

**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 Poulsen-Hall House

other name/site number Poulsen, Niels C., Christina, & Jensene, House; Hall, William T. & Dagmar P., House

2. Location

street & town 90 S. 100 East not for publication

city or town Manti vicinity

state Utah code UT county Sanpete code 039 zip code 84642

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 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: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

- 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:) _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	4	buildings
		sites
	1	structures
		objects
1	5	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian Eclectic

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Other: Temple Form

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls STONE, BRICK & STUCCO

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

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.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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)

- COMMERCE _____
- HEALTH/MEDICINE _____
- AGRICULTURE _____
- ARCHITECTURE _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

circa 1876 - 1958 _____

Significant Dates

circa 1876, 1879, 1888, 1892, 1899, 1906 _____

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Unknown _____

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.44 acres

UTM References

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

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

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG SE COR LOT 1, BLK 57, PLAT A, MANTI CITY SURVEY; N 2.28 C, W 180 C, S 16°E 1.75 C, S .55 C, E 1.33 C TO BEG. ALSO BEG 1.33 C W SE COR LOT 1 BLK 57 PLAT A MANTI CITY SURVEY, N 1.05 C, N16°2 1.28 C, W .21 C, S16°E 1.28 C, S 1.05 C, E .20 C TO BEG.

Property Tax No. 1396

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The current boundaries are those associated with the property historically.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky

organization Preservation Documentation Resource date February 10, 2011

street & number 4874 Taylors Park Drive telephone (801) 913-5645

city or town Taylorsville state UT zip code 84123

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 Cathy Whitaker

street & number 90 S. 100 East telephone (435) 340-0870

city or town Manti state UT zip code 84642

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. 7 Page 1

Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

Narrative Description

The Poulsen-Hall House is a 1½-story stone house built between 1876 and 1879 in Manti, Sanpete County, Utah. The house is located on a corner parcel of 0.44 acres at 90 S. 100 East in Manti. The Poulsen-Hall House combines a double-cell, temple-form house with an ell built in two phases. The 1½-story temple-form south wing is built of oolite limestone around 1876, and features minor Greek Revival stylistic characteristics—primarily in the building form. The north wing is a one-story single-cell also built of oolite limestone between 1876 and 1879. Sometime between 1892 and 1908, a rear lean-to of brick was built at the northwest corner. A front porch along the north wing added around the same time. The lean-to was later covered with stucco. For most of the twentieth century, the exterior of the house saw few modifications. In the late 1990s, the house was substantially rehabilitated, primarily on the interior. There were two major modifications to the exterior: the addition of the current wrap-around porch/balcony and a rear dormer above the north wing. There is a collection of outbuildings on the property, but none were associated with the house in the historic period. There are four non-contributing outbuildings and one non-contributing structure. The Poulsen-Hall House, particularly the pioneer stonework, contributes to the historic resources of Manti, Utah, for the historic period between 1876 and 1958.

The 1½-story south wing is an example of the temple-form house type. The stone masonry is rock-face coursed ashlar with uniform size blocks on the east and south (street-facing) elevations.¹ The rock-face stone masonry on the east and south elevations appears partially dressed, with some blocks rubbed nearly smooth or brush hammered.² The dressed stone features beaded mortar joints. The west (rear) and north (partially obscured) elevations of the south wing are slightly more random. The later north wing is a one-story single-cell built of limestone laid in rock-face coursed ashlar masonry on the east (primary) elevation. The secondary elevations of the north wing are also rock-face ashlar, but the courses are more random in size. The stone foundation is not visible above grade, but is similar to the exterior stone.

According to the Sanborn maps of Manti, the northwest lean-to addition was added between 1892 and 1908. It is a brick addition built on a rubble foundation. The soft pink brick was covered in stucco sometime in the mid-twentieth century. The stucco has been removed on the upper portion of the north elevation. The current roof was installed in the late 1990s and consists of small, dark blue, asphalt shingles. The ridgeline of the south wing features metal flashing and two finial knobs.³ The gable ends have narrow raking cornices of wood. A small low-pitch gable-roof dormer window was added to the rear of the north wing in the 1990s. The dormer is sheathed in vertical plank siding. The house originally had two corbelled brick chimneys. The south wing chimney is extant, but has been shortened. The north wing chimney was removed in the 1990s. There is a

¹ The stone was quarried locally and similar stone used in the construction of the Manti Temple built by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church). Temple construction was ongoing between 1877 and 1888. It is believed that many of Manti's oolite limestone houses were built from stone quarried for the temple, but later discarded. Albert C. T. Antrei and Ruth D. Scow, editors, *The Other Forty-Niners: a topical history of Sanpete County, Utah, 1849-1983*, (Sanpete County Commissioners, Salt Lake City, Utah: Western Epics, 1982): 475.

² The size and dressed appearance of the stone in the south wing of the Poulsen-Hall House suggest the blocks may have been quarried and dressed by the same masons working on the temple.

³ The finial knobs appear historic, but it is not known whether they were original to the house.

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Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

concrete block chimney on the west (rear) elevation (circa 1950s). There is brick corbelling indicating where a small brick chimney on the lean-to addition was removed, probably in the 1990s.

The current wrap-around porch was built in the late 1990s. Along the north wing, the current porch replaced an earlier porch (circa 1900); however, the engaged wood posts may be the originals as seen in a 1911 photograph of the house. The design of the porch and balcony on the east elevation of the south wing is based on historic porches in the neighborhood.⁴ The wood posts and deck date from the late 1990s, when the balcony had a lattice balustrade. The square-post balustrade and spindle-fans were added later (circa 2000). The portion of the porch deck along the north elevation has no rail. The porch has been painted red and green (circa 2006). A concrete patio at the southwest corner was poured in the 1990s.

The house has five historic exterior doors. The front door (south wing) has two panels (top panels have arched heads) with an oval transom. The kitchen door (north wing) is a two-panel half-glass door with an oval transom and historic screen. The rear door (south wing) has two bottom panels and two arched windows in the top panels. The transom is a narrow rectangle. The balcony door (east elevation) is a half-glass two-panel door and a screen. These doors have been painted in contrasting colors of red, green and white on the exterior (circa 2006). The north door in the addition (circa 1900) is a half-glass two-panel door, painted blue-gray with a historic screen. With the exception of the north elevation, the historic doors are placed at the center of the wings. On the east elevation, the doors are flanked by windows creating a classically symmetrical façade on the narrow temple-form end. The temple-form house type was usually classically symmetrical and built in the Greek Revival style. The Poulsen-Hall House does not have the typical Greek Revival cornice returns, but there are nailer boards under the eaves that indicate cornice returns may have been intended.

The window openings in the stone sections of the house are deeply splayed. Due to deteriorated conditions, the original windows were replaced in 2005 with white vinyl. The replacement windows have the same configuration of the original wood-sash windows: two-over-two double-hung windows. The wood casings, sills and lintels are original. The stone sills on the south elevation were damaged and have been covered with metal and painted to match the windows. The lean-to addition features one two-over-two double-hung window on the north elevation and a small square window (bathroom) on the south side. Both are vinyl replacements for the original. The window on the rear dormer is a one-over-one double-hung window.

On the interior, the house has approximately 1,020 square feet of space on the main floor, 650 square feet on the upper floor, and a small root cellar at the southwest corner of the house. The living room (the original parlor) is located in the front two-thirds of the south wing. The interior, including the hand-grained faux oak finish, was restored in the 1990s.⁵ The room was repainted in 2004. The fireplace features the original wood mantel. The stone tile hearth and surround were added in 2007 after a wood burning stove was installed. The wood floors have been refurbished. In 2006, the damaged threshold between the living room and kitchen was replaced with a single piece of wood. The opening is larger than normal door size, but the date of the opening is unknown.

⁴ A historic photograph of the Lowry House to the east of the Poulsen-Hall House is one example. On the Poulsen-Hall House, the second floor door and the exposed floor joists indicate that a balcony was intended for the east elevation; however, there is no conclusive evidence that a balcony existed historically.

⁵ This was a pioneer technique of painting a hardwood-grain finish on softer wood.

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Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

The door between the living room and the guest bedroom to the west was replaced with a half-stained-glass two-panel door in the 1990s. The guest bedroom has finishes similar to the living room.

The kitchen is located in the north wing. The room underwent a major rehabilitation in the 1990s. The current cabinets, vinyl flooring and appliances date from this period. The window and door casings are original and have been painted white. The kitchen walls were repainted in 2004. The main floor bathroom and back bedroom are located in the lean-to addition and were added to the house around 1900. The plank door to the cellar is original. Other finishes and fixtures date from the 1990s renovation with the cabinets added circa 2005. Space for a stacked washer & dryer and a closet in the bedroom have curtains instead of doors. The enclosed staircase is narrow and probably dates from the construction of the south wing. The wood staircase is currently painted white and hooked carpets have been installed on each tread and on the landing (circa 2005). The door at the top is similar to the plank door to the cellar (circa 1900).

The upper floor is divided into three spaces: two bedrooms over the south wing and the unfinished attic space over the north wing. The wood casings, flooring, and plank doors on the upper floors are original, but other finishes on the second floor date from the 1990s to 2006. The flooring in the upstairs bedrooms was refinished circa 2006. The closets with multiple doors (under the eaves on the north side) were installed in 2006. A door was cut from the finished spaces over the south wing to the unfinished attic space above the north wing at an unknown date. The exterior stone and wood shingles are visible on the interior of the north attic.⁶ In the 1990s, a dormer was built to the west over the addition. The dormer is not visible from the front of the house. The space was never finished and is currently used for storage. The cellar is unfinished with visible foundation stone walls and some shelving. It is used for storage and the mechanical systems.

The Poulsen-Hall House is located in the northeast quadrant of a roughly rectangular parcel of 0.44 acres. The house is located in the northeast quadrant of the parcel and faces east. The landscaping is mostly lawn with mature trees near the house. There is a white picket fence built in a zigzag pattern in front of the house to the east. A gravel parking area is along the east property line. A brick paved sidewalk extends from the street to the front porch. A straight picket fence is on the north side. There is a chain link fence along the west property line. The west property line is slightly angled due to the presence of a millrace from the settlement period (filled-in circa 1900). The backyard includes four outbuildings and a picnic pavilion. Two of the outbuildings, a log cabin and an outhouse, are historic, but are considered non-contributing because they were moved to the site after the historic period.⁷ The historic cabin has been restored. The newer false-front wood cabin, was built on the site in the 1990s, and is also a non-contributing outbuilding. A non-contributing garage in the nouveau barn-style was built in 2010 at the southwest corner of the property. Although the garage is the largest outbuildings, it is at the opposite corner of the property and does not visually impact the historic house.

⁶ The exposed stone and shingles are a good indication that the south wing was built before the north wing.

⁷ The cabin was moved from Fairview, Utah, and was not associated with the Poulsen or Hall families. It was evaluated as a contributing building during the 1997 Reconnaissance Level Survey of Manti.

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Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

The Poulsen-Hall House is one of several significant settlement-era stone houses in Manti. It is a block east of the Manti tabernacle and other historic buildings on Main Street. The immediate neighborhood is a mix of historic and non-historic residences. The Poulsen-Hall House, particularly the pioneer stonework, is in excellent condition and contributes to the historic resources of Manti, Utah.

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Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Poulsen-Hall House, a 1½-story stone house built between 1876 and 1879, is significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of a settlement-era stone residence in Manti, Sanpete County, Utah. The Poulsen-Hall house is unique as the only example of a temple-form house executed in stone in the city. The stone house and the ell addition were built in two phases during the same period as the construction of the Manti LDS Temple. The oolite limestone used came from the temple quarry, and it is likely that the blocks chosen by the builder of the Poulsen-Hall House were selected from stone discarded by the temple masons. The house has elements of the Greek Revival style.

The Poulsen-Hall house is also significant under Criterion A for its association with the commercial and medical history of Manti as it transitioned from the settlement era to late-nineteenth-century prosperity. As the hostilities between the first settlers and the native population of the Sanpete Valley subsided in the 1870s, the adjacent mountains became available for a range livestock industry (primarily sheep), and local hay production dramatically increased. The agricultural prosperity was augmented by a growing mercantile economy, including numerous cottage industries. The first owner of the Poulsen-Hall House was Niels C. Poulsen (1843-1888), who operated a tailoring business from his home. Niels C. Poulsen's vocation included making clothing for the men who provided volunteer labor on the temple construction. His two wives, Christina Lund Poulsen (1847-1880) and Jennie Anderson Poulsen (1861-1950), aided him in the tailoring business. The house is significant for the contributions in the areas of Commerce made by the Poulsen family. After Niels C. Poulsen's death, Jennie Poulsen worked from the house as a nurse and midwife. The house is significant in the area of Medicine because of the work of Jennie Poulsen. Niels and Christina Poulsen's daughter, Dagmar and her husband, William T. Hall, were the home's second owners. They operated a successful sheep business from the home for many years adding to the house's significance under agriculture. The period of significance includes the occupancy of both the Poulsen and Hall families from 1876 to 1959. The Poulsen-Hall House is a contributing historic resource in the area Agriculture for the contributions of the Poulsen and the Hall families to the development of Manti.

Brief History of Manti

On July 24, 1847, a small contingent of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) entered the Salt Lake Valley under the direction of Brigham Young. Within a few years, the valley had been settled by thousands of Mormon pioneers and incoming Mormon converts were directed to settle outside of the Salt Lake Valley. Manti was the first settlement in the Sanpete Valley and the first south of Provo, Utah.⁸ In late November 1849, Brigham Young sent a colony of 224 men, women, and children, to the Manti area. The settlers were invited by Ute Chief Walker to join the encampments of Chief Sanpeetch's people already in the area.⁹ Brigham Young named the settlement "Manti" in the summer of 1850.¹⁰

⁸ Manti is located approximately 125 miles south of Salt Lake City and approximately 80 miles south of Provo, Utah.

⁹ Albert Antrei, "Manti" in *Utah History Encyclopedia*, Allan Kent Powell, ed., (Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1994): 343-344. Sanpeetch was modified to "Sanpete" and the name given to the valley and the county. The river that drains the valley is called the Sanpitch.

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Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

Jesse W. Fox surveyed the town's Plat A in the summer of 1850.¹¹ The first settlers camped along the banks of Manti City Creek in the area where the Poulsen-Hall House now stands on Block 57. Block 56 to the west was designated the public square. Manti was incorporated in February 1851.¹² In Manti, the settlers built a series of fortifications. The Little Fort (Stone Fort) was built in 1852 at the corner of Block 64. In 1853, the settlers were asked to move their cabins near the stone fort within an enclosure called the Log Fort. The Big Fort was built in the summer of 1854 with a combination of rock and adobe. The Big Fort enclosed nine blocks including Block 57.¹³

With the end of hostilities between the native Utes and the settlers, the adjacent mountains became available for a range livestock industry, mostly large sheep herds. Pioneer subsistence-level agriculture soon gave way to the production of grain and hay for the market. A mercantile economy emerged to support more specialized agriculture. Many Manti citizens who were not large-scale farmers or rangers became shop-keepers or artisans, many of whom engaged in cottage industries at home; although most residents also continued to raise produce from small gardens and orchards on their residential lots. The sheep industry waned in the first half of the twentieth century and has been mostly eclipsed by the cattle industry. In the last half of the twentieth century, poultry raising (chickens and later turkeys) has emerged as one of the most successful industries in the county.

The coming of the railroad was important to the town's agricultural and ranching industries. The first line into Manti was the Sanpete Valley Railway in 1880, from Nephi. The Denver and Rio Grande Western (D&RGW) completed its line to Manti from Thistle Junction in 1890.¹⁴ One of the most important events to occur in Manti was the construction of the Manti LDS Temple, which began in 1877. The temple was dedicated in 1888. Both the temple and the Manti Tabernacle (built between 1879 and 1889) represent the community's cultural makeup and are landmark buildings.¹⁵ The characteristic pale yellow oolite limestone used in the construction of the tabernacle and temple is also found in numerous pioneer-era homes, not only in Manti, but throughout the Sanpete Valley. The stone blocks used in the construction of the Poulsen-Hall House came from the temple

¹⁰ The name is derived from a geographical name in the *Book of Mormon*.

¹¹ In Manti, as it was throughout Utah, settlement patterns were based on the Plat of the City of Zion that was outlined by the Mormon church founder Joseph Smith. The plan, though not fully implemented, served as a model for Mormon settlements across the Intermountain West under the direction of Brigham Young. The plats were typically one mile square, the blocks were ten acres each and forty rods square, and the lots were laid off alternately within the squares. The towns were set out in a grid pattern with the public buildings and church located in the center of town, surrounded by residences, with the outlying areas being used as farmlands. Mormon settlements became characterized by in-town family farmsteads with a daily trek to the outlying fields. The original plat was resurveyed in 1871. The town has not grown much beyond the late-nineteenth-century plats.

¹² Manti was also named the county seat.

¹³ The Walker War ended in December 1869 and the forts were dismantled within a few years. Because of its location with the boundaries of the Big Fort, it is likely that stone from the dismantled fort may have been used to build part of the Poulsen-Hall House, following a common practice of the time. *The Other Forty-Niners*: 475. A fourth fort was built around the public square (Block 56, now called the tabernacle block) in 1866. Centennial Committee, Manti, Utah, *Song of a Century, 1849 — 1949*, (Provo, Utah: Community Press, 1949), 36-37.

¹⁴ It extended the line beyond Manti the following year. The D&RGW purchased the Sanpete Valley Railway in 1910 and dismantled the section between Ephraim and Manti. The last passenger train left Manti for Salt Lake City in 1949, mostly as a result of the state's improved road system, including Highway 89, which doubles as Manti's Main Street and links several towns down the north-south corridor of the valley. Sanpete Valley's entire rail system was dismantled after large floods in 1983 and 1984 that completely destroyed Thistle Junction. The trucking industry now provides freight services for the county.

¹⁵ The Manti Temple (Listing No. 71000854) was listed on the National Register on August 12, 1971.

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Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

quarry. Many of the stone residences in Manti may have been built from blocks quarried and rejected for use in the temple masonry.

Historical Significance

Lot 1, the southeast corner of Block 57, was first deeded to Johan Petersen (1819-1890) in 1872. On April 17, 1876, Johan Petersen sold most of the lot to Niels C. Poulsen. At the time, a millrace ran parallel to the creek, marking the west edge of the property. The 1870 census enumeration lists Danish immigrants Johan Petersen and his wife, Anna C. Petersen (1820?-), in Manti. In the census enumeration, it shows that Johan "John" Petersen worked at the local gristmill. According to Poulsen family tradition, the house was built by Niels C. Poulsen.

Niels Christian Poulsen was born January 18, 1843, in Samsig, Denmark, the sixth child of Poul Christian Larsen (1800-1856) and Else Marie Jensen Larsen (1802-?). During his lifetime, he was also known as Niels or Christian Poulsen, and frequently in historic records as N. C. Poulsen.¹⁶ Niels C. Poulsen joined the LDS Church in Denmark. He helped organize a company of 630 LDS immigrants, who left Copenhagen in June 1868 and arrived in New York in August 1868.¹⁷ Niels C. Poulsen and most of the immigrants crossed the plains with the John G. Holman Company, which arrived in Salt Lake City on September 25, 1868. The Lund family traveled in the same wagon train.¹⁸ Niels C. Poulsen's future wife, Christina Christensen Lund, was born in Landerborg, Denmark, on January 15, 1847. Her parents were Christen Christensen Lund (1802-1892) and Kristine Marie Pederson Lund (1806-1897). Niels C. Poulsen and the Lund family eventually settled in Manti. Niels C. Poulsen and Christina C. Lund were married on March 30, 1869. They had seven children, of whom only three survived to maturity: Niels Christian "Chris" Poulsen Jr. (born in 1870), Carl Adolph Poulsen (born in 1873), and Elise Dagmar Christine Poulsen (born in 1877). The family could not be located on the 1870 census. The north wing of the house was likely completed before the summer of 1879 when Niels C. Poulsen was asked to return to Denmark as a missionary for the LDS Church.

Before and after his mission, Niels C. Poulsen worked out of his home as a tailor. He made suits and clothing for many area residents. He made clothing for a number of men who worked on the Manti Temple. It is possible that he traded tailoring services for masonry services for the construction of the house. While he was serving his mission in Denmark, his wife Christina Lund Poulsen died on April 23, 1880, giving birth to their seventh child, a daughter, who did not survive. Niels C. Poulsen did not learn of their deaths for three months and was unable to return to his family until six months after the deaths. Chris, Carl and Dagmar are listed on the 1880 census with their maternal grandparents, Christian and Kristine Lund, in June 1880.¹⁹ It is not known whether the grandparents moved to Manti to take care of the children before or after Christina Poulsen's death. According to the family, an uncle and aunt also helped take care of the children, probably Peter C. Lund (1832-1917) and his wife, Maria Pedersen Lund (1826-1896), who were living in Manti at the time.

¹⁶ In a few historic records, he appears as Niels Larsen, using his father's surname rather than following the tradition of Scandinavian patronymics. The surname Poulsen also appears with the variant spellings Poulson and Paulsen.

¹⁷ They sailed on the "*Emerald Isle*," the last sailing vessel to carry Scandinavian converts to the United States. After 1868, most immigrants traveled on steamers. They came a year before the transcontinental railroad made the ox train obsolete.

¹⁸ Information from a DUP biography of Christian Christensen and Kristine Marie Pederson states they immigrated in 1867, but that could not be verified by a second source. Incomplete records from the Holman Company suggest most of the family came in 1868.

¹⁹ The children are listed with the surname Larsen. Kristine Lund appears as Christina Lund on the census.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

About six months after his return from Denmark, on May 5, 1881, Niels C. Poulsen married Jensene Andersen. Jensene “Jennie” Andersen was born in Denmark on June 30, 1861.²⁰ She came to Utah in 1880. She was known as Aunt Jennie by her stepchildren. Niels C. and Jennie Poulsen had three children together: Ernest (born in 1882), Leonard (born in 1884), and Blanche (born in 1886). In addition to her household duties, Jennie Poulsen aided her husband in the tailoring business. In February 1888, while cutting out a suit, Niels C. Poulsen suffered a stroke. He died a week later on February 24, 1888, and was buried in the Manti City Cemetery.

Jensene Poulsen continued to care for the children and the tailoring business. She eventually turned her talents to nursing and midwifery. On the 1900 census, Jensine Poulsen is listed as a midwife living with her three teenaged children. Ernest Poulsen worked for the railroad and Leonard Poulsen was a farm laborer. In April 1900, Jensene Poulsen received a medical certificate to practice obstetrics from the state board of medical examiners.²¹ On October 27, 1900, an article in the *Manti Messenger* stated “Mrs. Jensine [sic] Poulsen is, we are informed, building up a fine practice in her line of obstetrics, and is meeting with satisfaction every where she is called to administer to the wants of the sick. No one can help recommending her when familiar with her knowledge in that line of work.”²² On June 4, 1902, Jensene A. Poulsen married Swen Ole Nielson (1854-1936), a widower from nearby Fairview, Utah. Sven O. Nielson was a Swedish immigrant. He owned a mercantile business in Fairview, and was also a rancher and sheep man. Swen and Jennie Nielson lived in Fairview until they moved to Provo around 1920. After the death of her second husband, Jennie Poulsen Nielson moved to the Holladay area of Salt Lake County to live with the family of her son, Leonard M. Poulsen. Jennie A. P. Nielson died on May 4, 1950.

On June 29, 1906, Jensene and the surviving heirs of Niels C. Poulsen sold the Manti property to her step-daughter, Dagmar Poulsen Hall and her husband, William T. Hall, for \$775. Elise Dagmar Christine Poulsen was born on September 22, 1877. She married William T. Hall on June 14, 1899 in Manti. William Terry Hall was born in Manti on May 18, 1878, to John Hall (1839-1926) and Almira Tuttle Hall (1848-1921).²³

William and Dagmar Hall likely moved into the family home soon after Jensene’s second marriage. They had six children: Burton T., Carlyle, Sherman J., Blanche, Wilma and Linore. Carlyle and Wilma died in childhood. Sherman died at the age of sixteen. William Hall was a farmer and stockman. He worked primarily in the sheep industry in Sanpete County, and did not have an office separate from his home. In his later life, he worked as a custodian for the Manti Center Ward Chapel for nine years. Dagmar Hall worked as a telegraph operator in Manti and Gunnison. The Halls sold off the north portion of their property in 1931. In 1947, the property was deeded to their children with the couple retaining a life estate. William lived in the house until his death on October 30, 1959. After his death, Dagmar P. Hall moved to Tooele, Utah, to live with her daughter, Linore Lowry. Dagmar died in Tooele on November 11, 1964. William and Dagmar Hall are buried in the Manti City Cemetery.

²⁰ She appears with the variant spelling of Jensine, but mostly as Jennie in family records.

²¹ *Salt Lake Herald*, April 4, 1900: 2. The name Jensine Poulsen appears in the article.

²² *Manti Messenger*, October 27, 1900: 1.

²³ His grandfather, Richard Hall Sr. (1817-1903) was an English immigrant, who was a stone cutter and mason for the Manti temple construction. He built several homes in Manti and may have worked on the Poulsen-Hall House.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

In 1965, Burton T. Hall, as trustee of the estate, sold the property to the Associated Finance Company, who in turn sold to Dixie J. Anderson (aka Dixie J. Prisbrey) in 1968.²⁴ The house appears to have been used mostly for a rental until the 1990s. In November 1991, it was sold to Devon and Bonnie Frederickson, who sold within a month to Terrance and Charmaine Mortensen. The Mortensens sold the property to Gary and Sharon Vetterli in June 1993. Gary and Sharon Vetterli undertook an ambitious rehabilitation of the Poulsen-Hall House between 1993 and 2003 when they sold to the current owner, Cathy L. Whitaker. Cathy Whitaker has continued the rehabilitation of the house.

The Poulsen-Hall House represents the contributions of two generations of the Poulsen and Hall families to the community of Manti, Utah, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The residents of the house contributed to the economy of Manti under Criterion A in the areas of Commerce, Medicine, and Agriculture.

Architectural Significance

The Poulsen-Hall house is associated with the stone residence building boom that paralleled the construction of the Manti Temple in the 1870s. It is one of only five extant temple-form houses built in Manti, all of which were constructed between 1875 and 1890.²⁵ As the only stone example, it may be the oldest temple-form house in Manti.²⁶ The temple-form house was an early nineteenth-century product of the Greek Revival stylistic movement.²⁷ The distinctive type with its entrance at the narrow, gable end was a domestic expression of the monumental architecture of ancient Greece and was meant to mimic Greek temples with a pedimented gable. The type is almost always associated with the Greek Revival style, which in most Utah examples included prominent cornice returns, but with a simple porch rather than a portico.²⁸ The style became popular in the eastern United States in the early nineteenth century. Most of the early settlers of Utah were from the Northeast and Midwest and were familiar with the Greek Revival style. The Mormon settlement of Nauvoo, Illinois, had several examples of the style in residential, commercial, and religious architecture, including the prominent LDS temple. Because of the scarcity of wood in Utah at the time and the reliance on adobe and stone for early construction materials, as well as the indigent circumstances of the early settlers, elaborate expressions of the style were very rare. As note, typical manifestation of Greek Revivalism in local architecture, besides the temple form type, was in the details of a gabled roof with raking boxed cornice, with cornice returns that

²⁴ The Associated Finance Company was owned by B. C. and Ruth C. Braithwaite, and Bruce and LaRue P. Jennings.

²⁵ The other four examples identified in a 1997 Reconnaissance Level Survey of Manti are: 58 W. Union (adobe, circa 1875); 30 W. 200 South (adobe/stucco, circa 1880); 392 E. 300 North (drop siding, circa 1880); and 91 W. 100 North (drop siding, circa 1890).

²⁶ Because of the ell addition, the Poulsen-Hall House was mistakenly identified as a cross wing in the survey. The construction date was estimated to be 1860 in the 1997 survey. The adobe house at 58 W. Union has not been researched.

²⁷ Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture: A Guide, 1847-1940*, (Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988): 33.

²⁸ In general, only the large-scale examples included a monumental portico.

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Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

implied a pediment, and perhaps a porch with classical columns. These details were also applied to other house types. The temple-form house, like the Greek Revival style, was popular in Utah between 1847 and 1875, but there are several slightly later examples such as the Poulsen-Hall House. The rehabilitated Poulsen-Hall House is a contributing resource in the area of Architecture in Manti, Utah.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

Common Label Information

1. Poulsen-Hall House
2. 90 S. 100 East, Manti, Sanpete County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: November 6 & 7, 2010
5. Digital images on file at Utah SHPO.

Photographs:

Photo No. 1

6. East elevation of house. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 2

6. East elevation of house. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 3

6. South elevation of house. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 4

6. West elevation of house. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 5

6. North and west elevations of house. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 6

6. North and east elevations of house. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 7

6. East and south elevations of house with view of site. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 8

6. South elevations of house and cabin with view of yard. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 9

6. Interior, main floor, parlor. Camera facing southeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 2

Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

Photo No. 10

6. Interior, main floor, kitchen. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 11

6. Interior, main floor, guest bedroom. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 12

6. Interior, main floor, guest bedroom, door detail. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 13

6. Interior, second floor, bedroom. Camera facing northwest.

Supplemental Photographs:

Photo No. 14

6. Interior, main floor, parlor. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 15

6. Interior, main floor, parlor, mantel detail. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 16

6. Interior, main floor, kitchen with stairs on right. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 17

6. Interior, main floor, kitchen. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 18

6. Interior, second floor, bedroom. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 19

6. Interior, second floor, bedroom. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 20

6. Interior, main floor, steps to cellar. Camera facing south and down.

Photo No. 21

6. East and south elevations of cabin. Camera facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 3

Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

Photo No. 22

6. East and south elevations of garage. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 23

6. East and south elevations of outhouse. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 24

6. East and south elevations of new cabin. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 25

6. View of pavilion. Camera facing northeast.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 1

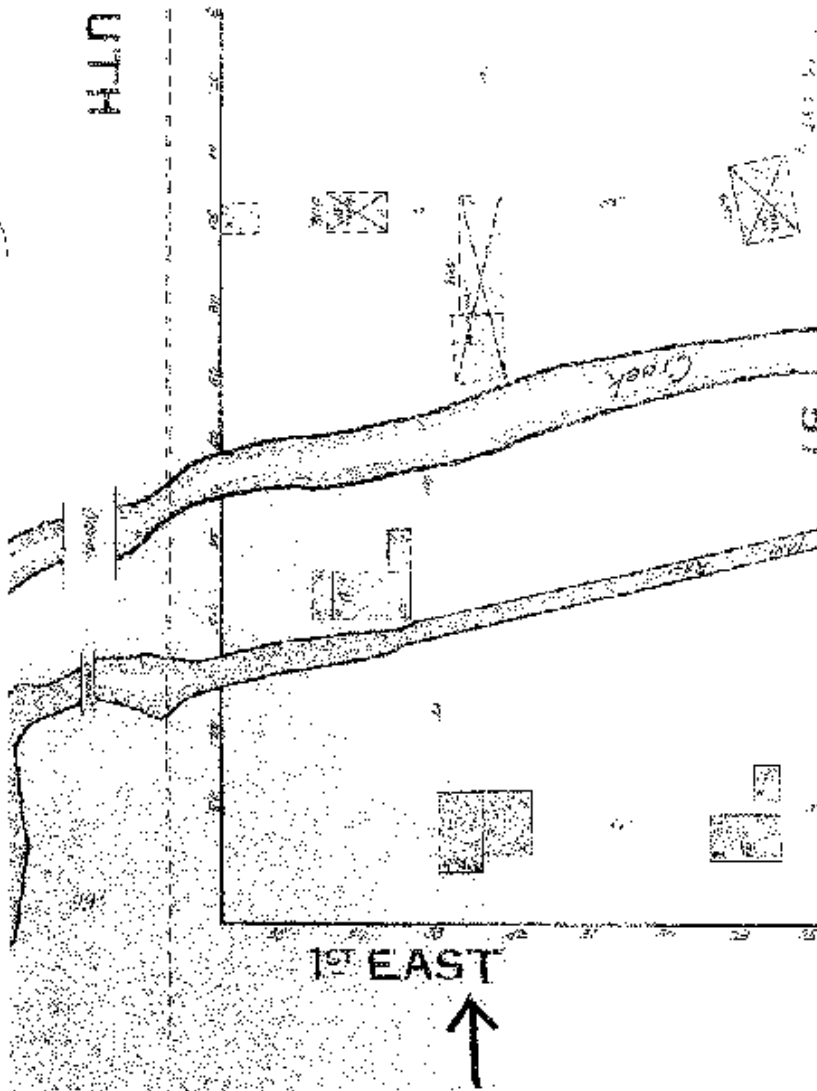
Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

Manti, UT, Sanborn Map 1892: Poulsen-Hall House

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City
Date of Original
Map Sheet Number

Manti, Utah
1892
Sheet 03



Sheet 03

<http://www.nps.gov/learn/education/teachers/viewer.php?GISOR001-%2Dsanpete-j28673021R...>

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

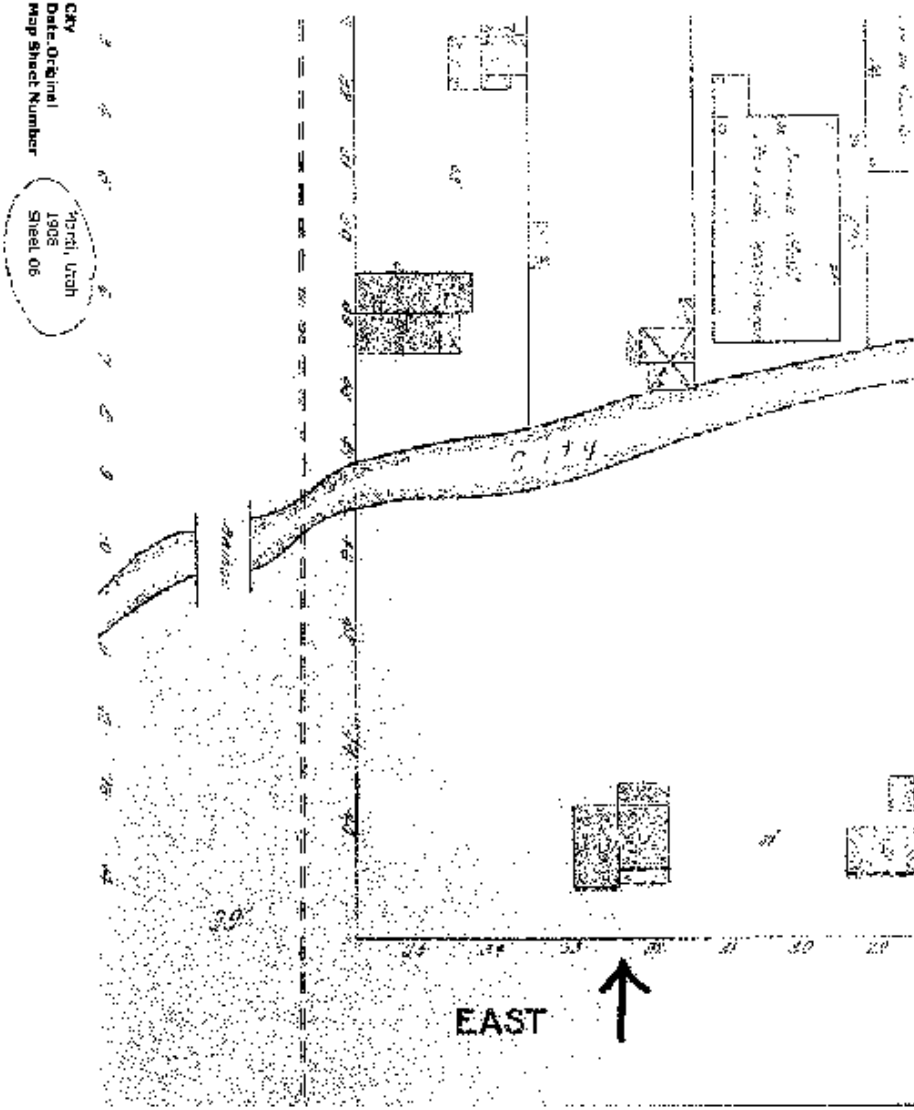
Section No. MAPS Page 2

Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

Manti, UT, Sanborn Map, 1908: Poulsen-Hall House

1908

Sheet 06



CITY
Date: Original
Map Sheet Number

Manti, Utah
1908
Sheet 06

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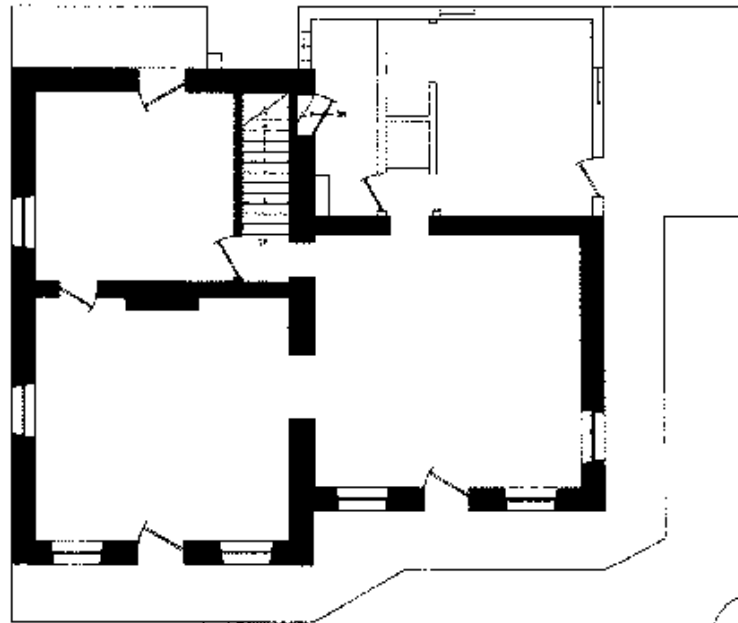
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 3

Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

Main Floor Plan



MAIN FLOOR PLAN
SCALE APPROXIMATE

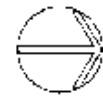
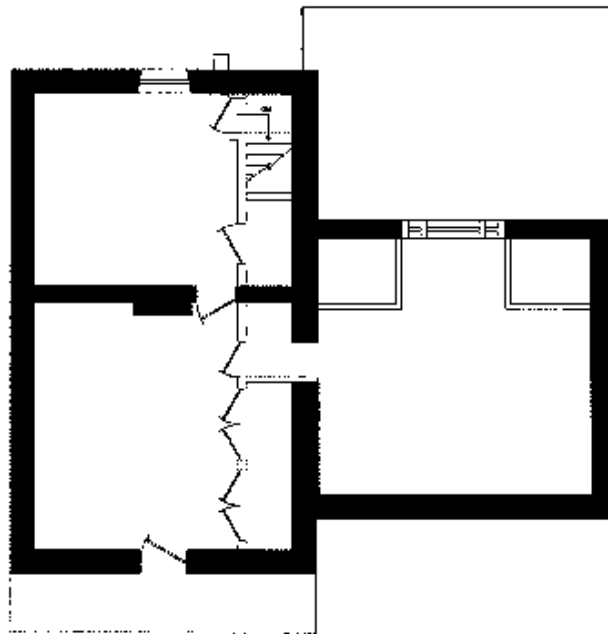
POULSEN-HALL HOUSE
90 S. 100 EAST
MANTI, SANPETE COUNTY, UTAH

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 4

Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

Second Floor Plan



NORTH

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE APPROXIMATE

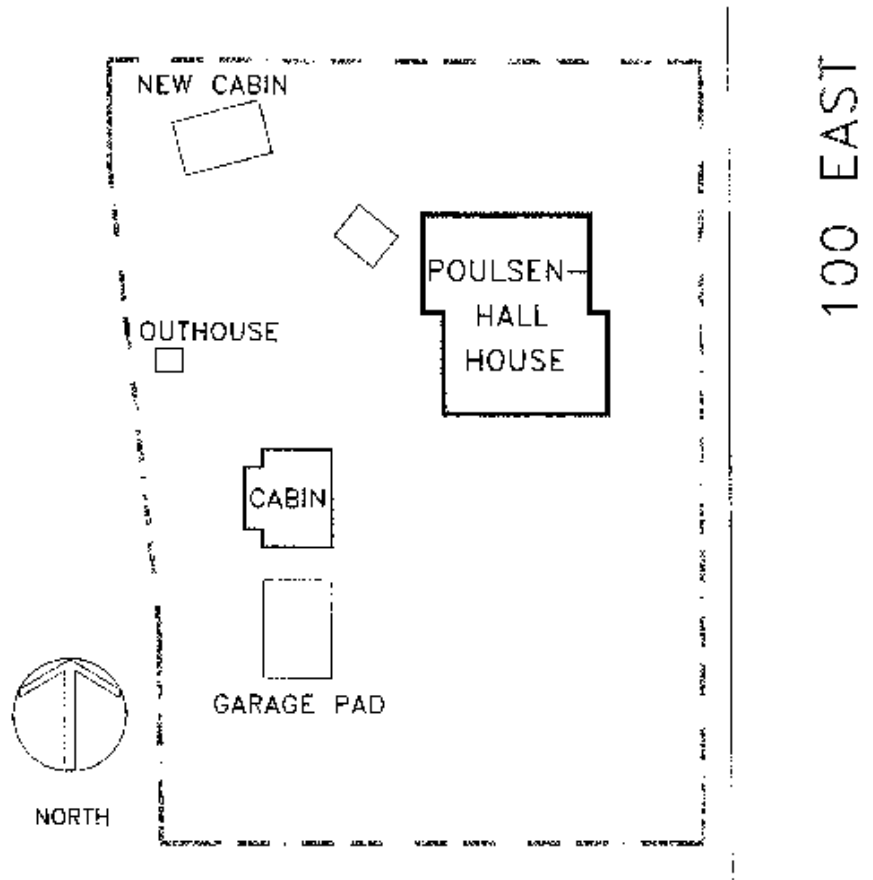
POULSEN-HALL HOUSE
90 S. 100 EAST
MANTI, SANPETE COUNTY, UTAH

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. MAPS Page 5

Poulsen-Hall House, Manti, Sanpete County, UT

Site Plan

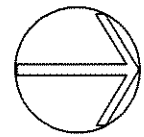
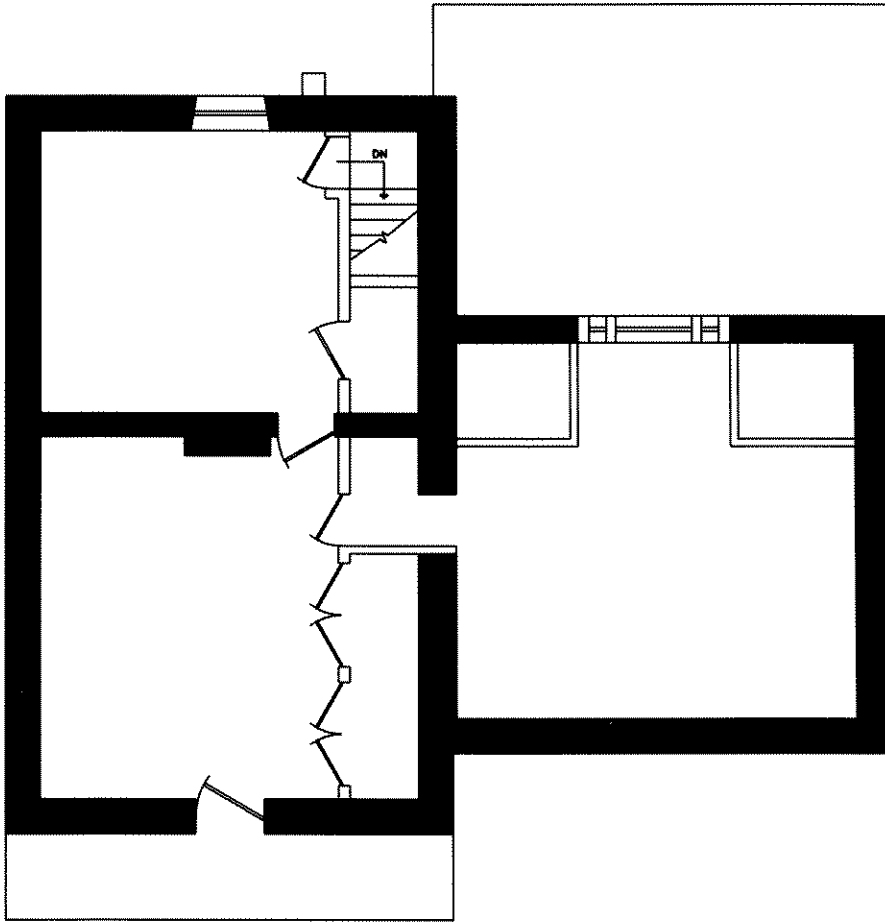


SKETCH SITE PLAN

POULSEN-HALL HOUSE

90 S. 100 EAST

MANTI, SANPETE COUNTY, UTAH



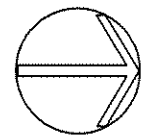
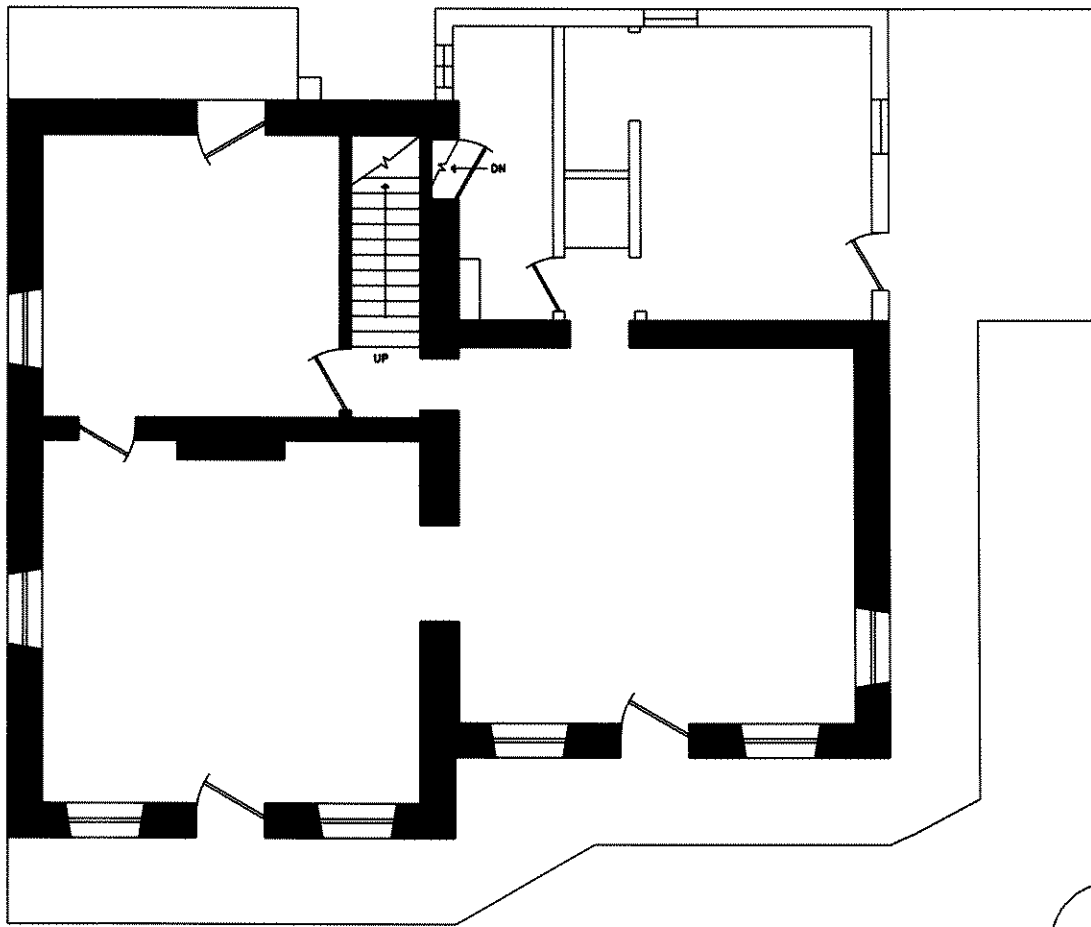
NORTH

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE APPROXIMATE

POULSEN-HALL HOUSE

90 S. 100 EAST

MANTI, SANPETE COUNTY, UTAH



NORTH

MAIN FLOOR PLAN
SCALE APPROXIMATE

POULSEN-HALL HOUSE

90 S. 100 EAST

MANTI, SANPETE COUNTY, UTAH





