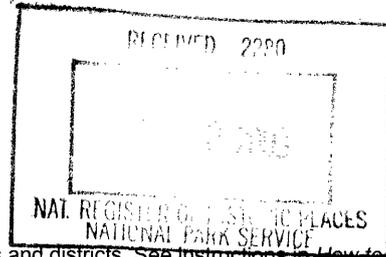


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



734

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Elite Hall

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street name 98 West Main Street not for publication

city or town Hyrum vicinity

state Utah code UT county Cache code 005 zip code 84319

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 6/19/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

[Signature] 8/14/03
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Elsa H. Ball

Elite Hall
Name of Property

Hyrum, Cache County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

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

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

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use
Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE: music facility/dancehall

RECREATION & CULTURE: music facility/dancehall;
sports facility/gymnasium

7. Description
Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS: Prairie School
OTHER: vernacular
OTHER: 2-part block

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT (built up)
other

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Elite Hall
Name of Property

Hyrum, Cache County, Utah
City, County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1917-1953

Significant Dates

1917

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

K.C. Schaub (architect), A.J. Peterson (builder)

Primary location of additional data:

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Elite Hall
Name of Property

Hyrum, Cache County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acres

UTM References

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

1 1/2 4/2/8/6/2/0 4/6/0/9/3/4/0
Zone Easting Northing

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG SW COR BLK 19; TH E 71 FT; TH N 8 RDS; TH W 71 FT TO STREET LINE; TH S 8 RDS TO BEG

Property Tax No. 01-043-0010

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that are and were historically associated with the property.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Utah SHPO Staff
organization _____ date May 30, 2003
street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone 801/533-3500
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

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

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

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

Property Owner

name/title Hyrum City Corporation
street & number 83 West Main telephone 435/245-6033
city or town Hyrum state UT zip code 84319

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Elite Hall, Hyrum, Cache County, UT

Narrative Description

The Elite Hall dance hall, constructed in 1917, is a large, two-story, two-part commercial-block building constructed of brick with a fairly large 70' x 122' footprint on a raised concrete foundation. Although the building is basically commercial in design there are elements that hint at the Prairie School style. The building is painted a light grey color and sits on the corner of a city lot with virtually no setback from the sidewalk on either side. A single-story commercial building abuts it on the east, but the majority of historical commercial buildings that accompanied it on the block have been razed or altered.

The south facing primary façade of Elite Hall is organized in a bilaterally symmetrical, tripartite fashion with the center section slightly stepped back from the two side sections. The centrally placed entry area features a large, hipped-roof canopy, supported on two square stuccoed columns, that extends out over the sidewalk. The canopy is not historic and replaces an arched canopy that is visible in a 1946 photograph. The two inset entryways are comprised of two flanking sets of double doors. The half-glass doors feature three stacked, horizontal panes. The inset doorways allow for a ticket booth at right angles of each doorway. Above the entry on the second floor are two flanking sets of coupled windows. The windows feature a tall top pane over a shorter one that has been replaced with sliding windows. All windows on the building are similar to this and feature heavy concrete sills. On this center section, the fenestration and entry are surrounded by a projecting brick framework that corbels out to a cornice at the top of the panel. A small circular element is found at the top corners just inside the framework. Also, below each second story window is a smaller rectangular brick enframed panel, the same width as each window.

The projecting sections on each end of this façade are identical and are comprised of two sets of coupled windows, vertically placed one above the other. These are also set in a projecting brick framework corbels out at the top and also has the circular design elements. The windows are similar to those on the rest of the building. Dividing the top set of windows from the bottom is a projecting rectangular brick framework, like that in the center section. A prominent design feature is also found on these two sections, a long, narrow vertical inset panel that reaches from the center of the first-floor window to the top of the window above. At the bottom is a projecting brick sill. These elements, and other similar elements, provide a reference to the Prairie School style. Above the window panel and running along the south façade to the west façade is a wide, corbelled frieze that projects above the roof as a parapet. The only other decorative treatment on the building is a patterned element of the frieze in the form of small, projecting I and [-] shaped designs, located between projecting brick stringcourses and running along the south and west facades. All of the architectural embellishments are painted a contrasting dark grey color.

The south (secondary façade) is also a bilaterally symmetrical, tripartite arrangement; however, this façade is much wider and has no entryway. As on the main façade, the center section is book-ended by two projecting sections. The center section is much wider than the two end sections and has four windows (similar to those on the front of the building) on each level. Each of the projecting end sections features a set of coupled windows

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Elite Hall, Hyrum, Cache County, UT

on each level. Flanking each window is a narrow vertical inset panel, similar to the larger ones on the front, only each one is the height of the window. The coupled window opening on the right side of this façade has been filled in with brick.

The north (rear) façade is a blank wall with two centrally placed doorways, one on each floor with the bottom one being raised. Separate metal stairways provide access to each entrance. Also visible on the left of this elevation is a square, brick chimney projecting from the northeast corner of the building. The east façade is partially obscured on the main level by the adjacent commercial building that covers part of the wall. This building extends back about half the length of Elite Hall. The visible portion of this façade features two windows, one on each level, just right of center. There is also a similar window left of center on the second level. Another set of windows at the far right of this elevation was bricked in at an unknown time.

The interior of the building is open to the ceiling with a circular mezzanine surrounding the dance floor at the second story. Surrounding the mezzanine is a more recent metal balustrade; also, the mezzanine floor has been new carpet. An interior stairway accesses the mezzanine at the front of the building with restrooms and some office space located here as well. The floor of the hall is maple-typical of gymnasiums. But what is not typical is that it is actually supported on a network of springs resting on the main floor. The spring-loaded floor was unique to this hall and provided more bounce for dancers. The portion of the floor supported by the springs sits in from the walls approximately four feet and is raised up a few inches. The perimeter floor is solid with benches located along the walls.

The building is surrounded by a concrete sidewalk on the south and west sides and has a large asphalt parking area behind and to the east. There is no landscaping or any natural feature on the property. However, because of its location in the commercial center of the city, there probably was no landscaping historically. The building retains its architectural integrity and is a prominent contributing historical resource in Hyrum, Utah.

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Section No. 8 Page 1

Elite Hall, Hyrum, Cache County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Elite Hall dance hall, constructed in 1917, is significant under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A it is significant for its association with community events in the small town of Hyrum, Utah. After replacing the opera hall (which was destroyed by fire in 1914), Elite Hall became the primary dancing and social events center in Hyrum. Also, because it had the only spring-loaded dance floor in northern Utah, the hall attracted dancers from all over Cache County and northern Utah. Because it is one of only two known remaining dance halls in the state with a spring-loaded floor, Elite Hall is also significant under Criterion C.¹ The hall's imposing presence on Main Street, along with its Prairie School-style detailing and historical integrity combine to make it one of the most prominent commercial buildings in town. Elite Hall greatly contributes to the historical fabric of Hyrum, Utah.

History of Hyrum, Utah

Hyrum is one of a string of small communities in northern Utah's Cache Valley and its history and economy are for the most part integrated with these communities. Hyrum was settled in 1860 and the residents, as with other Cache Valley settlements, depended on agriculture, particularly dairy cattle, for their subsistence. The cold, dry climate of this high mountain valley was good primarily for raising grain, field corn, and alfalfa, which was used for feeding livestock. Cache Valley was settled by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon or LDS Church) who had come to the Utah Territory seeking refuge from persecution. As settlement of the Salt Lake Valley increased, Brigham Young directed settlers to colonize outlying areas to increase dominance over the region. The Cache Valley was one of the better areas for agricultural production because of its climate, and many of the small towns around the main city of Logan were all settled roughly the same time, from the late 1850s to early 1860s. The valley is still a primary agricultural area and produces the majority of dairy products for the state, although commercial and residential developments are encroaching on the agricultural land.

History of the Elite Hall dance hall

In 1889 Soren Hansen began construction of an opera house in Hyrum. The opera house was to act as both a musical and theatrical venue as well as a dance hall on the upper level; general merchandise stores would occupy the lower level. The opera house became so popular that young people traveled from all over Cache Valley to attend dances there. Unfortunately, the building was destroyed by a fire in 1914, but almost immediately plans were made to build a new dance hall on the same site.²

The Hyrum Amusement Company was formed in 1915 and purchased two parcels of land, the first in January of 1915 and the second in February of the same year. The company took a mortgage of \$8,000 from the Deseret

¹ Apollo Dance Hall in American Fork also has a spring floor, although this building has lost its architectural integrity.

² Allen, Earle; Brown, Bessie; and Eliason, Lila, *Home in the Hills of Bridger Land: The History of Hyrum 1860 to 1969*, (Deseret News Press, 1969). "The Hyrum Opera House" pgs.264-265.

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Elite Hall, Hyrum, Cache County, UT

Saving Bank on November 11, 1915.³ Stock was then sold to roughly thirty different members of the community to help with the construction costs of the hall - the remaining \$12,000 of the estimated \$20,000 required to build hall was raised by selling these shares at \$100 a piece. C.A Nielsen was elected president; C.J. Christiansen was elected vice-president, and Alfred Fallows elected secretary and treasurer of the company.⁴

The construction of Elite Hall began in 1916 with A.J. Peterson as the construction supervisor; he was also responsible for design of the floor plan.⁵ K.C. Schaub, a well-known Utah architect who also designed the McCune School of music (Alfred & Elizabeth McCune Mansion, National Register listed in 1974) and the Thomas Kearns Mansion (National Register listed in 1970), was the architect.⁶ Elite Hall was one of only a two known spring-loaded dance floors in Utah. The dance floor is actually a separate platform elevated off the main floor a few inches by springs. This causes the floor to move beneath ones feet giving the dancers an actual spring to their step. The building itself is constructed of a steel frame with brick veneer and has a footprint measuring 70 x 122 feet, making Elite Hall one of the largest dance halls in Utah. The size of the hall along with the spring floor made the hall even more popular than its predecessor had been.⁷

Elite Hall opened on July 24, 1917, to a crowd estimated at 1400; 412 tickets were sold for the dance that was held that evening.⁸ Although the hall was popular and boasted great success, the Hyrum Amusement Company never turned a profit on the hall as they had initially hoped. After a few years the company found itself in financial trouble and eventually on the brink of bankruptcy. In 1924 Willard and Eugene Petersen (Willard already being a share holder) stepped in and offered to purchase the hall from the majority of the remaining shareholders.⁹ Willard and Eugene offered those shareholders who wished to remain to do so and possibly recoup some of their losses. Only two shareholders are known to have stayed, H.R. Adams and a Mr. Hanson. With Willard as the major stockholder the Hyrum Amusement Company ceased to exist anywhere except on paper, therefore there are no minutes recorded after August 16, 1916.

Willard then took on the task of managing Elite Hall full time. He booked bands to play and had the hall opened two to three nights a week for dancing, as well as roller-skating. Willard continued to run the hall until his wife, Kate, who was not fond of dancing, objected to the time he spent at the hall and insisted that he hire a

³ County Recorders Office, Hyrum, Utah. This also states that on November 19, 1915, a second mortgage from Deseret Savings Bank was taken, or possibly paid, at \$3,600, Book 4, pg. 19.

⁴ Photocopies of different Logan and Hyrum area news papers supplied by Ted Kindred, Hyrum, Utah.

⁵ Allen, *History of Hyrum*, "Elite Hall" pg.368.

⁶ Deseret News Obituary, Karl C. Schaub, January 31, 1959, pg.B-4.

⁷ Allen, *History of Hyrum*, "Elite Hall" pg.368.

⁸ Photocopies of different Logan and Hyrum area newspapers supplied by Ted Kindred, Hyrum, Utah. This is contradicted by Earle Allen's (et al.) *Home in the Hills of Bridger Land: The History of Hyrum 1860 to 1969* which cites a *South Cache Courier* article from September 3, 1915 stating that the hall was opened on Monday, August 30, 1915, pg.270. This paper could not be found in any form however, so actual verification of this source is not possible.

⁹ Utah State Gazetteer 1924-1925 Vol. X pg. 79 stating for the first time that Willard Petersen is the manager of Elite Hall. This fact is contradicted by a family history given to Ted Kindred by Willard Petersen's son Clair. Clair Petersen believes his father took position of Elite Hall from the majority stockholders some time in 1916; the only possible proof of Willard having taken position is the Hyrum Amusement Co. minutes, which ended August 16, 1916. Other than that there are not sales documents or other supporting evidence to back this up and the hall was most likely not completed until 1917.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Elite Hall, Hyrum, Cache County, UT

different manager.¹⁰ Over time Willard became less and less involved in the management of the hall until he and his brother sold it.¹¹ The Peterson's sold Elite Hall to the city of Hyrum on December 29, 1934, for \$5,000. The city has remained the owner and proprietor of the hall ever since. It now functions as a basketball court and still occasionally a dance hall.¹²

History of Social Dance in Utah

Social dance in Utah has its roots in customs established in the northeast and Midwest United States, as well as the United Kingdom and Scandinavia. These are the primary regions from where most early converts to the Mormon Church originated. The diversity of the people made for an interesting mixture of customs and music/dance styles, but dance was perhaps the most popular form of entertainment in the isolated Utah frontier.

Brigham Young, the leader of the Mormon Church who led the exodus to Utah in 1847, was well known for his enjoyment of dance and music. Within a week of arriving in the barren Salt Lake Valley, a bowery was erected in which to hold dances. Once resources were established a social hall and theater were erected—two of the largest building projects in early Salt Lake City.¹³ Music and social dance was a way of maintaining social fraternity and identity, especially during the Missouri and Nauvoo eras when the Church was undergoing tremendous persecution. This continued as the Mormons made their trek to what would become Utah, where camp dances were an important part of keeping spirits up through the difficult journey. Interestingly, the ardent support of dance during this era of the nineteenth century seems to have been contrary to many Christian churches (many from which the Mormons had converted) although the debate about whether dance was good or bad was prevalent. Brigham Young argued that dance was a form of exercise and that if it invigorated the body it was good for you.¹⁴ However, he warned about maintaining moderation in all aspects of life and stated, “Those who can not serve God with a pure heart in the dance should not dance.”¹⁵

Once initial settlement was made in Salt Lake City, scouts were sent to explore other potential areas of settlement. Because Brigham Young wanted to establish a strong presence in the region he sent exploration parties as far north as Canada and as far south as northern Mexico, as well as west to California and east into Colorado. Because several miles isolated most of the small settlements along what is termed the “Mormon Corridor,”¹⁶ a fiddler or other musician was chosen to live in the settlement so that some type of social entertainment would be available. The dances in these new settlements involved the entire family and were generally of a conservative nature. Some families would travel for hours from outlying areas and the dances would start late in the evening and continue until early in the morning, with the younger children sleeping on benches or in wagons.¹⁷

¹⁰ Willard married Kate Maughan on December 30, 1924, shortly after purchasing Elite Hall, (The Herald Journal, November 2, 1981).

¹¹ Family history of Willard Petersen as written by his son Clair Petersen, pgs.26-28

¹² County Recorders Office records, Book 22, pg. 20

¹³ Craig R. Miller, Social Dance in the Mormon West, (Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Arts Council, 2000), p. 27.

¹⁴ Leona Holbrook, “Dancing as an Aspect of Utah Culture,” unpublished manuscript, c.1945, pp. 5-7, 22-24.

¹⁵ John A. Widtsoe, Discourses of Brigham Young, (Salt Lake City, UT: Deseret Book Co., 1925), p. 378.

¹⁶ Leonard J. Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1958), pp. 85-88.

¹⁷ Miller, p. 35.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Elite Hall, Hyrum, Cache County, UT

Charles Bailey, a Wellsville (Cache County) pioneer of 1859, wrote that the Christmas and New Year's holidays were filled with dancing: "Our meeting house was very small 14 x 16 and our music was very scarce only one violin and there was too many for the house so we divided up and one part went to Brother John Maughan's house but when we got there we had no music so I was called to make music for the dance being a good whistler. I had to do my best John Maughan and Frank Gunnell did the calling we had a good time all the same but in those days I could make as good music as a flute or a pickalo [sic]."

Brigham Young advised bishops¹⁸ of settlements to encourage all types of recreation. The youth programs in the church encouraged education in arts and recreation, with conservative forms of social dance receiving a major emphasis.¹⁹ Newell Hart, a dance band musician in the 1920s and '30s wrote, "Cache Valley, back in the twenties and thirties, must have been the dancingest place on earth...there were literally hundreds of dancehalls – church, school, or public."²⁰ Dances continued to be an important part of Mormon social activity in the region through World War II and, in a diminishing sense, up to the present. Since the 1960s, the dances have become less frequent and primarily involve youth dancing to recorded popular music, but the custom still remains in a limited way.

Social Halls, Opera Houses, Amusement Halls, and Dance Halls

During the late nineteenth century, social halls, opera houses, and amusement halls, were terms used interchangeably for buildings that were all-purpose halls in Utah's Mormon communities. They functioned as theaters, meeting-places, dance halls, political and religious structures (though not as substitutes for churches), and housed other community events. The earliest buildings were usually simple rectangular halls with a gable roof and simple Greek Revival or other classical detailing.

While a definitive study of this building type has not yet been conducted, the Utah State Historic Preservation Office's historic building files indicate that there are distinctions between the buildings based on their construction date and who constructed them. This is despite the fact that they generally served the same purpose: a gathering place for the community. Social halls appear to have served a broader purpose and were community based in construction and operation, perhaps being built during the earliest years of a community's development. A second type, the opera house, typically was a private enterprise that also tended to serve community functions. This type occurred a later in the 1880s-90s. Thirdly, amusement halls appear to be more of a twentieth-century building type that occurred through the 1920s and were often associated with the ward building-either being attached to the meetinghouse or located next to it. And finally, dance halls, like social halls and opera halls, were typically private endeavors and also were primarily a twentieth-century concept. Elite Hall falls into this category. The churches of most faiths sponsored dances and various communities supported private dance halls. Although not as common as amusement halls (that were associated with LDS church buildings), in the towns where they were constructed they generally served the entire population.

¹⁸ Not only was the bishop the ecclesiastical leader for a ward (or parish) but also typically a community leader as well.

¹⁹ Holbrook, p. 26.

²⁰ Newell Hart, "Cache Valley Dance Halls," (unpublished, self-copyrighted manuscript, 1963), p. 1.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Elite Hall, Hyrum, Cache County, UT

The following is a list of social halls, opera houses, amusement halls, and dance halls arranged by city, currently (2003) extant in Utah. The buildings are in various states of integrity and the actual usage of many of them has changed as well. Note that the names used for the facilities and their dates of construction do not always fall within the guidelines outlined above, however they do generally follow the pattern:

Apollo Dance Hall	American Fork	c.1903
Annabella Ward Amusement Hall	Annabella	1894
Ephraim Social Hall	Ephraim	1911
Fairview Amusement Hall	Fairview	c.1927
Fayette Social Hall	Fayette	1915
Heber Amusement Hall	Heber	1908
Wasatch Stake Amusement Hall	Heber	1889
Hiawatha Amusement Hall	Hiawatha	c.1920
Elite Dance Hall	Hyrum	1915
Kanosh Dance Hall	Kanosh	c.1900
Koosharem Amusement Hall	Koosharem	1914
Levan Ward Amusement Hall	Levan	c.1910
Amusement Hall	Logan	1908
Midway Social Hall	Midway	c.1898
Milburn Social Hall	Milburn	c.1880
Monroe Pavilion	Monroe	c.1907
Morgan Opera House	Morgan	c.1906
Moroni Opera House	Moroni	1890
Oak City Recreation Hall	Oak City	c.1915
Timpanogos Ward Amusement Hall	Orem	c.1916
Panguitch Social Hall	Panguitch	c.1900
Payson Opera House	Payson	1883
Orpheus Dance Hall	Pleasant Grove	c.1905
Provo 3 rd Ward Amusement Hall	Provo	1903
Randolph LDS Recreation Hall	Randolph	1937
Rockville Amusement Hall	Rockville	1940
Salt Lake City 15 th Ward Amuse. Hall	Salt Lake City	1903
Ensign Ward Amusement Hall	Salt Lake City	1914
Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall	Sandy	c.1935
Memorial Hall	Springville	c.1932
St. George Social Hall/Opera House	St. George	1864
Teasdale Amusement Hall	Teasdale	1917

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Elite Hall, Hyrum, Cache County, UT

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Elite Hall, Hyrum, Cache County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Elite Hall
2. Hyrum, Cache County, Utah
3. Photographer: Roger Roper
4. Date: October 2002
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 2:

6. South & west elevations of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 3:

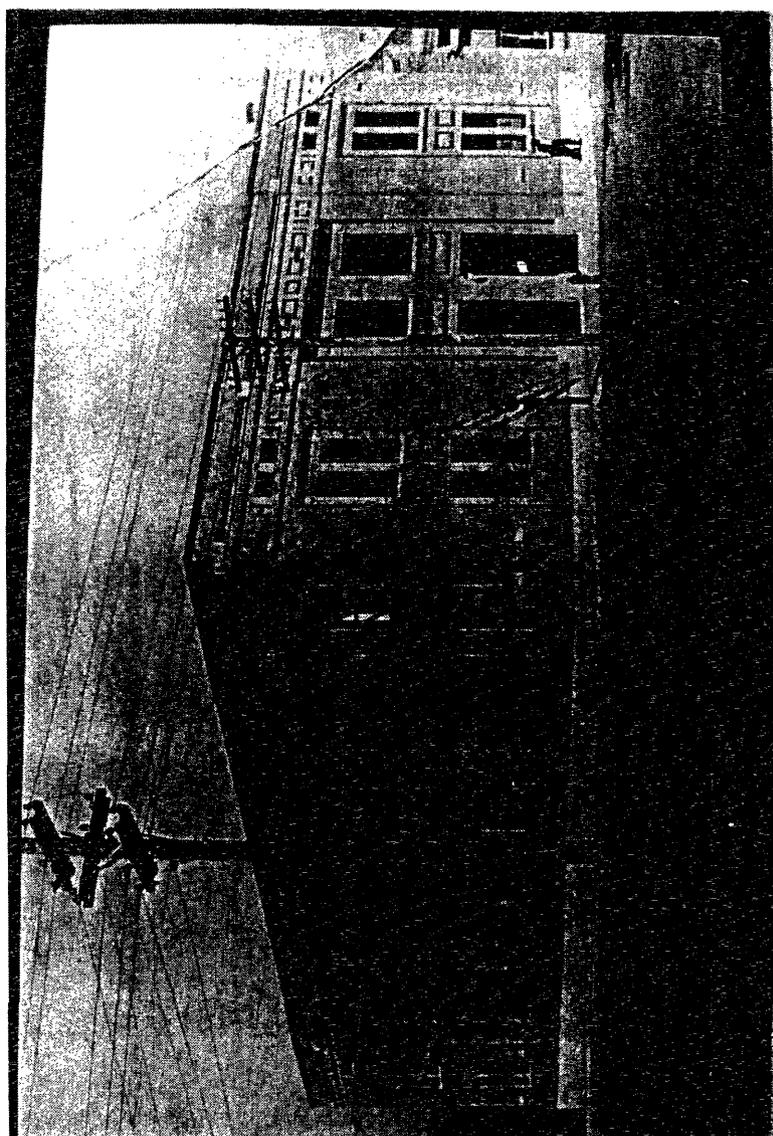
6. North & east elevations of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 4:

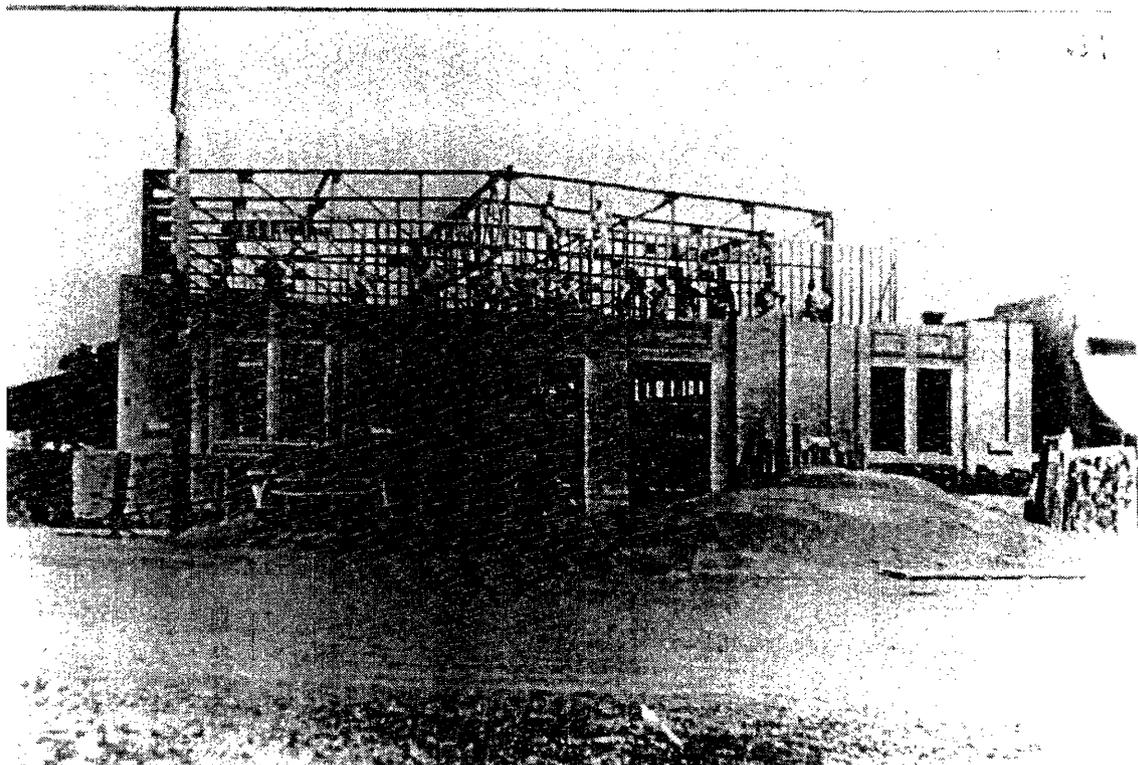
6. Interior elevation of building showing dance floor. Camera facing southeast.



1946 - July Parade Keokuk



Opera Hall
Bedford



Opera Hall
at
completion

Opera Hall under construction