

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

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

For HCRS use only  
received AUG 4 1980  
date entered OCT 4 1980

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

**1. Name**

historic Francis Marion Jolley House

and/or common Jolley House

**2. Location**

04 U.S. 89

street & number 202 East 200 South (Block 39 Lot 3) not for publication

city, town Manti vicinity of congressional district 01

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

**4. Owner of Property**

name Dan H. Brown

street & number 202 East 200 South

city, town Manti vicinity of state UT 84642

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sanpete County Courthouse

street & number 160 N. Main St.

city, town Manti state UT

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Sanpete Vernacular Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date Spring 1979  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state UT 84101

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Francis Marion Jolley house is a 1 1/2 story brick "double-pen" folk/vernacular house type. The house is about 34' wide and 18' deep and consists basically of two square rooms on the ground floor and two rooms above. The staircase originally was located along the back wall of the south front room and was of the closet or "boxed" type and was entered from the north front room. A large fireplace is located on the north and curiously no flue can be found on the south although there is a chimney on the ridge.

The Jolley house is built of fired brick and laid in a common-bond pattern. The walls are three bricks thick, the outer layer of fired red brick and the two inner layers of adobe. The facade is symmetrical with four openings in a "window-door-window-window" piercing pattern. There are four wall dormer windows on the second level placed directly over the lower openings. The brick extends up to the peak of each dormer gable. Lintels and sills appear to be stone but actually are formed of a cement-type mixture. "Natural" cements were in use in America prior to the introduction of Portland cement from England in 1871.<sup>1</sup> Natural cements were found first in the United States in upstate New York in 1820 and utilized extensively in building the Erie Canal. Cement manufacturers were in operation in many locations in the Eastern states through the 1850s and possibly some such material eventually found its way to Utah. Certainly this feature of the Jolley house remains an architectural puzzle.

On the east rear of the house is a small adobe room which is one story high and now extends behind the house as a "T" extension. Probably this adobe section pre-dates the brick portion. The large brick wall on the east is actually built around the adobe, indicating that the brick part was grafted onto an already existing structure.

The house remains in excellent original condition on the exterior. The interior has been recently remodeled and a back porch enclosed as a kitchen and living area.

<sup>1</sup> Harley J. McKee, Introduction to Early American Masonry (New York: Columbia University, 1973) pp. 68-69.

# 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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates**      c. 1875      **Builder/Architect**

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Francis Marion Jolley house is significant as an example of domestic vernacular architecture in the Sanpete Valley during the mid-nineteenth century. The house is unaltered and representative of the "double-pen" folk/vernacular building type which was utilized extensively in the Sanpete Valley in one, one and a half, or two story variants.<sup>1</sup> The double-pen plan was one of several basic house plans available to local carpenter builders and provides understanding of architectural possibilities of this early period in Manti's community development.

Settled in 1849 by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by the 1870s Manti had survived two Indian wars, grasshopper plagues, and drought and was emerging as the prosperous capital of the Sanpete LDS colony.<sup>2</sup> Built in the early 1870s, the Francis Jolley house indicates the growing affluence in the area. Built along older traditional patterns, the Jolley house nonetheless is a fine articulation of the principles of balance and phrasing which characterize the Utah vernacular style.

Francis Marion Jolly was born in 1823 in Cheshire, Glidedsutton, England.<sup>3</sup> The Jolley's emigrated to Salt Lake City shortly after joining the Mormon Church and arrived in Manti in 1853. Apparently Jolley moved around the valley somewhat before finally settling in Manti. In 1865, he married Chelnecha Jolley in Moroni. His principle occupations were farming and wool growing, however he also ran a carpenter's shop. He died in 1891.

Francis Jolley bought this property in 1873 from John Grier for \$150.00, a price which probably included both the land and a small adobe house Grier had set up earlier. The brick house was built soon after the purchase date. Bricks for the house were a problem no doubt. A Manti brickyard was not established until the 1880s and then most Manti examples of early brick homes are of a yellow color - produced from clay with a high lime content.<sup>4</sup> The Jolley house is an anomaly for Manti because of its red colored brick, a brick color associated with ferric-oxide and usually found in the communities on the west side of the valley. The brick for the Jolley house could have been freighted in from the brickyards at Wales or Fountain Green, though there is not conclusive evidence at this time. In one facade brick, a "FMJ" is inscribed into the surface.

<sup>1</sup> See Leon S. Pitman, "Nineteenth Century Folkhousing in the Mormon Culture Region," diss. Louisiana State Univ, 1973, pp. 146-150.

<sup>2</sup> W.H. Lever, History of Sanpete and Emery Counties (Ogden: W.H. Lever, 1898), pp. 76-94.

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

W.H. Lever, History of Sanpete & Emery Counties (Ogden: W.H. Lever, 1898)  
 Sanpete County Records, Leon S. Pitman, "Nineteenth Century Folk Housing in the Mormon culture  
 U.S. Census 1870-1880. I Region," Diss. Louisiana State University, 1973).  
 Henry Glassie, Pattern in The Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States (Philadelphia:  
 University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968).

# 10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreege of nominated property less than 1

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Manti, UT

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A 

1	2	4	4	5	4	6	0	4	3	4	5	8	9	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

Begin NW cor Lot 3 Block 39 Plat A: E 13 rods, S 6.5 Rd, W 13 Rd, N 6.5 Rd to beginning

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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# 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 7/22/80

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date 10/14/80

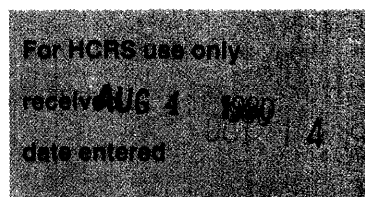
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: *Heath Stoner Reed*  
 Chief of Registration

date 10/10/80

**United States Department of the Interior  
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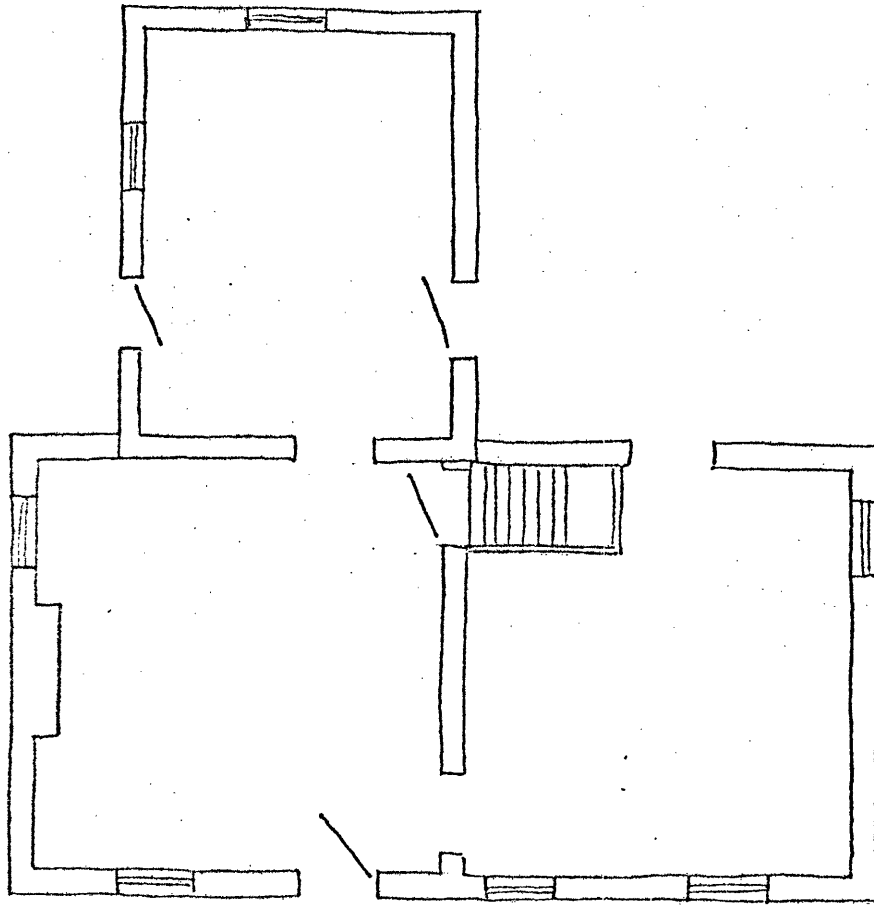
Continuation sheet

Item number 8

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- <sup>5</sup> Lever, pp. 138.  
<sup>4</sup> Centennial Committee, Song of A Century (Manti: Centennial Committee, 1949), p.81.  
<sup>5</sup> Harley J. McKee, Introduction to Early American Masonry (New York: Columbia University) pp.41.

FRANCIS M. JOLLEY HOUSE. MANTI



BRICK DOUBLE-PEN HOUSE. C. 1875

AUG 4 1980