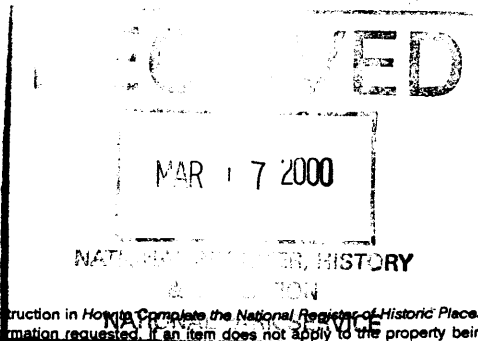


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instruction in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 18A). 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.

368

1. Name of Property

historic name Parish, Harvey J., House

other names/site number Parish House Museum; 5WL3174

2. Location

street & number 701 Charlotte Street

N/A not for publication

city or town Johnstown

N/A vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Weld code 123 zip code 80534

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 [].)

Georgina Cortez
Signature of certifying official/Title

State Historic Preservation Officer *March 3, 2000*
Date

State Historic Preservation Office, Colorado Historical Society

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 See continuation sheet [].

Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper
4/14/00
Date

Name of Property

County/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 count previously listed resources.)		
		Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	2	0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0	objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related 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
DOMESTIC / secondary structure

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE / Museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
MOVEMENTS - Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD Shingle

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Name of Property

County/State

8. Statement of Significance

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 Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
POLITICS / GOVERNMENT

Periods of Significance

1914-1923

Significant Dates

1914

Significant Person(s)

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above).

Parish, Harvey J.

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Name of Property

County/State

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 #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other:
Name of repository: Parish House Museum

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1. Zone	Easting	Northing
13	507330	4464870

 See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Carl McWilliams, Principal / Historian;	Ted Veggeberg, Johnstown Historical Society
organization	Cultural Resources Historians	date December 20, 1999
address	1607 Dogwood Court	phone (970) 493-5270
	Fort Collins, CO 80525	

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

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Town of Johnstown

address P.O. Box 609
Johnstown, CO 80534

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.

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National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 1

Parish, Harvey J. House
Weld County, Colorado

Architectural Description

The town of Johnstown was founded in 1902, along the Great Western Railway's "sugar beet road", some fifteen miles southwest of Greeley, and three and one-half miles east of Interstate Highway 25, in southwestern Weld County. Platted by town patriarch Harvey J. Parish in November 1902, the town is located at 4850 feet above sea level, on northeastern Colorado's rolling high plains. The Hillsboro Ditch bisects Johnstown from north-to-south, while the Little Thompson River flows from the southwest to the northeast, to the south of town. Two branches of the Great Western Railway bisect the town, linking Johnstown with Loveland and Longmont to the north and south, and with Milliken and Berthoud to the east and west. Johnstown's Great Western Sugar Factory, built in 1925-1926 as a molasses extraction facility, is located east of the railroad tracks, while Parish Avenue, Johnstown's main street, extends for three blocks, from north-to-south, at the east end of town. Johnstown's "Spanish Colony", built in association with the sugar factory, is located south of downtown, while the town's oldest residential neighborhoods are located west of the downtown area.

The Harvey J. Parish House is located at the northwest corner of Charlotte Street and Fremont Avenue, in Johnstown's oldest residential neighborhood platted as "the First Addition to Parish Heights." Among the community's most stately residences, the house, and an accompanying garage are located on a parcel of land measuring 150-feet north-south by 65-feet east-west. The house's facade, located on the south elevation, is set back approximately 44-feet from Charlotte Street, an east-west running road which was named for Mr. Parish's daughter. The house's east elevation is set back approximately 30-feet from Fremont Avenue, which runs north-south along the east side of the property. Concrete sidewalks, separated from the curb by 6'-wide grass strips, parallel the property along Charlotte Street and Fremont Avenue. Black wrought iron fences, set two feet within the property line, parallel the sidewalks along the two streets. The west property line is defined by a 2'-high poured concrete retaining wall, which separates the Parish House property from the property next door to the west. The north property line is defined by a much newer 4'-high concrete retaining wall. The date "1987" is incised in the top of this retaining wall.

The Parish House is centered between the lot's east and west property lines, and the house's overall dimensions are 65-feet north-south by 32-feet east-west. A garage, which measures 20-feet north-south by 22-feet east-west, is located twenty feet north of the house. A poured concrete driveway extends from the garage's east elevation to Fremont Avenue, thirty feet to the east. The house's main entrance, on the south elevation, is approached by a poured concrete sidewalk, which extends some 23-feet to the main sidewalk along Charlotte Street. Another poured concrete sidewalk extends from the rear entry on the north elevation, to Fremont Avenue, while yet another poured concrete sidewalk leads from the rear of the house to the garage, and to the north property line. Reflecting the Arts and Crafts movement's effort to link buildings and landscape, the Parish House's sidewalks were dyed a buff red sandstone color.

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Section number 7 Page 2

Parish, Harvey J. House
Weld County, Colorado

The house is surrounded by a planted grass lawn, marked by a large spruce tree located northeast of the house, and by large juniper bushes which flank the front entrance. Large elm trees are located within the grass strips along Charlotte Street and Fremont Avenue, and on either side of the concrete retaining wall along the west property line. A historic hitching post, with a horse's head motif, is located at the curb along Charlotte Street.

Built in the Bungalow / Craftsman style in 1914, the Parish House features a poured concrete foundation, red brick exterior walls, and an intersecting hip and gable roof. The house is 1½-stories tall (one story with an attic), and features an asymmetrical facade. The poured concrete foundation extends approximately 8-inches above grade. There is a full basement, with single-light and two-light hopper basement windows, located on all four elevations. The house's red brick walls are laid in running bond, and a stringcourse, comprised of two courses of projecting red brick stretchers, forms a continuous sill beneath the first story windows. Painted green square-cut wood shingle siding, with minimal false half-timbering, appears in the upper gable ends on the south, east, and north elevations.

The building's intersecting hip and gable roof is covered by red asphalt shingles over 1" by 6" wood decking and 2" by 8" wood rafters. The ends of the rafters are exposed beneath the eaves, with attached gutters and downspouts. Expressing the house's Craftsman style, decorative purlins and a ridgepole, with sculptured knee braces, appear in the upper gable ends on the north, south, and east elevations. The house features three red brick chimneys, with corbelled caps - two located on the exterior of the west elevation, and the third located on the interior of the east elevation. A cleanout door, located at the base of the fireplace chimney on the west elevation, is imprinted:

THE
JACKSON & RICHTER
IRON WORKS CO.
DENVER COLO.
10 X 12

An enclosed front porch, covered by an intersecting gabled roof, is located at the east end of the facade on the south elevation. The porch features brick half-walls, brick pedestals, and paired squared wood piers, supporting the porch roof. A 15-light glass-in-wood-frame entry door, with a silver metal storm door, opens onto seven sandstone steps, which descend to the sidewalk leading to the main sidewalk along Charlotte Street. The stone steps are flanked by low brick and concrete kneewalls. Within the enclosed porch, two stained natural brown solid wood doors lead into the house's interior. Each of these doors feature six leaded glass lights, and stained natural brown wood screen doors.

Large expanses of windows penetrate the enclosed front porch's east, south, and west walls, allowing in a great deal of sunlight. All of the front porch windows feature painted white wood frames and

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Parish, Harvey J. House
Weld County, Colorado

surrounds, and are topped by distinctive pedimented transom lights, with small gold and green stained glass panes. The two east-facing front porch windows are both large 1x1 horizontal sliders, with small upper divided lights, covered by a single pedimented transom, with stained glass panes. The west facing front porch window is a large 1x1 horizontal slider, with small upper divided lights, and it is also topped by a pedimented transom with stained glass panes. South facing windows on the enclosed front porch flank the entryway, which is offset to the west. Paired single-light windows, topped by smaller divided lights, are located on either side of the entryway. Both sets of windows, and the entryway, are all covered by a pedimented transom with stained glass panes. Within the enclosed front porch, a one-over-one double-hung sash window, with a painted green wood frame, penetrates the brick wall between the porch and the house's interior.

Windows on the house's secondary elevations are predominantly one-over-one double hung sash, and single-light fixed-panes, with painted white wood frames and surrounds, and with small upper divided lights in the upper sashes. From north to south on the east elevation, there are two sets of paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows, and a single-light fixed-pane window, with small upper divided lights, flanked by narrow one-over-one double-hung sash windows, also with small upper divided lights.

Window openings on the north elevation include a set of paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows, with three courses of projecting bricks, laid as stretchers, forming a lintel. A 2-beside-2 horizontal sliding window is located to the west of the rear entrance, and a single one-over-one double-hung sash window is located to the east of the rear entrance, on the north elevation.

Windows on the west elevation include two sets of paired, and one single, one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Each of these windows feature lintels comprised of three courses of projecting brick stretchers. Also on the west elevation, two small one-over-one double-hung sash windows, with small upper divided lights in their upper sashes, flank the large brick fireplace chimney, located near the south end of the elevation.

Two rear entry doors, including one leading into the basement, are located on the house's north elevation. Six, painted red, poured concrete steps, flanked by brick and concrete kneewalls and black wrought iron railings, lead to an 8-light glass-in-wood-frame entry door. This door leads into an enclosed rear porch, which measures 6-feet north-south, by 11-feet east-west. Just to the west of this entrance, eight poured concrete steps descend to a wood-paneled basement-level entry door.

The house's first floor interior is comprised of the enclosed front entry porch, a parlor, a dining room, a kitchen, two bedrooms with closets, a bathroom, and the enclosed rear porch. A third bedroom, with a connected closet and half-bath, is an early addition, located in the house's north end. The basement, accessed by an enclosed stairway (twelve stairs) between the kitchen and the dining room, is comprised of six rooms. The house features tongue-and-groove wood flooring throughout the main level. The home's perimeter and partition walls are wood lath and plaster,

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Parish, Harvey J. House
Weld County, Colorado

covered with wallpaper. The ceiling is 9½-feet high, and is also wood lath and plaster. A fireplace, built of glazed red bricks, is located on the west wall in the parlor. A large mirror, with an egg-and-dart molding is set over the fireplace. Stained natural brown built-in cabinets and drawers, with leaded glass panes, are located in the dining room, and flanking the fireplace in the parlor. Interior woodwork, surrounding door and window openings, is stained natural brown, and feature cornices with egg-and-dart motifs. Interior doors in the house are wood-paneled. A "Universal" wood or coal burning stove is located in the kitchen, and the house features a hot water steam heating system.

The basement-level includes rooms that are presently used as an office by the Johnstown Historical Society, a meeting room, and other rooms used for storage. The basement floor is poured concrete, which has been painted red. The basement's perimeter walls are painted yellow poured concrete, and the basement's partition walls are painted yellow wood lath and plaster. The downstairs ceiling is also comprised of wood lath and plaster, and is 7½-feet high. There is evidence of a downstairs fireplace, located on the west wall of the meeting room, directly below the upstairs fireplace. This fireplace, though, has been covered over with painted sheetrock.

Garage

Located some twenty feet north of the house, the Parish property's garage measures 20-feet north-south by 22-feet east west. This utilitarian, one-story, structure displays minimal decorative elements, however, it nicely complements the house's Craftsman architectural style. The building features a poured concrete slab floor, with an 8-inch high poured concrete perimeter walls foundation. The garage's exterior walls are comprised of red brick, laid in running bond. The building is covered by a low-pitched hipped roof, with red asphalt shingles over 1-inch by 4-inch wood decking, and 2-inch by 6-inch wood rafters. The ends of the rafters are exposed, beneath eaves which extend well beyond the wall surfaces on each elevation. Gutters, with downspouts, are fastened along the ends of the rafters. A non-historic, painted brown, wood-paneled overhead garage door is located on the garage's east elevation. This door opens onto a poured concrete driveway which extends to Fremont Avenue to the east. A single wood-paneled door opens onto a poured concrete stoop at the west end of the garage's south elevation. This door features five painted green cross panels, while the door's rails and stiles are painted chocolate brown color. A band of three one-over-one double-hung sash windows, with painted white wood frames and surrounds, is located to the east of the door, on the south elevation. Two projecting brick courses, laid as stretchers, form a continuous sill beneath the windows. The garage's interior is comprised of a single room, currently used primarily for storage.

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Parish, Harvey J. House
Weld County, Colorado

Statement of Significance

This property is historically significant relative to National Register Criterion B for its association with Harvey Jay Parish, Johnstown's founder and first mayor. After platting Johnstown in 1902, Parish was the community's political, business, and civic leader until his death in 1923.

Arriving in Colorado Territory in 1866, the Parish family was among the region's earliest settlers. Born in Iowa in 1862, Harvey Parish came of age in the Big Thompson Valley, established his own homestead at the age of 21, and was instrumental in bringing irrigation to the Big Thompson Valley. Prior to establishing Johnstown, he served two terms as a Weld County Commissioner. Constructed in 1914, at the apex of Parish's career, this house is the only surviving building closely associated with the life of Harvey J. Parish. The house remained in the Parish family until 1943.

The Parish House is architecturally significant relative to National Register Criterion C, as the most important local example of a Bungalow / Craftsman style house. It is Johnstown's only masonry constructed Craftsman home, and it is easily the community's best residence representing the Craftsman style of architecture. Built soon after the house, the garage complements the house's architectural character. Both buildings, therefore, may be considered architecturally significant under Criterion C.

Narrative History

The Life of Harvey Jay Parish, and the Early Years of Johnstown, 1862 - 1923

Born in Hollysville, Iowa on February 5, 1862, Harvey Jay Parish came to Colorado Territory with his parents in 1866. The Parish family settled near Mariano Medina's homestead along the Big Thompson River, west of present-day Loveland. From there, the Parishes moved west a few miles to the settlement of St. Louis. In 1869, the family moved once again, establishing a farm some seven miles east of Loveland. Harvey came of age on the farm, as his parents became noted for helping to develop the first irrigation ditches in the Big Thompson Valley.¹

Having learned the value of hard work, and the importance of water in the arid region, Harvey sought to establish his own stake at an early age. In 1883, at the age of twenty-one, Harvey established an eighty acre homestead along the Little Thompson River, south of present-day Johnstown.² Following in his parents' footsteps, Parish worked to establish irrigation ditches in the Big Thompson and Little Thompson River drainages. He is credited with building the Hillsboro (Hillsborough) Ditch, was President of the Hillsboro Ditch Company for twenty years, and was also

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Parish, Harvey J. House
Weld County, Colorado

a major financial backer of the Big Cut Lateral Ditch Company. Perhaps more than any other person, Parish is responsible for bringing irrigated farming to what became the Johnstown district.³

On February 5, 1884 Harvey Parish married Mary C. Wygal, the daughter of another pioneer family which had come to Colorado Territory even earlier than the Parishes. Born November 20, 1864, at Fort Windsor,⁴ Mary was acclaimed as the "first white child born in Weld County." Between 1884 and 1894, Harvey and Mary became the parents of five children, including one daughter, Charlotte Belle (Lottie), and four sons, Rutherford Jay, Charles Raymond, William Albert, and John W.

During the late 1880s and early 1890s, Parish established himself as a political and civic leader. In 1893, he was elected to the Weld County Board of Commissioners, serving two four-year terms. By the end of his tenure, Parish had been named President of the Weld County Board of Commissioners. In 1890, Parish became a member of the Berthoud Masonic Lodge. He would eventually serve as Master of the Lodge for two years, before he helped organize the Johnstown Masonic Lodge and transferred his membership there. By the time of his death, Parish had become a 32nd degree Mason, and a Shriner.⁵

While becoming a political and civic leader, Parish also continued to lead the effort to irrigate the Big Thompson and Little Thompson Valleys. During these years, Parish also sought to develop his own land holdings in the area that would soon become Johnstown. In the Spring of 1897, Parish acquired another eighty acres of land, this time paying \$11.00 per acre to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the south half of the southeast quarter of section 5, Township 4 North, Range 67 West. The Union Pacific had acquired the land just two months earlier, having paid \$1760.00 to the United States government for the 160 acre quarter section.⁶ Within the next ten years, Parish would found the community of Johnstown here, on the eighty acres he acquired from the Union Pacific.

Platted by Harvey J. Parish in November 1902, and incorporated in 1907, Johnstown was created as a direct result of the Great Western Sugar Company's development of the sugar beet industry in north-central Colorado. An experimental crop of sugar beets was grown in the Fort Collins-Loveland area in 1898, yielding excellent results. Sugar beet production was promoted by the Colorado Agricultural College and by the Denver Chamber of Commerce,⁷ and during the next few years, more and more Larimer and Weld County farmers began to grow sugar beets. The Great Western Sugar Company was incorporated in February 1901, and by the end of the year, north-central Colorado's first sugar factory had been built at Loveland.⁸ Other sugar factories soon followed, as the growing and processing of beet sugar quickly became the region's most important agricultural industry.

The Great Western Railway, a subsidiary of the Great Western Sugar Company, was developed as a rail network to transport sugar beets from local beet dumps to processing facilities, and from there to markets. The Great Western's tracks connected the sugar factory at Loveland with Windsor,

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Parish, Harvey J. House
Weld County, Colorado

Severance, and Eaton to the northeast. A second branch left this line east of Loveland at Kelim, extending south through what was to become Johnstown, and on to Mead and Longmont to the southwest. Another branch connected Berthoud, to the west, to Hillsboro (later named Milliken), two and one-half miles east of Johnstown.⁹

Recognizing that his land was at a crossroads of the Great Western's rail network, H.J. laid out and platted the original townsite of Johnstown in November 1902. He named the town for his youngest son, seven-year-old John, who at the time was seriously ill with a ruptured appendix in a Denver hospital. In naming the town, Parish is reported to have said: "It will be my son's town, let's call it John's town."¹⁰ The boy rather miraculously recovered from his illness, and returned from Denver to grow up in the town named in his honor. John Parish later served in World War I, and following his service, he entered into the hardware business in Johnstown. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Mountain States Beet Growers Association, and like his father before him, served as Johnstown's mayor from 1929 to 1934. John Parish passed away in January 1937, at the age of forty-three.

When he platted the town in 1902, in addition to naming the town in his son's honor, H.J. Parish named Charlotte Street and Rutherford and Raymond Avenues after his other children. Parish Avenue, the town's main street, was also named in the family's honor. After the town's platting, Parish was at the head of the fledgling community's business, social, and political affairs. He formed the Fairbain-Parish Lumber Company, with A.L. Fairbain of Berthoud, to supply lumber for the town's first buildings, and he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Johnstown. He served as a Vice-President of the bank from 1907 until his death in 1923. When it was incorporated in 1907, Johnstown's population was 150. Parish was elected Johnstown's first mayor, and was re-elected to several subsequent terms.¹¹

As the townsite's initial owner, Parish also wielded considerable influence in social affairs. Opposed to the consumption of alcohol, when each of the townsite's lots was sold, he inserted a clause stating: "No intoxicating liquor may be sold or manufactured in any place of public resort on this lot."¹² Parish's ability to keep Johnstown dry, however, extended only as far east as the west side of Parish Avenue. Business lots on the east side of Parish Avenue were originally owned, and developed, by the railroad, which did not attempt to prohibit the sale or consumption of liquor. As a result the east side of Parish Avenue was wet, while the Avenue's west side, and the remainder of Johnstown to the west, remained dry until the 1980s.

Building on his original townsite, Parish platted the "First Addition to Parish Heights" in September 1908.¹³ Six years later, Parish constructed a handsome Craftsman style home as his family's residence, on Lots 4-6 of Block 3. Built at a cost of \$3750.00, the Parish home is Johnstown's most notable Bungalow / Craftsman style residence. The house is the town's only masonry example of the style,¹⁴ and its plan, massing, and architectural details, exemplify the Bungalow / Craftsman style, and the Arts and Crafts movement.

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Parish, Harvey J. House
Weld County, Colorado

Although the house was built at the pinnacle of Parish's career, he lived here for less than a decade. The "Father of Johnstown", as he was known, Harvey Parish passed away in late February 1923. In a poignant service held at Johnstown's Methodist Church, Parish was eulogized by the Johnstown Masonic Lodge, while the Reverend H.R. Morris delivered the funeral sermon.¹⁵ His widow, Mary C. (Wygala) Parish, died ten years later in Johnstown, on November 26, 1933¹⁶ They are both interred at the Loveland Cemetery.

The Harvey J. Parish House, and the Evolution of the Bungalow / Craftsman Style in America

The Arts and Crafts movement in America inspired the development of the Craftsman style of architecture (1905-1930). Principally influenced by the work of brothers, Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene, the Craftsman style was quickly spread throughout the country by pattern books and popular magazines. The bungalow, a modest one or one and a half story version of the Craftsman house, was a dominant style for smaller houses built throughout the country during the period from about 1905 until the early 1920s. The style rapidly fell from favor after the mid-1920s; few were built after 1930.

The leader of the Arts and Crafts movement in America was Gustav Stickley (1857-1942). Discouraged by the social turmoil caused by the recent industrial era, Stickley's answer was to repudiate the machine age with its accompanying social ills. He developed a philosophy of design which stressed comfort, utility and simplicity through the use of natural materials and a lack of pretention. As publisher of the *Craftsman*, a magazine he founded in October 1901, Stickley sought to expound upon the concept of "total design," which sought to integrate the house with its surroundings through all aspects of design: house construction, landscaping, interiors and furnishings.

Charles Sumner Greene and Henry Mather Greene grew up on a farm, developing a great appreciation for nature. Trained in carpentry, wood and metal work, the brothers contrasted this very practical background with course work in architecture and engineering at MIT. Henry was exposed to Henry Hobson Richardson's shingle style of architecture, and to the oriental influences popular at the time; Charles traveled to England the year before Stickley began publishing his magazine, and was greatly influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement of that country. The brothers pooled their interests and talents, ultimately developing a style of simplified housing designed for the middle and working classes of American society.

Given extensive publicity in trade journals and popular magazines of the day, including *Western Architect*, *House Beautiful*, *Architectural Record*, and *Ladies' Home Journal*, the one-story Craftsman

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Parish, Harvey J. House
Weld County, Colorado

house quickly became the most popular modest house in the country. As a result, a flood of pattern books appeared, offering plans for Craftsman bungalows; some even offered completely pre-cut packages of lumber and detailing to be assembled by local labor. By the early 1920s, bungalows had become so popular that a journal titled *The Bungalow Magazine* was in publication, extolling the virtues of bungalow-living.

The Craftsman movement emphasized simplicity, durability, harmony with the natural surroundings, and an economy of space and material. Translated into an architectural style, these ambitions were accomplished through the application of exposed structural members and geometric styles of ornamentation to emphasize simple horizontal lines. Low pitched roofs with wide eave overhangs were favored. Exposed ridgepoles and purlins, often with kneebraces, as well as stickwork or false half-timbering, appeared in the gable ends. These exposed structural components, whether supportive or merely decorative, comprised key visual elements for these homes. Facades were dominated by a broad stairway leading to a full or nearly full width porch. Porch hoods were supported by battered pedestals, topped by large squared post piers, creating a heavy horizontal emphasis. Common window patterns consisted of divided lights in the upper sash and a single light in the lower sash. Natural colors and, in the more elaborate examples, the use of contrasting materials, created warmth. The Craftsman style house was also often tied into the landscape with the use of natural materials and colors in the foundation.

Inside, first impressions counted. The typical interior was a small area with the look of a large amount of space. The illusion of space and freedom was created by doing away with unnecessary partitions. Often, only a broad arch created a minimal division between living and dining rooms. Structural features, such as window seats, fireside nooks, and built-in shelves and hutches were important. Wood was used for interest, warmth, and beauty. Typical floor plans called for two bedrooms, often located directly off of the living and dining rooms, but occasionally reached through a hall.

The Harvey J. Parish House is Johnstown's residence which best exemplifies the Bungalow / Craftsman style, and the Arts and Crafts movement. The home's solid brick construction and broadly-pitched roof create a low horizontal emphasis, a hallmark of the Craftsman style. Other Bungalow / Craftsman elements of the house include the front entryway, and the enclosed front porch. Notable details here include: the sandstone porch steps, flanked by low brick and concrete kneewalls; the porch's brick half-walls and heavy brick pedestals, with paired wood piers, supporting the porch roof; and the distinctive pedimented transom lights with small green and gold stained glass panes, located above the enclosed porch's windows and entry door. Other Craftsman details of the Parish House consist of the square-cut wood shingle siding, purlins and ridgepole, and false half-timbering, in the upper gable ends, along with the dyed buff red sandstone color sidewalks. Within the home, the built-in cabinets and drawers in the parlor and dining room, also represent the Craftsman style.

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Although Harvey Parish passed away in 1923, the home remained in the Parish family until 1943. Following the death of Mary C. Parish a decade later, the property was owned by their son William A. Parish. After it passed out of the hands of the Parish family, the property was owned by several families during the latter half of the twentieth century.¹⁷ In November 1998, the property was acquired by the City of Johnstown, with the intent that it would become a historical museum administered by the Johnstown Historical Society.

Endnotes

¹"Johnstown Walking Tour." Typewritten manuscript on file at the Johnstown Historical Society, p. 2.

²Parish's homestead comprised the north half of the northwest quarter of section 9, Township 4 North, Range 67 West. The intersection of Parish Avenue and Colorado Highway 60, in Johnstown, is located at the northwest corner of section 9.

³Throughout his adult life, Parish was highly acclaimed for his efforts and knowledge regarding irrigation. His obituary, printed in *The Johnstown Breeze* on March 1, 1923, proclaimed that "Mr. Parish was directly instrumental in the organization of several irrigation ditch companies and the building of ditches. His efforts are directly responsible for the excellent water rights now enjoyed by the Hillsboro and Home Supply Ditches. He was probably the best posted man in this section of the state on matters concerning irrigation."

⁴Fort Windsor was located approximately six miles west of present-day Windsor.

⁵"H.J. Parish 'Father of Johnstown,' Laid to Rest in Loveland Cemetery With Impressive Ceremony", *The Johnstown Breeze*, March 1, 1923, p. 1.

⁶"Johnstown's Growth Linked to Sugar Beet", *Loveland Reporter-Herald*, March 26-27, 1977, p. 4F.

⁷Interest by the Denver Chamber of Commerce is explained at least in part by the influence of Chamber President John F. Champion, who was also one of the owners of the Colorado Sugar Manufacturing Company's factory at Grand Junction. See Kenneth Jessen's *Railroads of Northern Colorado*, (Boulder: Pruett Publishing Company, 1982), p. 70.

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⁸Although it was the first in north-central Colorado, Loveland's sugar factory was preceded elsewhere in the state by sugar factories at Grand Junction, Rocky Ford, and Sugar City. Jessen, *Railroads of Northern Colorado*, p. 71.

⁹For a map of the Great Western Railway's "sugar beet road" rail network in north Central Colorado, see Jessen's *Railroads of Northern Colorado*, p. 68.

¹⁰"Johnstown Walking Tour." Typewritten manuscript on file with the Johnstown Historical Society, p. 1.

¹¹In addition to the Parish family, some of Johnstown's first townspeople included F.R. Brunner, J.N. Neibergall, Monte Tucker, John Morrison, J.J. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Clingenpeel, Dr. and Mrs. Standerling, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. O. Anderson, John Samson, William Parkin, Dr. Holden, J.C. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ballentine, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Wyss, Bill Claycomb, Mr. and Mrs. Reeder, Mr. and Mrs. J.D. Geisler, Mr. and Mrs. G.U. Anderson, the Reverend and Mrs. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Charles Goodwin, Dr. and Mrs. Whittaker, Dr. and Mrs. Grantham, and N.J. Carlson. Mr. Brunner was Johnstown's first postmaster; Dr. Holden was the community's first physician; Mr. Wyss was the first depot agent; and Reverend Ashley was the first minister. See Rebecca S. Healy, *A Tribute To Johnstown*, (Johnstown: Johnstown Centennial - Bicentennial Committee, 1977), p. 5., and "Johnstown's Growth Linked to Sugar Beet", p. 4F.

¹²"Johnstown Walking Tour." p. 6.

¹³Dated September 3, 1908, this plat was recorded in Book 4 of Maps, Page 76, Weld County Clerk's Office, Greeley, CO. The First Addition to Parish Heights was comprised of twenty acres of land in the south half of the southwest quarter, of the southeast quarter, of section 5, Township 4 North, Range 67 West of the 6th Principal Meridian. The land was platted into six blocks, with blocks one through three located north of Charlotte Street, and blocks four through six, located between Charlotte Street and Berthoud Avenue (Highway 60).

¹⁴A reconnaissance survey of Johnstown undertaken in 1999 identified several wood-frame Bungalows, along with perhaps three other Bungalow or Craftsman style home with stuccoed exterior wall finishes. These houses are likely of wood frame construction as well, although they may be of masonry construction.

¹⁵"H.J. Parish, 'Father of Johnstown'" Laid to Rest in Loveland Cemetery With Impressive Ceremony", *The Johnstown Breeze*, March 1, 1923, p. 1.

¹⁶"Mary C. Parish, Johnstown Pioneer Dies Here Sunday", *The Johnstown Breeze*, November 30, 1933, p. 1.

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¹⁷A chain of title for the Parish House property was prepared by Ted Veggeberg in the Spring of 1999. It is on file at the Parish House Museum in Johnstown.

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Parish, Harvey J. House
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"Mr. and Mrs. H.J. Parish..." *The Johnstown Breeze*, July 21, 1921.

"H.J. Parish, 'Father of Johnstown,' Laid to Rest in Loveland Cemetery With Impressive Ceremony." *The Johnstown Breeze*, March 1, 1923, p. 1.

"Mary C. Parish, Johnstown Pioneer Dies Here Sunday." *The Johnstown Breeze*, November 30, 1933, p. 1.

"Notice of Final Settlement and Determination of Heirship - Estate of Mary C. Parish." *The Johnstown Breeze*, January 7, 1937.

"John W. Parish Succumbs After A Brief Illness." *The Johnstown Breeze*, January 14, 1937, p. 1.

"Johnstown's Growth Linked to Sugar Beet." *Loveland Reporter-Herald*, March 26-27, 1977, p. 4F.

"Johnstown You Can't Get That Feeling in the Bigger Cities." *Greeley Tribune*, October 9, 1983, pp. F-26, F-27.

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Unpublished Sources

Abstract for the South half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 5, Township 4 North, Range 67 West of the 6th Principal Meridian, with entries dated November 18, 1867 - April 2, 1898.

"GW 50th Anniversary", Typewritten manuscript printed by the Great Western Sugar Company, 1955.

"Johnstown Walking Tour", n.d. Typewritten manuscript on file at the Johnstown Historical Society.

"Last Will and Testament of Harvey J. Parish," September 27, 1920. Recorded in Book 1006, Page 59, on file at the Weld County Courthouse, Greeley, CO.

"Map of First Addition To Parish Heights", September 3, 1908. Plat map signed by Harvey J. Parish, and A.J. Luther, Deputy County Clerk. Recorded in Book 4 of Maps, Page 76, Weld County Clerk's Office, Greeley, CO.

"Parish, John W., Certificate of Death," February 24, 1937. On file at the State of Colorado, Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Veggeberg, Ted. "Parish House Chain of Title", Spring 1999. On file at the Johnstown Historical Society.

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Parish, Harvey J. House
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Verbal Boundary Description

The verbal boundary description for the Harvey J. Parish House is the "East 65 feet of Lots 4, 5, and 6, Block 3, First Addition to Parish Heights, Johnstown, Colorado." This legally defined parcel of land measures 150-feet north-south by 65-feet east-west. It is more generally located in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 5, Township 4 north, Range 67 west of the 6th Principal Meridian. The property's street address is 701 Charlotte Street, Johnstown, Colorado.

Boundary Justification

The "East 65 feet of Lots 4, 5, and 6, Block 3, First Addition to Parish Heights, Johnstown, Colorado," comprises the entire parcel of land that has been historically associated with the Harvey J. Parish House.

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Form Prepared By

The National Register form for the Harvey J. Parish House was completed by Carl McWilliams of Cultural Resource Historians. Ted Veggeberg, a member of the Johnstown Historical Society, and a 1999 graduate of Colorado State University's Master's degree program in public history, conducted extensive research on Harvey J. Parish, and the Parish House, which was used to prepare this report. Research and administrative assistance was provided by Misty Lees, Museum Director, and Ardis Briggs, President, of the Johnstown Historical Society.

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Documentation

Parish, Harvey J. House
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Photographic Index

Photographs 1-18 were taken by Carl McWilliams on September 22, 1999. The original negatives are located at the Johnstown Historical Society, 701 Charlotte Street, Johnstown, CO.

- Photo No. 1. View of house, to north
- Photo No. 2. View of house, to northwest
- Photo No. 3. View of house, to west-northwest
- Photo No. 4. View of house, to west
- Photo No. 5. View of house, to southwest
- Photo No. 6. View of house, to southeast
- Photo No. 7. View of house, to northeast
- Photo No. 8. View of garage, to west
- Photo No. 9. View of garage, to southwest
- Photo No. 10. View of garage, to northeast
- Photo No. 11. View of hitching post at curb along Charlotte Street, to east-northeast
- Photo No. 12. View of brick detail on east elevation, to west-northwest
- Photo No. 13. View of detail on west elevation, to east
- Photo No. 14. View of entry doors within the enclosed front porch, to northwest
- Photo No. 15. View of fireplace and mantel in the parlor, to west-southwest
- Photo No. 16. View of built-in cabinets and sideboard in the dining room, to northeast
- Photo No. 17. View of steam heat register in bathroom, to west-southwest
- Photo No. 18. View of boiler in basement, to south

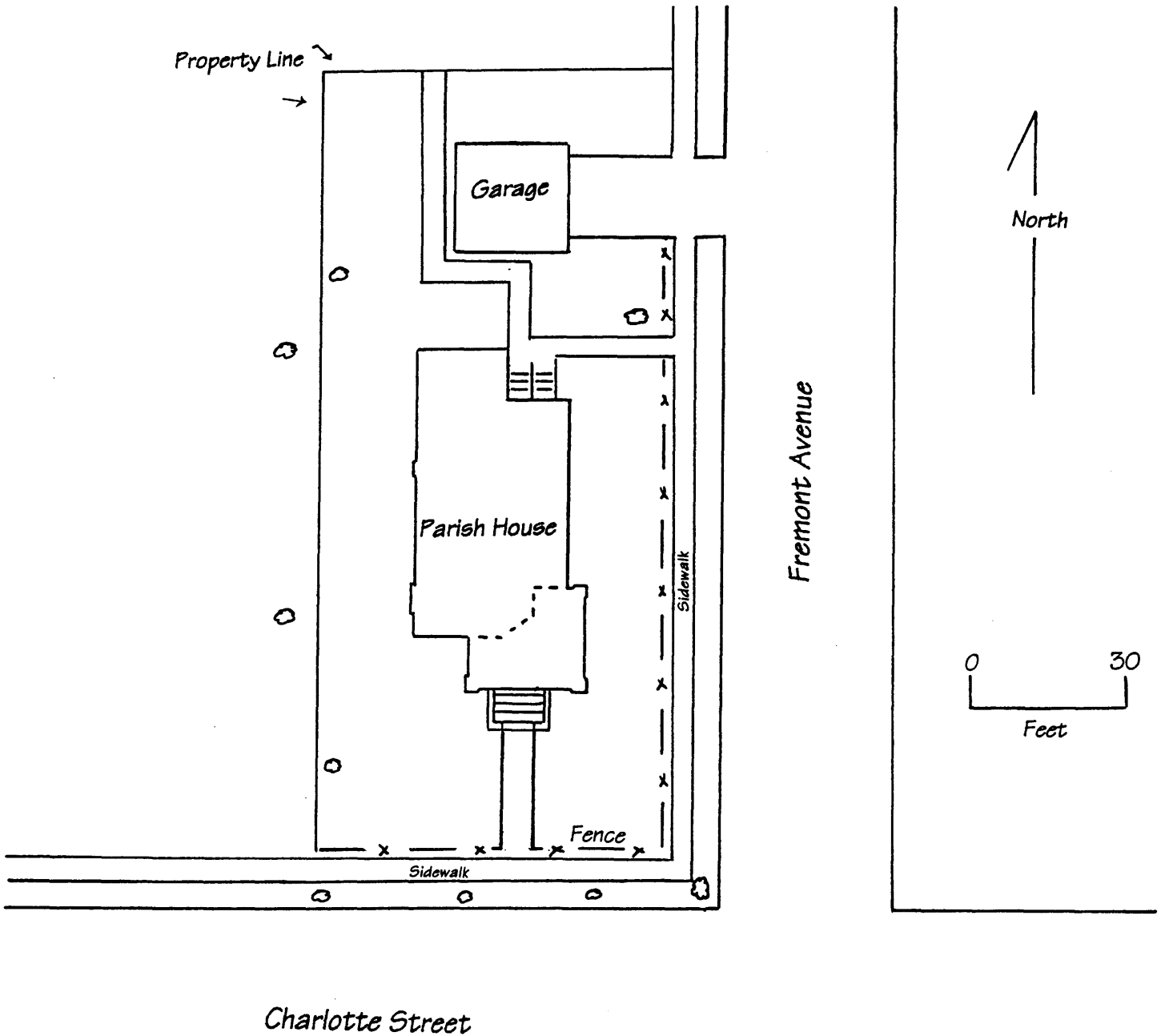
- Photo No. 19. Historic photograph, circa 1918, view of Harvey J. Parish and granddaughter on front steps, to north
- Photo No. 20. Historic photograph, circa 1918, view of John Parish near the house's front steps, to north

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Documentation - Sketch Map

Parish, Harvey J. House
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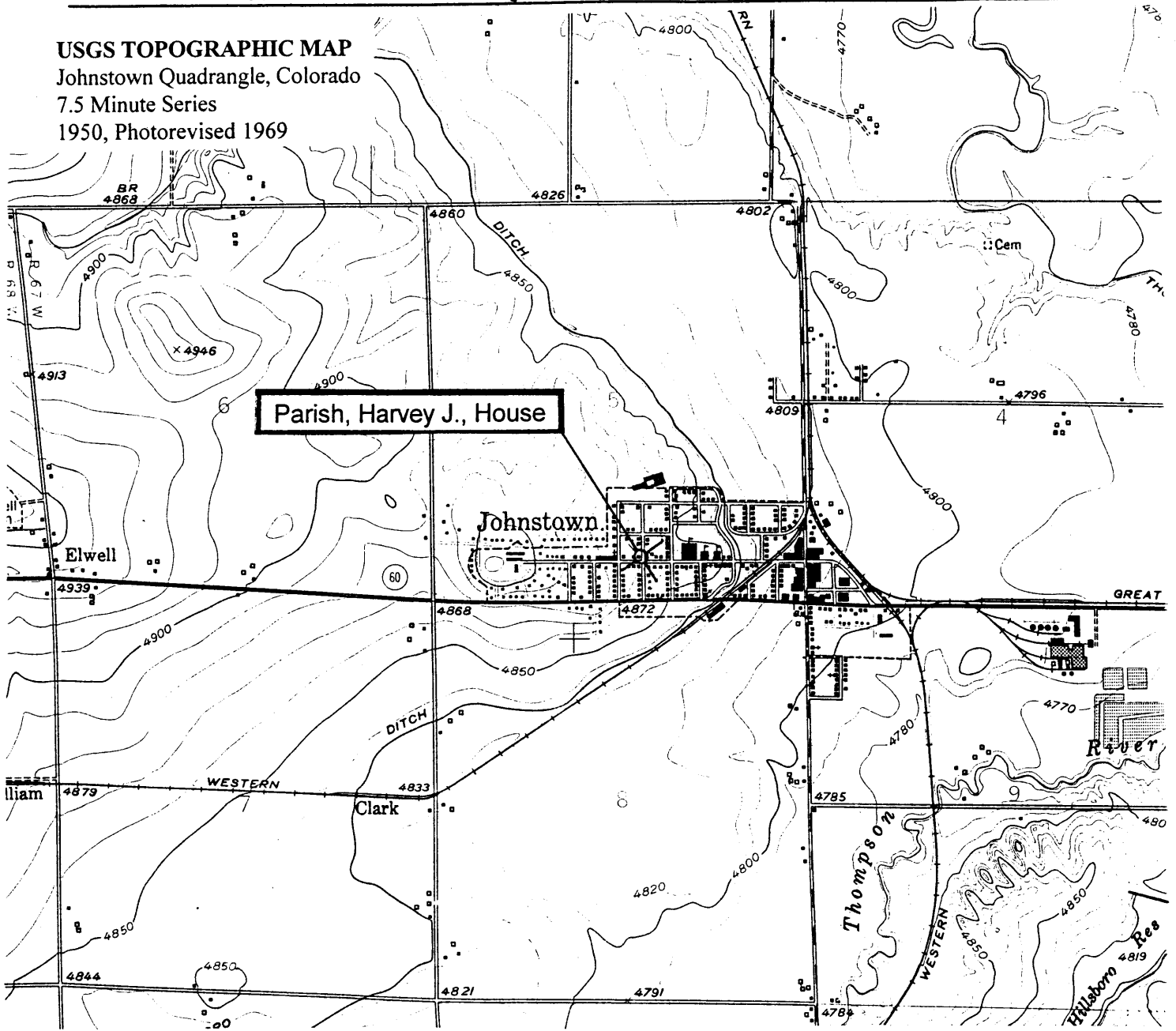
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Documentation - USGS Map

Parish, Harvey J. House
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USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
Johnstown Quadrangle, Colorado
7.5 Minute Series
1950, Photorevised 1969



Parish, Harvey J., House

Johnstown

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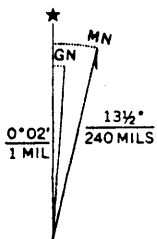
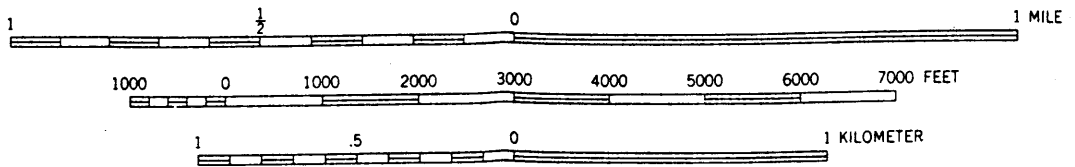
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Clark

Thompson River

Hillborn Res

SCALE 1:24000



UTM GRID AND 1969 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

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DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL