

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 02000507

Date Listed: 5/10/2002

Fairview Amusement Hall  
Property Name

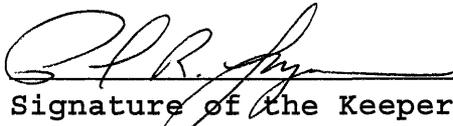
Sanpete  
County

UT  
State

N/A

Multiple Name

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

  
Signature of the Keeper

5/10/02  
Date of Action

=====  
Amended Items in Nomination:

**Ownership:**

The correct ownership category is: *Public-local*.  
(The property is currently owned by the City of Fairview).

**Significant Dates:**

*c.1895* is removed from the Significant Dates.  
(The date precedes the period of significance and reflects only the adaptive reuse of certain materials from the original dance floor, not the entire property being listed.)

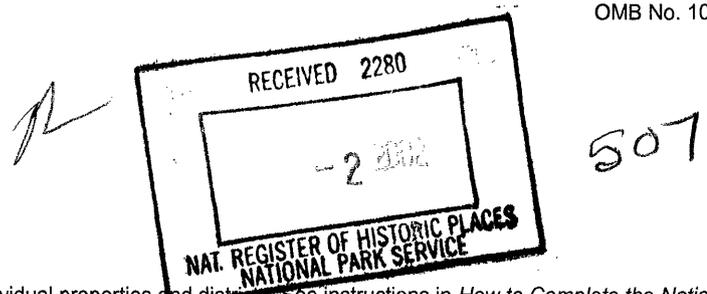
These revisions were confirmed with the UT SHPO staff.

**DISTRIBUTION:**

National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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 Fairview Amusement Hall

other name/site number \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & town 75 South State Street  not for publication

city or town Fairview  vicinity

state Utah code UT county Sanpete code 039 zip code 84629

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.)

Wilson S. Marks 3/25/2002  
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 of the Keeper Date of Action  
5/10/02

Fairview Amusement Hall  
Name of Property

Fairview, 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	2	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	2	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  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

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

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:  
other  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

foundation CONCRETE (possibly over stone)  
walls BRICK  
\_\_\_\_\_  
roof ASPHALT shingle  
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

Fairview Amusement Hall  
Name of Property

Fairview, 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.)

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

**Period of Significance**

c.1927-1952

**Significant Dates**

c.1895, c.1927

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Allie Carlston, Oscar & Whit Amundsen (builders)

**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

Fairview Amusement Hall  
Name of Property

Fairview, 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 4/6/2/3/8/0 4/3/8/6/2/6/0  
Zone Easting Northing

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

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

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

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

COMMENCING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF LOT 2, BLOCK 18 FAIRVIEW CITY SURVEY; THENCE SOUTH 100 FT, THENCE EAST 108 FT, THENCE NORTH 100 FT, THENCE WEST 108 FT TO BEGINNING.

Property Tax No. 15118X

**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 Nancy Mackay and Cory Jensen (Utah SHPO Staff)

organization Utah State Historic Preservation Office date March 15, 2002

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 Kent Miner, Fairview City Manager

street & number PO Box 97 telephone 435/427-3858

city or town Fairview state UT zip code 84629

**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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Fairview Amusement Hall, Fairview, Sanpete County, UT

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### Narrative Description

The Fairview Amusement Hall, constructed c.1927 around an existing c.1895 wood dance floor, is a one-story, brick, rectangular open-hall building that rests on a concrete foundation with a projecting concrete water table encircling the building. The asphalt shingle-covered bow-truss roof is hidden behind a rectangular parapet on the street-facing façade and a stepped gable parapet on the rear façade. The building is commercial in appearance, lacking major architectural detail, although there are some minor embellishments on the primary (west facing) façade.

The dark red and brown, multi-color, striated brick main façade is bilaterally symmetrical, divided into three bays by brick pilasters; there are also brick pilasters accentuating the each end of the façade, both of which rise slightly above the parapet. The center bay is half the width of the two flanking bays and is slightly taller, with the parapet stepping up from the other bays. The recessed main entrance to the building accentuates this bay. The double doors appear to be the originals and each contains a horizontally aligned, 3 x 4 grid of glazed panels, all except the top three of which have been painted white to match the rest of the door. Above the doorway is located a transom window.

The other two bays contain two windows each, side by side. The windows are covered with plywood, but are probably similar to the side windows that consist of eight-over-eight metal factory sash, the top half of which is a casement. All of the fenestration on the building is reinforced with twelve-inch thick concrete lintels and six-inch thick concrete sills. The top portion of each front bay contains a concrete framed area that appears as false window; these frames cover the same area as the windows below. Other than the frames the only architectural adornment is a concrete Greek cross toward the top of and centered in each pilaster.

Both side (north and south) elevations are similar in appearance. Each consists of seven bays divided by six brick pilasters. The front-most pilaster on either side projects above the roof as a six-foot tall chimney with a concrete cap. The brick on these elevations and the rear elevation is smooth and buff colored, in contrast to the primary façade. Except for the forward bay on either side, each one has a window opening with metal sash as described above. The fifth bay back on the south side has a doorway directly below the window. A metal door has replaced the original door and a concrete ramp has also been constructed here.

The rear (east) façade has no openings and the only architectural feature is a centrally placed brick chimney that corbels out from the wall approximately one-third of the way up. The stepped parapet is capped with concrete. Seven wall anchors supporting cables running through the length of the building are visible near the top of the wall left of the chimney. These are evenly spaced in a horizontal row approximately two feet apart.

The interior of the building is completely open except for the front-most bay. This has been divided into three small rooms: the entry vestibule, a kitchen and stairway access to a small stage above these rooms. The small stage alcove opens onto the dance floor and the platform projects out approximately three feet from the wall.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Fairview Amusement Hall, Fairview, Sanpete County, UT

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The acoustic tiled ceiling follows the bow of the roof for about half the interior, the ceiling in the remainder of the hall is flat. The wooden floor is the only remnant of the 1895 Eclipse Pavilion. The Amusement Hall was constructed around the Eclipse, retaining the wood floor and extending around the edges approximately three feet. The brick walls of the Amusement Hall were constructed over the frame walls of the Eclipse, which were then removed once the new structure was completed.

The Amusement Hall fronts onto the sidewalk and has a lawn on the north and east sides and a gravel drive on the south side. The site is not very wide but is deep and contains two other non-contributing structures at the rear. These are both covered eating pavilions, approximately 15' x 30'. They both consist of concrete pads with gabled wood-frame roofs supported on metal poles. The first one was constructed in the late-1950s and has a brick fireplace at one end. The newer one was constructed in the 1980s and has an enclosed storage area at one end.

The Fairview Amusement Hall is in good physical condition and retains its architectural integrity, receiving very little alteration. It is located on Main Street and is complimentary to the other commercial buildings, many dating to the same era or earlier. The building is still in use for various social functions and is a contributing historic structure in the town of Fairview.

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Fairview Amusement Hall, Fairview, Sanpete County, UT

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

The Fairview Amusement Hall, built c.1927, is significant under Criterion A as the primary social meeting place in the small central Utah town of Fairview. The Amusement Hall is built around the original dance floor of the Eclipse Pavilion, which was constructed in 1895. Theater, music, and social dancing were popular activities in early Mormon settlements of Utah where several miles often separated isolated communities. The Fairview Amusement Hall is the only remaining such building in town and one of very few remaining in the state.<sup>1</sup> The Fairview Amusement Hall has been in continual use since its construction and is still used for dances and other social events. The building retains its architectural integrity and is one of a number of contributing historic buildings along Fairview's Main Street.

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## History of Fairview

Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) first explored and settled the Sanpete Valley in central Utah in 1849, but because of skirmishes between settlers and indigenous Ute tribal members, more than a decade passed before the various communities became established. Fairview (originally known as North Bend), at the north end of the valley, was one of the last to be settled. It was surveyed in 1859 and a fort constructed the next spring in response to regional Anglo/Indian conflicts. Life in the settlement was not "all work and no play." A large log schoolhouse built in the center of the fort was dedicated December 9, 1860. It served as a school, church, and community center. Dances were held in this building from the beginning and soon a stage was built in one end for community drama productions.

In 1864 a post office was established and by 1880, with one thousand residents, Fairview was the fourth largest settlement in the valley. The full-time population would exceed 1,700 in 1910 and again in 1940, but currently sits at under 1,000; there are several reasons for this. The primary occupations in Fairview are in the livestock and agricultural industries, with sheep and cattle being the main stock. Other industries were established in the twentieth century, mainly in coal mining and dairy operations, but because major traffic routes bypass the Sanpete Valley, little growth in either industry or population has occurred in the past several decades. The isolation and lack of growth in industry and population has allowed for the retention of a majority of historic buildings and structures, not only in Fairview, but also in the entire Sanpete Valley.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Although social/amusement halls could be found in almost every community in the state (and possibly a few in a single community) up to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, only approximately thirty still remain besides the Fairview Amusement Hall. These are in various states of repair and integrity and most have different uses now. See attached list.

<sup>2</sup> Allen Roberts, "Fairview" in Allan Kent Powell, ed., Utah History Encyclopedia, (Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press, 1994), pp. 182-183.

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Fairview Amusement Hall, Fairview, Sanpete County, UT

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### History of the Fairview Amusement Hall

About 1878, a social hall was erected.<sup>3</sup> This building had a good dance floor and stage and served as amusement hall for the people until the summer of 1899, when it was destroyed by fire. However, before this time, in the year 1895, a new dance hall known as the Eclipse Pavilion was built. After the social hall burned, a stage was put in the Eclipse Pavilion, and this served as both dance hall and opera house until 1927, when it was replaced by the current amusement hall.<sup>4</sup> However, the floor of the Eclipse was retained in the new amusement hall.

The group who built the Eclipse purchased the land from Joseph Wing. The 1¼-inch quarter-sawn oak flooring was ordered from a Mr. Jex in Spanish Fork, Utah. The building was 108 feet long and 50 feet wide. A Confectionary and ice cream parlor were built at the west end. The Post Office was also in the building part of the time.<sup>5</sup> The Eclipse was sold in 1907 to Lindsay Brady who sold it to the Mormon Church in January 1910. It continued to be used as a community center and dance hall. In June 1921 the Fairview Ward<sup>6</sup> was divided into two wards and Allie Carlston, a builder/contractor, was “chosen to manage the Pavilion or the Eclipse Dance Hall as it was called then... As manager, the debt was paid off and...a sinking fund accumulated.”<sup>7</sup>

At that point, Allie Carlston received permission to replace the building if he could find a way to pay for it. He visited LDS Church President Heber J. Grant and explained that they had a community firetrap as an amusement hall in Fairview and that they had plans to demolish it and build a brick structure around the present floor since it was in perfect condition. They would build the brick walls then demolish the remaining portion of the old building after the new one was completed. Arrangements were then made to go forward with this plan.<sup>8</sup> Carlston supervised the job and Oscar Amudsen did the brick work with his son, Whit, helping on the interior layer of adobe brick.<sup>9</sup> The new Amusement Hall was completed c.1927 and the two wards appointed a manager for the Amusement Hall and continued to oversee it. The LDS Church first approached the city about taking over the Amusement Hall in 1968.<sup>10</sup> It was finally deeded to the city October 5, 1982, on a restricted deed that continued the no drinking or smoking policy that had been established in 1896 along with tenets of the LDS Church.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Before this building, the schoolhouse served as a general social hall. Also, a bowery was used and perhaps some other structures.

<sup>4</sup> Ellis D. Coombs and George F. Olsen, History of Fairview, Sanpete County, Utah, unpublished manuscript, 1930.

<sup>5</sup> “Autobiography of John L. Bench (b. 1870 d. 1960),” unpublished manuscript, 1948.

<sup>6</sup> The ward is the basic ecclesiastical unit of the LDS Church, similar to a parish. A ward generally constitutes a geographical area.

<sup>7</sup> “Autobiography of Allie Carlston,” unpublished manuscript, 1970.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> Interview with Whit Amudsen by Rian Anderson.

<sup>10</sup> Fairview City Minutes.

<sup>11</sup> Deed.

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Fairview Amusement Hall, Fairview, Sanpete County, UT

The Amusement Hall has always been a very important part of Fairview Social Life. It has been used for many various events over the years. People came from far around to the regular and special-occasion dances. The young men herding sheep and cattle on the mountain would come down to the dances. People from Snow College in Ephraim (approximately twenty miles to the south) and the Brigham Young University (approximately fifty miles to the north) joined with the locals as well; the railroad that ran through Sanpete Valley was convenient transportation.

A church missionary farewell or homecoming called for a dance. Many courtships started and continued in the Amusement Hall. Young married couples went to the dance for their night out. Wedding anniversaries, ninetieth birthdays and other special events have used the Amusement Hall for family and friends. Old folks' dinners and reunions were and still are held here. Theatrical presentations found a place for performance as well. Wednesday was roller skating night for many years beginning in the early 1950s. Dance Classes and wrestling instruction have provided youth entertainment and knowledge and craft shows are also a popular event. Santa Claus still visits every year, and civic meetings are still held here. Although the popularity of individual events has varied over years, the Fairview Amusement Hall retains its place in the memories and current lives of Sanpete residents.

### 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.<sup>12</sup> 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 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

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<sup>12</sup> Craig R. Miller, Social Dance in the Mormon West, (Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Arts Council, 2000), p. 27.

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Fairview Amusement Hall, Fairview, Sanpete County, UT

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you.<sup>13</sup> 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.”<sup>14</sup>

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,”<sup>15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup>

Brigham Young advised bishops<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>18</sup> 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. Now the dances are less frequent and primarily involve youth dancing to recorded popular music, but the custom still remains.

### Social Halls, Opera Houses, and Amusement 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 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

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<sup>13</sup> Leona Holbrook, “Dancing as an Aspect of Utah Culture,” unpublished manuscript, c.1945, pp. 5-7, 22-24.

<sup>14</sup> John A. Widtsoe, Discourses of Brigham Young, (Salt Lake City, UT: Deseret Book Co., 1925), p. 378.

<sup>15</sup> Leonard J. Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1958), pp. 85-88.

<sup>16</sup> Miller, p. 35.

<sup>17</sup> Not only was the bishop the ecclesiastical leader for a ward (or parish) but also the temporal leader.

<sup>18</sup> Holbrook, p. 26.

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Fairview Amusement Hall, Fairview, Sanpete County, UT

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.

In the early days of Utah settlement, as resources permitted, amusement halls were constructed adjacent to the meetinghouses or as at least as near as possible. This practice continued well into the twentieth century, with many of the amusement halls later being attached to the meetinghouse with a wing. The amusement hall (or cultural hall, as they are now known) was incorporated into later building plans so that it became a room inside the meetinghouse. These changes in building use and plan began occurring in approximately the late 1920s, and rather than being known as a meetinghouse, "ward building" became a popular term to describe the multiple-use aspect. Although some amusement halls were later connected to the meetinghouse, the Fairview Amusement Hall is not adjacent to nor connected to a meetinghouse. It is however, associated with the Fairview North and South Wards (as they were named at the time of the hall's construction). Because so few remain of this ubiquitous building type, particularly in their original use, the Fairview Amusement Hall is even more significant as a local contributing historic resource.

The following is a list of social halls, opera houses, and amusement halls, arranged by city, currently (2002) 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:

Annabella Ward Amusement Hall	Annabella	1894
Ephraim Social Hall	Ephraim	1911
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	?
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

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Fairview Amusement Hall, Fairview, Sanpete County, UT

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Payson Opera House	Payson	1883
Orpheus Dance Hall	Pleasant Grove	c.1905
Provo 3 <sup>rd</sup> Ward Amusement Hall	Provo	1903
Randolph LDS Recreation Hall	Randolph	1937
Rockville Amusement Hall	Rockville	1940
Salt Lake City 15 <sup>th</sup> 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

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Fairview Amusement Hall, Fairview, Sanpete County, UT

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### Bibliography

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Fairview Amusement Hall, Fairview, Sanpete County, UT

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### Common Label Information:

1. Fairview Amusement Hall
2. Fairview, Sanpete County, Utah
3. Photographer: Cory Jensen
4. Date: January 2002
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

### Photo No. 1:

6. West elevation of building. Camera facing east.

### Photo No. 2:

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

### Photo No. 3:

6. North elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

### Photo No. 4:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

### Photo No. 5:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

### Photo No. 6:

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