

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only
 received APR 28 1982
 date entered

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

1. Name

historic Cox-Shoemaker-Parry House

and/or common Parry House

2. Location

street & number 50 North 100 West _____ not for publication

city, town Manti _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district

state Utah code 049 county Sanpete code 039

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. & Mrs. Roy Maynes

street & number 50 North 100 West

city, town Manti _____ vicinity of _____ state Utah 84642

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Sanpete County Courthouse

city, town Manti _____ state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date July 1980 federal state county local

depository 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

The Cox-Shoemaker-Parry house is a two-story example of the two-room, or "double-pen," vernacular type (see figure 1).¹ As it was originally constructed around 1858 of the local oolite limestone, the house consisted of two roughly equal square rooms (16'1" x 16'4" and 17'10" x 16'4" - the discrepancy being the width of the internal stone wall) in each of the front floors and a one-story rear "T" extension. The principal facade had a symmetrical six-bay, double door facade (figure 2A). Large fireplaces were enclosed in the blank gable-end walls. Massive cut-stone lintels and sills are found on all openings. A plain entablature and pedimented returns (on the west front of the house only) suggest the Greek Revival Style. The cream-colored limestone is coursed ashlar.

The first major remodeling of the home was probably accomplished around 1880 by Edward L. Parry. Parry, the chief mason for the Manti Temple being constructed at the time by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was responsible for adding a stone room to the north rear of the house and the classical porch on the front. Also at this time, a central passageway and staircase (the original closet-type staircase was located along the back wall of the south front room) was inserted, an act requiring the restructuring of the principal facade into its present, asymmetrical configuration (figure 2B).² Study in the area reveals that the central passageway idea, while obviously an option here from the time of first settlement in 1849, was employed only sparingly until the 1880's when most larger homes (usually built of brick) contained center passageways.³ At this time, several houses--including the Cox-Shoemaker-Parry house--underwent fashionable center-passageway alterations. Internal considerations here outweighed the concern for maintaining balanced symmetry on the facade.

The house remains in excellent original condition. Several minor frame additions have been appended to the rear and an open carport is attached to the south side. These alterations do not detract from the historic appearance and integrity of the home.

¹For a discussion of the double-pen, vernacular house, see Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States (Philadelphia University of Pennsylvania Press, 1968).

²A more detailed discussion of the Cox-Shoemaker-Parry house alterations can be found in Tom Carter's comment to "The Whole Cloth of Material Ethnography: Time and the Folk Artifact," by Bernard Herman, in American Material Culture and Folklife: A Symposium, ed. Simon J. Bronner (Cooperstown, N.Y.: Cooperstown Graduate Programs, 1982).

³Thomas Carter, "Building Zion: Folk Architecture and Meaning in Utah's Sanpete Valley, 1850-1900," dissertation in progress, Indiana University.

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

Specific dates 1858

Builder/Architect Not known

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Cox-Shoemaker-Parry house is an excellent example of early vernacular architecture in Utah. Constructed around 1858, the six-bay, double-pen plan is representative of the range of traditional building designs found in the state during the second half of the nineteenth century. The house also demonstrates the process by which older houses were remodeled to meet the demands of changing architectural fashion. The home is also significant as the residence of three of Manti's most prominent families. The builder was Orville Southerland Cox, a leading colonizer of the Mormon West who personally figured in founding and settling a dozen towns. When Cox was called in 1861 by Church authorities to colonize the Big Muddy in Nevada, the home became the property of Jezreel Shoemaker. Shoemaker was a wealthy convert to the LDS Church who arrived in Manti in 1849 with the first contingent of pioneers. He participated on the first city council and later, in addition to his many ecclesiastical duties as a member of the local church hierarchy, served three terms as mayor of the city. Shoemaker died in 1879, just as work was commencing on the monumental temple which the Mormons were planning to build in Manti. Edward Parry, a stone mason from Wales, was called to Sanpete County to supervise the masonry work on the massive limestone edifice. In local tradition, the home is primarily associated with Edward Parry, the master mason of the Manti Temple (National Register 1971).

Manti was settled by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Mormons, in 1849 as part of their larger colonization of much of the Intermountain West.¹ Although the town was surveyed in 1850, tension between the newcomers and the native Utahns, the Sanpitch (Shoshone) Indians, confined most families to the protective forts which were constructed in the town during the first decade of settlement.² A large fort, enclosing nine city blocks was completed in 1854 and several families began building private residences within its stone walls. Orville Southerland Cox, one of the members of the first company to reach Manti, began hauling oolite limestone from the nearby quarry in 1858 for his two-story home.³

Orville S. Cox was born in 1815 in Plymouth, New York.⁴ A blacksmith by trade, Cox followed the westward moving frontier, landing by 1837 in the Mormon settlement near Lima, Illinois. Here he met and married a Mormon girl, Elvira P. Mills. In 1839, the young couple visited Nauvoo, where Orville was converted and baptized by the Mormon prophet, Joseph Smith. After the martyrdom of Smith and the expulsion of the Saints from Illinois, the Coxes followed the general exodus to Utah in 1847. Orville served two years as the presiding bishop of Bountiful, a town several miles north of Salt Lake City,

9. Major Bibliographical References

Song of a Century: Centennial History of Manti, 1849-1949. Manti, 1949.
 Sanpete County Records.
 Lever, W. H. History of Sanpete and Emery Counties. Ogden: W. H. Lever, 1898.
 Cox Family Records.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property .25
 Quadrangle name Manti

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

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

C

Zone		Easting					Northing							

E

Zone		Easting					Northing							

G

Zone		Easting					Northing							

B

Zone		Easting					Northing							

D

Zone		Easting					Northing							

F

Zone		Easting					Northing							

H

Zone		Easting					Northing							

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beg NW Cor Lot 3 Block 65 Plat A Manti City Survey, then east 154.5', S 70', W 154.5', N 70', to beg.

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tom Carter/Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date March 1982

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah 84101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date April 8, 1982

For HCERS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>Bruce W. Boyd</u>	date <u>8-4-82</u>
for Keeper of the National Register	
Affest: <u>Emma Jane Saxe</u>	date <u>8-4-82</u>
Chief of Registration	

DOI, NO. 1004-0018
DOI, 10/10/04

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before being sent in the pioneer party to Sanpete County in 1849. In the new community of Manti, Cox was primarily engaged as a blacksmith and lumber dealer as well as serving as counselor to Bishop John Lowery, Sr. By 1860, Orville Cox had entered into Mormon sanctioned polygamy and had three families. In 1861-1862, he moved his first wife, Elvira Mills, to the town of Fairview, Sanpete County. In 1864, Cox moved with his two other wives, Mary Allen and Eliza J. Losee, to the LDS settlement on the Big Muddy, in Nevada.⁵ In later years, the Coxes also participated in the cooperative, utopian experiment at Orderville.⁶ Orville S. Cox died in 1888 at Fairview. When Orville Cox pulled out of Manti for Nevada, the big stone house was purchased by Jezreel Shoemaker.

Jezreel Shoemaker was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1796.⁷ Brought up along the frontier, Shoemaker was involved in farming and lumbering when he moved to Adams County, Illinois in 1828. Near Quincy, along the Mississippi, he homesteaded 160 acres and eventually built up the largest farm in the county. When he joined the LDS Church in the early 1840's, he was one of the wealthiest men to affiliate with the young religious movement. When the church was forced from Illinois in 1846-1847, he sold or gave away his lands and migrated west to Salt Lake City. In 1849 he was called by Brigham Young to settle Manti in Sanpete County. Here he continued to prosper in the accumulation of material wealth as well as spiritual favor. Shoemaker served on the High Council of the local ecclesiastical ward and carried out three terms as mayor of Manti City. He died in 1879.

As the principal city in Sanpete County, Manti was selected in the late 1870's as the site of a Mormon temple.⁸ Brigham Young, the church president, dedicated the land in 1877, shortly before his death. William Folsom from Salt Lake City was selected as temple architect in 1875 and work commenced in 1879.⁹ Since the monumental building was to be constructed of the local oolite limestone, a mason of considerable talent was required to supervise the work. Edward L. Parry, an immigrant from Wales, was brought into the project in the spring of 1877 as chief mason. Parry had been born in 1818 in Denbigshire, Wales, where he learned the mason's trade from his father. He joined the LDS Church in 1853 and emigrated to Utah. During the late 1850's he was instrumental in laying the foundations of the Salt Lake City Temple (not completed until 1893), but in 1862 he was sent south to St. George in Washington County. Here he built the city hall and courthouse and served as master mason on the St. George Tabernacle and temple. In 1877, Parry moved on, well-qualified, for his role in raising the Manti temple, a building considered by many to be the finest example of nineteenth century Mormon architecture.¹⁰ The temple was dedicated in 1888 and Parry then formed the company, E. L. Parry and Sons, specializing in stonework and marble cutting. Edward L. Parry died in 1902. The house remained in the Parry family until 1961.

¹See Leonard Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1958).

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²Song of a Century: A Centennial History and Memory Book of Manti, 1844-1949 (Manti, Utah: Manti Centennial Committee, 1949), pp. 36-37.

³Cox Family genealogical records indicate that Orville S. Cox built the house, c. 1858. His brother, Frederick W. Cox, built a large stone house on the lot just to the north so it seems likely that Orville's house would have been close by. Since the U. S. Government land survey did not reach Manti until 1869, there are no official city plat records for the 1850's and 1860's. Information on Cox's building the house was obtained by a historian, Barry Roth, in an interview with Mr. Clare Christensen, Cox Family biographer; see letter dated August 21, 1972, Utah State Historical Society Collections. See also, Barry Roth, "A Geographic Study of Store Houses in Selected Utah Communities," Master's Thesis, Brigham Young University, 1972.

⁴Biographical information on Orville Southerland Cox summarized from: Adelia B. Cox, "Biographical Sketch of Orville Southerland Cox, Pioneer of 1847," unpublished manuscript, Utah State Historical Society Collections; Orville Cox Day, Elvira Cox Day (American Fork, Utah: Cox Family Organization, 1958); Frank Esshom, Pioneers and Prominent Men of Utah (Salt Lake City: Western Epics, 1966), p. 825.

⁵See Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom, p. 217.

⁶The Orderville experiment is covered in Leonard Arrington, Fermaoz Fox, and Dean May, Building the City of God: Community and Cooperation Among the Mormons (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book Co., 1976), pp. 265-294.

⁷W. H. Lever, History of Sanpete and Emery Counties (Ogden, Utah: W. H. Lever, 1898), pp. 181-182.

⁸The Mormon concept of the Temple is discussed in Laurel Blank Andrew, The Early Temples of the Mormons (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1978), pp. 11-28; Blank deals directly with the Manti Temple on pages 176-196.

⁹Paul L. Anderson, "William Harrison Folsom: Pioneer Architect," Utah Historical Quarterly, 43:3 (Summer 1975), pp. 240-257.

¹⁰Anderson, "Folsom," p. 258. Anderson, an architectural historian for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, states that "the completion of the Manti Temple had been the crowning achievement of Folsom's career, and perhaps the crowning achievement of nineteenth-century Mormon architecture."

FIGURE 1

Cox-Shoemaker-Parry House
Manti, Sanpete County, Utah

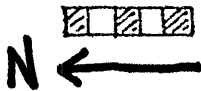
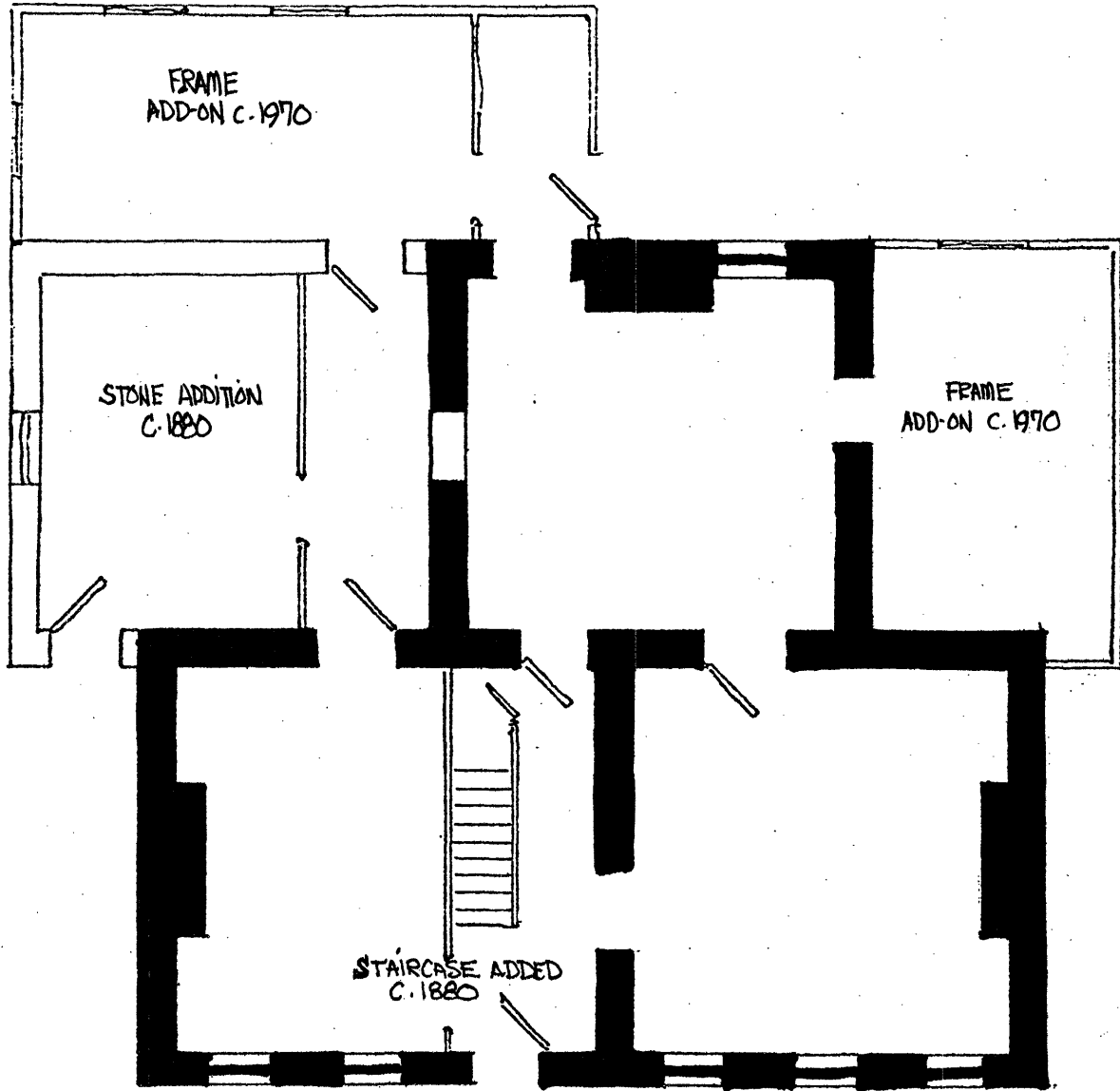


FIGURE 2

Cox-Shoemaker-Parry House
Manti, Sanpete County, Utah

