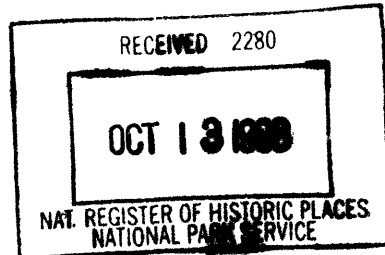


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



1376

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Panguitch Social Hall

other names/site number Panguitch Playhouse, Panguitch Opera House

2. Location

street & number 50 East Center Street N/A not for publication

city or town Panguitch N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Garfield code 017 zip code 84759

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.)

W. L. M. H. 10/5/98
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 this 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:)

Edson H. Beall 11.12.98
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Panguitch Social Hall
Name of Property

Panguitch, Garfield County, Utah
City, County, and State

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

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

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

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater
auditorium, music facility, sports facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE: theater
auditorium, music facility, sports facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH
CENTURY AMERICAN
MOVEMENTS: Prairie School

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, CONCRETE
walls BRICK
STUCCO
roof WOOD: Shingle
other _____

Narrative Description

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

Panguitch Social Hall
Name of Property

Panguitch, Garfield County, Utah
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all 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.)

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

Period of Significance

c.1908-1940s

Significant Dates

c.1908, c.1920

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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

Panguitch Social Hall
Name of Property

Panguitch, Garfield County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 3/7/3/9/0/0 4/1/8/6/8/8/0 B 1 11111 111111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 111111 D 1 11111 111111

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at the Southeast corner of Lot Three in Block twenty-eight (28) as platted in Plat "B" of Panguitch town Survey, and running thence West 75 feet; thence North 138 ½ feet; thence East 12 feet; thence North 72 ½ feet; thence East 63 feet; Thence South 231 feet to the place of beginning. Section 29 Township 34 South Range & West Salt Lake Meridian.

Property Tax No. 505-1738-51

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are consistent with the land as originally platted. The building has remained constant.

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mike Monsos, Graduate Student, Historic Preservation and Utah SHPO Staff

organization University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture date October 1998

street & number 1204 E. Browning Ave. telephone (801) 483-1534

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84105

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/or 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 City of Panguitch

street & number Panguitch City Hall telephone (435) 676-8826

city or town Panguitch state UT zip code 84759

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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Panguitch Social Hall, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

Narrative Description

Located on Center Street in downtown Panguitch, Utah, the Panguitch Social Hall is a two-story vernacular brick building constructed c.1908 and remodeled c.1920 after a fire. It has modest Prairie School-style detailing on the stuccoed c.1920 facade with hints of Victorian detailing on the side elevations in the arched Romanesque window openings. The roof and interior of the building was destroyed by fire probably around 1920, and when the building was reconstructed a twenty-foot extension was added to the front, creating the building's present appearance. The interior has been modified slightly since that time, but the exterior remains virtually unchanged since the c.1920 addition.

The Social Hall is a long, rectangular building with its main entrance centered on the façade and recessed back five feet. The front of the building is the south gable end and has a pair of picture windows flanking the entrance on both sides of the first floor. The second floor has eight windows which are divided into three sections (two in the center, three on each end) by engaged pilasters. These paired pilasters are articulated with simple geometric designs in the Prairie style. The two center ones rise to two thirds of the buildings height and the corner pilasters extend beyond the roof line. On the east and west sides of the building are a series of paired, round arched windows that are recessed into the walls giving the building an arcade-like effect. On the northeastern corner of the building is a lean-to addition, also built of brick, that was added sometime after 1945. Several arched openings on both sides of the building have been bricked in with the same style and color of brick as the addition at the front of the building. This more than likely occurred at the same time as the addition when the building evolved from the playhouse/social hall to a gymnasium/social hall/playhouse. At the back of the building is the fly loft rising above the roof line. This was originally the space for the storage of scenery that was "flown" out of sightlines. It is now the home to storerooms and offices.

A box office is located to the right of the entry to the building along a short hallway that opens up into a basketball court. The court rises fully to the roof and serves as seating area for the building when it changes roles and becomes a theater. Men's and women's restrooms are in the new addition at the south end on each side of the entrance, with a weight room located on the second floor above the bathrooms and entrance. The north end of the building houses the stage. The proscenium is twenty feet wide and fourteen feet high with rounded corners that reflect the arched window openings. The stage is equipped with theatrical lighting and curtains. Under the stage is storage and the coal burning furnace that is still in use today.

The building stands alone on its property with an alley to the west and twenty feet of grass to the east. (The Panguitch Carnegie Library, listed in the National Register 1984, is next door to the east.)

__ See continuation sheet

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Section No. 8 Page 2

Panguitch Social Hall, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

Built c.1908 and remodeled c.1920 after a fire, the Panguitch Social Hall is historically significant as the center of social, recreational, and cultural activities in the town of Panguitch for decades. It was used as a playhouse, music hall, dance hall, movie theater, and gymnasium. The multiple uses of the Social Hall are reflective of the cultural, recreational, and social aspects of small-town life in Utah. Built originally as a multi-purpose auditorium, the Social Hall remains the center of cultural activity in Panguitch and is one of a limited number of social/amusement halls remaining in Utah.

OVERVIEW OF PANGUITCH HISTORY:

Panguitch is located in a high mountain valley in southwestern Utah. The town was first established in 1864 by Mormon pioneers from other settlements in the area, then, after being abandoned due to conflicts with local American Indians, was permanently settled (again by Mormons) in 1871. By the time the town was incorporated in 1899, it had a population of 500. The local economy was based largely on farming and livestock raising, though there were also the typical range of businesses and industries found in most small towns throughout Utah. Brick making was an especially visible local industry, producing a distinctive red brick used on many of the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century houses and buildings.

The first decade or two after it incorporated as a town, Panguitch enjoyed a number of important civic developments. A district school was constructed in 1900, the county courthouse was built c.1905, telephone service came in 1906, electricity arrived in 1910, the high school was completed in 1915, and a Carnegie library was constructed in 1918.¹

PANGUITCH SOCIAL HALL:

The Panguitch Social Hall was built c.1908² during this period of community development. It was constructed when the town decided it needed a building that could serve as a venue large enough for

¹Dorothy W. Houston. "Panguitch", *Utah History Encyclopedia* (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1995), and *Golden Nuggets of Pioneer Days: A History of Garfield County*, pp. 79.

²Garfield County Recorder's Office records and *Golden Nuggets of Pioneer Days: A History of Garfield County*, p. 194. This c.1908 date of construction and other historical data about the Social Hall found in the available sources conflicts with information on the plaque placed on the building in 1991 by the local Daughters of Utah Pioneers. The information on the plaque appears to assume the Social Hall and the Mascot Hall were the same building, when, according to other sources, they were not; hence the irregular facts.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Panguitch Social Hall, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

theatricals and dances. According to some local residents, the new facility "seemed like heaven with its beautiful floor, and good music and management."³ Earlier buildings used for dances and entertainment were the old Relief Society Hall (demolished), which was too small for theatricals, then the Mascot Hall, a "very nice frame building . . . [that] . . . was finally condemned by the city as a fire trap and torn down" at some point after the Social Hall was built.⁴ In addition to these facilities, there were two open-air dance halls in town (most likely constructed in the 1930s), "but the season for them is so short, most of the dances are held in the social hall."⁵

The Social Hall was built by the Social Hall Company, which purchased two adjacent parcels of land on Center Street from Allen Miller and Southern Utah Equitable in 1906 and 1908, respectively. The company took out a \$4,000 mortgage in December 1907, apparently to finance the construction. No information has been found about the architect (if it even had one) or the builder. The precise nature of the Social Hall Company itself is also unclear: Was it strictly a private enterprise or was the city involved? What was the role of the LDS church in its operation, if any? Did ownership changes affect the way the facility was used?

Those who served over the years as managers of the facility or directors of the company included a number of well-respected members of the community. The first known manager of the hall was James M. Sargent (c.1908[?]-c.1916). After several years he was followed by J.L. Fullmer (c.1918-19) then P.A Bruhn (1920-21), who also managed the Elite Theater at the time⁶. Sargent, who was extensively involved in local political, civic, and church affairs, was serving as Garfield County Clerk (1912-16) during much of the time he was manager of the theater.

In 1922 the ownership of the Social Hall changed hands from the Social Hall Company to the North and South wards (congregations) of the LDS church (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or Mormon church). At the time of the transferral, the president of the Social Hall Company was J. Nephi Henrie, a cattleman and local LDS church official. Mormon church members comprised over 90% of the community in Panguitch, and it was deemed appropriate for the church in a Mormon community to be closely related to social functions. In fact, many wards in communities throughout Utah erected their own facilities for amusement and recreation (see the list on the following pages). Whatever the

³ *Golden Nuggets of Pioneer Days: A History of Garfield County*, p. 196.

⁴ *Golden Nuggets of Pioneer Days: A History of Garfield County*, p. 194.

⁵ *Golden Nuggets of Pioneer Days: A History of Garfield County*, p. 194.

⁶ Information about the managers was drawn from the *Utah State Gazetteers*, which are available for only a portion of the 1908-1922 period, notably 1912-15 and 1918-21, so the details of who managed when are not complete.

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Panguitch Social Hall, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

reasons for the transferral of this facility, whether financial or otherwise, ownership and operation by the church was not an anomaly in a small Mormon town such as Panguitch.

The Social Hall accommodated a wide range of activities over the years, and its name was occasionally changed to reflect its primary activity. During its first dozen or so years it was referred to as the Panguitch Opera House.⁷ It has also been called the Social Opera House and, in recent years, the Panguitch Playhouse during the summer months. It was home to dances and theatrical events, and in 1914 the Social Hall installed equipment for moving pictures in an effort to keep pace with the Elite Theatre, a movie picture house built from a renovated skating rink.⁸ Use of the hall for movies does not appear to have been a major or ongoing activity. Its versatility as a multi-use facility was its primary benefit to the community. A good example of the constant use of the facility can be seen in 1921, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the town, during which the hall was used for many of the celebration activities including dancing and an orchestra.

A fire gutted the building around 1920,⁹ leaving only the exterior walls standing.¹⁰ Though few details about that fire are known, it was apparently part of a larger fire that also destroyed the old Co-op Store and part of the Center Street business district.¹¹

The Social Hall was apparently quickly rebuilt, and as part of the reconstruction the front of the building was extended toward the street about twenty feet, bringing it up to the sidewalk. This extension contained a second floor that is currently a weight room for the community. It is also possible that the fly loft above the stage was altered to add rooms at this time. This alteration diminished the space above the stage and changed what was probably a hemp fly system into what is referred to as a "dead-hung" stage, meaning the only movement of scenery and stage draperies is from left to right instead of both left to right and up and down.

⁷ *Utah State Gazetteers*, 1912-1921.

⁸ "The Elite Theatre," *Panguitch Progress*, October 17, 1913. See also "Elite Theatre Co.," *Panguitch Progress*, February 20, 1914, an article written by the theatre owners complaining about the lack of attendance at the movies and extolling the social and educational importance of the moving picture industry.

⁹ The exact date of the fire is unknown. The aforementioned DUP plaque on the building gives 1920 as the date, though no source is cited. A recently printed pamphlet states that the building burned "shortly after it was built." The Prairie School styling of the new facade (modest though it is) would be consistent with a 1910s or perhaps an early 1920s date, but would not likely have been built after that. The change of ownership in 1922 may have been due in part to the fire and the willingness and ability of the LDS church to take on the rebuilding when the Social Hall Company may not have had the resources to reinvest in the structure.

¹⁰ See photo of the burned building in *Golden Nuggets of Pioneer Days: A History of Garfield County*, p. 323.

¹¹ *Golden Nuggets of Pioneer Days: A History of Garfield County*, pp. 338-339.

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Panguitch Social Hall, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

While this change may have limited the Social Hall's ability to host more elaborate plays, new uses for the building emerged. By the 1930s and '40s the Social Hall started serving increasingly as a gymnasium for sporting events. According to announcements in the local newspaper, in the early 1930s, boxing matches were staged there, and they were often followed by dances. Basketball tournaments were also held in the Social Hall. Sometime after 1945, a lean-to was added on the northeast corner of the building.¹² This additional room was used to house extra equipment needed to facilitate the multiple functions of the building.

Another fire threatened the structure on February 20, 1934. According to the local newspaper, an electrical fire started "when defective and bare electric wires became shorted." Someone had replaced the previously blown fuses with pennies, a makeshift repair perhaps made during the heat of a performance in an attempt to keep the show going. The shorted wires started to burn, but disaster was averted by the quick action of Mr. Benjamin Cameron, Jr., who raced upstairs and pulled the master switch. Though "the insulation had melted from the wires and had started to burn in the ceiling," the Social Hall "escaped being a huge pile of ashes We are mighty lucky to still have the Social Hall," noted the newspaper, especially since "the accident occurred on the day the water was off all over town."¹³ This near-disaster helped prompt the city to establish a fire department and purchase a fire truck and other firefighting equipment.¹⁴

In 1979, the North and South wards of the LDS church deeded the Social Hall to the town of Panguitch, the current owner. The Social Hall is still used for the cultural and social events in town, in addition to the newer recreational activities of the weight room and basketball court. Regardless of who has owned the building over the years, it appears to have functioned much the same, serving the needs of community residents with support and/or involvement from both the city and the LDS church.

SOCIAL HALLS, OPERA HOUSES, AND AMUSEMENT HALLS:

In Utah's smaller communities (primarily Mormon) during the late nineteenth century, social halls, opera houses, and amusement halls, were terms used interchangeably for buildings that were all-purpose halls. 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 unostentatious rectangular block structures with simple classical details.

¹²The lean-to addition does not appear on the 1945 Sanborn fire insurance map, but the brick used in its construction closely matches that of the c.1935 addition.

¹³*Panguitch Progress*, "Social Hall Catches Fire," February 23, 1934.

¹⁴*Golden Nuggets of Pioneer Days: A History of Garfield County*, pp. 338-339.

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Panguitch Social Hall, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

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 when and by whom they were constructed. 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 kind, opera houses, typically were private enterprises which also tended to serve community functions. These occurred a bit later, probably beginning in the 1880-90s. Thirdly, as amusement halls, they appear to be more of a twentieth century building type that occurred through the 1920s and were often associated with the church ward.

An example of an early social hall is the Salt Lake Social Hall, built in 1852. It housed performances, but was not simply called a theater because of the diversity of functions housed under its roof. The Salt Lake Social Hall was the center for community activities of all kinds. It was used for amusements such as dances, plays and other entertainment, but also for religious and civic gatherings. By 1861 the Salt Lake Social Hall had become inadequate in size and the Salt Lake Theater was constructed. (The foundation is all that remains of the Salt Lake Social Hall and is preserved in an interpretive ruin on Social Hall Avenue.)

Similarly, the St. George Social Hall/Opera House was built in response to the needs of the community as a place for social gatherings. Smaller halls had been used through the 1870s because the Mormons thoroughly believed in the educational and recreational value of the performing arts. After losing the use of the St. George Hall for public gatherings, and finding stage scenery and a curtain in New York at a bargain price, the St. George Social Hall/Opera House (the basement of which had been constructed c.1864 to serve as a wine cellar) was opened in 1886 with the performance of the first opera.¹⁵ This building is listed in the National Register and has recently undergone complete restoration (1996).

The Morgan Opera House (altered), built in 1906 in Morgan County, was constructed in response to the community's need for a recreational facility. Recreation always played an important part in the growth and development of Morgan County. In addition to enjoying outdoor sports and the athletic games, citizens both young and old were encouraged to participate and support the more artistic means of relaxation such as music, drama and dance. The evolution and growth of these events followed a general trend in the county. It started in the home, then the church, next the school and finally became a commercial public enterprise. Fulfillment of the desires to provide entertainment required the construction of buildings to accommodate those needs.¹⁶

¹⁵ St. George Social Hall, National Register Nomination, 1991. On file at Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

¹⁶ General File, Morgan Opera House. Available at Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

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Panguitch Social Hall, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

Prior to the building of the Koosharem Amusement Hall in 1914, the town had been using the brick schoolhouse. Because that use of the school was disruptive to the educational activities, the community built a wood frame amusement hall consisting of a gymnasium, stage, kitchen, and basement. It was used for dances, plays, basketball games, programs, and movies, as well as other community functions such as the yearly town reunion.

Following is a list of social halls, opera houses, and amusement halls (arranged alphabetically by city) currently (1998) believed to be extant in Utah. Note that the names used for the facilities and their dates of construction do not always fall within the guidelines outlined above, they do generally follow the pattern.

Beaver Opera House, Beaver, 1909, National Register listed
Ephraim Social Hall, Ephraim, c.1915
Opera House Theater, Ephraim, 1898, c.1924, c.1960
Fayette Social Hall/Recreation Hall, Fayette, c.1915
Wasatch Stake (Tabernacle &) Amusement Hall, Heber City, 1908
Hiawatha Amusement Hall, Hiawatha, c.1920
Koosharem Amusement Hall, Koosharem, 1914
Levan (Ward Chapel and) Amusement Hall, Levan, 1909
LDS Social Hall, Magna, c.1897 (altered)
Midway Social Hall, Midway, c.1898, National Register Listed
Milburn Social Hall, Milburn, c.1880
Morgan Opera House, Morgan, 1906 (altered)
Moroni Opera House, 1890-91, National Register Listed
Panguitch Social Hall, Panguitch, c.1908, c.1935
Payson Opera House, Payson, 1883
Provo (Third Ward Chapel and) Amusement Hall, 1903
Richfield Opera House, Richfield
Ensign (Ward Meetinghouse and) Amusement Hall, Salt Lake City, 1914
Social Hall-Foundation, Salt Lake City, 1852 (only foundation remains)
Union Amusement Hall, Salt Lake County, 1914
St. George Social Hall/Opera House, St. George, c.1880, National Register Listed
Teasdale Amusement Hall, Teasdale, 1917

The attitudes concerning entertainment within the Mormon culture are expressed the Manti *Sentinel* of October 7, 1890:

There are many people who do not seem to understand the principle connected with amusements, and look on all kinds of recreation as the result of a weak or foolish mind. ... It is to the human being what oil is to a machine; it makes the course of life run much smoother, and makes the machinery last longer. It is one

X See continuation sheet

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Panguitch Social Hall, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

of the necessary things of every well balanced mind. ... Where no other way of spending the time is provided, saloons stand open to lure them from the street, and soon habits are contracted which will own them, not only in their own lives, but will leave its blight on their posterity. ... most boys and girls will prefer a nicely lighted room, where they can listen to good music, or play some interesting games, to the street corner.¹⁷

In the late 19th-century, live theater was the main source of entertainment. Musical theater, operas and plays were performed regularly at the opera houses. This particular cultural phenomenon produced a building type, the opera house, now largely extinct in Utah. It also helped to entertain and educate local citizens and expose them to ideas and drama from the "outside world" which often varied in important ways from the isolated, Mormon lifestyle experienced in small towns such as Panguitch.

¹⁷ Manti *Sentinel*, October 7, 1890, p.2.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Panguitch Social Hall, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

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Garfield County Chapter of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. Golden Nuggets of Pioneer Days. A History of Garfield County. (Panguitch, Utah: The Garfield County News, 1949).

Garfield County Recorder, Title Search

Houston, Dorothy W. "Panguitch." Utah History Encyclopedia. (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1995).

Morgan Opera House. General File. Available at Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Newspapers, Garfield County News, Manti Sentinel, and Panguitch Progress.

St. George Social Hall. National Register Nomination. 1991. On file at Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 10

Panguitch Social Hall, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Panguitch Social Hall
2. Panguitch, Garfield County, Utah
3. Photographer: Mike Monsos
4. Date: October 1997
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 2:

East elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 3:

Interior elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.