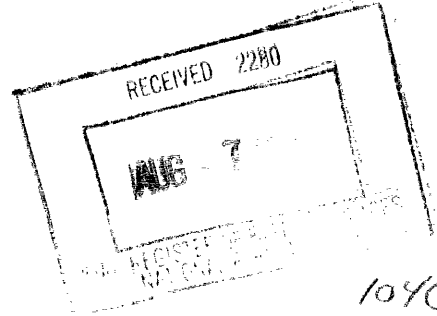


**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**



**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 Lemmon, Leander, House

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 45 West Center not for publication

city or town Huntington vicinity

state Utah code UT county Emery code _____ zip code 84528

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.)

Wib 1 M A 7/30/02
Signature of certifying official/Title SHPO 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:) _____

for
Signature of the Keeper Edson H Beall Date of Action 9/12/02

Lemmon, Leander, House
Name of Property

Huntington, Emery 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	
1	1	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
1	1	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)

RESIDENTIAL: single dwelling

RESIDENTIAL: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD: frame & drop siding
roof ASPHALT shingle
other _____

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Lemmon, Leander, House, Huntington, Emery County, UT

Narrative Description

The Leander Lemmon House, constructed c.1901¹, is a one-story, wood frame with drop/novelty siding hall-parlor-type house on a stone foundation. As is typical for houses from this era, the detailing is vernacular classical with some Victorian embellishment. A couple of historic additions were constructed on the house fairly early, all but one of which remain. The landscape of the yard retains its historic rural appearance.

The primary façade of the Lemmon house faces north and consists of a classical tripartite bilateral symmetry. The door of the centrally placed front entrance is topped by a transom window. The non-historic front door has nine glazed panels set in a three-by-three grid. On either side of the door way is a set of coupled windows. The windows are two-over-two, vertically divided, double-hung sash. The fenestration on this façade and all elevations of the original portion of the house is embellished with Greek Revival-style pediments. The only other noticeable adornment is a classical cornice that surrounds the original part of the house.

The west façade is fairly simple but displays the various historic additions well. A lean-to section is located behind (to the south) of the main house. Although it appears as an addition, there is no break in the wood siding, indicating that this was probably an original portion of the house. This type of lean-to at the rear of the house is common in Mormon domestic architecture from the 19th and early 20th centuries. Some mistake this as a saltbox form, but there is typically a break in the pitch where the lean-to joins the house in the Mormon examples. A single window is located on the lean-to and has been replaced with a single-hung vinyl sash. Connected behind the lean-to is a smaller addition with a pyramidal roof and drop siding. The addition only occupies half of the rear façade. The date of the addition is not known but it appears to be from the late 1910s or early 1920s. The porch that was on the west side of the addition was walled-in with plywood c.1985.

The rear elevation of the house reveals a single window on the rear of the square addition. The window is a two-over-two double-hung element that has a simple, six-inch-wide frame surrounding it. A similar window is found on the rear of the lean-to. To the east of the addition, occupying the remainder of the space behind the lean-to is the remains of a root cellar. The structure over the cellar had become quite dilapidated and was recently removed. The cellar is stone-lined and the entryway that leads under the rear addition from the cellar has been boarded over.

The east façade provides another view of the open cellar. This façade features the projecting portion of the lean-to. This section was a later addition dating from c.1920 (a break in the siding is apparent at the rear) and projects to the east. A simple brick chimney extends from the roof, which is a partial gable on this end. A window similar to the one of the west façade is found on this side and a doorway on the north of the extension enters into this part of the house. There is also a two-over-two, double-hung sash window on the main portion

¹ The current owner of the house interviewed Mabel Lemmon Harrison, daughter of Leander, who stated that the house was moved into in 1901, the year Leander purchased the property. The tax file for the Lemmon House provides a 1918 date of construction, but this date does not correspond with the house's type and style. Construction dates provided in the tax files are commonly inaccurate.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Lemmon, Leander, House, Huntington, Emery County, UT

of the house on this elevation. The main chimney is also located on this elevation and projects from the ridge of the roof. The chimney is rather decorative with brick corbel work.

The interior of the house has been modified over the past several decades, although the main wall and Eastlake-inspired wood trim remain in the front section of the house. Dividing walls have been removed in the lean to addition to open the space. The owner is in the process of restoring the building and has shored up the rear of the house where it was sinking into the ground.

The yard retains its historic appearance including a picket fence along the front of the property, a wood plank fence on the west perimeter, and open fields behind. A large deciduous tree is found in the front yard along with several smaller trees and shrubs along the east border. A gravel drive runs along the west side of the property and ends at a shed just to the southwest of the house. The shed does not appear to be historical, and is the only outbuilding on the property. An expanse of lawn is located in front and to the east of the house. Other houses in the area date from a decade or so later and add to the historic feeling of in the neighborhood.

Lemmon, Leander, House
Name of Property

Huntington, Emery 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

Period of Significance

c.1901-1907

Significant Dates

c.1901

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Leander Lemmon

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Lemmon, Leander, House, Huntington, Emery County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Leander Lemmon House, constructed c.1901, is significant under Criterion B as the only remaining residence of Leander Lemmon, one of the original settlers and founders of Huntington, Utah. Leander Lemmon, along with a few other stockmen, explored the Huntington area in 1874 in order to establish a cattle and sheep ranch. The following year Leander, along with James McHadden, settled in the area and after a few years had helped make the area habitable for other settlers. Although McHadden is credited with settling Castle Valley (where Huntington is located) he quickly moved on. Leander Lemmon was his partner at the time and stayed here to help establish Huntington, raise a family, and be an active participant in civic affairs; he resided here until his death in 1907. Leander constructed the first permanent residence on Huntington Creek, a one-room log cabin, in 1876, but this was later demolished. He and his wife Disrene moved to this house in c.1901, and it remains the only residence that housed the first permanent Anglo resident of Huntington. The Leander Lemmon House retains its historical and architectural integrity and is a contributing historic building in the city of Huntington.

Establishment of Huntington

Huntington, located along Huntington Creek, is the largest city in the somewhat isolated and rugged Emery County. Although there are a few theories on how the creek and area received the Huntington name, one of the more reliable sources states that an early explorer provided the name Huntington Creek to the major water source in the area sometime before a Mormon exploration party known as the Elk Mountain Mission passed through the area in 1855.² This is probably the most accurate theory, but whatever the source, no settlement was attempted in Castle Valley (named for the geography) until the mid-1870s when Leander Lemmon, James McHadden and a few others explored the area for livestock grazing purposes. Leander was the only one who took up settlement along Huntington Creek, constructing the first known permanent house in the region in 1876. After irrigation to the land was established a few other families began to move to the area, then known as Prickly Pear Flat.

The first colonization effort occurred in November 1877 when several families from Sanpete Valley, on the other side of the Wasatch Plateau, followed Brigham Young's request to settle Castle Valley. The families built dugouts and tried to cultivate the arid land, but gave up after approximately one year and moved back to Sanpete. Other families continued to try to establish a successful settlement and other irrigation ditches were dug. By the fall of 1880, the Huntington townsite was surveyed and blocks set up similar to other Mormon settlements. In 1891, the town was incorporated and by 1900, one thousand people resided here.³ Because of its proximity to Price, approximately twenty miles away and the largest city in the region, Huntington never became a commercial center. The most common occupations were either farming or coal mining. These are

² Stella McElprang, comp., *Castle Valley: a History of Emery County*, (Emery County Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1949), pp.199-200.

³ *Ibid.*, pp.200-205.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Lemmon, Leander, House, Huntington, Emery County, UT

still primary occupations in the region, although they have waxed and waned with the economy over the past few decades. The opening of the Utah Power and Light power plant in 1974, along with other mining and energy exploration endeavors has helped stabilized the economy somewhat.

Leander Lemmon and the Settlement of Huntington

By the time Leander Lemmon settled along Huntington Creek he had led a busy and adventurous life in the Utah Territory. Leander was born on November 10, 1839, in Illinois near the Mormon settlement of Nauvoo. He, along with his parents, Washington and Tamer Lemmon, and eleven siblings journeyed to Utah in 1852 and settled in Mill Creek, southeast of Salt Lake City.

As a young man, Leander was involved in what became known as the "Utah War."⁴ As precaution against an impending takeover by the federal army, Brigham Young sent a band of men that included Leander Lemmon to guard Echo Canyon, the route which the army would be traveling, and to harass and obstruct the army's advance. Because of the vigilance of the men sent out by Brigham Young, the army was impeded and many of their supplies lost, although no one was killed.

Apparently, Leander was not the type to stay in one place for very long. In 1860 he went with a company of people to help settle the Cache Valley, which is approximately seventy miles north of Salt Lake City. The Cache Valley would eventually become some of the most productive farm and dairy land in state. Lemmon only stayed here for a couple of years. In the summer of 1862 he made a visit to his home in Mill Creek and while there joined Lot Smith's company to help guard the mail route on the plains (one of the few occasions Utah was involved in the Civil War).

Upon his return from guard duty, instead of returning to the green farmland of Cache Valley, Leander settled on a ranch in the barren Skull Valley thirty miles west of the Salt Lake Valley. He remained there for several years; however, in 1867 he volunteered to fight during the Blackhawk War in central Utah. The war, named for the Ute Indian chief Blackhawk, resulted from several skirmishes between Ute tribal members and Mormon settlers in various communities in the central part of the territory, most particularly in Sanpete Valley where Leander served.⁵ Following his service he returned to Skull Valley to continue ranching. It was here that he became acquainted with the other stockmen who would eventually accompany him to Castle Valley.

In 1874, Lemmon, and James McHadden, traveled to Castle Valley in east-central Utah to find suitable grazing land for their livestock. After exploring the canyons, rivers and creeks in the area the men decided to set up their ranch on the Huntington River at the mouth of the canyon. In early 1875, after returning to Skull Valley, Lemmon and McHadden formed a livestock company, Lemmon as vice president and McHadden as president

⁴ In 1857 word arrived in Salt Lake City that a federal army detachment was being sent to assess and control supposed anti-government practices and uprisings by the Latter-day Saint population in the area. Fearing that martial law would be imposed and their way of life infringed upon (based upon several similar experiences in Missouri and Illinois) Brigham Young ordered the evacuation of Salt Lake City and much of the valley and moved the residents south into Utah County for temporary encampment. Besides the men he sent on patrol, he had several men remain in the city to torch buildings should the army invade.

⁵ "Death of Leander Lemmon," *Deseret Evening News*, 12 October 1907, p.3.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Lemmon, Leander, House, Huntington, Emery County, UT

with at least five other members. Half of the men, under McHadden, were to purchase livestock in Utah and drive the stock to the ranch area while the other half traveled with Lemmon to California to purchase cattle and sheep there and drive them to Utah. Lemmon's group made it back to the ranch in September after becoming lost a few times and in the process wearing out three pairs of shoes each.⁶

With all the livestock, a better and more plentiful source of feed was necessary but crop production was restricted by insufficient precipitation and isolated water sources. There were several creeks that came from the mountains, however, and it was just a matter of redistributing the water to proper planting areas in order to grow the grass and alfalfa the men would need for the livestock. Once the two groups met up at the Huntington Creek area the men cleared the land of sagebrush built corrals and fences, and dug a ditch to irrigate the land for feed crops. Although the crops were planted late, they still provided enough feed that first year for the livestock.

In 1876, the ditch was enlarged and several acres more were cleared for planting. Also, ditches were dug from other streams to water other parts of the area. Although the crops they raised the first two years were insufficient, by 1877 the alfalfa did very well and they reaped three cuttings that summer for winter-feed. Because Lemmon and McHadden dug the main ditches and established the first few years of livestock feed, they made it possible for subsequent families to eventually settle in the Huntington area.

In 1879, a platting guide was obtained from the LDS Church to set up a townsite for Huntington. A mile-square grid was laid out in accordance with other typical Mormon villages and by the end of 1880, the land was cleared and the platting of lots completed. The new townsite was located about one-half mile from where a majority of the settlers were living along Huntington Creek. As was common in other villages, lots were distributed by people drawing numbered pieces of paper from a hat. Although this area did not yet have a water source, buildings were constructed and over the next couple of years a ditch was dug to the townsite from the original canal Lemmon and McHadden had constructed.⁷

Leander Lemmon's House

When the original stockmen established their ranch they had little time to build dwellings. A site was found along Huntington Creek where the bank had cut away. Here dugouts were constructed in which to live the first winter.⁸ As new settlers arrived in the area they would continue the pattern of constructing dugouts along the riverbank. By the time the Huntington townsite was surveyed the "dugout community" had sprawled along eight miles of the creek bank.⁹ Instead of choosing to live in a dugout, Lemmon and a couple others constructed a single-room log cabin near the river in which they stayed. This was the first building constructed in the region. Lemmon continued to live in this house by himself for several years, although when he moved out is not known. It is not likely that he lived in this cabin until he built his house on Center Street.

⁶ J. Albert Jones, comp. "A Story of the Settling of Huntington, Utah." (Unpublished manuscript, personal copyright, no date), p.3.

⁷ Edward A. Geary, *History of Emery County*, (Salt Lake City: Utah Historical Society, 1996), p.98.

⁸ This area is still known as the "Dugouts."

⁹ Geary, p.98.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Lemmon, Leander, House, Huntington, Emery County, UT

Leander married Disrene Erickson, a daughter of the original settlers, in 1894. The couple had five children, four girls and a boy, so by the time they built this house, in c.1901, it would have provided welcome room for the expanding family. Although not a large house, it was fairly spacious for the time in this rugged and isolated settlement. However, not many years after the house was constructed Leander died, on October 4, 1907. The house remained in the family until the current owner purchased it.

The plan they used for the house, a hall-parlor layout, was the most commonly implemented in Utah up to that time. The hall-parlor plan 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.¹⁰

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 many of the settled areas of the country and was transplanted to Utah by Mormon immigrants.

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 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 the hall with the stairway either open or enclosed with a wall. The space under the stairs was commonly used as closet/storage space.

Because of the classical symmetry and ease of expansion (primarily in the form of a lean-to, as in this case, or a cross wing), the hall-parlor plan was quite adaptable and was used into the twentieth century. Commonly constructed of adobe bricks or stone, in later settlements wood frame versions were more common because of the introduction of the railroad to the area and a greater availability of wood, a commodity that had not been in great supply locally.

¹⁰ Glassie, Henry H., *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. 9 Page 1

Lemmon, Leander, House, Huntington, Emery County, UT

Bibliography

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Daughters of Utah Pioneers. *An Enduring Legacy, Vol. I-XII (12)*. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Printing Company, 1978.

“Death of Leander Lemmon.” *Deseret Evening News*, 12 October 1907, p.3.

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McElprang, Stella, comp. *Castle Valley: A History of Emery County*. Emery County Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1949.

Mercer, Eric. *English Vernacular Houses: A Study of Traditional Farmhouses and Cottages*. London: Her Majesty's Stationary Office, 1975.

Lemmon, Leander, House
Name of Property

Huntington, Emery County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.67 acres

UTM References

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

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

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

COMMENCING AT A POINT TEN RODS WEST FROM THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF LOT 4, BLOCK 28 IN HUNTINGTON TOWNSITE SURVEY; THENCE WEST 6 1/2 RODS; THENCE SOUTH 16 1/2 RODS; THENCE EAST 6 1/2 RODS; THENCE NORTH 16 1/2 RODS TO PLACE OF BEGINNING.

Property Tax No. 01-192-35

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are a portion of those historically associated with the property (the rest being parcelled off).

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kalen Smith and Cory Jensen, Utah SHPO Staff

organization Utah Historic Preservation Office date May 23, 2002

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone 801/533-3500

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84101

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 Kalen S. Smith

street & number 45 West Center telephone _____

city or town Huntington state UT zip code 84528

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

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Lemmon, Leander, House, Huntington, Emery County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Leander Lemmon House
2. Huntington, Emery County, Utah
3. Photographer: Cory Jensen
4. Date: January 2002
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. North & west elevations of building, showing yard. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 2:

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

Photo No. 3:

6. West elevation of building. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 4:

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

Photo No. 5:

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