

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received JUL 28 1980

date entered OCT 3 1980

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic John T. Lewellyn Houseand/or common Lamb House

2. Location

street & number Block 11 Lot 1 (Main Street) _____ not for publicationcity, town Wales _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 01state Utah code 049 county Sanpete code 039

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Ben D. Lamb

street & number _____

city, town Wales _____ vicinity of _____ state UT

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sanpete County Courthousestreet & number 160 N Maincity, town Manti _____ state UT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Sanpete Vernacular Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes nodate Spring 1979 _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ localdepository for survey records Utah State Historical Societycity, town Salt Lake City _____ state UT

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The John T. Lewellyn house is a 1 1/2 story brick "hall and parlor" vernacular house type. The main house is gabled and faces east and consists of four rooms - two upstairs and two on the ground floor. Large fireplaces are found in the two lower rooms. This section measures about 34' x 17' (see plan). The facade has a three-bay symmetrical opening pattern, the window-door-window sequence is repeated on both the upper and lower levels. The upper openings are gabled wall dormers.

There is a rear "T" extension on the west which is also brick, 1 1/2 story, and dormered. This extension was constructed at the same time as the larger east section and contains a large fireplace and a closet "boxed" staircase which provides the only access to the upper rooms. Porches flanked both sides of the "T", though now the north porch as been enclosed as a bathroom.

The Lewellyn house is built of locally fired brick. The brickyard was located south of town and produced a high quality red product found extensively throughout the town - indeed, brick is the main building material in Wales. Clay with a high ferrioxide content produces the red brick, it is durable and requires only a moderate burning temperature. The brick bonding here is the common type. Wales brick homes have one curious feature which should be mentioned here. Several "header" (bricks place side by side with heads exposed) rows have missing bricks - a condition which suggests that holes are present in the walls. In fact, the holes caused by the absence of these headers do not go all the way through the wall, but only one brick length and are closed by the second layer of bricks. One local explanation is that these holes were used by the masons to secure their scaffolding and then never filled in. This could be the case, though there is no direct evidence for this explanation.

Stylistically the Lewellyn house combines Greek and Gothic Revival features. The relatively steep pitch of the roof, sharply gable dormers, and finials suggest gothic influences. The pedimented window heads and cornice returns on the gables and dormers are typically Greek features. Combining decorative elements within the structure of the folk house plan is a typical arrangement and illustrates the interaction between academic and folk design in the county builder's performance.

The Lewellyn house is in excellent condition with only minor alterations. The dormer finials on the facade have been cut off, a new tarpaper roof applied, and boards have been nailed to the exposed second story floor joists on the front.

8. Significance

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 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 c. 1875 Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The John T. Lewellyn house is primarily significant as an outstanding example of Utah folk/vernacular architectural design. The "hall and parlor" house was easily the most widely utilized house plan in Utah during the 1847-1880 period and occurs in a variety of external forms. The 1 1/2 story dormered variant was a particularly popular articulation of the hall and parlor plan and in the 1860s and 1870s became quite standardized throughout Utah communities.¹ This form was attractive and well suited to an owner's need for displaying both good taste and economic achievement. The Lewellyn house contributes significantly to the vernacular landscape and illustrates nicely one possible building choice with the range of folk building types. Lewellyn's association with the early Sanpete coal industry adds to the historic importance of this structure.

Sanpete settlers, initially all members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, had been busy establishing farming communities at Manti and Ephraim for almost 5 years when local Indians brought reports of coal deposits on the west mountains (the Sanpitch Range) to Mormon leaders.² In 1855 Church President Brigham Young inspected the coal site and instructed his followers to begin mining operations in the canyons above the present day townsite of Wales. Small digs were undertaken in the next few years. In 1862 Welsh families under the leadership of John Reese and John Price settled in and began mining in earnest.³ The Black Hawk Indian war forced these pioneer miners to abandon the settlement during the 1866-1868 period. After the cessation of hostilities in 1868, the townsite was re-established and in 1873 the town was surveyed and lots divided among the residents. Peter Christensen built a brick kiln south of town to provide the materials for the building up of the new town.⁴ Little is known specifically about John T. Lewellyn. Local census records indicate that Lewellyn a convert to the LDS Church, arrived in Wales in 1865. The 1870 census for Sanpete lists his occupation as "coal miner" and his birthplace Aberdare, Glamorganshire, Wales. He was 56 years old in that year (born 1813) and established his personal wealth at \$1000.00.

Coal operations continued in Wales through the 1860s and in 1875 the town was connected by rail to Salt Lake City via Nephi. During these initial years of the town's prosperity, roughly 1870-1880, many of the large brick homes were constructed. Probably Lewellyn undertook the building of this brick home during these years, c. 1875. Wales coal eventually proved inferior in quality and new mine discoveries around Sterling helped discourage continued mining in the Wales area by the late 1870s. Residents turned more and more to farming.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Sanpete County Records. W.H. Lever, History of Sanpete and Emery Counties (Ogden: W.H. Lever 1898)
Leon S. Pitman, "Nineteenth Century Folk Housing in the Mormon Culture Region," diss. Louisiana State University, 1973. Daughters of Utah Pioneers, These Our fathers: A Centennial History of Sanpete County (Springville, UT: Art City Publishing Co. 1947).

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property 1 1/4 acres

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Wales, UT

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2	4	4	5	4	2	0	4	3	7	0	6	7	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

All of Lot 1 Block 11 Plat A of the Wales City Survey

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 Tom Carter/Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society

date April 1980

street & number 307 West 200 South

telephone 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City

state UT 84101

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer

date 7/21/80

For HCRS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Bruce M. Brown
Keeper of the National Register

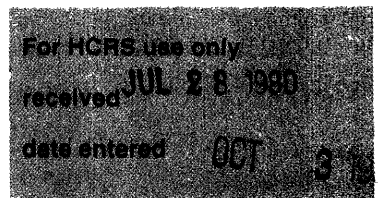
date 10/3/80

Attest: *Paula Souer Red*
Chief of Registration

date 9/29/80

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Continuation sheet

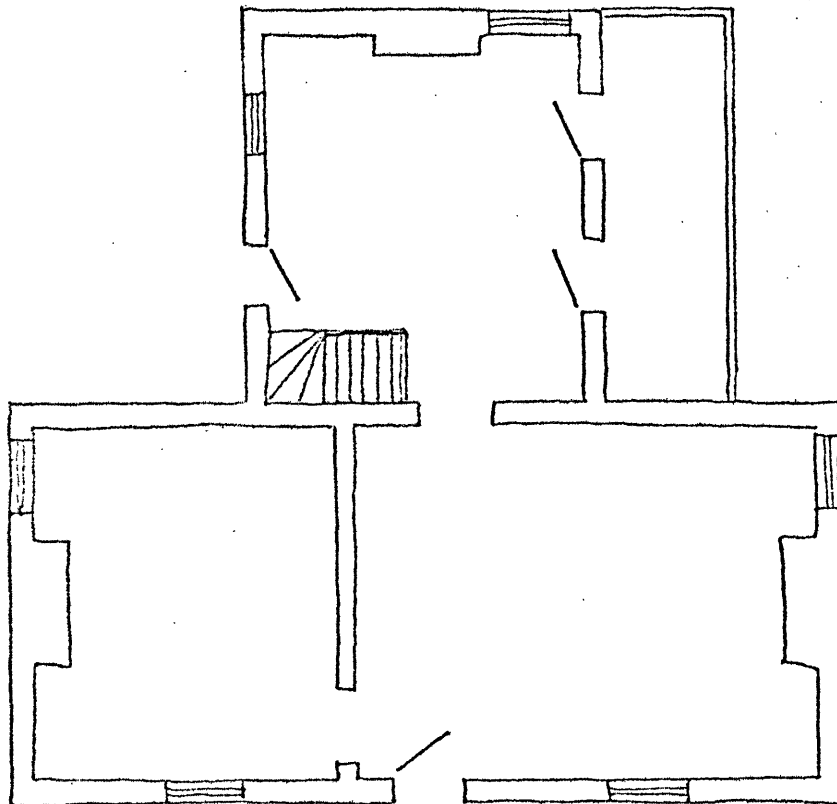
Item number 8

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In 1885, Lewellyn sold the house to Arthur R. Lamb for the respectable price of \$1000.00. The Lamb family has retained ownership to the present time.

- 1 See, Austin Fife, "The Stonehouses of Northern Utah," Utah Historical Quarterly, 40:1 (winter 1972) pp. 6-23; Leon S. Pitman, "Nineteenth Century Folk Housing in the Mormon Culture Region," Dissertation Louisiana State University, 1973, pp. 153-178; Linda Bonar, "Thomas Frazer: Vernacular Architect in Pioneer Beaver, Utah," thesis, University of Utah, 1980.
- 2 W.H. Lever, History of Sanpete and Emery Counties, (Ogden: W.H. Lever, 1898), pp. 545-547.
- 3 Lever, History, p. 545-546.
- 4 These Our Fathers: A Centennial History of Sanpete Valley (Springville, Utah: Art City Publishing Co., 1947), pp. 210-217.

JOHN LEWELLYN HOUSE WALES



BRICK HALL & PARLOR HOUSE C. 1870

JUL 28 1980