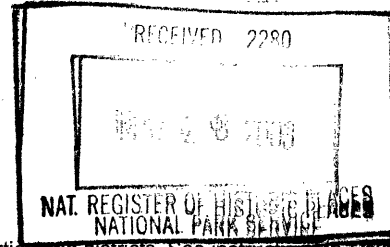


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *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 Mortensen/Nelson House

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 291 East 100 South not for publication

city or town Moroni vicinity

state Utah code UT county Sanpete code 039 zip code 84646

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.)

Walter M. A. SHPO 7/11/03
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:)

SPR. J... Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 7/10/03

Mortensen/Nelson House
Name of Property

Moroni, Sanpete 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	0	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

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian Eclectic, Gothic

OTHER: Vernacular

OTHER: double cross wing

foundation STONE
walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT shingle
other CONCRETE details

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

Mortensen/Nelson House
Name of Property

Moroni, Sanpete 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.)

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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1885-1953

Significant Dates

c. 1885

c. 1898

Significant Persons

(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:

Lee Library, Brigham Young University

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Mortensen/Nelson House
Name of Property

Moroni, Sanpete 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 4/5/0/3/4/0 4/3/7/4/8/6/0
Zone Easting Northing

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at SE corner of Lot 1, Block 13, Plat "A", Moroni City Survey; thence West 75 ft., North 170.5 ft., East 75 ft., South 170.5 ft. to beginning.

Property Tax No. 18762

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were, and continue to be, associated with the property.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy Calkins

organization _____ date March 28, 2003

street & number 219 E. 400 N. telephone 801/489- 8603

city or town Springville state UT zip code 84663

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 McKay and Pamela Platt

street & number 1184 E 40 N telephone 801/434- 9708

city or town Orem state UT zip code 84097

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

Section No. 7 Page 1

Mortensen/Nelson House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

Narrative Description

The Mortensen/Nelson House, constructed c. 1885 with a c. 1898 addition, is a one-and-a-half story double cross-wing-type house built of brick and resting on a stone foundation. Located in the rural community of Moroni, it was constructed on a corner lot raised slightly above the street. This large lot was one from the original Moroni City Plat A, laid out in 1882. Although the lot was divided in 1965 and a home constructed on the west half of the lot, this residential neighborhood retains an agrarian setting and atmosphere with deep, open lots and associated farm buildings. However, the farm outbuildings once associated with this property have been removed.

While the front portion of the house (originally a hall-parlor type) is one of two remaining houses in Moroni with Gothic Revival influence, there is a Victorian Eclectic-style ell and cross-wing addition at the rear, constructed c. 1898. The brick on the front (c.1885) portion of the house is a modified Flemish bond with bull-nose brick at the top of the foundation, while the brick on the rear addition is a running bond. The gable roof of the house has recently been covered with asphalt shingles.

The primary (south) facade features a centered cross-gable with two doors centered beneath, one on each floor of the house. Alterations to the brickwork on either side of the upper door indicate the later addition of this door, replacing two small windows, probably c.1898 when the addition was constructed. These windows were likely identical to those on the east and west gables of the house with a wood pediment above each window. There is further evidence of these windows in two small notches, which remain in the cornice of the cross-gable. The angle of these notches is consistent with the angle of the wood pediment above the east and west gable windows. The cornice was likely notched on the original house to accommodate the window pediments.

Although the doors on this front façade are not the original doors, the door on the main floor has a large oval glass pane surrounded by carved wood ornamentation, while there is a half-glass door in the gable with four glass panels. Each door and window on this facade and throughout the house is topped with a brick segmental arch hood molding. Again, alterations to the brickwork surrounding the windows on this façade indicate that these windows were altered during the c.1898 addition. One-over-one double-hung windows are centered on the wall on either side of the front door. All the windows in the house are of this type. The cornice here, as on the other portions of the c.1885 house, features paired, decorative brackets. These brackets also support the small cornice returns on this central gable, as well as the gable ends on the east and west facades of the house. The most unique feature on the south facade is a long stone block inset into the brick above the door at the peak of the cross-gable. The stone is recessed slightly from the surface of the wall, and is surrounded by a single course of brick, which is recessed as well. This element, which appears to be decorative rather than structural, is repeated on the east and west facades of the house, but with a longer stone block, which is centered between the first and second floors.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Mortensen/Nelson House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

The east facade features two gables connected by a cross wing with a recessed porch. The south gable is slightly taller and is part of the c.1885 house. The north gable is part of the c.1898 addition. Centered on the peak of the south gable are two small windows with a wood pediment above. A single one-over-one double hung window is on the far south end of the first floor wall. The single-story recessed porch between the gables has a narrow, one-over-one, wood-sash window centered on the east wall. The north wall of this porch has an entryway into the north wing and features a six-panel door. The north gable of the east facade has a centered window with a cellar window well beneath. There is a square brick chimney of fairly recent construction located slightly to the left of the window. Due to the lower height of the gable, this portion of the house does not have the upper half story but simply attic space above. The cornice on this gable as on all other portions of the addition are wider and more simple than those on the front portion of the house, but feature cornice returns as well, only without the double brackets.

The north facade, which is the rear of the house, is very plain, with only a single opening in the brick wall. Part of the c.1898 addition, this elevation features a cross gable with a half-glass door slightly off-center at the ground level. There is a small cellar window well on the east end of this facade as well. The raking cornice with returns is the only decorative embellishment on this side. Just slightly to the east side of the cross-gable ridge on the c.1898 section is the only remaining historic chimney on the house.

The west elevation has a variety of fenestration. On the north (c. 1898) section of the west facade is located a coupled window at the center of the wall flanked by a single window on the left and a doorway on the right. The south (c. 1885) section of this facade is a mirror image of the east side, except a door is located where the single window is on the east side. Again, the above-mentioned long stone inset is vertically centered beneath the two small windows in the gable.

Sometime in the early part of the twentieth century, a large, brick, Prairie School-inspired porch was added to the front façade and thoroughly subjugated the original appearance of the house. The current owner had the porch removed recently to return the house to its original appearance. Other than the removal of the original chimneys that were located on the at the east and west gables, and minor repairs to decaying brick, the house appears much as it did historically in design, materials, and feeling. The house remains a significant and contributing historic resource in the city of Moroni.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Mortensen/Nelson House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Mortensen/Nelson House, constructed c. 1885, with a c. 1898 addition, is significant under Criterion C. The style and type of construction of the earlier portion of the house is representative of the time period not only in Moroni, but also throughout Sanpete County when local architecture evolved from previously used classical/vernacular styles to the more popular national styles. This evolution was stimulated both by the arrival of the railroad to Moroni, allowing greater access to building materials, and the increasing prosperity brought to the entire county by the booming sheep industry. Earlier architecture in Moroni reflects the simplicity imposed by limited materials and meager incomes. In the Mortensen/Nelson House's original inception as a classical hall-parlor type, great attention was paid to architectural details such as Flemish bond brickwork, high-pitched roofs, inlaid stone, bull-nose brick, and ornate cornice brackets. The Gothic Revival details combined with the classical hall-parlor form represent the evolution from early classical and Picturesque to the popular styles found outside of the territory of Utah. The addition and remodeling of the original house c. 1898 is representative of the widespread rebuilding of Sanpete Valley during the period of roughly 1890-1910. There was, in Moroni during this affluent era, a great deal of construction of new housing in the Victorian style, but the majority of the activity was seen in the remodeling of existing homes in the Victorian style. While there remain in Moroni many of the houses constructed during this time period, there are few homes left which represent the more common approach of updating existing houses to the then popular Victorian style. This home is a fine example of both the local evolution to more popular national styles and the rebuilding of the Sanpete Valley.

Architecture

The Mortensen/Nelson House was originally a hall-parlor type and later converted to a double cross wing. The hall parlor was the most common early house type not only in the Sanpete Valley, but also throughout Utah. This house type was prevalent from the settlement of the territory in 1847 through the first decade of the twentieth century. In Sanpete County these houses took the form of simple, symmetrical houses with low-pitched roof and little, if any, ornamentation (ornamentation was typically in minor Greek Revival embellishments). Almost as common toward the latter decades of the nineteenth century was the cross-wing type. Early cross wings were a typical conversion of hall-parlor and double-cell types that expanded the living space and allowed room typically for a separate kitchen area. Later in the century, cross wings were built as their own type, rather than as additions to existing homes, although additions continued into the twentieth century. The Mortensen House is a great example of not only one cross wing addition, but of a wing and connecting ell, locally known as a double cross wing, that transformed an already significant residence into monumental one.

During the late 1860s and early 1870s new ideas about building styles filtered into Sanpete Valley both through firsthand experience of immigrants, or through the reading of the popular stylebooks. While these new ideas

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Mortensen/Nelson House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

introduced the Picturesque styles of Italianate and Gothic Revival into the valley, the change was gradual and these styles were often manifest as architectural details incorporated into the old, classical styles. The Mortensen/Nelson house is a good example of this blending of styles. While the hall-parlor house exhibits the classical elements of symmetry, and Greek Revival elements of window pediments and cornice returns, the steeply-pitched roof and large central cross-gable introduce the Gothic Revival style to the house. Victorian Eclectic influence is also seen in the arched window heads, paired brackets along the cornice, cornice returns, and other minor details. This eclectic approach to building, lead the way to the very strong eclectic styles of the Victorian era.

Other events of this same time period (late 1860s and early 1870s) lead to more dramatic changes for the Sanpete Valley. With the coming of the trans-continental railroad, improved range management and breeding practices, and the cessation of Indian troubles, the way was opened for enormous growth in the livestock industry for Sanpete County. Within two decades Sanpete County was a national leader in sheep production, having more sheep in one county than any county in the nation. With this phenomenal growth came prosperity that had been unknown during previous decades. The influx of money brought sweeping changes to the architecture of the county. In an article entitled, "The Best of Its Kind and Grade': Rebuilding the Sanpete Valley, 1890-1910", Thomas Carter states, "During the period from 1890 to 1910 the architectural landscape created by the first settlers was dramatically and irrevocably altered. The valley was for all intents and purposes *rebuilt* during these years."¹

It was during this period of increased prosperity and "rebuilding" that the second owner of the house, Ephraim Nelson, built an addition and altered the original portion of the subject house. Carter also states in his article that during this time there was a "sharp rise in the number of older houses that were remodeled. The greatest number of remodelings took the form of adding a cross-wing section to an existing rectangular-plan house."²

Nelson not only added a cross-wing addition to the house, he altered the windows and doors on the older, Hall/Parlor portion of the house to blend with the Victorian Eclectic addition. This is only house that remains in Moroni which exhibits both the introduction of the picturesque styles into the older classical style, combined with the later "rebuilding" of the architecture of the Sanpete Valley. It remains an extraordinary example of both.

History of Moroni

The city of Moroni is located in the north end of the Sanpete Valley, 30 miles east of Nephi in Juab County and 19 miles north of the Sanpete County seat of Manti. Although Anglo settlers did not inhabit the valley until 1859, it had long been a favorite valley of the local Ute Indian tribe, a fact that would later affect the development of the area.

¹ Carter, Thomas, "The Best of Its Kind and Grade': Rebuilding the Sanpete Valley, 1890-1910," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Winter 1986, p. 109.

² *Ibid.*, p. 106.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Mortensen/Nelson House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

In the spring of 1859 eight men from the town of Nephi, led by George W. Bradley, began the settlement of Moroni, building dugouts into the banks of the Sanpitch River, which runs through the settlement. Although the town was originally laid out in the flat lands south and west of the current town site, due to the unpredictability of the river, the town site was moved to its present location in the rolling hills northwest of the river. Farming and stockraising was the main livelihood of the Moroni settlers, but several sawmills constructed in the early 1860s provided for the lumber needs of the community.

In April of 1865 conflicts with local Indian tribes came to a head. The conflict, known as the Black Hawk War, began in April of that year and spread from the Sanpete Valley throughout the territory. Brigham Young, leader of the territory, and president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon) requested that a fort be constructed in Moroni and that the residents, not only of Moroni, but of the neighboring towns of Wales and Fountain Green move their log homes within the protection of the fort. For the next six years residents of the fort spent much of their time fighting battles and protecting their homes, property and livestock.

During this time in the fort, the city of Moroni was incorporated in 1866, and while land had already been distributed among many of the settlers, after the opening of the Federal Land Office in Salt Lake City, the mayor, William Draper, applied there in 1870 for 365 acres of land for the Moroni city plot.

By 1872 the conflict between the settlers and the Indians had quieted and most residents had moved outside the protection of the fort. Several of those from the communities of Wales and Fountain Green, however, stayed on, making Moroni their permanent home. Once outside the fort, the town of Moroni was developed in the typical grid fashion according to Joseph Smith's "Plat of the City of Zion",¹ despite the inconvenience of rolling hills.

In 1885 the Sanpete Valley Railroad Company, which had organized in 1874 to service the coalmines on the north bench of the Sanpete Valley, completed track into Moroni. As Moroni was the terminus of the railroad, it became "the distributing point for mail and supplies for all southern cities and towns."² The railroad also "stimulated foreign shipments and gave the place and impetus to financial prosperity."³ Travel to Salt Lake City and points between became possible when regular passenger service was scheduled to connect with passenger trains at Nephi.

In 1889 the Moroni Meeting House, which had been constructed of adobe in 1870 and had served for all public gatherings for nineteen years, was replaced with the Moroni Tabernacle, the first "modern" community building. Another significant building, the Moroni Opera House (National Register 1996), was completed in 1891. The town of Moroni began to flourish and diversify with the building of stores, hotels, a grist mill, and manufacturing facilities. This prosperity lasted through the end of World War II, when the economy of the

¹ Early LDS settlements were surveyed according to a design first devised by Mormon leader, Joseph Smith in 1833 for the intended "City of Zion", near Independence, Missouri.

² J.N. Simpson, "Moroni", *These...Our Fathers: Centennial History of Sanpete County, 1849-1947*. [Springville, Ut: Art City Publishing Co., 1947]

³ W.H. Lever, *History of Sanpete and Emery Counties*, [Ogden, Ut: W.H. Lever, 1898]

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Mortensen/Nelson House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

nation changed dramatically and Moroni, once again, became more of an isolated rural community.

Else Mortensen Arnoldsen

Part of the 1870 land grant to Moroni City, this lot in block 13, plat "A" was deeded to Lars Arnoldsen in January of 1870 along with a larger lot in block 12. The lot was deeded to his first wife, Else Mortensen in November 1884 as a result of their divorce. Else Mortensen was born in 1823 in Maribo County, Denmark. At the age of 25 she married her sister's husband, Christian Brodersen, her sister having died the previous year leaving three small children. Else had two additional children by Christian. In 1854 they became converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) and as with many converts, immigrated to Utah. They crossed the plains of the United States in the Christian Christiansen handcart company in 1857.

Within a year of their arrival in Utah, Else and Christian separated and Else married Lars Arnoldsen. Lars was a native of the same county in Denmark and traveled to Utah in the same handcart company. The Lars and Else, along with Else's two children, settled in the small town of Fountain Green in Sanpete County. Four more children were born in Fountain Green where they resided until 1865 when all the inhabitants of Fountain Green evacuated to the fort at Moroni. A fifth child was born in 1866 in Moroni.

After the fort was disbanded in 1872, the Arnoldsens remained in Moroni, having acquired (for the sum of \$21.75) three acres in two town lots and seven acres of farmland. At this same time, Lars took a second wife in polygamy, Mary Ann Nielsen, by whom he had four children. According to the 1880 Federal Census of Moroni Precinct, Lars and both of his wives, with their children were all living in the same house. Only two of Else's children were listed, however, as the oldest, Lars had left home, and two children, a son, 17, and a daughter, 15, had both died the previous year.

In 1884 Else and Lars divorced. In the settlement dated November 10th, she received (under the name of Else Mortensen) lot 1 of Block 13 and about 5 acres of farmland. This land was to revert to her three sons upon her death. After the construction of this home Else lived just six more years, dying in November of 1891. The home was sold by her sons to Ephraim Nelson for \$700 in March of 1892.

Ephraim Nelson

Ephraim Nelson, who purchased the home in 1892, was born 1865 in Moroni to Jens C. and Anne M. Nielsen. Shortly after his marriage in 1884 to Kjersten Jensen, the couple moved to Nephi to work in gristmill owned by her father. They moved several times over the next eight years, trying farming in Deseret for a time, but moved back to Nephi again to work in the gristmill.

In 1892, tired of moving from place to place, the Nelsons moved back to Moroni to go into the sheep business with Ephraim's brother, Joseph. The Nelsons purchased the subject house from the sons of Else Mortensen. The first seven years in this house saw the size of the Nelson family double from four children to eight. A large addition, which included a kitchen, bedroom, bathroom, and laundry room, was built on the back of the house and the original portion of the house was modified to unify the architecture of the building.

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Mortensen/Nelson House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

In the family photograph taken in front of the house in the summer of 1900, the alterations the Nelsons made to the house are more clearly visible in the shading of the newer brick infill. Two small windows in the center cross-gable on the front of the house were replaced with a door, and there appear to be alterations to the doors and windows on the main level as well, perhaps adding the raised segmental arches to match those in the addition.

Ephraim served two missions for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, one to the Northern States in 1900, the other to California in 1905. The Nelsons also had four more children, making twelve in all. Ephraim Nelson bought a small farm in Freedom in 1905, leaving his 18-year-old son, Ray in charge of the Moroni property.

Other Homeowners

Ray Nelson purchased the house in Moroni from his father in 1918, but sold it the following year to Martin and Delena Stevens. In the early 1920s the Stevens added a large front porch and converted the side porch to living space, both of which have been removed during the current restoration. In April of 1924 Martin Stevens was gored by a bull in the corral just west of the house. He died as a result of his injuries leaving Delena to raise their small children alone. In 1964 Mrs. Stevens subdivided the lot, deeding the west half to her son, Nevert, where he built a home. The east half was also deeded to Nevert at this time, but Delena continued to live in the home until her death in 1992. The house remained vacant for several years and the tax file on the property contains a note dated November 4, 1996. "Nevert Stevens came in. Several people have looked at, but can't sell the residence. Will likely demolish." The home was sold to McKay and Pamela Platt in June 2000, who are currently restoring the home.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Mortensen/Nelson House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Mortensen/Nelson House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Mortensen/Nelson House
2. Moroni, Sanpete County, Utah
3. Photographer: Nancy Calkins
4. Date: January 2003
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO

Photo No. 1:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 2:

6. South & east elevations of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 3:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 4:

6. East elevation detail of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 5:

6. North elevation of building. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 6:

6. North & west elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 7:

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

Photo No. 8:

6. Detail of cornice. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 9:

6. Detail of foundation brickwork. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 10:

6. Close-up of west elevation of building. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 11:

6. Detail of stone inset. Camera facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 2

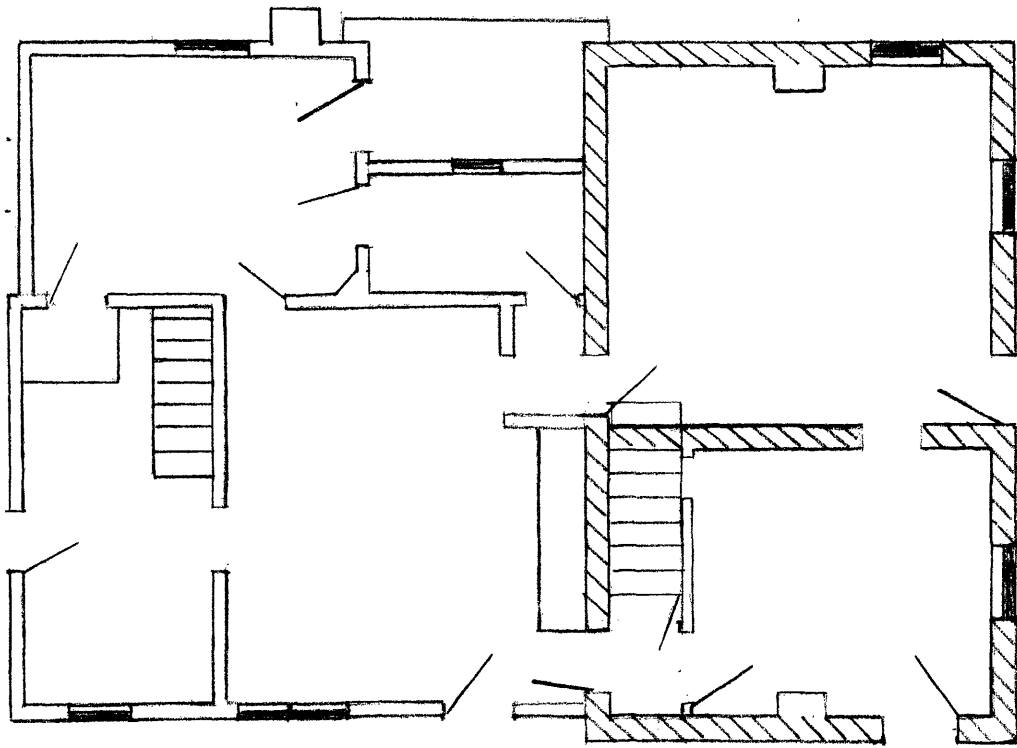
Mortensen/Nelson House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

Photo No. 12:

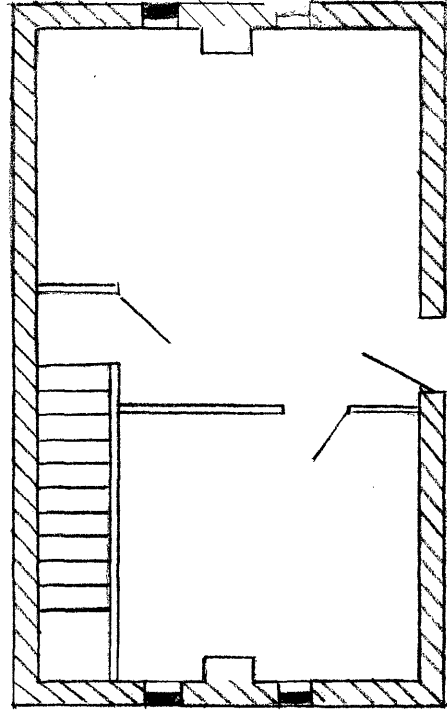
6. Interior/kitchen. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 13:

6. Interior/staircase. Camera facing east.



MAIN FLOOR



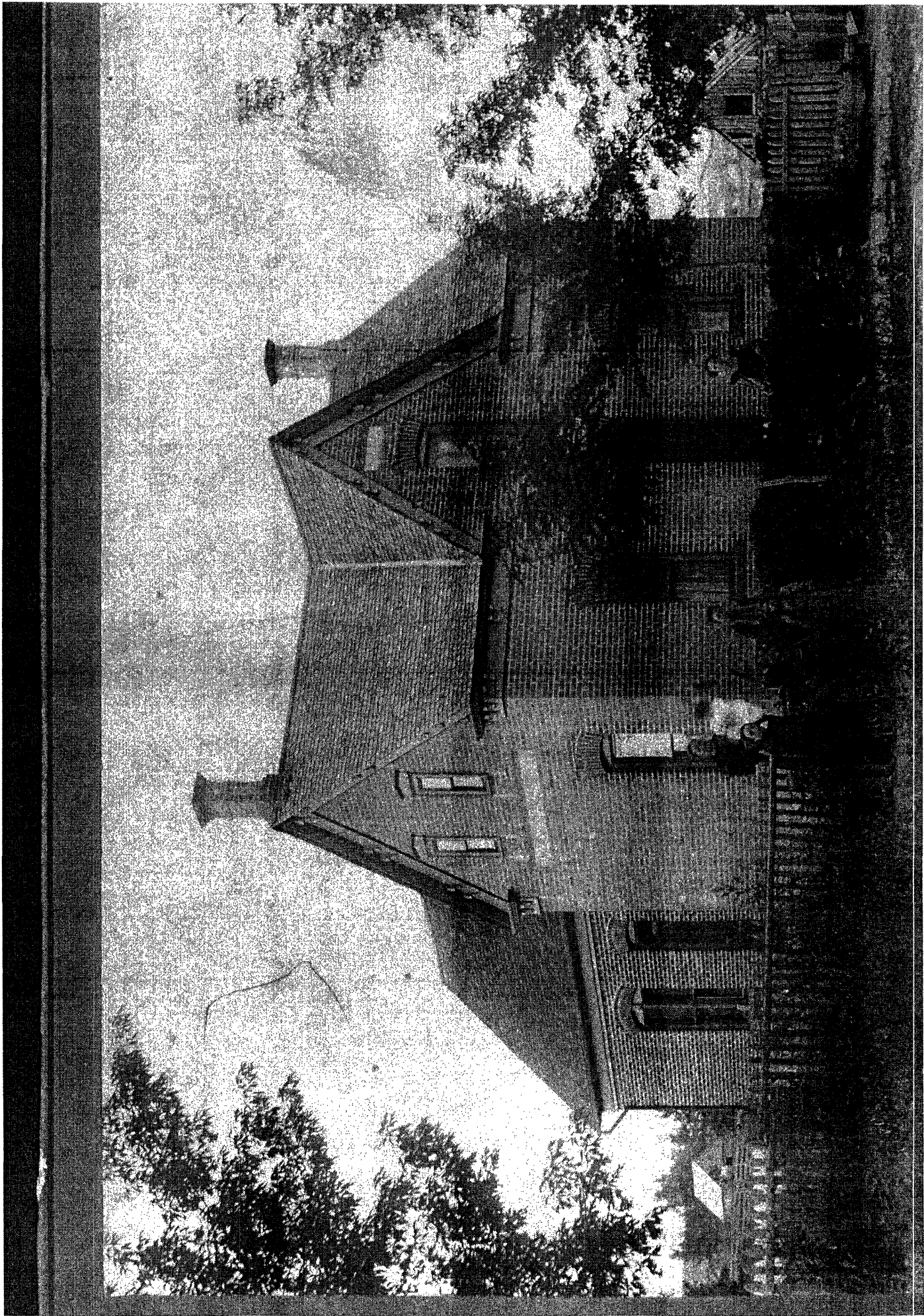
2ND FLOOR



▨ c. 1885

▧ c. 1898 Addition

Mortensen / Nelson House
~~Else Mortensen House~~
 Moroni, Sanpete, Utah



Ephraim Nelson Family c. 1900

Mortensen/Nelson House

Woroni, VT