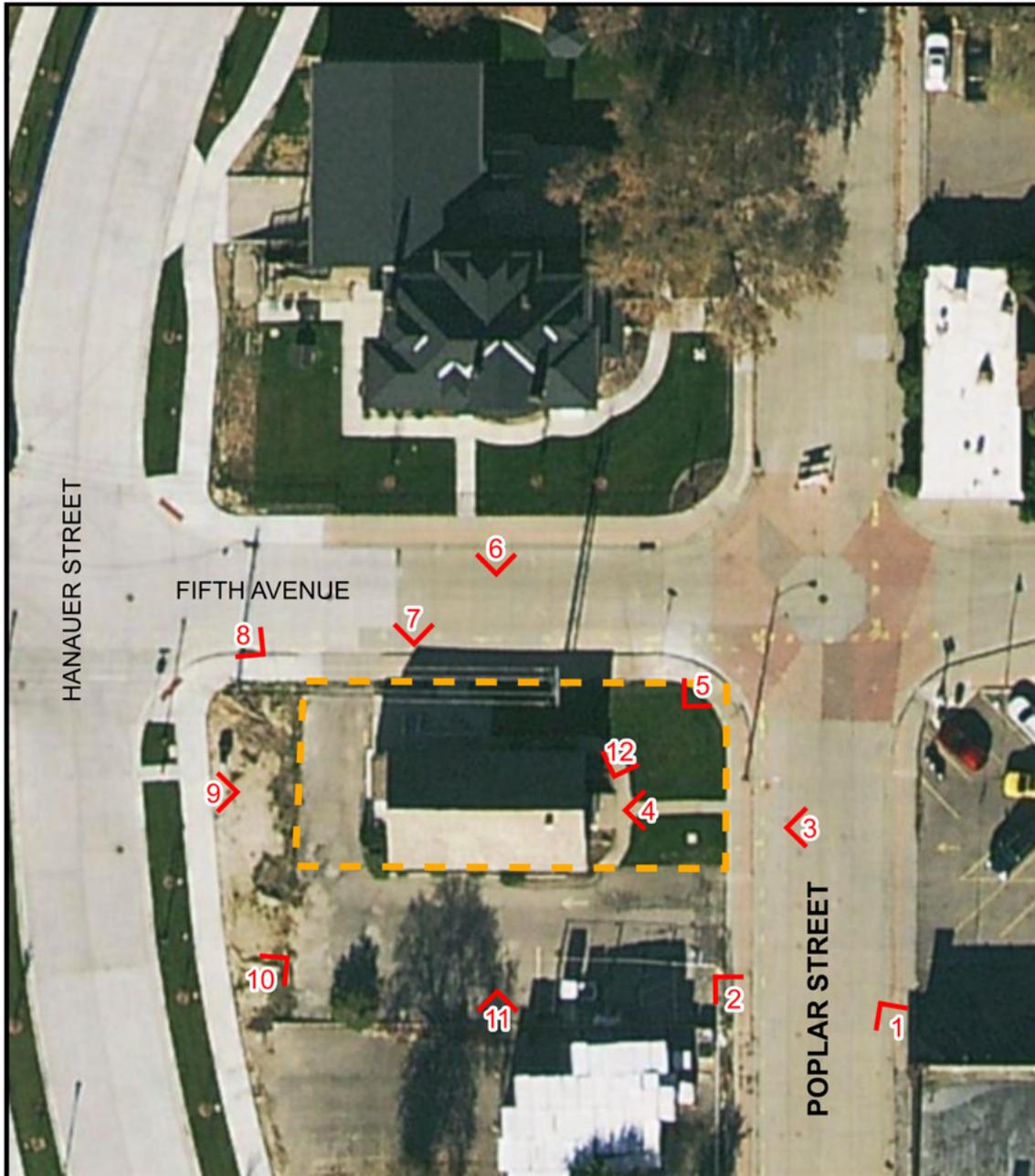
GIS Data Courtesy Utah AGRC

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**MAP #3**  
National Register of Historic Places

**Murray Baptist Church**  
Murray, Salt Lake County, Utah

**PHOTOGRAPH KEY** Current parcel for Murray Baptist Church

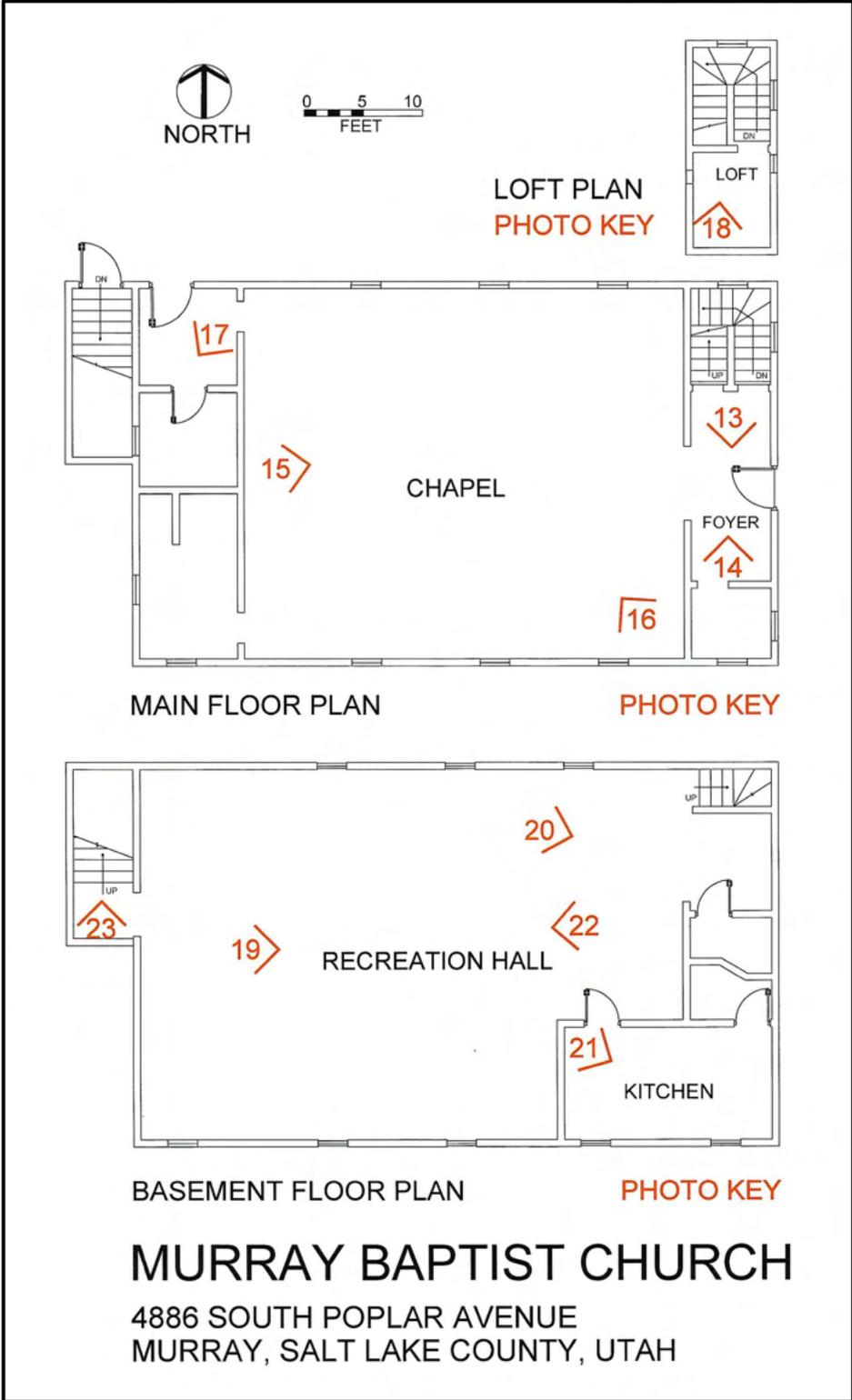
GIS Data Courtesy Utah AGRC

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**Photograph 1:** View of Murray Baptist Church on Poplar Street with Cahoon Mansion in background. Camera facing northwest.



**Photograph 2:** East and south elevations. Camera facing northwest.

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**Photograph 3:** East elevation (façade). Camera facing west.



**Photograph 4:** East elevation (façade), details. Camera facing west.

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**Photograph 5:** East and north elevations. Camera facing southwest.



**Photograph 6:** North elevation. Camera facing south.

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**Photograph 7:** North elevation, rear entrance details. Camera facing south.



**Photograph 8:** North and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.

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**Photograph 9:** West elevation. Camera facing east.



**Photograph 10:** West and south elevations. Camera facing northeast.

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**Photograph 11:** South elevation. Camera facing north.



**Photograph 12:** East elevation, porch details. Camera facing southwest.

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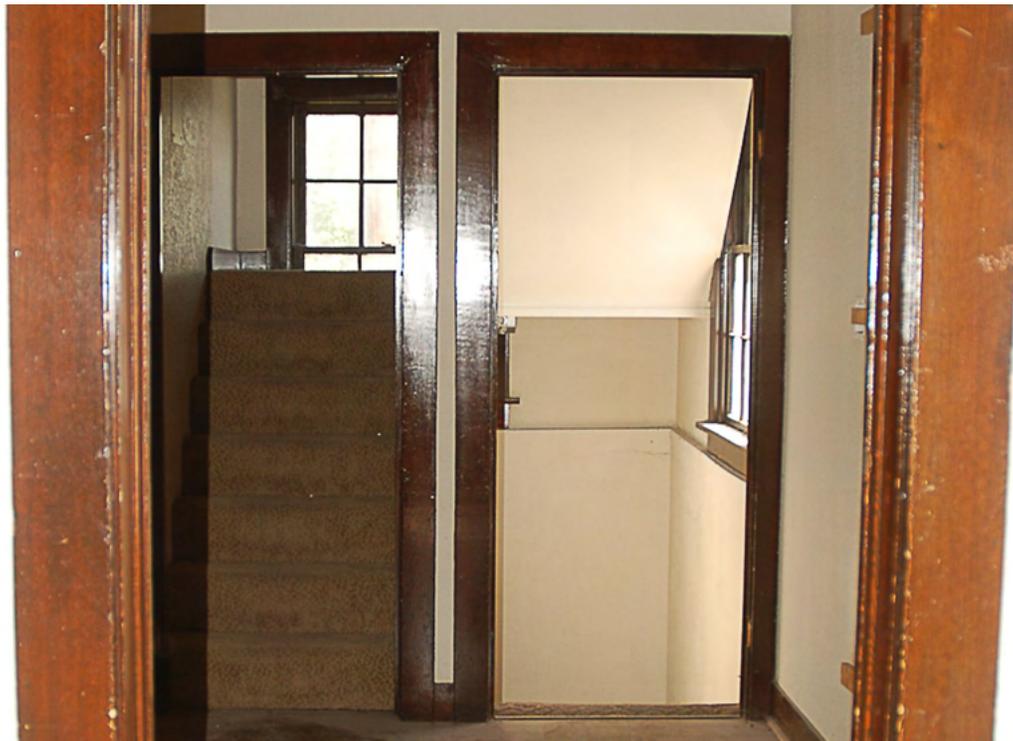
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTOGRAPHS Page 29

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**Photograph 13:** Interior, main floor, view of foyer and south room. Camera facing south.



**Photograph 14:** Interior, main floor, stairs to loft (left) and basement (right). Camera facing north.

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**Photograph 15:** Interior, main floor, chapel. Camera facing east.



**Photograph 16:** Interior, main floor, chapel. Camera facing northwest.

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**Photograph 17:** Interior, main floor, rear entrance to bathroom. Camera facing southwest.



**Photograph 18:** Interior, loft. Camera facing north.

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**Photograph 19:** Interior, basement, recreation hall. Camera facing east.



**Photograph 20:** Interior, basement, closet and kitchen partitions. Camera facing southeast.

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**Photograph 21:** Interior, basement, kitchen. Camera facing southeast.



**Photograph 22:** Interior, basement, recreation hall. Camera facing west.

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**Photograph 23:** Interior, rear closed stairs. Camera facing north.

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**Photograph 24:** View of original location of the Murray Baptist Church (photographed in 2025). Camera facing south. The current location is just behind the yellow brick Cahoon Manion (in center background). The Townsend house is in the left background and the new Murray City Hall is on the right. [See Map# 2 and Figures 3, 5 for more information.]

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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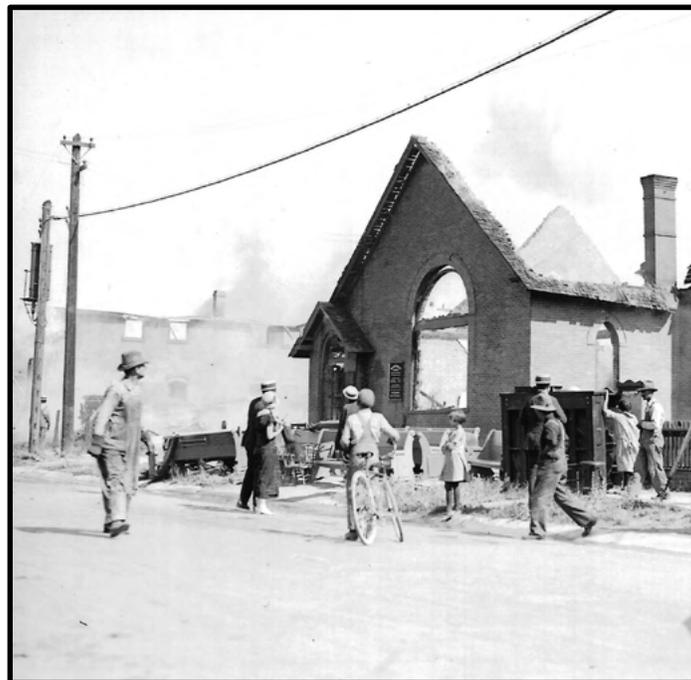
Historic Resources of Murray City, 1849-1967

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**Figure 1**

Previous Murray Baptist Church, photographed after construction in 1904.  
*Courtesy Murray City Museum Photograph Collection.*



**Figure 2**

Previous Murray Baptist Church, photographed in 1923 after a devastating fire.  
*Courtesy Murray City Museum Photograph Collection.*

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**Figure 3**

Murray Baptist Church, built in 1926, photographed circa 1943.  
*Courtesy Murray City Museum Photograph Collection.*



**Figure 4**

Murray Baptist Church, photographed in 1946 after fire.  
*Courtesy Murray City Museum Photograph Collection.*

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**Figure 5**

Murray Baptist Church, photographed in 1972 for Salt Lake County Tax Assessor.  
*Courtesy Salt Lake County Archives Photograph Collection.*



**Figure 6**

Murray Baptist Church, photographed in 1989 after the move to Poplar Street.  
*Courtesy Utah State Historic Preservation Office Photograph Collection.*

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**Murray Baptist Church**

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**Figure 7**

Murray Baptist Church, photographed in 1989 after the move to Poplar Street.  
*Courtesy Utah State Historic Preservation Office Photograph Collection.*



**Figure 8**

Murray Baptist Church, photographed in 2015.  
*Courtesy Utah State Historic Preservation Office Photograph Collection.*