

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

APR 12 1993

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking 'x' in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter 'N/A' for 'not applicable.' For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Partridge, Edward and Elizabeth, House
other names/site Fillmore Stone House

2. Location

street & number 10 South 200 West N/A not for publication
city, town Fillmore N/A vicinity
state Utah code UT county Millard code 027 zip code 84631

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
Name of related multiple property listing:		<u>3</u>	<u>0</u> Total
<u>N/A</u>		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>-0-</u>	

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet

Neil J. H. 4-6-93
Signature of certifying official Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this 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:)

Entered in the
National Register

Delores Byer 5/14/93

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Gothic Revival
Other: Vernacular

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls STONE
roof Shingle
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Edward Partridge, Jr. had this Fillmore house built in 1871 by Lewis Tarbuck, a pioneer stonemason and bricklayer. It is located at 10 South 200 West, Fillmore, Millard County, Utah. The yard was once surrounded by a picket fence and filled with a variety of fruit trees. A lilac bush stood on each side of the path leading to the front porch. The Millard High School, an adjacent LDS seminary building and several newer houses now occupy the farmland that once surrounded the Partridge house.

The architectural style of the Partridge house is a vernacular interpretation of the Gothic Revival style, popular in Utah from about 1865 until 1880.¹ The house, twenty by thirty-four feet, has one-and-one-half stories above grade with a full basement. The floor plan, a variation of a central passage, consists of two rooms on the ground level with a straight stairway between (see drawing). Ceilings are approximately nine feet in height. On the second level two north rooms and one south room have eight foot high ceilings.

Constructed of a colorful reddish sandstone, some with "desert varnish" (a natural patination of sandstone), and other types of stones laid meticulously together with mortar, it is an outstanding example of pioneer stone workmanship. There is little sign of deterioration in the stone work. The stone walls are two feet thick on the basement level, eighteen inches thick above ground with a center partition wall of solid masonry to the second story level of the same thickness. Each of the paired chimney stacks at both ends of the ridge are made of brick and rotated 45° reminiscent of Colonial style architecture but also used in the picturesque Gothic Revival. The caps are corbeled with a dog-tooth course. The stacks join the main brick chimney above the roof line but without any sloped weatherings.

A hip-roofed, two level porch covers the front entry. The eave line of the roof over the upper, balcony level, is about 18 inches higher than that of the main house. The resulting angled eave line produces a unique appearance. An undated photo, perhaps from the 1950s, shows the decorative corner brackets on the porch columns at least at the main level. Other decorative elements may be later embellishments. From a nonhistoric concrete porch, the front door opens into a small hallway/vestibule with three doors. One door leads to the south living room,

X See continuation sheet

¹Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940 (Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press, 1988) pp.102-104.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
___ nationally ___ statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ___ A ___ B X C ___ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions) <u>ARCHITECTURE</u> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	Period of Significance <u>1871-1943</u> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	Significant Dates <u>1871</u> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Cultural Affiliation <u>N/A</u> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>		
Significant Person <u>N/A</u> <hr/>	Architect/Builder <u>Lewis Tarbuck (Builder)</u> <hr/> <hr/>	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Edward and Elizabeth Partridge house is architecturally significant in Fillmore for several unique architectural aspects. The historic use of stone for residential construction was very rare and the level of workmanship on the Partridge House is exemplary. The central passage plan appears to be quite uncommon in Fillmore and the variations found on the Partridge House, particularly the full basement, increase the significance of this aspect. In addition, the use of the Gothic Revival style and features such as the diagonal brick chimney stacks, the multi-light casement windows, and the well preserved, hip-roofed entry porch all add to the local architectural significance.

Edward Partridge, (Jr.) was born June 25, 1833, at Independence, Jackson County, Missouri. His parents were Edward Partridge, the first Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (also known as the Mormon or LDS church), and Lydia Clisbee. Some of his earliest recollections were of the mobbings of the 'Saints' in Missouri. When eight years of age he was baptized in the Mississippi River at Nauvoo, Illinois. He came to Utah with his mother and other members of the family in October 1848, his father having died in 1840.

Edward Partridge, and his first wife, Sarah Lucretia Clayton (daughter of William Clayton and Ruth Moon), lived in Farmington, Utah for about five years, where he had charge of Amasa Mason Lyman's farm. The Partridges were greatly impressed by the stone houses in the Farmington area and determined to build a stone house in Fillmore when they moved south in 1864 although they apparently built and lived in a small adobe house initially. Their stone house in Fillmore, built in 1871-72, was unique to the area. Most houses in Fillmore at that time were of adobe or brick. With thick stone walls, this stone house was built to last and is an exceptional example of pioneer-era stone masonry. This structure has served as a private house for over one hundred and twenty-one years.

Following the then-current LDS practice of polygamy, Edward had married his second wife, Elizabeth Buxton, on February 16, 1862, before moving to Fillmore. While both wives and families may have lived in this house in Fillmore, it was deeded to Elizabeth on January 28, 1886. By 1889, he had built another house in Provo for his first wife so his children could attend school at the Brigham Young Academy. (This second house, located at 135 East 200 North, is a two-and-one-half story, Queen Anne

9. Major Bibliographical References

Abstract Records, Fillmore, Millard County, Utah.

Deseret News, 17 November 1900, p.5; and 20 November 1900, p.8.

Jensen, Andrew, Latter-day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia Vol. I, p.488.

Journal of Edward Partridge, Jr., (unpublished).

Personal interview with Jeanne and John Dean (occupants of house, Box 816, Fillmore, Utah) by Francis M. Partridge, 1992.

Pioneers and Prominent Men of Utah, Utah Pioneer Book Publishing Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, 1913, p.1090.

___ See continuation sheet

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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.21 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>3/8/4/8/8/0</u>	<u>4/3/1/3/9/1/0</u>	B	<u>/ /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/ /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / / /</u>	D	<u>/ /</u>	<u>/ / / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / / /</u>

___ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beg. NE cor lot 8 Blk 60 Plat A Fillmore City Survey, S 82 1/2 FT W 110 Ft N 82 1/2 Ft E 110 Ft to Beg.

___ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

These are the present, legally recorded boundaries of the site. All contributory features are included within these boundaries.

___ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Francis M. Partridge; and USHPO staff

organization Partridge Family Association date January 1993

street & number 3993 Mercury Drive telephone (801)278-1567

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84124

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Partridge, Edward and Elizabeth, House, Fillmore, Millard County, UT

another to the north parlor and the third to the upstairs. Directly above, a similar hallway gives access to the balcony.

The original windows, thirty-three by sixty-nine inches, were set in doweled wooden frames and are configured as casement windows with four, nearly square lights per sash. Two-light storm windows cover the entire window opening, but do not obscure the unique casement windows behind. The second story door to the porch is capped with a semi-circular fanlight.

The house is finished inside with handsplit lath and sand plaster. Floor joists are split logs and are visible in the basement. One basement room originally served as the kitchen and cooking was done over a stone-lined fireplace. The dirt floor was covered with boards. The second basement room was used for storage and still has a dirt floor. The basement kitchen was accessed by an inside stairway from the west hall as well as an outside rear stairway.

Much of the original hardware remains on the doors--locks, hinges, and door knobs. Two old fashioned (perhaps rebuilt) fireplaces add warmth to the north and south ground floor rooms. Wide baseboards, doors, and door casings were of hand-grained wood--the north room was hand-grained to simulate maple and the south room, oak. Nearly all of this woodwork has been painted over.

No modern conveniences have been added to the main structure with exception of electrical wiring. The house appears to be structurally sound. Added to the back of the house c. 1926 is a wood frame addition, with a bathroom and the kitchen and includes all of the plumbing facilities.

A stone granary stands west of the house with stonework that nearly matches the excellence of that on the house. Measuring approximately twelve by twenty-four feet, it is one and one-half stories with a loft window on the south side above the door. A shed roof frame lean-to is attached to the north end of the granary.

Located between the southeast corner of the house and an old apple tree is a six foot deep masonry cistern six foot square in plan. Although no longer in use, the first running water to be piped into a house in Fillmore was reportedly piped from this cistern. In the old basement kitchen the capped end of the supply pipe is visible. Water was also obtained directly from the "well," as the family called it, by lowering a bucket through a wooden door on the tope of the cistern which could also be lifted up. Irrigation water filled the cistern as needed.

___ See continuation sheet

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Partridge, Edward and Elizabeth, House, Fillmore, Millard County, UT

style brick house that was recorded as 'NR eligible' in a 1978 survey of historic resources in Provo. Its current condition and status are unknown.) Edward had a total of seventeen children, twelve lived to maturity. Elizabeth remained in Fillmore and died on September 8, 1898. Edward apparently spent time between the two households and died on November 17, 1900.

Edward served as a judge (or justice of the peace) in 1871, was elected to the territorial Legislature in 1873, served as mayor of Fillmore in the mid 1870s, and was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1895. He was a farmer and merchant, working for some time as the superintendent of the Fillmore Co-operative, the local branch of the LDS church-owned Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution. Before moving to Fillmore, in 1854 he served as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands (now known as the Hawaiian Islands). He was called on a second mission to the same islands to serve as a mission president in 1882-1885. He was a Mormon bishop of the Fillmore ward (congregation) from 1864 to c. 1877, and a president of the Utah LDS Stake (a group of several wards) in Provo from 1895 until his death.

Several entries in the journal of Edward Partridge document the construction of this house in Fillmore:

Sept. 17th, 1871

I have used every exertion to get my new house sufficiently completed so that I could move into it. I built of rock mostly cobblestone except the corners which were of red sandstone. The house is 20 x 34 with cellar under the whole, one room of which is the kitchen, two rooms on first floor with front and back entry. The second story 8 ft. rooms divided into 3 bedrooms and hall.

The first floor and kitchen is finished the north room painted maple and the south one oak and the kitchen plain brown. We moved into the new house yesterday. Paid John Achman 52 dollars for plastering and Wm. Beeston 84.00 for painting 3 rooms and entries. I was very glad to find that the fireplaces draw good as I was afraid they would not and I was prepared to be displeased with them.

November 1872

I have not had before so good a prospect for a comfortable home as of the present time. Still it seems hard to make ends meet as the saying is. It cost me about \$2,000 dollars to get my stone house along as far as it is. It will probably take \$200 more to finish it."

While the town of Fillmore has not been surveyed for historic resources, it is evident that both the Gothic Revival style and the use of stone for residential structures is extremely rare locally. The picturesque Gothic Revival style was popular in pioneer-era Utah from about 1865 to 1880.

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Partridge, Edward and Elizabeth, House, Fillmore, Millard County, UT

Fillmore is more typically associated with the Federal style. While this style largely predates the settlement of Utah, it is represented in Fillmore by the tall, two story, Territorial Capitol (NR), built 1852-55. It is actually only one wing of the planned capitol building and was constructed while Fillmore was the capitol of territory during the 1850s. It is also perhaps the only structure built entirely of the native red sandstone.

The primarily Gothic Revival style Partridge House, built some sixteen years after the capitol, actually expresses several elements of the Federal style: a symmetrical principle facade, side gables, a low pitched roof, a half-round fanlight above the second story porch door, and lintel-type window heads. The multi-light casement windows are also typical of the classical architectural styles employed before 1890.

Some of these characteristics are also found in the Gothic Revival style. With the addition of the vertical emphasis, multiple chimneys, central cross gable (represented by the front porch and rear gable), and the somewhat polychromatic stonework, the Partridge House is firmly placed in the Gothic Revival style. The diagonal chimney stacks, while reflecting Colonial era architecture they are also a decorative feature of the Gothic Revival and are very rare in the state. (The only other known examples are on the Gothic Revival style, c. 1868 Watkins-Coleman House [NR] in Midway, Wasatch County.) The degree of craftsmanship exhibited on the masonry of the Partridge House is also significant. The careful mixture of large sandstone blocks for quoins and the various fieldstone for the walls is unusual among stone houses in Utah, where stone houses themselves are quite rare.

The house passed from the estate of Elizabeth Buxton Partridge in 1902. It has had numerous owners and is currently owned (since 1980) by Michael and Linda Harris of Camarillo, CA and occupied by John and Jeanne Dean, parents of Mrs. Harris. It was listed on the Utah State Register of Historic Sites on February 3, 1971.

___ See continuation sheet

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Section number PHOTOS Page 4 Partridge, Edward and Elizabeth, House, Fillmore, Millard Co., UT

Photo No. 1

1. Partridge, Edward and Elizabeth, House
2. Fillmore, Millard County, Utah
3. Photographer: Roger Roper
4. Date: December 1992
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. East elevation of house. Camera facing west.

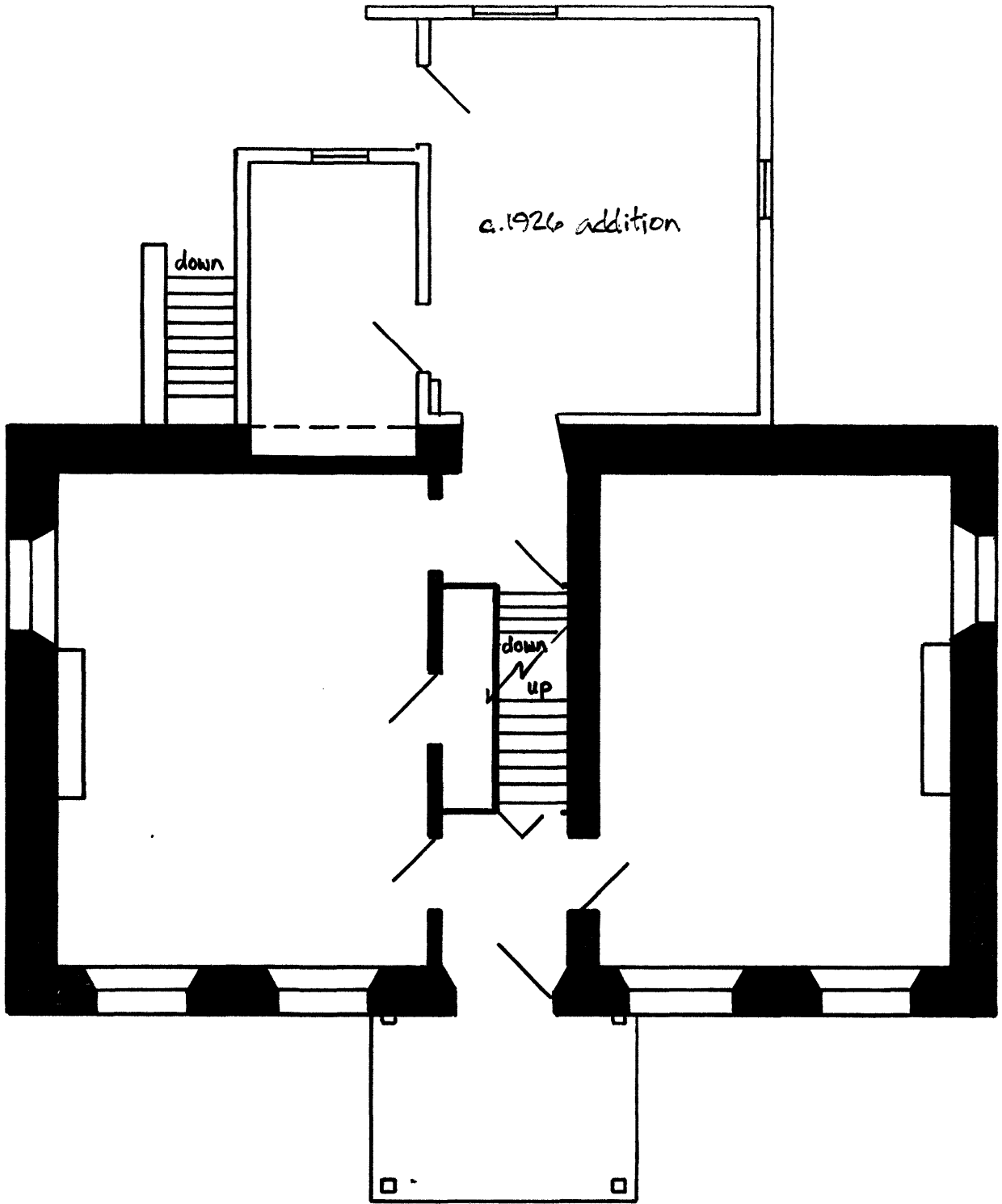
Photo No. 2

1. Partridge, Edward and Elizabeth, House
2. Fillmore, Millard County, Utah
3. Photographer: Roger Roper
4. Date: December 1992
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. North and west elevations of house and rear addition. Camera facing north-east.

Photo No. 3

1. Partridge, Edward and Elizabeth, House
2. Fillmore, Millard County, Utah
3. Photographer: Roger Roper
4. Date: December 1992
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. South and east elevations of granary. Camera facing north-west.

___ See continuation sheet



Edward & Elizabeth Partridge House

Fillmore, Millard County, Utah

Floor Plan — Main Level

Approximate Scale

