

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

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

For HCPS use only
received JAN 9 1980
date entered FEB 19 1980

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

1. Name

historic Charles Crawford Farmstead

and/or common

2. Location SW of Spring City on

street & number Pigeon Hollow Road ___ not for publication

city, town Spring City mi X vicinity of congressional district 01

state Utah code 049 county Sanpete code 039

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name D. Robert Carter

street & number 344 South 3110 West

city, town Provo ___ vicinity of state UT 84601

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Recorder's Office

street & number Sanpete County Courthouse

city, town Manti state UT 84642

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Sanpete County Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 6-78 9-78 federal state county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town SLC state UT 84101

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

The Charles Crawford farmstead is located about two miles south of Spring City, Sanpete County, Utah. The farmstead is composed of a large stone house, a granary/root cellar, a stone carriage house, and a log barn. Found on a small lane which runs off the Pigeon Hollow road, the Crawford Farm is oriented northward with the view from the farmhouse sweeping up the valley to the snow covered peaks of Mt. Nebo. The farmstead is architecturally important because of its outstanding vernacular buildings and historically intriguing due to its location outside the town limits of Spring City. The area was settled in the 1850's and 1860's by member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) and land occupation here during the 19th century normally followed an agriculture village pattern which found dwellings and agricultural structures combined within the village boundaries. As an isolated farmstead, the Crawford farm deviates from the established village pattern and suggests that the Mormon landscape was not as strictly homogeneous as has often been thought.

The Charles Crawford House

The Crawford house was built in 1884 of locally quarried oolite limestone. The house is gabled and generally conforms to a "two stories high, two rooms wide, one room deep" I house vernacular type. The most prominent stylistic features of the house--features which attest to the lingering appeal of the Greek Revival in the area are the front door transom and the pedimented window heads. The brick gable end chimneys are small and appropriate to their function as stove flues rather than fireplaces. The stone is evenly coursed ashlar with pronounced raised jointing.

The house has a basic "hall and parlor" floorplan with an unusual facade fenestration. Normally folk symmetrical design dictates that upstairs openings be located directly over lower openings. The Crawford house breaks rules with an unusual "four over three" piecing arrangement. The resultant facade, while slightly off balance, becomes an intriguingly complex rendering of the bilaterally symmetrical principle.

The house has a rear "T" wing, also of stone. This section was either original to the house or built shortly thereafter. The stone on this wing is limestone but of a different sort than that found on the two story front section. The stone on the "T" is a softer variety and because it breaks into square blocks quite easily it can be laid up in even courses without the heavy application of mortar. Though worked easily, this stone has the disadvantage of

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

discoloration and the back has yellowed considerably while the front stone remains a rich cream color.

The house is surrounded by a stone path, about six feet wide of cut blocks. This border is a unique landscaping feature and not encountered on other buildings in the Sanpete valley.

Outbuildings

A log granary stands just south of the rear of the house. The granary was essential to the Utah farmer and such buildings are found on all farms. The Crawforth granary is a typical example with a gabled roof covering a one story rectangular plan. Grain bins are reached through a side door. The logs here are left round, chinked, and joined at the corners with a variant (due to the round logs) of the half-dovetail notch. The granary shows some deterioration and one side has been damaged. A stone cellar is found beneath the granary and is reached by stairs running from the outside on the north gable.

South and east of the granary is a stone carriage house. This building is large enough to accomodate both a wagon and stable area. There is a large door in the side and the stone here is the same yellowish soft stone that is found on the rear of the house. The roof of this building is now missing.

Directly east of the house and across the yard is the barn. The barn is log and of the "double-crib" type. The logs are left round and joined with a "V" corner notch. The roof is missing from the structure.

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

Specific dates 1884

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Charles Crawforth farmstead is significant as an isolated farmstead in the midst of a farm village settlement region. Deviating from the predominate pattern, the Crawforth farmstead historically demonstrates that Mormon culture in the nineteenth century was not as homogeneous as has often been thought. The opening of a U.S. Land Office in Salt Lake City in 1869 signalled the beginning of a great change in the Mormon Church's influence on settlement. In the areas already settled, like the Sanpete Valley, little agricultural land remained available. Farmsteads outside the established villages in Sanpete were very rare, and help document the shift there from subsistence agriculture to cash farming--cattle, sheep and cash crops including fruit and sorghum. The outstanding vernacular architecture of the farmstead is an important element of its significance. The large stone I house is a sign of agricultural prosperity and attests to Crawforth's prominence in the local community.

The Sanpete Valley was settled after 1849 by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) and land occupancy here followed a farm village plan advocated by the church leadership. Mormon town planning in the West was based loosely on the "Plat for the City of Zion" developed in 1833 by the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith. Smith's plan was built around a nucleated agricultural community where all dwellings and farm buildings would be contained on town lots. Farm acreage would then be located outside the town limits. This town unit, when it reached sufficient size could then be repeated over and over again in other locations. The village settlement pattern was particularly strong in the Sanpete Valley where the persistent threat of Indian attack through the 1870's made group living attractive. The Crawforth farmstead is located about two miles south of Spring City, a town which has been nominated to the National Register as an excellent and typical example of the Mormon village.

Charles Crawforth was born in Sutton-on-Hall, Yorkshire, England, on May 24, 1824. Following his conversion to the LDS Church in 1854, Crawforth emigrated to Utah and the Mormon Zion. The William Glover Company carried young Crawforth to Utah where he arrived in Provo in 1855. During the next seventeen years he engaged in farming in the Provo area and participated actively in church and civic affairs. In 1873, at the age of 48, Crawforth moved his large family (10 children) to Spring City in Sanpete

9. Major Bibliographical References

Lever, W.H., History of Sanpete and Emery Counties, Ogden UT: W.H. Lever, 1895.
 "Crawforth Family History," Ms in possession of D. Robert Carter, Provo, UT.
 Sanpete County Records. Nelson, Lowry, The Mormon Village, SLC: University of UT Press, 1952.
 Glassie, Henry, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern U.S., Philadelphia: U of Penn Press, 1968

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreege of nominated property 1.05 acres

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Chester, UT

Scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2	4	5	5	9	6	0	4	3	6	7	1	3	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing							

C

Zone		Easting				Northing							

D

Zone		Easting				Northing							

E

Zone		Easting				Northing							

F

Zone		Easting				Northing							

G

Zone		Easting				Northing							

H

Zone		Easting				Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Crawforth Farmstead is located in Section 6, Township 165, Range 4 E of the Sanpete County Survey: Beg. 11.03 Chains E. Center Sect. 6; E 260 ft; S 176 ft; W 260 ft; N 176 ft to beginning.

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

state	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tom Carter/Project Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date 8-28-78

street & number 307 West 2nd South Suite 1000 telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town SLC state UT 84101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date November 20, 1979

For HCERS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>W. Ray Lane</u>	date <u>2-19-80</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <u>William H. Williams</u>	date <u>2-13-80</u>
Chief of Registration	

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

8

PAGE

2

County. In this new location, farming continued to be his main occupation. The Crawforth family lived within the town limits of Spring City until the big rock house was completed on the outskirts of town in 1884.

Crawforth's decision to locate outside of town is a departure from the norm. The record shows that he remained active in the LDS Church; religious disaffection seems not to have been an issue in his choice of a building site. The spot where the house stands is extremely attractive and the view northward toward Mt. Nebo particularly inspiring. A sense of individualism and an eye for beauty could well lie beneath Crawforth's behavior.

Two other changes in the region likely were factors in his move outside the village of Spring City. The opening of a U.S. Land Office in Salt Lake City in 1869 marked the end of a land settlement pattern controlled by the Mormons. Church leaders emphasized throughout the nineteenth century the importance of living together in towns, and the village still dominated the Utah landscape. With the establishment of federal land surveys after 1869, a homesteading pattern of isolated farmsteads filled in the open spaces between established Mormon villages in those counties where land was still available. In the Sanpete Valley, because of its early date of settlement, scarcity of agricultural land had become an issue by the 1870's. Two consequences of this scarcity were outmigration (to Emery and Sevier counties) and the attempts to develop cash agriculture--cattle, sheep and crops like sorghum and fruit. Crawforth's development of orchards may have been one reason for his move, which showed that Church control over settlement was declining. The Crawforth farmstead is a reminder that the Mormon landscape was not a strictly uniform landscape.

Charles Crawforth lived in the house from 1884 until his death in 1910. The farmstead was locally a showcase for Crawforth's talents in landscaping as one observer noted, "he took pride in beautifying his home surroundings and had one of the best kept gardens and orchards in that part of the state." Later generations of Spring City residents recall stories of peacocks which used to strut proudly around the old house. The cut-stone walk which rings the house seems consistent with this portrait of Crawforth as horticulturalist and landscape architect. Crawforth continued to be a successful farmer and his prestige in the community is evident in the large turnout at his funeral. Bishop Lauritz O. Larsen and Patriarch Rasmus Justesen delivered eulogies at the ceremony.

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

Following Crawforth's death the house was passed on to his son, Charles L. Crawforth. The boy's untimely death in 1918 brought the property into the hands of several family members who sold sections of land to Jacob Johnson, Simon Beck, and Moroni Brough. The house was sold in the 1950's to James and Dolores Blain and in the 1960's to Charles Beck. The present owners bought the property several years ago and though the house has been vacant since 1928 they have plans for its restoration.

CHARLES CRAWFORTH FARMSTEAD
SPRING CITY, SANPETE COUNTY, UTAH

