

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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RECEIVED OCT 27 1976

DATE ENTERED MAR 25 1977

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORMSEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

**

Joseph William Parker Farm

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

2½ miles northeast

__ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Joseph

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

1

STATE

Utah

__ VICINITY OF

CODE
049

COUNTY

Sevier

CODE

041

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

 DISTRICT
 BUILDING(S)
 STRUCTURE
 SITE
 OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

 PUBLIC
 PRIVATE
 BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

 IN PROCESS
 BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

 OCCUPIED
 UNOCCUPIED
 WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
 YES: RESTRICTED
 YES: UNRESTRICTED
 NO

PRESENT USE

 AGRICULTURE
 COMMERCIAL
 EDUCATIONAL
 ENTERTAINMENT
 GOVERNMENT
 INDUSTRIAL
 MILITARY
 MUSEUM
 PARK
 PRIVATE RESIDENCE
 RELIGIOUS
 SCIENTIFIC
 TRANSPORTATION
 OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Mr. and Mrs. Birch Larsen

STREET & NUMBER

1522 South Ninth

CITY, TOWN

Edinburg

__ VICINITY OF

STATE

Texas

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Sevier County Courthouse - Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Main Street between Second and Third North Streets

CITY, TOWN

Richfield

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Utah Historic Sites Survey

DATE

March 1976

 FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

CITY, TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Building Descriptions: (Keyed by letters to map and photos)

- B. Log Cabin: The original home, this one story, one room cabin, has been moved a short distance north of its original location due west and north of the latter stone home. The cabin now sits on a cement block foundation. Its appearance is otherwise much like its original appearance. The cabin is built roughly but uniformly of cut cottonwood logs which are joined at the corners by dovetail notching. The entry is centrally located in the broadside of the south wall and is flanked by two 2/2 double-hung windows (3 sashes missing). The gable ends face east-west. The wood shingled roof is supported by 2 x 4" rafters. The gables are also of dimensioned lumber frame construction and are covered with lumber planks and shingles. Foxed sash windows are assymmetrical situated in the gables, providing light to the sleeping area in the attic. The building is presently being used for storage and is not, to date, an object of preservation or restoration.
- C. Stone home: The Victorian style stone home, the second and present home, maintains its original appearance almost totally. A few windows have been modified, a metal awning has been placed over the living room window and slight interior alterations have been made. The original floorplan, fireplaces, woodworking and hardware are intact in the interior. The exterior masonry, woodworking, bay openings, and metal roof are also as built.

The stone home is built of local oolite limestone, laid in rock faced coursed ashlar. Ornamental woodworking is an important part of the design and is apparent in the deep bracketed eaves, dentiled frieze and Doric-columned L-shaped porch. The Greek pediment on the south side of the porch marks the main entry and suggests a slight Neo-Classical Revival origin for the decorative vocabulary of the building. The roof, including the tower and dormer are covered with aluminum colored pressed metal. An elaborate metal finial sits atop the abbreviated tower. Sandstone belt courses are located at the sill levels of both first and second floors. Window bays are of various shapes including square, Roman-arched and triangular.

The plan is assymmetrical and the massing of forms is irregular-typical Victorian characteristics. On the main floor are the entry hall, living room, dining room, parlor, kitchen and bath. Upstairs are four bedrooms. Of note is the fine craftsmanship evident in all parts of the building. From the elaborate classical fireplace and moulded casing to the exterior trim, masonry and metal roof, the craftsmanship is consistently excellent and "tight." The various owners of the Parker home have carefully maintained the building.

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- D. Ice House: A small frame building with a gabled, singled roof and a single door bay. The building is sheathed with horizontal V-notch tongue-in-groove siding. Vertical boards finish off the corners. The cornice is boxed and has a simple frieze and moulded fascia. Inside, the floor and the walls are wood, a small vent hole is situated in the front gable over the door.
- E. Machine Shed: Presently a sway backed 1 story frame shed with the small V-groove tongue and groove siding and vertical corner pieces as the ice house. Part of the siding has been removed in the center of the south wall which has collapsed under structural failure. The roof is gabled and covered with wood shingles. The cornice is shallow and plain. Connected to the east end of the machine shed is the granary.
- F. Granary: Built of solid 2 x 4" stud construction wherein the walls are one width of horizontally laid 2 x 4 studs, nailed solidly together and overlap-notched at the corners. The floor is lumber and there is a sizeable loft with a gable door. The roof is gabled and framed with dimensioned lumber. The ridgepole--a round log--is more intended for hoisting than to provide support for the ridge. The only bays are the main door and loft door, both located in the east wall. The gables are sheathed with plain horizontal boards.
- G. Adobe Storehouse: A small one story building with the entry door in the broadside wall which faces south. The entire superstructure, including gables, is adobe brick. The adobe is unsheathed and is very worn. The east wall has begun to break away from the main structure and adobe failure is apparent in other parts of the building as well. To prevent erosion of the foundation, concrete has been laid around parts of the exterior walls where they rise from the earth. Bays are square and have wooden lintels and sills. The roof is gabled and covered with plank sheathing and wood shingles, most of which are gone. The trim is non-existent in the bays and consists of a plain boxed eave and plain frieze in the cornice.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" 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 1892-1893, 1907-1911 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Archibald G. Young

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Joseph William Parker Home is an excellent example of one of Utah's more prosperous agricultural undertakings. Moving on to the undeveloped land in 1892 and despite a two and one half year absence while serving a mission for the Mormon Church, Mr. Parker was able to develop his property into one of the best known agricultural enterprises in South-Central Utah. The small one-room log house juxtaposed with the stately eclectic Victorian style house is a vivid statement of one man's ability to successfully meet the challenge of Pioneer Utah.

The later Parker Home, built 1907-1911, is also significant as an example of outstanding local craftsmanship and design. Essentially a Victorianized house pattern book type plan, the well built home was designed and constructed under the direction of Archibald G. Young, an architect/builder from nearby Richfield.

History:

Joseph William Parker was born November 19, 1864, at Heber City, Utah. In 1872 his father, Joseph Faulconer Parker, moved the family to Joseph City in Sevier County. The community of Joseph, named for Joseph A. Young, a son of Brigham Young and President of Sevier Stake of the Mormon Church, was settled in the fall of 1872. Joseph William Parker received his early education at Kanosh and Joseph, then attended Brigham Young Academy in Provo for two years. He married Margaret Jane Neel, a schoolteacher, on November 4, 1885, and they built a two-room house near the public square in Joseph City. Against the advice of his family and friends, Joseph W. Parker traded the 2-room house and twelve acres of improved farm land on the outskirts of Joseph for sixty acres of unimproved land and fourteen acres of pasture land two and one-half miles northeast of town. A one-room log house 15½ feet by 18½ feet was built in 1892-1893 and housed the Parker Family and their seven children, until the present home was completed in 1911. Two years after Joseph Parker began working his newly acquired property, he was called on a proselyting mission to the Southern States for the Mormon Church. Returning to his home in 1897, he spent several winters working at the Otter Creek Reservoir in Piute County to obtain money to purchase lumber to repair his neglected sheds, corrals, and fences, pay debts which had accumulated during his two and one-half year mission, and provide for his family. He also freighted garden produce to the mines at Frisco, Newhouse and Kimberly. By 1906 his efforts had brought sufficient financial success that Archibald G. Young, a Richfield architect/builder was commissioned to draw plans for a new rock home.

A. G. Young was best known as a building contractor, having constructed the Sevier and Piute County courthouses, schools in Richfield and Fillmore, the Young Block and Federal Building in Richfield and other locally significant structures which were designed by other architects. On smaller projects, Young may have drawn

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Maurine Parker Fuhriman, "Joseph William Parker," Manuscript at Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 2.5 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 2	3 9, 6 1, 0, 0	4, 2 78 ⁹⁵⁰ 9 7, 5	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

A. Kent Powell/Preservation Historian, Allen D. Roberts/Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Utah State Historical Society

DATE

March 1976

STREET & NUMBER

603 East South Temple

TELEPHONE

(801) 533-5755

CITY OR TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

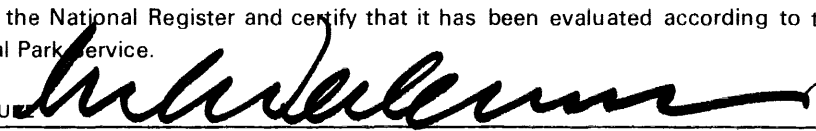
12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL



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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



TITLE Milton L. Weilenmann
State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE October 6, 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
CHIEF 	DATE 3/25/77
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	
ATTEST 	DATE 3/22/77
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

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his own plans or may have obtained them from house pattern books. The Parker home is very similar to homes portrayed in period house pattern books (for example, "Radford's Bungalows" printed in 1907) which were circulating locally at the time the house was built.

The architectural significance of the Parker home lies in its design and craftsmanship. The design is pretentious for its rural setting and partakes of the last strains of the Victorian movement. The execution of the design is particularly excellent. The various aspects of construction, masonry, carpentry, metalwork, etc., are masterfully handled. The home is in very good condition today. Lehi Ence and Parley Outzen of Richfield were carpenters, John Johnson and sons of Elsinore did the masonry work and Anthony Lund of Richfield did the painting and interior plastering. Stone for the house was quarried from the mountains at Vacca, near Clear Creek Canyon south of Joseph. J. Elbert and Ervin Parker, sons of Joseph Parker, assisted with the quarrying and masonry work. Improvising when necessary, the builders used pullies from the hay derrick to lift the heavy stones to the top as the walls reached higher.

The home was completed in 1911. Joseph William Parker and his sons installed a water system for the house which consisted of a settling pond, cement cistern with pipes running to the house and yards. In 1917 this system was replaced when the home was connected with the Joseph Water Works. In 1913 the Parker house was electrified when the Telluride Power Company brought electrical service to the community of Joseph.

The home and farm became a show place of local agricultural activity. The Utah Farmer described the house as "One of Sevier County's Modern Farm Homes," and Sevier County farm agents often brought guests from the Utah Agricultural College at Logan, and from counties throughout the State to observe the home, farm, and livestock.

Under the initiative of Mr. Parker, he and his sons built up one of the most important Jersey dairy herds in the area. Local historian Irwin L. Warnock observed, "The name Parker is almost synonymous with pure bred Jersey cattle in Sevier County." In addition to his agricultural pursuits Joseph William Parker was active in other business activities including the organization and financing of the Joseph Co-op. An active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, he served as Bishop of the Joseph Ward and Second Counselor in the South Sevier Stake Presidency. The home still remains in the Parker family and they have expressed a commitment to continue its preservation.