

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only
received OCT 5 1982
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Redd, Lemuel H., Jr., House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Lot 3, Block 10, Plat A not for publication

city, town Bluff vicinity of _____ congressional district _____

state Utah code 049 county San Juan code 037

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<u>N/A</u> <input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Randolph and Patricia Cook

street & number -----

city, town Bluff vicinity of _____ state Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. San Juan County Courthouse

street & number -----

city, town Monticello state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Survey of Bluff, San Juan County, Utah has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1975-56 federal state county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

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

This large two-story house displays the irregular massing and decorative features associated with the late nineteenth century Victorian style influence in Utah. It is built of large rusticated blocks of native sandstone carefully laid in a coursed ashlar bond. The house consists of a main rectangular hip-roofed block with small hipped front (east) and south bays plus a gabled north bay. There are three tall stone chimneys with corbelled trim and a long front dormer window with an unusual truncated gable roof. The rectangular second floor window openings touch the wide wooden cornice that runs around the house. First floor windows have round arched tops. Two enclosed porches have been added and a second story balcony removed from the facade (dates unknown). Despite alterations, the L. H. Redd, Jr. house retains much of its historic integrity and stands as an important local landmark in the Bluff area.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" 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 1900 **Builder/Architect** Stone Masons: Nick Loveless & Ed Thompson

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Carpenter: S. T. Nibbs

The Lemuel H. Redd, Jr. house, built in 1900, is significant both for its association with the transition of Bluff, Utah from a subsistence farming area to a successful livestock region, and for its association with Lemuel H. Redd, Jr., a prominent businessman, politician, and religious leader important in the settlement and development of agriculture in southeastern Utah during the late 19th and early 20th century.¹ Founded in 1880, Bluff was first characterized by small log cabins, temporary in nature, and a fledgling economy. However, after 1885 a shift occurred from farming to livestock, which generated a prosperity that made the erection of this large substantial home possible. This two-story house, displaying the irregular massing and decorative features of the late nineteenth century Victorian styles, represents a marked departure from the earlier log cabins found in Bluff. Within this context, Lemuel H. Redd, Jr., a prominent businessman, was a central individual in the development and operation of the "Bluff Pool," a cooperative among the Mormon cattlemen of the region that became the means by which control of the southeastern Utah livestock industry came under Mormon influence. Redd, who used this dwelling as his primary residence from 1900 to 1909, also acted as a major political and religious leader, utilizing this home as a major vehicle from which his activities were conducted, which included his roles as a member of the State Legislature, superintendent of San Juan County Schools, member of the San Juan County Board of Commissioners, and the LDS Bishop of Bluff, the leading civil and ecclesiastical leader of the community.

Lemuel H. Redd, Jr. was born in Spanish Fork, Utah in 1856, the son of Lemuel H. Redd, Sr., and Keziah Jane Butler Redd. In 1862 he moved with his family to New Harmony in southwestern Utah. From 1875 to 1876 he attended the University of Utah, where he obtained teaching credentials. He then returned to teach school at New Harmony for the next school year. In 1878 he married Eliza Ann Westover. The couple moved to the mining town of Leeds where he opened a barber shop. In 1879 he and his wife were among the nearly 250 people "called" by the Mormon Church authorities to settle southeastern Utah's San Juan River region. It was a rugged and isolated area, 300 miles from the nearest centers of Mormon population. The founding was part of the effort that Mormons began soon after they arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847 to systematically explore and colonize the surrounding area. In order to build a commonwealth that would guarantee them permanent security, they intended to settle as much of the intermountain region as was practical. By the end of the nineteenth century, Mormons had founded nearly 500 cities and towns throughout present Utah and the surrounding states.

Lemuel H. Redd, Jr. became a prominent politician, businessman, and religious leader in the southeastern Utah area. In 1880 he was elected the first county

9. Major Bibliographical References

Alter, J. Cecil, ed. Utah, The Storied Domain, New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1932, V. 3, 16.
Miller, David E., Hole-in-the-Rock, Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1959.
Walker, Don D., "The Cattle Industry of Utah, 1850-1900, An Historical Profile," Utah Historical Quarterly, XXXIII (Summer 1964), 190.

10. Geographical Data

Acree of nominated property Less than one

Quadrangle name Bluff, Utah

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A

1,2	6,2,8	1,5,0	4,1	2,7	2,7,5
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

The nominated property includes all of Lot 3, Block 10, Plat A, Bluff survey.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kent Powell, Historian/Tom Carter, Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date 1980

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah

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 3-31-83

For HCERS use only

Thereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date 5/18/83

for Patrick Andrews
Keeper of the National Register

date

Attest: Patrick Andrews

Chief of Registration

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assessor and tax collector. In this role he assured that non-Mormon cattlemen in the county were sufficiently taxed to support the needs of the county and ease the burden for the struggling Mormons at Bluff. He was the southeastern Utah representative to the Utah State Constitutional Convention of 1895 and was active in drafting the constitution which led to the granting of Statehood for Utah on January 4, 1896. He also served in the State Legislature from 1898 to 1902, was superintendent of San Juan County Schools in 1901, and was a member of the San Juan County Board of Commissioners at the same time.

One of the leading businessmen in the county, Redd played a prominent role in the development and operation of the "Bluff Pool," a cooperative among the Mormon cattlemen of the region which under aggressive leadership and a united purpose was the means by which control of the southeastern Utah livestock industry came under Mormon influence. After the "Bluff Pool" was dissolved, Lemuel H. Redd, Jr. became one of the largest land owners in the area. He was a leader in promoting the sheep industry in southeastern Utah and operated one of the largest sheep ranches in the county. The LaSal Livestock Company organized by Redd remains one of Utah's largest ranching operations today. In addition to his livestock interests, Lemuel Redd opened the first stores in Bluff, Monticello, and Grayson (later renamed Blanding), and was an organizer of the San Juan-Delores Telephone Company (which brought telephone communications into the area), an organizer and first president of the State Bank of San Juan (the first bank in San Juan County), and an organizer of the Blanding Irrigation Company.

As a devout Mormon, L. H. Redd, Jr. was an important religious leader in southeastern Utah for nearly a half century. He was second counsellor in the Bluff bishopric from 1881 to 1901, Bishop from 1901 until 1910, and President of the San Juan Stake, the highest ecclesiastical authority in the area, from 1910 until his death in 1923. His area of responsibility included all of San Juan County, most of Grand County, the northwestern corner of New Mexico, and the southwestern corner of Colorado.

The Lemuel H. Redd, Jr. house was built in 1900. Stone masons were Nick Loveless (also spelled Lovelace or Lovice) and Ed Thompson, with S. T. Nibbs the carpenter. It remains as one of four extant houses that were constructed with money earned from livestock. This prosperity was made possible after a shift from an emphasis on farming to livestock in 1885. The traditional Mormon settlement program in the intermountain West called for the establishment of communities adjacent to adequate water supplies for use in irrigating crops. This pattern was attempted on the San Juan River at Bluff; however, the dams and ditches constructed for irrigation purposes frequently washed out and the quantity of farm land was minimal. The marginal economy necessitated men from Bluff traveling to the silver mines in western Colorado to earn money to help sustain the settlement. Therefore, the shift from a subsistence level existence, based on farming and working at odd jobs (such as mining), which took place in 1885 when Francis Hammond was sent by church authorities to direct Mormon efforts in the San Juan Country, marked an

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important change in the economy and lifestyle of the Mormon settlers. With the strong support of men like Lemuel H. Redd, Jr. who joined their resources in the "Bluff Pool" in order to take advantage of the vast, though extremely rugged range land, Hammond's new direction represents an important event in Utah's economic and agricultural history. The home which L. H. Redd, Jr. built documents the success of this change.

In 1884 Lemuel H. Redd, Jr. married a second wife, Lucy Zina Lyman. The second family lived in a log house across the street from this house until construction of a brick home in Blanding in 1909. However, from 1900 to 1910, Redd's primary residence was the 1900 house in Bluff, from which he directed his numerous affairs. From his second marriage four children were born: Carlie, Frank, Annie, and Amasa Jay. Eight children were born to Lemuel and his first wife Elilza Ann Westover -- Lula, Hattie, Hardison, Herbert, Edith, Marion, Amy, and Charles. When Lucy Zina moved into the Blanding house, Eliza Ann remained in the 1900 house in Bluff until after the death of Lemuel in 1923, when the house was sold to Uriah Britt, and she moved to Provo, Utah.

Because of the importance of Lemuel H. Redd, Jr., and eventually of the Redd family, to the affairs of southeastern Utah, both Redd houses at Bluff and Blanding are significant in the context of San Juan County history. The Blanding house will be a future National Register nomination.

NOTES

¹The two other houses which document the significance of the livestock industry to southeastern Utah are the Al Scorup House, and the James Bean Decker House in Bluff. These houses were initially identified and documented as part of a study of the town of Bluff as a potential historic district nomination. After application of the four criteria and review of integrity questions these three houses, along with the Jens Nielson House (listed in the National Register on 2/22/82) and Old Fort Cabins were considered eligible for nomination. A related nomination is the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail (listed in the National Register on 8/8/82).