United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only
received MAY 2 0 1980
date entered JUN 2 0 19

1. Name

historic   Redmond Hotel

and/or common

2. Location

street & number   15 East Main St.   ____ not for publication

city, town   Redmond   ____ vicinity of   congressional district   01

state   Utah   code   049   county   Sevier   code   041

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
____ district	____ public	X occupied	____ agriculture	____ museum
X building(s)	X private	____ unoccupied	____ commercial	____ park
____ structure	____ both	____ work in progress	____ educational	X private residence
____ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	____ entertainment	____ religious
____ object	____ in process	X yes: restricted	____ government	____ scientific
	____ being considered	____ yes: unrestricted	____ industrial	____ transportation
		____ no	____ military	____ other:

4. Owner of Property

name   Charles Hampton

street & number   15 East Main

city, town   Redmond   ____ vicinity of   state   Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.   Sevier County Courthouse

street & number

city, town   Richfield   state   Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title   Utah Historic Sites Survey   has this property been determined elegible? X yes ____ no

date   Summer 1979   ____ federal X state ____ county ____ local

depository for survey records   Utah State Historical Society

city, town   Salt Lake City   state   Utah

7. Description

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

This two story structure was built in several stages beginning ca 1879. The scheme of the original "T" plan, single story stone dwelling, and of the later modifications, reflect a reliance on the vernacular architectural tradition which pervaded early Utah. Vernacular characteristics exhibited in this structure are the symmetrical arrangement of elements, the use of rectangular shapes, the gable roof and end chimneys. The "T" plan was a building formula in the popular tradition seen throughout the region. To this single story "T" plan home of ca 1879 substantial enlargements were made ca 1904. An adobe second story and hipped roof north wing were added, as well as the two story front portico. On the hipped roof of the portico a gabled pediment is centered. The second story porch balustrade displays turned balusters. Tuscan columns serve as supports in the portico scheme and for the western shed roof porch. Eastern frame extensions with ship lap design were made ca 1920.

These modifications reflect a reaction to Victorian architectural trends, and possibly to some knowledge of nineteenth century southern architecture in the two story, classically derived portico. Changes in economics and of social attitudes are indicated, too, in the move towards larger imposing structures and away from fully vernacular forms. In this case, such substantial additions were made when the structure's function changed from a single family dwelling to a rooming house. The hotel illustrates the evolution of architectural forms within the vernacular tradition.

8. Significance

Period

Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Period	Areas			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture ___ religion	
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	___ architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	humanitarian
✓ 18__	__)mmerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
✓ 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation
		___ invention		X_ other (specify)

public boarding house

Specific dates   c 1879, c 1904   **Builder/Architect**   Jacob Nielsen James Frandsen

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Redmond Hotel is significant as a good example of a public boarding house in a rural, Mormon community. Based upon a comprehensive survey of Sevier County, it is the best example of this building type in the county. It is also an excellent example of structural adaptation of a building to local events for the "hotel" has evolved as the community evolved. The Redmond Hotel stands today as one of the best remembered "old hotels" in Sevier County.

Redmond Utah is a small agricultural community settled in 1876, surveyed in 1879 and "given" a local government in 1878. In 1879, John Johnson, an early Redmond settler, town surveyor and Mormon bishop contracted to have a three-room stone home built on Main and Center. The probable builder of the home was Jacob Nielsen, a Mormon, local stone mason, and Danish immigrant like John Johnson. This early structure is the core of the Redmond Hotel on which later additions were built.

The appointment of Johnson to the office of bishop, a position he held for 10 years, reflected his growing economic and social importance in the area. Around 1888 Johnson had a larger and more stylish home built east of his first home on Main Street. The older, smaller home was rented out, probably to his son-in-law and business partner, John B. Sorenson with whom he established the financially successful Redmond Co-op.

In 1892, two years after the Denver and Rio Gande Railroad arrived in the Sevier Valley, Johnson sold his main street properties to Henry McKenna Sr. The latter was an early settler of Salina whose past and future experiences with hotel building leads one to suppose that his purchase was a form of "hotel speculation." Redmond was only a few miles from the Salina railhead and its untapped agricultural and mineral resources could be expected to bring in new residents. This demographic change was expected to cause, as it had elsewhere in Utah, the need for the temporary or seasonal services of teachers, salesmen, laborers, miners and entertainment troupes. To accommodate these mobile residents a public house would be necessary for the community.

Henry McKenna sold his property in 1894 to his son, Henry McKenna Jr. Redmond's economy continued to improve and so in 1903, the new owner mortgaged the Johnson properties to finance the remodeling of the three-room home into a public boarding house. In 1904, apparently unable to satisfy his creditors, McKenna Jr. sold the structure to James Frandsen who had been hired to do the remodeling work for the hotel (the new owner had done ther remodeling work in the area before undertaking the building of the Redmond Hotel). The daily operation of the boarding house given over to his wife Miranda as James continued to farm and raise livestock.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Jensen, Ethel., Redmond Memories 1875-1975 (Redmond: 1975).

Utah Gazetteer (SLC: Stenhouse, 1874-1893; R.L. Polk, 1900-1927).

Warnock, Irwin L., Our Own Sevier: Centennial History, 1865-1965 (Richfield: Richfield Reaper, 1965).

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreage of nominated property ___.49 acres___   ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name ___Redmond, UT___   Quadrangle scale ___1:24000___

UMT References

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

B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
   Zone Easting   Northing

C | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

D | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

E | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

F | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

G | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

H | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Verbal boundary description and justification

Commence at SW Corner Lot 2, Blk 15, Plat A, Redmond Townsite E 105 ft, N 88 ft, E 53 1/2 ft, N 80 ft, W 158 1/2 ft, S 168 ft.

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   Robert Hugie/Historian

organization   Utah State Historical Society   date   Jan 1980

street & number   307 West 200 South   telephone   533-6017

city or town   Salt Lake City   state   Utah 84101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

____ national   ____ state   _X_ 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 _/s/ Melvin T. Smith/_

title   Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer   date   5/5/80

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After sixteen years of successfully keeping boarders the Fandsen's sold the building to Anthony C. Willardsen a local merchant. In 1920 Anthony opened a store in the front and hired Ada Nielsen, granddaughter of Jacob Nielsen, to run the boarding house. The collapse of agricultural prices that followed World War I adversely affected the local economy and thereby affected the success of the Willardsen enterprise. With two outstanding mortgages and under threat of public sale for payment of back taxes, he sold the boarding house to Ada. With her extra income as post mistress and sales clerk, she was also able to keep the boarding business afloat. It was during her ownership that the public house became widely known as the Redmond Hotel. Ada continued to rent rooms through the depression. In 1946 Charles Hampton bought the building and continued to rent rooms until 1951 when he readapted the public house again, this time back into a private residence. The economic boom for Redmond had come and gone and with it the Redmond Hotel.