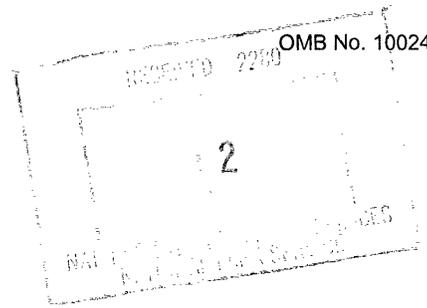


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

421



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 Jones, Frederick Issac & Mary M., House

other name/site number F.I. Jones House

2. Location

street name 117 East 200 South  not for publication

city or town Monticello  vicinity

state Utah code UT county San Juan code 037 zip code 84535

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.)

[Signature] SHPO 2/4/2003  
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] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 3/14/03

Frederick Isaac & Mary M. Jones House  
Name of Property

Monticello, San Juan 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	
2	2	buildings
<hr/>		sites
<hr/>		structures
<hr/>		objects
2	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)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

DOMESTIC: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**7. Description**

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

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS:  
Late Gothic Revival  
OTHER: Victorian Eclectic  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

foundation STONE  
walls BRICK, STUCCO, WOOD: shingle,  
weatherboard  
roof ASPHALT shingle  
other WOOD: porch & trim

**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

Frederick Isaac & Mary M. Jones House  
Name of Property

Monticello, San Juan 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.)

**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)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

ARCHITECTURE

**Period of Significance**

c. 1896-1946

**Significant Dates**

c. 1896

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Frederick Isaac & Mary M. Jones

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Frederick Isaac Jones, S.T. Hibbs, Tom Evans (builders)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

**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

Federick Isaac & Mary M. Jones House  
Name of Property

Monticello, San Juan County, Utah  
City, County and State

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .72 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/2 6/4/6/0/2/0 4/1/9/2/4/8/0  
Zone Easting Northing

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

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

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

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

LOT 3 BLOCK 19 - BEGINNING NW CORNER LOT 3, S 74.5', E 130', N 74', W130' TO POINT OF BEGINNING.

Property Tax No. A0000019002A

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were historically associated with the property.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Corinne Roring, San Juan Co. CLG/Cory Jensen, Utah SHPO

organization San Juan County Historic Preservation Commission date January 23, 2003

street & number PO Box 56 telephone 435/587-2484

city or town Monticello state UT zip code 84535

### 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 Corinne Roring - Letty Jones Heritage Foundation

street & number 117 East 200 South telephone 435/587-2484

city or town Monticello state UT zip code 84535

**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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Frederick Isaac & Mary M. Jones House, Monticello, San Juan County, UT

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### Narrative Description

The Frederick Isaac & Mary Jones House, constructed c. 1896 with a few c. 1900 additions, is one-and-one-half story, adobe<sup>1</sup> brick cross-wing-type house on a sandstone foundation. The cross-gabled roof is now covered with asphalt shingles. The style of the house is a cross between vernacular Gothic Revivalism and Victorian Eclecticism, which was common for the territory during the settlement era. A few additions have been constructed on the house, all within the a few years of the original building, adding a narrow ell and some other rooms to the one-time hall-parlor house. Over the past several years, the exterior of the house has undergone a thorough rehabilitation.

The primary façade faces south and is dominated by a covered porch that wraps around to the east elevation. The porch was reconstructed in 2000 based on early photos and features chamfered square posts with upper brackets below the roof. The roof is sloped but features a landing on the main façade for a second-story exit; a vinyl balustrade encloses the landing. Behind the porch is a bilaterally symmetrical façade with a central doorway and flanking windows on either side. Directly above the first floor fenestration are two gabled dormer windows separated by a central doorway. The doorway is located in a gabled dormer and accesses the porch roof landing. The dormers provide a reference to Gothic Revivalism. The windows consist of wooden, four-over-four double-hung sashes with arched tops. These are new wood replacements, similar to the originals, as are all the other windows on the house. Also visible on this elevation is the corbelled brick chimney, set slightly off-center to accommodate the hall-parlor plan, which was repaired in the recent rehabilitation. The masonry on this original section of the house was recently cleaned, repointed and sealed.

The west elevation is also prominent, facing the other street on this corner lot. Visible on this façade is the variation in materials from the dark rust colored brick of the original hall-parlor house to the recently added stucco of the brick ell and the later, historic frame second-story addition to the ell.<sup>2</sup> The second story of the ell is covered with wood shingles that replaced older asphalt shingles. Fenestration on the original section of the house on this elevation consists of a single four-over-four double-hung window on the main level and two similar windows at the second story set side-by-side. The left window on the upper story was originally smaller but was recently enlarged to match the other windows during the recent restoration. The rear projecting ell, probably constructed only a few years after the house, features a centrally placed semi-octagonal bay with three windows. The four-over-four windows are similar to the others on the house and replaced the original one-over-one sash. Behind the main house and visible on this side is the west elevation of what was historically the bishop's storehouse, also constructed within a few years of the house.<sup>3</sup> This is a wood frame and drop siding building with a rectangular footprint on a coursed ashlar sandstone foundation. The gable roof is set

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<sup>1</sup> According to histories, the brick is adobe, but this could be a matter of semantics. Apparently the brick was made nearby and could have been formed as adobes are, but then somehow fired. Typical adobes are much larger and softer than this brick.

<sup>2</sup> The first-story of the ell is constructed of a very soft-fired brick unlike that of the original house and is in poor condition, so it was recently covered with stucco of similar color.

<sup>3</sup> The bishop's storehouse was used to store food and other supplies for those in need. It was the bishop's responsibility to make sure his congregation was taken care of and that those who received in turn provided church service or some other form of repayment when possible.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 6

Frederick Isaac & Mary M. Jones House, Monticello, San Juan County, UT

perpendicular to the house. This was at one time a separate building but was connected by a temporarily enclosed frame breezeway most likely at the turn of the twentieth century to a lean-to addition in the corner of the ell and the house (for the sake of this nomination, the bishop's storehouse is considered a separate, contributing outbuilding). The west elevation of this section (bishop's storehouse) features a centrally placed, single pane window that recently replaced two windows.<sup>4</sup> Because of its very poor condition, the original siding was also replaced with new, cedar wood drop siding during the renovation. Sawdust was found inside the walls and in the ceiling, apparently used for insulation purposes.

The rear (north) façade of the house has the most variation, revealing the multiple layers of additions. At the center of the roof of the main section of the house is a single gabled dormer, wider than those on the front with two flanking four-over-four windows and wood-shingles in the gable, similar to those on the main facade. Visible also are the gable ends of the rear ell and the storehouse. A square, one-over-one window is situated in the center of the ell's gable end. An entryway is located in the gable end of the storehouse addition. A small wooden landing and stairs, recently constructed, replaced the original simple wood stairs that had deteriorated.

Finally, the east elevation portrays best the additions that connect the storehouse to the house. The stucco-covered brick lean-to, which appears to be original to the house, projects approximately three feet out from the east side of the house. A side entry provides exterior access to this section of the house. The remains of a brick chimney that was later removed are visible and corbel out from the wall a few inches. The addition has similar brick to the house. At an unknown time, although historically, it appears to have been covered with stucco. This stucco was partially removed, but it was decided to add a new layer since the brick was in poor condition. Connected on the north side of the lean-to is the shingle covered, gable roof breezeway. These rear additions are protected under the roof of the wrap-around porch that was reconstructed, although the roof originally did not extend past the projecting lean-to addition as it does now. The porch on this elevation also replaces a framed-in room that replaced the original open porch. In the raised stone foundation of the bishop's storehouse is a window that provides light to the cellar below (there is a similar window on the west side). The two single-pane windows in the bishop's storehouse were recently replaced with new four-over-four double-hung wooden sash windows, one larger than the other. The once-enclosed porch that connects the house to the storehouse and served as a breezeway has also been opened with the removal of the exterior walls and the roof still remains.

The interior has changed little from the original. The main floor features two rooms across, one smaller than the other, in typical hall-parlor fashion. A fireplace, located in the dividing wall, opens into both rooms (upstairs, stoves fed into the chimney as well). The kitchen is located behind (north) in the brick lean-to addition. This has recently been upgraded. A bedroom is located in the ell; dividing this from the kitchen is a bathroom. What was originally the bishop's storehouse is now used as a caretaker's room and is accessed through an enclosed breezeway. The second story of the original house is comprised of the original three bedrooms: two on the east side and one on the west. Another bedroom is located in the ell. A north/south running hallway centrally divides the second story and provides access to the porch roof.

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<sup>4</sup> The current window is an enlarged version of an existing window. The other window, which was covered over, was to the left of this; it was smaller and appeared to have been cut in later.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 7

Frederick Isaac & Mary M. Jones House, Monticello, San Juan County, UT

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The Frederick Isaac and Mary M. Jones House is situated on a large corner lot that retains a historic rural appearance. It is open and has only a few deciduous trees and plants, which was and is typical for the arid region. A gravel driveway circles in front of the house along with another that accesses the rear parking pad. A concrete sidewalk that surrounds the house was also recently constructed to aid in draining water from the house's foundation. Surrounding buildings in the neighborhood are primarily residential, along with one historic commercial building. These range in age from early to late twentieth century. The only other outbuildings on the property besides the bishop's storehouse are a small, corrugated-metal silo and a small shed of wood-frame construction. The construction dates and original location of these buildings is uncertain, and therefore they are considered noncontributing outbuildings.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Frederick Isaac & Mary M. Jones House, Monticello, San Juan County, UT

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## Narrative Statement of Significance

The Frederick Isaac and Mary M. Jones House, built in 1896, is significant under Criteria A, B, and C. As the primary facility for social gatherings in the remote fledgling community of Monticello, in southeastern Utah, the house is significant under Criterion A. Frederick (also known as "F.I.") was part of the first small group of men to settle Monticello and the first Mormon bishop, and thus acted in this capacity as spiritual and civic leader of the community for twenty-five years. His wife Mary served in a similar capacity for twenty-one years as Relief Society president, and attended to the spiritual and temporal needs of the women. F.I. also served in many county and community leadership and business positions, therefore the house is significant under Criterion B. It is also significant under Criterion C as the first brick residence constructed in Monticello and the largest of the settlement-era dwellings in the city. Although it received later historic additions and underwent a recent renovation, the Jones House very much retains its historical integrity and remains a prominent contributing architectural resource in Monticello.

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## Settlement of San Juan County and Monticello, Utah

San Juan County, in the extreme southeast corner of Utah consists of a remote group of towns that are geographically and culturally isolated from much of the rest of the state. Bypassed by interstates, access is by two-lane highways. Blazed in the early 1880s, the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail (portions National Register-listed 1975, 1982) was the first major settlement route that ran from southwestern Utah over rugged, barren, and seemingly unsurpassable terrain to the present town of Bluff – the mother colony of San Juan County from which all others were established. For thousands of years the area was the living and wandering ground of various groups of native peoples, including the Anasazi, Navajo, Ute and Paiute. Later Spanish and Catholic expeditions passed through the area c.1540, 1761 and 1776. The Mormons<sup>5</sup> were the first Anglo group to establish permanent colonies, however. Once Bluff was settled in 1880, residents began eyeing other areas to settle beginning in the late 1880s.

Monticello, with its proximity to the Abajo (Blue) Mountains was one of the most prime areas. Cowboys had already moved herds of cattle from Kansas, Colorado and the Southwest to the area and the Mormons did not want to lose this prime agricultural area to rangeland, so in 1887, Frederick I. Jones, Parley R. Pratt, George A. Adams, and Charles E. Walton were chosen by LDS Church leaders to establish the first settlement on the Blue Mountains, just south of Monticello; the following spring of 1888, the settlers moved into what would become Monticello, the eventual county seat.<sup>6</sup> Inevitable economic and social clashes between the homesteaders,

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<sup>5</sup> Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints or LDS Church.

<sup>6</sup> Perkins, Nielson, and Jones, *Saga of San Juan*, (San Juan Co., UT: San Juan County Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1957), pp. 88-98.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Frederick Isaac & Mary M. Jones House, Monticello, San Juan County, UT

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cattlemen, and Ute Indians immediately ensued so soldiers were stationed here in 1887 to protect the small colony for a time. For approximately a decade there were conflicts over land and water rights primarily between the homesteaders and the Carlisle cattle outfit. The Blue Mountain Irrigation Company, which had been organized in Bluff, excavated a ditch across the settlement and agriculture became the primary economic base of the community, along with livestock raising, and would remain so up to the present. In the 1940s and 1950s, vanadium and uranium processing created a small boom in the city, but the mills were closed in the 1960s. Today, agriculture, business associated with county government, and tourism are the mainstays of the local economy.<sup>7</sup>

### History of Frederick I. and Mary Jones

The settlement and early history of Monticello is closely associated with the names Frederick I. (F.I.) and Mary Jones. This companionship shared heavy responsibility in establishing and maintaining a community of settlers in the remote, rugged landscape of southeastern Utah. However, their experience as settlers began several years earlier, across the state in the burgeoning community of Cedar City.<sup>8</sup> In 1882 the couple was just beginning construction on their new home when word came that LDS Church leaders had called F.I., along with others to help colonize the fairly new settlement of Bluff. Mary was particularly resentful because the couple and their two young sons were just getting established in Cedar City and would have to leave many of their possessions behind. They knew the trip from the southwestern territory to the southeastern area was particularly difficult and sometimes treacherous, but they nonetheless heeded the call, not knowing that Bluff would only be a stopover for them.<sup>9</sup>

The Jones' stay in Bluff was a brief five years. In March 1887, F.I., who was a local leader as a presiding elder of the LDS Church, and four other men were called to assess the possibility of a new townsite approximately forty miles north of Bluff at the foot of the Blue Mountains. The men started planting crops and laying out the townsite of what would become Monticello. In 1888, the rest of the Jones family (that had now grown to five children) moved to the area, being the first family to settle here. They dwelt in an expediently constructed log cabin with a dirt roof and wood floor, the first permanent dwelling in Monticello (this was located directly east of the present house).<sup>10</sup>

F.I. was soon made bishop of the Monticello Ward of the LDS Church. With this came responsibility for overseeing the spiritual and physical well being of the growing community. For several years there were conflicts between the citizens and cattlemen over water rights. Because he was bishop and also president of the Blue Mountain Irrigation Company, F.I. Jones was required to mediate the conflicts. Although he was respected

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<sup>7</sup> Alan Kent Powell, *Utah History Encyclopedia*, (Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press, 1994), pp. 372-73.

<sup>8</sup> F.I. was born February 6, 1851, in St Louis, Missouri, while his parents were traveling to the Utah Territory. Mary Mackelprang Jones was born September 3, 1857, in Cedar City. The couple was married December 11, 1878, in the St. George LDS temple.

<sup>9</sup> Norma Perkins Young, *Anchored Lariats on the San Juan Frontier*, (Provo, UT: Community Press, 1985), pp. 51-52.

<sup>10</sup> Dorothy Adams, comp., *Monticello: 1888-1912*, (self published, Mesa, AZ: Discount Printing, 1988), p. 37.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Frederick Isaac & Mary M. Jones House, Monticello, San Juan County, UT

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by the cattlemen when they were sober, he and Mary were often at risk of death when drunken cowboys would ride into town and threaten them and the rest of the settlement.<sup>11</sup>

With a growing family, consisting of F.I., Mary, and eight children, space was very tight in the Jones' cabin. Construction on a new house for the family was completed in 1896, the first brick house in Monticello. The house provided ample room for the family, but also room in a large parlor to provide for community gatherings. Travelers through the area also sought out the bishop's residence for a place to stay. The one and one-half-story home, quite large for its time in the region, was always the hub for not only family and church activities, but for community and business meetings as well.<sup>12</sup>

Family members remember that they seldom ate a meal around their large dining room table as "family only" for there were almost always visitors – businessmen, travelers through the area, or church leaders sharing their home, meals, and rooms. The girls understood as a fact of life they would, more often than not, be asked to give up their bedrooms and sleep four or six to a room so visitors could occupy their rooms. The north bedroom on the second floor was always the bedroom for visiting LDS Church authorities.<sup>13</sup> Apparently, while F.I. Jones was living here no one was ever charged for meals or lodging in his home; everyone always felt welcome. The red brick house was also the scene year-'round for social gatherings for the young people in town. F.I. and Mary felt that if the youth were spending time playing games, dancing, or doing other activities in their home it would keep them out of trouble elsewhere. Undoubtedly, this kept them very busy, but on top of this, Jones' raised ten children of their own (two others died in infancy) along with four other grandchildren whose mothers died during the typhoid epidemic of 1910.

F.I. served as bishop for twenty-five years in Monticello. Along with this demanding calling he also served as a county commissioner when the county was established, along with being the roads supervisor. He was superintendent of the Monticello Milling Company, manager of the Monticello Co-op, and the aforementioned president of the Blue Mountain Irrigation Company. He still had to farm his forty acres to make ends meet since serving as bishop was a lay responsibility.<sup>14</sup> After a prosperous and sometimes difficult life, F.I. passed away October 18, 1925.

Mary served for twenty-one years as the president of the LDS women's Relief Society, which served the spiritual needs of the women in the church and provided volunteer service for a variety of needs. Because of this calling she was affectionately known as "Aunt Manie," and the Jones' residence was the center of service-oriented activity. If there were deaths or illnesses or other tragic events, it was the Relief Society's responsibility to see the family was comforted and taken care. They also provided help for those who were

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<sup>11</sup> Young, *op.cit.*, pp. 96-100.

<sup>12</sup> Adams, *op. cit.*, p. 37; Perkins, Nielson, and Jone, *op. cit.* pp. 102-103.

<sup>13</sup> Even after F.I. was released as bishop and after his death in 1925, Mary kept this bedroom for visitors who enjoyed staying in this room with the brass bed, feather mattress, and view of the "Horse Head" on Blue Mountain.

<sup>14</sup> He planted the first crop of wheat in the late autumn, proving that dryfarming would work in this area.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Frederick Isaac & Mary M. Jones House, Monticello, San Juan County, UT

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struggling to make ends meet. Although she was in many ways the “mother” of the settlement, Mary must have also had tough skin in her many dealings with rancorous cattlemen when her husband was away; she led a challenging but giving life in the small community.

Even as an older widow living alone in the large house she loved and refused to leave, Mary seldom ate a meal alone since someone nearly always stopped by to visit and she was always prepared with extra service. After F.I. died, Mary let out the storehouse as a room for Molly Webber, a nurse/midwife who did much of the home nursing and delivery of babies in town during the 1920s and 1930s. Mary outlived F.I. by twenty-one years, passing away September 22, 1946. She lived her later years alone in the home in near total blindness, but was surrounded by friends and family. Following her death, the home passed out of the family’s hands. It is now owned by the Letty Jones Heritage Foundation, managed by Corinne Rorrington (a granddaughter of Letty) who has initiated the rehabilitation of the house.

### Architecture

The Frederick I. and Mary Jones House is a very good example of a hall-parlor-type with an original rear lean-to addition. When constructed it was the largest house in the community and the very first brick residence in an area that initially relied on log and lumber for construction materials. With its classical symmetry and touches of Victorian stylistic elements, the house when first constructed probably contrasted sharply with the surrounding small log and adobe homes. It is one of only three documented examples of Victorian Eclectic, hall-parlor houses in Monticello.<sup>15</sup>

The hall parlor has ancient beginnings, dating back to perhaps the thirteenth century in England, although the type did not become common until the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. By then it was found in two forms: as an independent dwelling, and as part of a larger structure that incorporated a service wing from which the hall and parlor was separated by a cross passage.<sup>16</sup>

In this early form there was only one floor, and the fireplace was found only in the “hall” or larger room where most of the daily activity in the home occurred. By the time the hall parlor type had diffused to the American colonies, fireplaces with chimneys could be found on both ends of the structure if the formal “parlor” was large enough. A second story, whether a full or half-height room, was also being incorporated into the design at this time. The hall parlor then became popular in most parts of the country and was transplanted to Utah by the Mormon settlers where it was the most common and ubiquitous house type up to the twentieth century.

Like most other classically inspired architecture from the early settlement period of Utah, the hall parlor is distinguished by symmetrically composed fenestration on the main facade; this is not always the case in other parts of the country. Implementing either three or five bays, the main facade features a centrally placed doorway

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<sup>15</sup> Based on 1985 survey data in the Utah Historic Preservation Office’s computer database.

<sup>16</sup> Henry Glassie, *Folk Housing in Middle Virginia: A Structural Analysis of Historic Artifacts*, (Knoxville, TN: University of Tennessee Press, 1979), p. 75.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Frederick Isaac & Mary M. Jones House, Monticello, San Juan County, UT

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with one or two windows on either side. The doorway enters into the main room, or hall. If there is an upper level in the house the staircase is generally placed in this room, with the stairway either open or enclosed with a wall. The space under the stairs was commonly used as closet/storage space. Space could be, and typically was expanded by the addition of a lean-to rear addition or a larger cross wing. The Jones House implements both of these modifications, although the rear ell (or cross wing) is slightly smaller than would have been typical in most Mormon settlements.

Although the hall parlor was one of the earliest housing types in Utah, it continued to be a popular floor plan (particularly with an ell addition off the rear) into the twentieth century. Although most closely associated with early Classical Revival styles, later examples were embellished with Picturesque and especially Victorian detailing similar to the Jones House. At least a couple, if not several hall parlor houses can be found in almost every community in the state, but the Jones' House was easily the most prominent in Monticello.

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Frederick Isaac & Mary M. Jones House, Monticello, San Juan County, UT

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Frederick Isaac & Mary M. Jones House, Monticello, San Juan County, UT

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### Common Label Information:

1. Frederick I. & Mary Jones House
2. Monticello, San Juan County, Utah
3. Photographer: Cory Jensen
4. Date: August 2002
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

### Photo No. 1:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

### Photo No. 2:

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

### Photo No. 3:

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

### Photo No. 4:

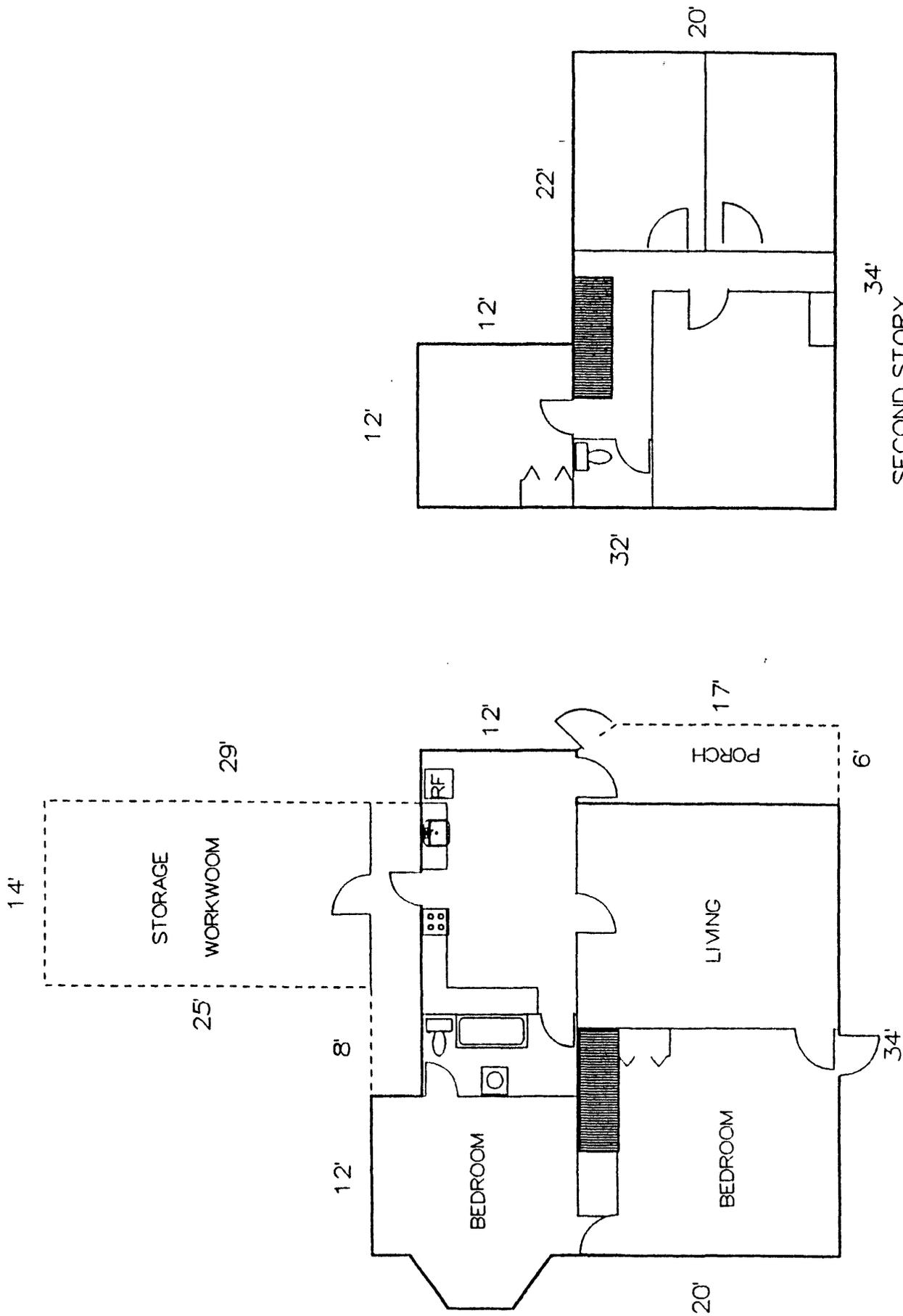
6. North & east elevations of building showing storehouse addition. Camera facing southwest.

### Photo No. 5:

6. North & east elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

### Photo No. 6:

6. South & east elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

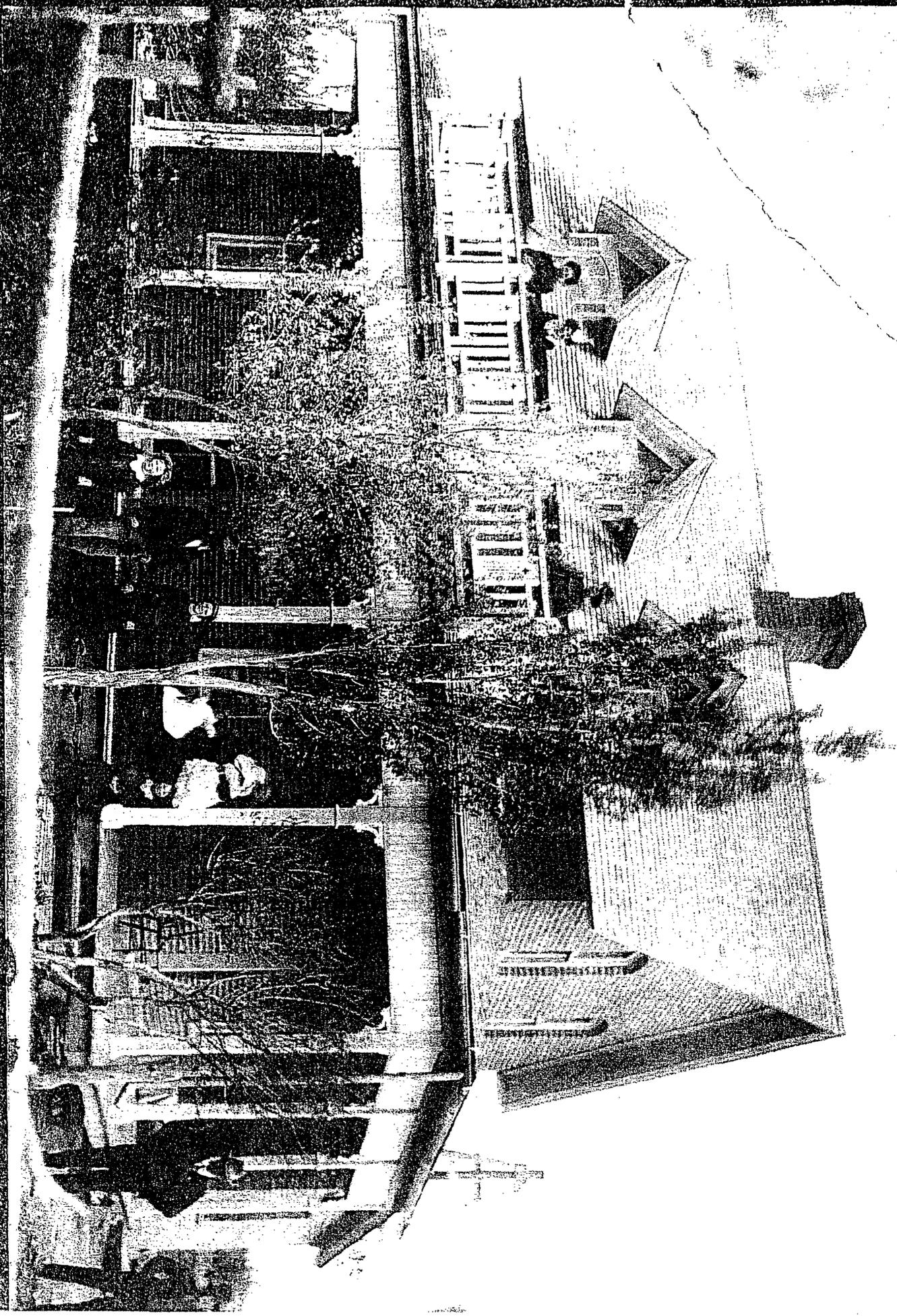


34'  
SECOND STORY

Floor Plan (current) UPSTAIRS ROOMS ARE NOT HABITABLE AT THIS TIME

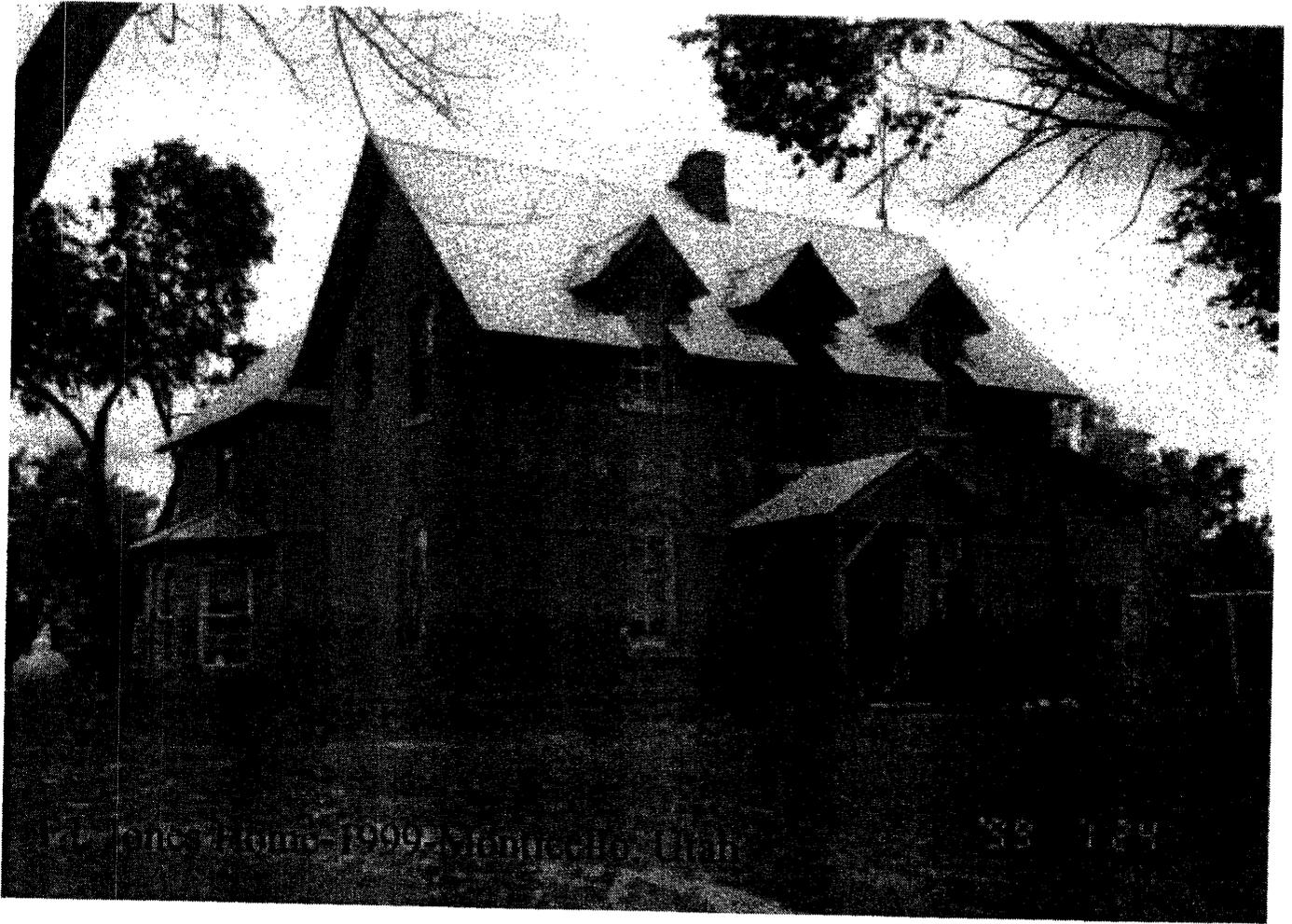
Frederick I. & Mary W. Jones House  
Monticello, VT

Frederick Isaac & Mary M. Jones House Monticello, VT c. 1900?





F. L. Jones Home - 1896 - Monticello, Utah



John's Home - 1909, Monticello, Utah

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