



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 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 Moroni Opera House other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Approx. 325 W. Main Street N/A not for publication city or town Moroni N/A vicinity state Utah code UT county Sanpete code 039 zip code 84846

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.) 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:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action Edson A. Beall 5/23/96 Entered in the National Register

Moroni Opera House  
Name of Property

Moroni, Sanpete 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>		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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

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

LATE 19TH CENTURY

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls STONE/limestone

BRICK, ADOBE

roof METAL over WOOD shingles

other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Narrative Description**

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Moroni Opera House  
Name of Property

Moroni, Sanpete 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.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

### Period of Significance

1890-1920s

### Significant Dates

1890-91

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Mons Monson, T.J. Morley/builders

## 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

### 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

Moroni Opera House  
Name of Property

Moroni, Sanpete County, Utah  
City, County, and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreeage of property .225 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/4/9/3/2/0 4/3/7/5/0/0/0  
Zone Easting Northing

B / / / / / / / / / / / /  
Zone Easting Northing

C / / / / / / / / / / / /

D / / / / / / / / / / / /

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

SW 1/4, NE 1/4, NW 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 9, Township 15S, Range 3E. Located in the northwest corner of Block 19 on a lot measuring 105 feet on the north and south and 93 feet on the east and west.

     See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that have been and continue to be associated with the building.

     See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Maxine Hanks, Historian/Allen Roberts, Architect  
organization Hanks & Company/Cooper Roberts Architects AIA date March 1996  
street & number PO Box 1778 telephone (801) 322-5640/355-5915  
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84110-1778

**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 Moroni Heritage Development Commission  
street & number PO Box 24 telephone (801)436-8331  
city or town Moroni state UT zip code 84646

**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.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Moroni Opera House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

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## Narrative Description

The Moroni Opera House was built in 1890-91 on the south side of the far west end of Main Street. The stone and brick building has a rectangular plan recently measured at 51'-7" by 35'-3" with the narrow side facing the street. The original wood-frame stage, that extended approximately thirty-two feet to the rear (south), has been removed (date unknown) and the opening has been boarded up, with the overall integrity of the building remaining intact.

The exterior walls of the first story are constructed of local, cut, coursed limestone. The upper walls are of red brick built over structural walls of adobe block. The slightly pitched gable roof was originally covered with corrugated iron similar to the existing sheets of corrugated metal. Originally the front (north) facade was topped with a single-step horizontal parapet that covered the gable end. The top and corners of the step have fallen away, leaving a rough-edged top on the upper front wall. The main, front entry has a pair of tall, raised-panel doors flanked with tall, two-over-two windows with transoms. Two similar windows are symmetrically placed in the second level of the front facade. The west facade has a single door near the southwest corner, plus three small ventilation windows in the second story (also existing in the upper east wall) just below the eaves.

The interior of the opera house contains a large, tall room with a wood floor, plastered walls and ceiling, and a proscenium stage opening in the south wall. Old photographs<sup>1</sup> show that an elaborate classically detailed frontispiece surrounded the arched opening to the stage. Some of this arch and much of the trompe l'oeil paintings remain, although the interior is in badly damaged condition overall. The small orchestra pit has been covered over and the balcony across the upper north wall was removed, as were the stairways associated with it, c.1930. Replacing the balcony was a partial second story used for storage after the building ceased to be used for entertainment functions.

With the exception of the removal of the stage wing and balcony, the exterior and interior retain their historic architectural appearance, although the physical condition of the building is deteriorated. The building contributes to the historic qualities of Moroni and plans for its restoration are underway (1996).

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

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<sup>1</sup> Moroni Centennial Year 1859-1959, 1959, pp. 26-27.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Moroni Opera House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

Built in 1890-91, the Moroni Opera House is significant under criterion C as a rare building type and an example of late-nineteenth century vernacular architecture in Moroni, the surrounding area, and throughout Utah. Opera houses were among the common types of entertainment facilities erected in late-nineteenth century Utah. This building is one of the few remaining opera houses statewide and is the oldest and one of the few surviving public structures, along with a historic church (1889, now City Hall), remaining in Moroni. Although in damaged condition, the building is relatively intact architecturally and still features stone and brick walls, original door and window openings, and the large interior hall with remnants of the original wall paintings. The Moroni Opera House is also significant under criterion A, for its association with an important period of cultural growth in Moroni during the period 1890-1920s. It is representative of community development in the "classic Mormon Village" moving from an essentially agricultural economy into agri-commerce and manufacturing near the turn-of-century. This building also represents the importance of the performing arts for educational and recreational purposes in early Mormon communities.

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## HISTORY:

Moroni was founded in 1859 by overflow settlers from Nephi who were part of the Mormon pioneer influx into Sanpete County between 1848-1869. Moroni grew quickly and manifested Scandinavian and Mormon culture, architecture, trades, crafts and agriculture. During the "Mormon Village" phase,<sup>2</sup> the chief industries were agriculture, including cattle and sheep farming, as well as lumbering. After 1866 when Moroni was incorporated as a city, life became more modernized and local commerce benefitted from the telegraph in 1866, railroad in 1885, and commerce with nearby Mt. Pleasant and Ephraim. "Amusements were introduced and as the town increased in population more modern privileges were enjoyed."<sup>3</sup> Reaching out to neighboring towns, the city was big enough by 1891 to support an "Opera House" (built by Monson and Morley) that seated 1,000 persons.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The towns were set out in a grid pattern with the public buildings and church located in the center of town, surrounded by residences, with the outlying areas being used as farmlands. Mormon settlements became characterized by in-town family farmsteads with a daily trek to the outlying fields. Out-migration became inevitable as populations grew, but much of the old pattern originating in the Plat of the City of Zion has persisted to the present. Peterson, Gary and Lowell Bennion. Sanpete Scenes--A Guide to Utah's Heart. Eureka, Utah: Basin/Plateau Press, 1987.

<sup>3</sup> Lever, W.H. History of Sanpete and Emery Counties, Utah. Ogden, 1898, p. 396.

<sup>4</sup> Peterson, Gary B., and Lowell C. Bennion. Sanpete Scenes, A guide to Utah's Heart. Eureka, Utah: Basin/Plateau Press, 1987, p. 121.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Moroni Opera House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

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The historic buildings in Moroni reflect the town's social, economic, and technological systems. Sturdy adobe, wood, brick and limestone buildings were built of materials gathered from the resources in the local area and canyons. Structures built near the turn-of-the-century were more permanent, substantial structures made of brick and stone, reflecting the stability and growth of farming villages into permanent Utah towns. The stone, adobe, and brick Moroni Opera House is expressive of the level of local craftsmanship at the turn-of-the-century during an increase in the building of commercial, civic and social buildings, while also expressive of the importance of arts and culture in the community.

## SOCIAL HALLS, OPERA HOUSES, AND AMUSEMENT HALLS:

In the smaller Mormon communities during the late nineteenth century, social halls, and 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 (not as substitutes for churches), and housed other community events. The earliest buildings were usually unostentatious rectangular block structures with simple classical details.

While a definitive study of these types of buildings has not yet been conducted, the preservation office files indicate that while they generally served the same purpose as gathering places for the community, distinctions between them may be based on when and by whom they were constructed. First, social halls appear to have served a broader purpose and were community based in construction and operation, perhaps during the earliest years of a community's development. Secondly, opera houses typically, it seems, were private enterprises which also tended to serve community functions, and occurred a bit later, probably beginning the in 1880-90s. Thirdly, amusement halls appear to be more of a twentieth century building type that occurred through the 1920s and were often associated with the 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

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Moroni Opera House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

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in 1886 with the performance of the first opera.<sup>5</sup> This building is listed on the National Register and has recently undergone complete restoration (1996).

The Morgan Opera House (altered), built in 1906 in Morgan County, was built 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. First, it started in the home, then the church, next the school and finally commercial public enterprise. Fulfillment of the desires to provide entertainment required the construction of buildings to accommodate the needs.<sup>6</sup>

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 this 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.

The following list of social halls, opera houses, and amusement halls, that are currently (1996) believed to still exist, shows that the names and dates of construction do not fall within specific guidelines. They do, however, tend to follow the pattern described above.

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  
Milburn Social Hall, Milburn, c.1880  
Morgan Opera House, Morgan, 1906 (altered)  
Panguitch Social Hall, Panguitch, c.1910  
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

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<sup>5</sup> St. George Social Hall, National Register Nomination, 1991. On file at Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

<sup>6</sup> General File, Morgan Opera House. Available at Utah State Historic Preservation Office.



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Social Hall-Foundation, Salt Lake City, 1852 (only foundation remains)  
Union Amusement Hall, Salt Lake County, 1914 (Avenues National Register Historic District)  
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 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.<sup>7</sup>

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 Moroni.

## MORONI OPERA HOUSE:

The Moroni Opera House reflects late nineteenth-century characteristics of the Mormon cultural identity of self-reliance and community cooperation. Amusements were a much needed diversion in the rural Utah communities, and were held in schools and churches until more specialized social halls could be built. Realizing that good, clean entertainment was a major factor in alleviating some of the worries and hardships incident to pioneer life, a dance orchestra was organized and socials and dramas were encouraged to the extent that local theatrical talent was trained to the demands of necessity.<sup>8</sup>

The Moroni Opera House was constructed on Main Street in 1891 to encourage Moroni's civic development, and was the largest and best equipped opera house in Sanpete County. Two prominent local men, Mons Monson, a county treasurer, and T.J. Morley, a local musician,

<sup>7</sup> Manti *Sentinel*, October 7, 1890, p.2.

<sup>8</sup> These ... Our Fathers, p. 198.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Moroni Opera House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

collaborated to fund, build and manage the Moroni Opera House.<sup>9</sup> It is the oldest public building in Moroni, and one of the few remaining pre-movie era theaters in Utah, as well as one of only four known existing opera houses in Utah today.

The Opera House represents the social and economic growth of Moroni beyond its original homesteading/farming character into an active community with an opera house that provided an important social center for residents of Sanpete County. During the 1880s through 1920s (after which moving picture theaters replaced opera houses), local, regional and national opera troupes traversed the Utah circuit on a regular basis. Moroni city was noted for its fine orchestras which played for performances and events at the Opera House. Many groups of national and even international fame reportedly played in Moroni. Performers included home-grown talent and the much anticipated traveling vaudeville and theater groups. Stock companies from around the country performed at the Opera House. On the walls were pictures of all the stars who played there, such as future movie actor Victor Jory. The Moroni Opera House featured one of the finest opera stages in Utah and was said to be "one of the most popular and beautiful opera houses in Southern Utah at the time."<sup>10</sup>

The stage was unusually spacious for a rural theater and measured 35 by 25 ft. The stage was lavishly decorated with elaborate scenery, some of which was imported from Chicago and autographed by travelling performers. Performers also relied upon local props from Moroni businesses. Actors wore authentic costumes. Money was scarce, so the locals cut pine trees and sold them in order to pay actors and cover admission to shows.<sup>11</sup>

The need for a place to hold community activities and performing arts events is evident in newspaper accounts in the Manti *Sentinel* of its construction. Apparently the need was such that the building was used for dances while construction of the stage and remainder of the building was underway.

October 21, 1890:

Our opera house is now covered in, plastering begins to day and in a short time we expect to have it ready for use.

December 5, 1890:

There are six carpenters, one painter, and one plasterer, at work on the new Opera House, they are rushing in the work and if all is well will open on the 10th, ... for dancing. The foundation for the stage and dressing rooms are laid, and walls will soon be completed. When it is finished it will be a credit to its owners.

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<sup>9</sup> Lever, p.398.

<sup>10</sup> Moroni Centennial Year, p. 27.

<sup>11</sup> *Salt Lake Tribune*. "Cobwebs Now Play at Moroni Opera", c.1989.

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Moroni Opera House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

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December 16, 1890:

Our city is growing and we must grow with it or be left behind. We are furnishing places for amusement and recreation for our people, and to accomodate [sic] those who are traveling with entertainments. ...

Our new opera house opened on the 10th with a free dance. The house was well filled, and all seemed to enjoy themselves, both young and old, irrespective of creeds, appreciated the free invitation of the proprietors.

December 23, 1890:

The Opera House comes in very handy as a place for dancing and other amusements. To-night another wedding-dance takes place; that of Hans Arnoldus and Mary Mallinson.

The work in the stage part of the Opera House is progressing very favorably, and with the force of men employed will soon be completed, under the able management of Mons Monson.

December 30, 1890:

Our Opera House is being rushed to completion. When finished it will be a convenient place for amusement, which we have needed for some time.

March 3, 1891:

There was a dance in the Opera House last night. There are conveniences in the house, and it will be used constantly during the season. Brother Monson has persevered in his labor, and now it is a credit to himself and the place.

From these accounts it appears that the now-removed frame stage was original to the building in 1891. The Moroni Opera House with its impressive stage was a popular and successful enterprise, as well as a civic center where locals gathered to socialize and hold events. The building with it's spacious floor and orchestra pit was used extensively for dances and "general amusements", plays, musicals, vaudeville shows, and also to show movies, as well as town meetings and political events.

## CONTINUED USE OF THE MORONI OPERA HOUSE:

The Moroni Opera House was used for live performances and other entertainment from 1891 until 1915. After the turn of the century, "movie mania" was sweeping the country and replaced the need for travelling theatrical companies. Movies were shown at the Moroni Opera House for a time, until the Kozy Theater became Moroni's premier movie house in 1915. The Opera House remained architecturally intact and mostly original until it ceased being used for entertainments in the 1920s.

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Moroni Opera House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

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By 1930, the Opera House had been converted into the Monson Flour Mill and used to mill and store grain and flour. From the 1940s through the 1960s it was used for storage by the Moroni Feed Co. In 1969 Eldon and Grace Westenskow purchased the building and used it for storage until 1989 when it was purchased and used by Roger Cook. Finally in 1994, the Opera House was purchased by the Moroni Heritage Development Committee. They plan to renovate the building and stage to be used by this rural community with a population of approximately 1,200. Plans are to return it to its original use as a location for local cultural events, including theater, musicals, receptions, conventions, dinners, recitals, meetings, reunions and exhibits.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 9

Moroni Opera House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

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### Bibliography

Blackman, Donnell, "Moroni Opera House to Resume Historic Role," The Heritage Foundation brochure, Vol. 29, Number 1, January/February 1995, pp. 10-11.

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

W.H. Lever. History of Sanpete County. Ogden, 1898, pp. 395-401.

#### Interviews:

Blackham, Donnell, current manager of Moroni Opera House, 1995; brief description of property, brief histories of property.

Harris, Ramona, 1995, Moroni Heritage Development Commission member.

Manti Sentinel, October 1890-February 1891.

Moroni Centennial Year, July 1959, pp. 26-27.

Nelson, Lowry. "The Utah Farm Village of Ephraim," Brigham Young University Studies, No. 2, 1928.

Peterson, Gary B. and Lowell C. Bennion. Sanpete Scenes, A Guide to Utah' Heart. Eureka, Utah: Basin/Plateau Press, 1987.

Prominent Men of Utah. Biographical Encyclopedia. Available at Utah State Historical Society History Information Center.

*Salt Lake Tribune*. "Cobwebs Now Play at Moroni Opera", c.1989.

These ... Our Fathers: A Centennial History of Sanpete County. Daughters of the Utah Pioneers. Springville, Utah: Art City Publishing, 1947.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 10

Moroni Opera House, Moroni, Sanpete County, UT

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### Common Label Information:

1. Moroni Opera House
2. Moroni, Sanpete County, Utah
3. Photographer: Allen Roberts
4. Date: 1996
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

### Photo No. 1:

6. Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

### Photo No. 2:

6. North elevation of building. Camera facing south.

### Photo No. 3:

6. West elevation of building. Camera facing east.

### Photo No. 4:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

### Photo No. 5:

6. Interior of stage frontispiece. Camera facing south.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet