

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

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

For HCRS use only
received **OCT 28 1980**
date entered **NOV 28 1980**

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

1. Name

historic Roswell Darius Bird Sr. House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 115 South Main Street not for publication

city, town Mapleton vicinity of congressional district 01

state Utah code 049 county Utah code 049

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name James Morris Bird

street & number 154 North Hibbert

city, town Mesa vicinity of state Arizona

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Recorder, Utah County Courthouse

street & number South University Avenue

city, town Provo vicinity of state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah Historical Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date March 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City vicinity of 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 type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Roswell Darius Bird, Sr. house is a seven room gable roof "T" plan, one and one half stories in height. It was built of red sand brick with distinctive white brick trim at the corners, windows and doors. Over each window opening is an arch with Victorian Eclectic detailing capped by a relieving arch with obliquely set bricks set between two courses of white brick. White brick patterning accents the sides of the windows. All of the windows are the double hung sash type, occurring either singly or in pairs separated by a typical Victorian mullion. The single windows have two over two lights and the paired windows have single sashes. Each of the three doors that appear to be original have transoms and brick patterning comparable to that of the windows. On the gable section of the facade a single window is centered over a double window. A door opens from the north wall of that section onto a one story porch that extends across the facade of the stem of the "T". Another door and double window occur on that wall. The window configuration on the north wall of the stem of the "T" is similar to that of the gable section of the facade. Two single windows are centered on the south wall and one is centered on the second story of the rear gable section. There is a one story hip roof extension at the intersection of the two wings at the rear of the house which may be original or may have been added shortly after the original construction judging from the treatment of the corners and openings which are identical to those of the rest of the house. The simple porch on the facade may have been a later addition, but the narrow porch across the north wall of the extension may be original or at least date within the historic period because it has typical Eastlake posts which date from that time. A one room frame addition on the southeast corner of the rear of the house is the only obtrusive alteration that has been made to the exterior of the building.

On the interior the first floor has been altered considerably, but the upper half story is believed to be intact. Many of the original moldings and baseboards still exist.

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 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 Ca. 1892

Builder/Architect Roswell Darius Bird, Sr.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Roswell Darius Bird, Sr. house is locally significant as a well preserved example of a Victorian Builder house with distinctive and consistent brick detailing. Built in about 1892 it is an outstanding example of a transitional house type whose plan derives from the Vernacular "T"-plan and whose scale and detailing reflect the influence of Victorian taste.

Family History Background

Roswell Darius Bird inherited the pioneering spirit from his father, Richard and his grandfather, Benjamin F. His grandfather was a Mormon pioneer who had been converted to this American faith in New York State during the mid 1830s. Benjamin and many of his family gathered with the "saints" in Missouri, only to be expelled by mobs a few short years after settling. Their exodus led them to Nauvoo, Illinois, where again they were only able to live for a few short years. The family including Richard, who was married by this time, joined the great Mormon migration across the western plains to Utah. Arriving in the fall of 1850, Benjamin remained in Salt Lake, while Richard and his family joined with others to settle Hobble Creek (now Springville, Utah). This is where Roswell was born. He grew up in the era of Springville history which was filled with Indian intrigues, however, this was not to be a permanent home either. In 1868, Richard Bird and his family were called on a mission to colonize the "Big Muddy" in Southern Utah. Their first stop was at desolate Long Valley. After a year they moved to Clover Valley, a paradise compared to the former Long Valley. Following two years of struggle, Indian trouble, and hard work, a permanent settlement was established and the Birds returned to Springville.

Roswell married soon after their return and a few years later moved the family to Union Bench (now Mapleton, Utah). He settled on land exempted under the Homestead Act by his father.

History of the House

The Roswell Darius Bird family lived in a two-room log cabin until the construction of the seven-room brick home was completed. The exact dates for construction are not known, but several circumstantial sources help to establish a good estimate. Harmer and Johnson in their History of Mapleton picture the first brick home in Mapleton built by E. M. Snow in 1884. Hence the Bird home was built after 1884. The first child in Roswell's family to be born in Mapleton was Mina - the date was 17 November 1885. Others were Eva - 1887; Richard - 1889; Cora - 1892; Hortense - 1894; and Lurlene - 1898. In an

9. Major Bibliographical References

Harmer, R. K. and Johnson, W. B. History of Mapleton, Provo: Press Publishing, 1976.
Town Records of Mapleton.
Interview with Eva Bird Probert, Layton, Utah, March 5, 1980.

10. Geographical Data

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Acreege of nominated property .65 Acre

Quadrangle name Springville

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2	4	5	0	7	7	0	4	4	4	2	0	7	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

Commencing 19 rods 14 ft So. of NW corner of NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 14, T. 8 S., R. 3 E., SIM - So. 158.6 ft E 177.5 ft; N 158.6 ft; W 177.5 ft to beginning. Area .65 acres.

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

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Preston J. Owens

organization _____ date March 24, 1980

street & number P.O. Box 674 telephone (801) 378-3632

city or town Santaquin state Utah

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date October 15, 1980

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Russ Mac Donald
Keeper of the National Register

date 11/28/80

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Continuation sheet

Item number 8

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interview with Eva, on the 5th of March 1980, she stated that Richard was the first child born in the brick home. Hence the house would have been completed by July of 1889. However, in a newspaper article in 1971, when the home was placed on the Utah Century Register, the construction date is given as 1892. The earliest known photograph comes from an undated original glass negative by photographer George E. Anderson (a print of this picture is included with the nomination). It is estimated that the picture was taken in 1895 by identifying the children and their approximate ages. Another family source states the house was completed just before the Charles Monroe Bird home, which Harmer and Jonson place as 1892. The conclusion, based on these sources is that the Roswell Darius Bird house was definitely built between 1889 and 1895, quite probably by 1892.