

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

JAN 11 1977

DATE ENTERED

JUL 21 1977

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

**

Tuttle-Folsom Home *Home*

AND/OR COMMON

Metcalf House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

195 West 300 North

CITY, TOWN

Manti

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

01

STATE

Utah

— VICINITY OF

CODE

049

COUNTY

Sanpete

CODE

039

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

— DISTRICT

 BUILDING(S)

— STRUCTURE

— SITE

— OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

— PUBLIC

 PRIVATE

— BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

— IN PROCESS

— BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

— OCCUPIED

 UNOCCUPIED

— WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

 YES: RESTRICTED

— YES: UNRESTRICTED

— NO

PRESENT USE

— AGRICULTURE

— COMMERCIAL

— EDUCATIONAL

— ENTERTAINMENT

— GOVERNMENT

— INDUSTRIAL

— MILITARY

— MUSEUM

— PARK

 PRIVATE RESIDENCE

— RELIGIOUS

— SCIENTIFIC

— TRANSPORTATION

— OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Historic Utah, Inc.

STREET & NUMBER

390 South 500 West

CITY, TOWN

Provo

— VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

84601

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Sanpete County Courthouse, Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Manti

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah State Historic Sites Survey

DATE

November 3, 1976

— FEDERAL STATE — COUNTY — LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Examination of the Tuttle-Folsom Home shows it to have been built in three stages. All three sections of the home were built before 1890 of native oolitic limestone.

The original residence is situated on the south central part of the building and consists of a dirt-floored basement with a 1½ story, gabled stone structure above. Constructed in the 1850's, this initial structure features thick stone walls with squared, broken coursing. The cut lumber floors are supported by large puncheon beams (logs split lengthwise with faces smoothed), randomly centered and seated in pockets in the stone walls. The original plan appears to have been a simple 1 over 1 cellar, the same arrangement now extant. The ceilings in this old section of the home are about seven feet high. The upstairs room was apparently used as the sleeping area and was never completely finished. The walls were plastered but neither walls, ceilings, floors nor trim have been painted. This unfinished condition also remains today.

The front facade of the home faces west and has a symmetrical arrangement of bays. A central door is flanked by 6 over 6 windows, one on either side. Directly above the windows, with their sills projecting just above the roof line of the porch, are smaller 6 over 3 windows which cut into the cornice fascia. The porch is, if not original, quite old. The exterior baseboard, flooring, posts, brackets, cornice and roof are intact and appear to date from about the 1860's. The windows on the south side of the original part of the Tuttle-Folsom Home were situated in the center of the wall, one over the other. Prior to 1900, the bottom 6 over 6 window was replaced by two connecting 2 over 2 windows. Heating for the old home was provided by a fireplace and stove which utilized a chimney still located on the north end of the building. The original fireplace mantle has been removed from its original location on the first floor but is stored in the sleeping room upstairs. The upstairs pot-bellied stove is also stored upstairs but is not presently operable. The cornice on the original home is boxed and features built-up mouldings and fascia. When the stone shed section was added to the east, forming a broken saltbox, the same cornice detail was replicated.

The above-mentioned saltbox addition represents the second stage of construction. The break in the roofline between the original structure and addition is almost imperceptible but the break in the two abutting walls is very obvious. With only a very few interlocking stones to break the line of the juncture, it is apparent that the saltbox section is an addition, albeit an early and primitive one. Its three windows are all different sizes and shapes. The same masonry techniques were used, however, giving the building its present continuity of appearance. The saltbox addition has no cellar and houses the kitchen and bathroom. Stairs lead from the north end of the kitchen to the basement under the living room or first part of the home. A small cream-colored brick chimney, the only modern intrusion, was built near the southeast corner of the saltbox addition.

On the north end of the Tuttle-Folsom Home is the second addition, a 2 story structure with no cellar, four bedrooms and a U-shaped stairway, built by William H. Folsom between 1880 and 1890. With deference to the older home, architect Folsom carefully expanded the building using the same stone and pointing methods, as well as similar window types and cornice treatment as found on the original building. The 2 story section also features a symmetrical arrangement of bays. On the west are identical 6 over 6 windows, placed one over the other. The north facade has three 6 over 6 windows on each level while the east facade is assymmetrical with one 6 over 6 window over a door both on the south side of the east wall. A stone chimney is located on the east gable. The chimney to the original home was apparently heightened

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enlarged to serve two of the new bedrooms on the west end of the 2 story addition.

Both inside and out, the Tuttle-Folsom has maintained the essential aspects of its historic appearance since the final expansion prior to 1890. While perhaps not well maintained, the previous owners were careful not to alter the building in ways that would significantly alter its appearance. The chimneys, exterior trim and porch need repairs and painting but are intact. Inside, the walls and ceilings, floors, wood trim, plaster centerpieces, doors, stairs, mantles and stoves are intact. An unusual feature of the home, William Folsom's "polygamy hideout," still exists, though slightly altered under the stairs in the addition. On the back wall of the closet under the stairs was a concealed door which opened into a small area wherein the floor was carpeted and ventilation holes were cut through the plaster between the lath. Here Folsom is said to have hidden from federal marshals who were attempting to enforce the Edmunds-Tucker Act.

In summary, the Tuttle-Folsom Home represents a well-preserved example of early vernacular architecture in Manti, one of the earliest of nearly 400 colonies established in the "Mormon Corridor." Built in three stages during the 1850's through 1880's, each part was complimentary to the whole. The present owners, Historic Utah, Inc., intend to restore and maintain the home for purposes of historical interpretation and preservation.

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1850's-1880's

BUILDER/ARCHITECT William H. Folsom

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SIGNIFICANCE

Built in three compatible stages between the 1850's and 1880's, the Tuttle-Folsom Home was the residence of several of Manti's and Utah's significant historical figures. The original owner is unknown, but Luther T. Tuttle, the first known owner, was two term mayor of Manti and the mayor who received title to all of surveyed Manti from President U. S. Grant in 1872. Tuttle was also a leading merchant, banker, livestock raiser and served four terms as a territorial legislator. In 1880, Tuttle sold his home to William H. Folsom who had been called to Manti to be architect for the Manti Temple. While living in the home, Folsom designed other notable structures including tabernacles in Manti, Provo and Moroni, the Provo Opera House and many important residences. In 1890, John C. Witbeck, known for his development of the controversial Kofod or Ancient Mound wheat, purchased the home. He sold it in 1895 to John E. Metcalf, a prominent merchant and stockraiser who partitioned off some of the rooms and converted the home into an hotel known as "the Metcalf House." The partitions were removed and the original plan restored by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Miller, owners for 40 years prior to the recent purchase of the home by Historic Utah, Inc.

Built of native oolitic limestone, the home is in nearly original condition today and documents craftsmanship and design typical of early vernacular masonry architecture in Manti.

HISTORY

A comparative study of Manti architecture and building technology indicates that the earliest portions of the Tuttle-Folsom home was constructed in the 1850's, although no known records show original ownership or date of construction. Property records from 1872 show that when Luther T. Tuttle, then mayor of Manti, received title to Manti through a land patent from President Ulysses S. Grant, the home he deeded to himself is the Tuttle-Folsom home here discussed.

Luther T. Tuttle was born November 19, 1825 in New York City and came to Utah in October, 1847, as a member of the Mormon Battalion. After serving with the battalion, Tuttle engaged in fur trading as an agent for Peter A. Sharpey of the American Fur Company. A Mormon convert, Tuttle settled permanently in Manti, Utah, in 1863. Tuttle soon became a leading citizen. He was elected mayor for two terms (1867-1873) and became a prominent merchant, banker and sheepraizer. Upon arriving in Manti, Tuttle opened a general store under the firm name of Tuttle and Fox. After selling out to the local co-op, Tuttle entered the general merchandise and lumber business with Harrison Edwards. As the firm grew, it erected the Tuttle Block in 1894, a large two story commercial building with an iron front. In 1890 Tuttle organized and was president of the Manti Savings Bank. He also owned 3500 head of sheep and was a major stockholder in the Co-op Roller Mills.

In addition to being mayor of Manti, Tuttle served several terms on the Manti City Council and four terms on the Territorial Legislature. He was a prominent

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Paul L. Anderson, "William Harrison Folsom, Pioneer Architect," UTAH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, Vol. 43, No. 3, 1975.

W. H. Lever, HISTORY OF SANPETE AND EMERY COUNTIES, Ogden, 1898.

Sanpete County Tax Assessment Roll and plat books.

Dr. Wm. J. Snow, "Ancient Mound Grains," UTAH HISTORICAL QUARTERLY, Vol. 9, Nos. 3-4.

F. E. Esshom, PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN OF UTAH, Ut. Pioneer Books, S.L.C., 1913.
THE BOOK OF THE PIONEERS, 1897.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre.

UTM REFERENCES

A

1	2
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4	4	4	8	1	0
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4	3	4	6	6	8	0
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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B

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ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C

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D

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Allen D. Roberts, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Utah State Historical Society

DATE

December 29, 1976

STREET & NUMBER

603 East South Temple

TELEPHONE

(801) 533-5755

CITY OR TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Milton L. Weilenmann

TITLE

Milton L. Weilenmann, State
Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

December 30, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Wm J. ...

DATE

7/21/77

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURE AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

...

DATE

6-7-77

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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church man, holding a position on the High Council of the Sanpete Stake.

In 1880 Luther T. Tuttle sold his home to William H. Folsom who owned the home for the next ten years. Folsom, considered by many to be Utah's most accomplished pioneer architect, came to Manti in 1877 to supervise construction of the Manti Temple. Folsom was born March 25, 1815 in Partsmough, New Hampshire, the third child of a carpenter. He learned carpentry from his father and worked on the Mormon temple in Nauvoo, Illinois, after accepting the Mormon faith in 1843. After a notable career in building, which saw Folsom construct the forty foot tall corinthian columns for the territorial capitol in Omaha, the builder/architect moved to Salt Lake City. His significant achievements prior to moving to Manti included the Salt Lake Theatre (1860), Council House (1864, NR), Amussen's Jewelry (1869, NR), Gardo House, Devereaux House addition (1874, NR), and Z.C.M.I. department store (1875-1876, NR). He also worked on the tabernacle and temple on Temple Square (1867, 1852-1893 resp., NR).

Through the Manti Temple Association, Folsom, as superintendent, was acquainted with Luther Tuttle, the chairman. After living in the Manti Fort since 1877 Folsom purchased Tuttle's home in 1880 and thereafter added the 2 story, 4 bedroom wing to accommodate two of his three polygamous families. While working on the Manti Temple (1879-1888, NR) Folsom also prepared plans for several local Mormon tabernacles, public buildings, and homes. Among his more noteworthy designs during his Manti period were the tabernacles in Moroni (1879), Manti (1878-1882, SR) and Provo (1882-1896, NR).

While in Manti, Folsom experienced much persecution as a result of his practice of polygamy. The addition to his home included a secret hiding place in the back of a closet under the stairs (hideout still intact). Once he had to flee from the county disguised as a prospector in order to avoid capture by federal marshalls. Folsom was eventually captured and convicted of violating the Edmunds-Tucker Act and was forced to sell his Manti home in 1890 to pay the fine for his conviction.

John C. Witbeck next owned the home. Witbeck gained local fame through his involvement with Amasa Potter who reportedly discovered a stone box filled with ancient wheat, along with two skeletons of early Indians. The "Ancient Mound" wheat was planted and grew. With Witbeck, Potter distributed the wheat throughout the territory and, by one account, "it proved to be the best dry land wheat that they ever tried, and a greater yielder." Although this story is challenged as being mythical, dry farming wheat bearing the name Kofod or Ancient Mound is still used locally.

In 1895 Witbeck sold his home to John E. Metcalf.

John Metcalf was born in England in 1839. After joining the Mormon Church in 1849 he came to Utah with his family in 1853. John engaged in farming and stock raising before moving to Gunnison in 1876 where he operated the local co-op store. After serving as a Mormon missionary in the Southern states, Metcalf came to Manti in 1891. He leased the Temple House, a large hotel built to house men working on the temple. In 1895 Metcalf purchased the Tuttle-Folsom Home, naming it the Metcalf Hotel, and became its proprietor.

The Metcalf family sold the home to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Miller, ranchers, who removed the extraneous partitions added by Metcalf. In 1976 the Tuttle-Folsom Home was purchased by Historic Utah, Inc., a private preservation association.

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Architecturally, the Tuttle-Folsom Home is important for its documentation of pioneer craftsmanship and design. Due to its excellent state of preservation, early building technology in Utah can be appreciated in the home. The exposed puncheon beams, primitive stone cutting and painting, early 6 over 6 double-hung sash windows, porch, roof framing and low ceilings in the oldest part of the home attest to the limitations of pioneer construction methods in the 1850's. The Folsom addition, however, with its high ceilings, plaster centerpieces and decorative trim, show the advances made in building by the 1880's.