United States Department of the InteriorNational Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only received JN 28 1982 date entered

\$1.3.\$ 海口 (1) (A. 1) (2)

1.AP 10:001/84

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

2. Location street & number	1. N	lame	,						\$ 91 F	
### August Topolovec, Sylvester Topolovec, et, al. #### August Topolovec, Sylvester Topolovec, et, al. ##### August Topolovec, Sylvester Topolovec, et, al. ###################################	historic	Topolo	vec Farmste	ad						
mot for publication Spring Glen	and/or co	ommon	Stowell Pla	ce/Topo	lovec Fa	ırm				
city, town Spring Glen	2. L	.ocat	ion							
State Utah code 049 county Carbon code 007 3. Classification Category Ownership Accusition Status Commercial Description A building(s) X. private Unoccupied Commercial Description Site Structure Doth Status Work in progress educational County Courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carbon County Recorder's Office Street & number Carbon County Courthouse Category Ownership Status County Courth State Utah Historic Sites Survey State State Utah State Survey State	street &	number	Main Stree	t				_	not for p	ublication
State Utah Code 049 County Carbon Code 007 3. Classification Category Ownership Status Present Use X agriculture Dublic X building(s) X private Unoccupied Commercial X private Site Public Acquisition Accessible Commercial X private County Co	city, towr	_n Sprin	g Glen		V			district	·	
Category Ownership Jublic Accessible Accessible Entertainment Scientific Inport Science Entertainment Inport Science Entertainment Inport Science Entertainment Inport Science Entertainment Inport Scientific Inport Inpor	state	Utah	-	code	049			,	CO	de 007
district	3. C	Class	ificatio	n				J		
4. Owner of Property name August Topolovec, Sylvester Topolovec, et, al, assessment and state street & number Rt. 1; box 81 city, town Helper	distriction d	rict ding(s) cture P	public X_ private both ublic Acquisit in process		X_ occup unoc work AccessitX_ yes: 1	cupied in progress ble restricted	X_agricult comme educati enterta govern	ture rcial onal inment ment	park _X_ priva relig scier trans	ite residence ious ntific sportation
street & number Rt. 1, box 81 city, town Helper	4. C	Owne	r of Pro	per	ty	.07: 6 PC	12 2	71	Elital Ma	
city, town Helpervicinity of state Utah 84526 5. Location of Legal Description courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carbon County Recorder's Office street & number	name	August T	opolovec, S	ylveste	r Topolo	ovec, et, a	al. ase of th	1 57% C.		
5. Location of Legal Description courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carbon County Recorder's Office street & number	street & r	number	Rt. 1, box	81					ma, i e.	
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Carbon County Recorder's Office Street & number	city, towi	n Hel	per		v	ricinity of		state	Utah	84526
city, town Price state Utah 6. Representation in Existing Surveys title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible?yesxnedate	5. L	.ocat	ion of l	Lega	l Des	criptic	on			
city, town Price state Utah 6. Representation in Existing Surveys title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible?yesx_ned date	courthou	ıse, registry	y of deeds, etc.	Ca	rbon Cou	ınty Record	der's Office			
6. Representation in Existing Surveys title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible?yesx_ned date	street & ı	number	Carbon Co	unty Co	urthouse	<u> </u>				
title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible?yesXnotering	city, tow	n Price	!					state	Utah	
date 1978 date 1978 federal X statecountylocal depository for survey records	6. F	Repre	sentat	ion i	n Exi	sting	Surveys	5		
depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society Call Lake City	title Ut	ah Histo	oric Sites S	urvey		has this pro	perty been dete	rmined eli	igible?	_ yes _X_ no
	date 1	978					federal	X stat	te cou	ntyloca
city, town Salt Lake City state Utah	deposito	ory for surve	ey records	tah Sta	te Histo	orical Soc	iety			
	city, tow	n Sa	alt Lake Cit	У				state	Utah	

7. Description

Condition (other buildings) excellent deteriorated good finain ruins	unaltered	Check one _X original si moved	
fair house) unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Topolovec Farmstead is a two-and-a-half story hip-roof, shingled, frame structure. The front facade is symmetrical with a projecting center porch. Above the porch the center section of the second floor also projects slightly, breaking the line of the roof with a center dormer above. The second floor is sheathed with shingling in courses of plain diamond, circular, and imbricate patterns. The shingles are flaired at the base of the second story, which is smaller than the first. Thus, the house is a very interesting compilation of various motifs--vernacular plan, late Queen Anne surface texturing (shingles), and various Bungalow elements (such as the hipped dormer with square shingles). The first floor may originally have been brick. Alterations include the removal of part of the front porch and the redesign and stuccoing of what remains (done in 1939). The first story of the house has also been stuccoed. The sons of the current resident would eventually like to restore the original porch. The patterned shingles on the second story are now all painted white; however, some of them used to be of other colors, forming a series of decorative bands around the house.

There are other structures on the property, (see map) including another house, a barn, and several agricultural outbuildings. The second house is directly behind the main house, and is a faded white wooden frame structure with a grey shingle hip roof. On the right of the front elevation over the door is a small shed roof supported by wooden pillars.

The barn stands to the southeast of the houses, and is a wooden frame structure with a grey shingle gable roof. Inside the barn the pillars supporting the roof and cross-bars bracing the walls are of untrimmed logs. The shed-roofed portion of the barn attached to the left side is made of trimmed logs, and that on the right is made of wooden planks. The barn is now used for storing baled hay, although a triangular hay-hook for loading loose hay still hangs from the ceiling.

Outbuildings include two outhouses, one still in use in the summer months, of wood frame construction with grey shingle shed roofs. There are other buildings: a garage, shop, storage shack and chicken coops. Most are made of lumber but one is of uncoursed rubble. All agricultural buildings have been allowed to deteriorate since the last of the livestock was sold in 1945.

The Stowell Ditch runs to the far east of the original property around land now deeded to the children. It is not part of the nomination.

The mill pond/duck pond remains as a depression but is now in hay.

The stone chicken coop has been torn down because of its hazardous condition. All other outbuildings are being left undisturbed and allowed to deteriorate to avoid disturbing the elder Topolovecs.

8. Significance

1400-1499 1500-1599 1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899	Areas of Significance—C — archeology-prehistoric — archeology-historic —X— agriculture —X— architecture — art — commerce — communications	community planning conservation economics education engineering X exploration/settlement	landscape architectur law literature military music philosophy politics/government	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1913, 1925	Builder/Architect Vari	ous (see below)	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Topolovec Farmstead, originally built in 1913 and enlarged in 1925, is primarily significant for its local association with the early twentieth century immigrant cultural experience in the Carbon County coal mining region of southeastern Utah. Purchased by August Topolovec, a Slovenian miner, in 1922, the large two-story residence represents both a symbol of immigrant success and an architecturally unique dwelling in the community of Spring Glen. The house served as one of two main social centers for South Slav activity in this multi-ethnic community. Combined with the Millarich Hall (NR), the Topolovec Farmstead figured prominently in the cultural life of the Slavs, as Topolovec served as the treasurer for the local lodge of the Western Slavonic Association. This insurance/mutual aid society eased the transition of the Slavic immigrant into the rigors and demands of an industrial society: and as treasurer, Topolovec held a responsibility in accounting for the funds used by the immigrants for insurance, medical benefits, and to provide for the descent burial of their people. Topolovec's buying of the farm also symbolized the evolution of immigrant intent from that of a temporary status in the United States to one of permanence. The purchase of a substantial home sustained this commitment to stay, and further acted as an outward sign of security and success. In addition, the house is also significant because it represents the new wealth injected into the area after the arrival of the railroad and the creation of the nearby town of Helper as a main division point in the 1890s. The residence was constructed in 1913 by Frank Jerome, an entrepreneur from Helper, who had the resources to build this unusually extravagent house in a community of camp houses and bungalows -- a house that would later serve the changing needs of the Spring Glen community.

The history of Spring Glen (Ewell), Utah can be divided into three stages. The first settlers of the area were Mormon pioneers whose initial concern was to bring water to the land and to provide the necessities of life for the community. The first owner of the property on which the Topolovec farm stands was Heber John Stowell, the first Mormon bishop of Spring Glen (ordained in 1889). He arrived in the region in May 1886, helped to organize the Spring Glen Canal Company in December of that year, settled down on this land, and finally patented it in 1894. With the help of his neighbors he dug the first ditch, started in 1887 and completed seven years later. The Stowell ditch is still in use and waters the property of the Topolovec farm and others in the immediate vicinity. During this initial period of settlement, agriculture was the main form of local subsistence.

The second stage in the growth of Spring Glen was linked to the development of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and the growth of Helper, a railroad town two miles to the north.² During the late nineteenth century rail expansion

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data	
Acreage of nominated property <u>Less than one</u> Quadrangle name <u>Helper</u> , <u>UT</u> UMT References	Quadrangle scale 1:24000
A 112 5 112 6 15 10 4 13 8 19 5 14 10 Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
C	D
Verbal boundary description and justification Beginning at a point 49.50 feet E, and 643. Township 13 S., Range 10 E., Salt Lake Mer (See continuation sheet)	dian; thence south 67 feet; east 199 feet;
List all states and counties for properties overlapping	NI / A
	any code
state N/A code co	unty N/A code
11. Form Prepared By	
name/title Nancy J. Taniguchi, Director-Carbon	Emery Preservation
organization Southeastern Utah Assoc. of Government	ments date February 1979
street & number c/o USHS, 300 Rio Grande	
city or town Salt Lake City	state Utah 84101
12. State Historic Preserva	ation Officer Certification
The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:	
national stateX loc	al
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the M665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the Nationaccording to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Research Company of the National Res	nal Register and certify that it has been evaluated
State Historic Preservation Officer signature	1 Smill
title Melyin T. Smith, State Historic Preserva	tion Officer date June 11, 1982
For NPS use only I hereby certify that this property is included in the Nation Boundary Man Down	nal Register date 8-9-82
√ Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: Exima Dave Saye Chief of Registration	date 8-5-82

Continuation sheet

OMB ROLLULYCULU EXP 19781/24

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

1

Item number 8

For RPE contents

Proceived

data embras

Page 2

occurred throughout the western United States, and the D&RG was completed through this area in 1883. In 1890 Helper was designated as a division point on the railroad's main line, between Grand Junction, Colorado, and Salt Lake City. Here "helper" engines were coupled onto trains to power them over the steep grade and summit (Soldier Summit) to Salt Lake City. Without these helper engines the commerce of the entire Intermountain West would have suffered. The creation of Helper as a main terminal encouraged settlement into the area, especially those involved in the service industries. The railroad had opened-up the vast coal deposits of southeastern Utah, and with this industry came professionals, merchants, immigrants, and laborers.

Frank Jerome entered the region at the turn of the century. The Jeromes had migrated from Kansas or Nebraska, and arrived in the Spring Glen area where Mr. Jerome entered into the Saloon business, opening one saloon in Helper and reportedly another in Spring Glen. Both concerns were in partnership with other individuals. Thus, he represented the rising merchant class of the area. In 1913 he erected the present structure in Spring Glen, probably due to the existence of large tracts of land in that community. Jerome furnished it with some of the finest furniture then available, including a desk, full-length mirror and stand, brass bed, and other items which still remain in the house.

The house represents the largest and most architecturally unique residence in Spring Glen. A majority of the other dwellings are of the rectangualar pyramid-roofed type (four rooms) or bungalows, and lack the scale, ornamentation, and design present in this structure. After 1906, when independent coal producers broke the monopoly of the D&RG's Utah Fuel Company, new coal camps emerged. With this development came a transition of Spring Glen and surrounding towns where coal miners, railroad section hands, and merchants came to settle. The Jerome residence stood in stark contrast to the camp-type houses of Spring Glen.

Oral testimony places Jerome as one of the wealthiest men in Spring Glen. His first wife, Ella, bore him one living son before she died in 1918. For reasons unknown he left Spring Glen and sold the land to the present owner, August Topolovec, in 1922. It is reported that Jerome probably moved to Helper where he still remained a Justice of the Peace for Spring Glen from 1922 until 1928.4

The third and final stage of growth in Spring Glen was due to the influx of immigrants. The United States as a whole had experienced an increase in immigration beginning in the late 1840s. It continued and increased, with the influx of southern and eastern Europeans, until nativism (anti-foreign sentiment) led to the immigration restriction legislation of the early

OMB NO. 1024-0018 EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

ng (New York) ng (New York) day young

Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page 3

1920s.⁵ By then, most of the immigrants had come to Carbon County with the result that the area is the most ethnically diverse in Utah. These peoples were drawn to the county by labor opportunities in the coal mines and for the railroads. August Topolovec, the present owner of the farmstead, was part of this movement to the "New World." An immigrant who had mined coal for seven years in his native Yugoslavia, he came to the United States in 1910.6 had worked in several mines in Utah and Colorado, exhibiting the characteristic fluidity in geographical mobility evident among many of these immigrants. He was at Standardville, Carbon County, when the nation-wide coal strike erupted in 1922. During the strike August Topolovec bought the farm from the Jeromes, probably to provide some security in the face of the instability of the coal mines. In addition, the purchase of a house, especially one of this scale, represented a mark of economic success, as well as the fulfillment of a dream not easily attained in Topolovec's native land. In fact, in order to make faster payments on the property, the Topolovecs rented the house for the first year, but after the renter was forced to leave the family immediately took up residence in the house and have lived there since that time.

During Topolovec ownership of the residence and land two important factors emerged that illustrated the farmstead's importance to community development. First, the property was transformed into a working farmstead, providing nearby coal camps with needed produce and goods. August Topolovec and his sons continued to work in the coal mines while farming part-time. Such was often the case among the peasants of southern and eastern Europe; thus, this pattern was continued and maintained in Spring Glen.

In 1925 two Slovenian brothers, George and Leonard Mahorich, sought a place to live, and with August's permission they constructed the small frame house at the rear of the main house. Leonard paid board and continued working in the mines, while George ran the farm. In 1926 Leonard built the barn, and the other outbuildings were erected at about this same time. Eventually, the farm produced wheat, alfalfa, corn, hay, and all varieties of vegetables and fruits. The family also raised milk cows, horses, pigs, chickens, turkeys, ducks, and bees. During the summer months, when work in the mines eased, the Topolovec boys peddled their farm produce in the surrounding coal camps of Kenilworth, Consumers and National, and to those in the Spring Canyon area. Customers also stopped by the house to purchase food, with Julia Topolovec handling the sales from the front room. Mrs. Topolovec also made butter and cottage cheese for sale, and often sold milk to the Blue Hill Dairy, a Spring Glen enterprise owned by the Italian Fazzio family.

This aspect of the Topolovec experience is of particular importance since the family now represented one entering the business sector of the economy,

NPS Form 10-900-a (7-81)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For the residue engages.

awa no. 1024-0018

FXP. 12/31/84

Continuation sheet 3

Item number

8

Page 4

partially leaving the ranks of labor. This transition from the proletariat to the local bourgeois occurred among many Carbon County immigrants. Those involved were most conscious of the change and the acquisistion of the Jerome residence may have been a way in which August Topolovec expressed this to the rest of the community.

The second factor illustrating the farm's importance to the community is found in its role as a cultural and social center for the Slavic peoples of the area. By the 1920s Spring Glen contained numerous Italian and South Slavic peoples. The town was to serve as a main center for South Slav activity. In this regard, people were drawn to the Topolovec farmstead primarily by the Western Slavonic Association (Zapadni Slavenski Savez), an insurance/mutual aid organization headquartered in Denver, Colorado, which served all Slavs in the western United States. Such organizations were started to help mitigate the ill effects of employment in industrial occupations, and served as fraternal lodges for immigrants living in a strange environment. August Toplovec served as the secretary-treasurer for the local lodge and members came to him in order to pay monthly dues. The first meetings of the Spring Glen lodge were held at this site, and in the future were also held here as well as at Millarich Hall(NR). They were usually conducted at the frame house in the rear, where lodge parties were also held. These social gatherings usually involved food, drink, and a general informality reminiscent of traditional folk socials. In addition, the Topolovecs boarded local school teachers, sometimes upstairs in the main house or in the smaller frame house after the Mahorich brothers moved out in 1928.

In 1939 August married his present wife Mary, after his first wife and only daughter were killed in an accident in 1936. With Mary's four children and brother living in the house, the residence was again fully occupied. At this time (1939) the main house underwent its only major remodeling. A bathroom was added on the ground floor, the kitchen was modernized, and the old heating stoves were removed. Part of the front porch was also removed in 1939, but the house otherwise remains unchanged since 1913.

The farm remained in operation until 1945, when the last of the live stock was sold. In 1949 most of the land was subdivided among all the children of August and Mary, and the youngest Topolovec boy, Sylvester, was granted joint title to this property with his father. Sylvester intends to retain the house and eventually restore it to its original external appearance by replacing the rest of the front porch. This plan is strongly supported by his brothers and other relatives who remain in the area. In the meantime, however, the peace of the elder Topolovecs will remain undisturbed by construction.

Continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

S

Item number 8

Page 5

The preservation of this site should definitely be encouraged by its inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. It was identified as significant through an architectural and historic survey of Spring Glen and Carbon County, and is only the third known site in the state of Utah considered as significant in documenting the lives of South Slav immigrants (the Millarich Hall/Slovenian National Home (NR) and the Anton "Tony" Skriner barn in Spring Glen (to be nominated) are the others). With the current energy demands and the revitalization of the coal industry, Carbon County is undergoing rapid change and new development. National Register listing is seen as an important tool in ensuring the preservation of this cultural resource. The farmstead not only retains its integrity, but the main house has unique and beautiful architectural features. The property as a whole provides an important visual record of the growth and change of the town of Spring Glen, and the existence of the South Slavic immigrants in Carbon County, Utah. 7

¹ For a more detailed study on this early period see, Nancy Jacobus Taniguchi, "Rebels and Relatives: The Mormon Foundation of Spring Glen, 1878-90" Utah Historical Quarterly 48(Fall 1980), pp. 366-378.

² On Helper see, Philip F. Notarianni, "Tale of Two Towns: The Social Dynamics of Eureka and Helper, Utah" (Ph.D. diss., University of Utah, 1980).

³ Spring Glen, Carbon County Survey, Preservation Office, Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁴ Marie Auphand Pidell interview with Frances B. Cunningham, February 18, 1976, Spring Glen.

These trends on the national level are covered in Oscar Handlin, The Uprooted (New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1951), and John Higham, Strangers in the Land: Patterns of American Nativism 1860-1925 (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1955; Atheneum 32, 1967). For Utah consult, Philip F. Notarianni, "The Italian Immigrant in Utah: Nativism 1900-1925" (M.A. thesis, University of Utah, 1972).

⁶ The information on the Topolovecs is based on an interview with William, Mary, and August Topolovec by Nancy J. Taniguchi, Spring Glen, January 17, 1979, Southeastern Association of Governments Collection #16, Price, Utah.

⁷ For a view of the immigrant landscape, and the impact of development, see, Philip F. Notarianni, ed. Carbon County: Eastern Utah's Industrialized Island (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1981). Of particular importance is the essay by Allan Kent Powell, and the photographic essay by Gary B. Peterson.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

	FOR NPS USE ONLY	
1		
1	RECEIVED 1 0 SEP 1979	
-		
1	살아보다 그림 아래 생각이 생각하는 것이 없는 사람이 되었다.	
1	[바람 [강입다] [경화] [경화 학회 문화경험 경상 이 있다는 유리 원리 전 200 전 100	
- 1	리 경험하다면은 사회 : (A. P. C.	
1	DATE ENTERED	
- 1	Charles I have the state of the	

CONTINUATION SHEET 5

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 7

- Blumberg, Francis J. 'History of Helper.' Price News Advocate, February 24, 1921.
- Carbon County Assessor's, Recorder's and Civil Court Records. Price Courthouse, Price, Utah.
- Carbon County District: Teachers, Pupils and Patrons of. "A History of Carbon County." 1930 (unpublished).
- Davis, George Willard. "A Brief History of George Willard Davis." Spring Glen, Utah: Family History, June 1942 (unpublished).
- Davis, Ike. "The Rowleys and the Cooks." Spring Glen, Utah: Oral Tradition (Song) (unpublished).
- "Richard Davis History." Spring Glen, Utah: Family History (unpublished).
- Davis, Wilma. "History of Spring Glen as told by Mr. Heber J. Stowell." Prepared for the seventh grade, Spring Glen School, February 1, 1921 (unpublished).
- Fidell, Marie Auphand. Interview recorded by Frances B. Cunningham. Spring Glen, Utah, February 18, 1976.
- Handlin, Oscar. The Uprooted. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, 1951.
- Jerome, Ella B. "Obituary." Desert Evening News. February 19, 1918, p. 2.
- Pratt, Teancum. Diary, 1877-1900. (unpublished).
- "Spring Glen Man Celebrates 19th Birthday." Price Sun Advocate, January 6, 1977.
- Topolovec, August, Mary and William. Interview recorded by Nancy J. Taniguchi. Spring Glen, Utah, January 17, 1979.
- <u>Utah Gazetteer</u>. Salt Lake City: R. L. Polk and Co., 1922-1923, 1924-1925, 1927-1928.
- Stipanovich, Joseph. "Falcons in Flight: The Yugoslavs," in Helen Z. Papanikolas, ed. The Peoples of Utah. Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1976, pp. 363-383.
- Taniguchi, Nancy Jacobus, "Rebels and Relatives: The Mormon Foundation of Spring Glen, 1878-90." <u>Utah Historical Quarterly</u> 48 (Fall 1980), pp. 366-378.

FHR-8-300A (11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

RECEIVED 3/3//82—

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

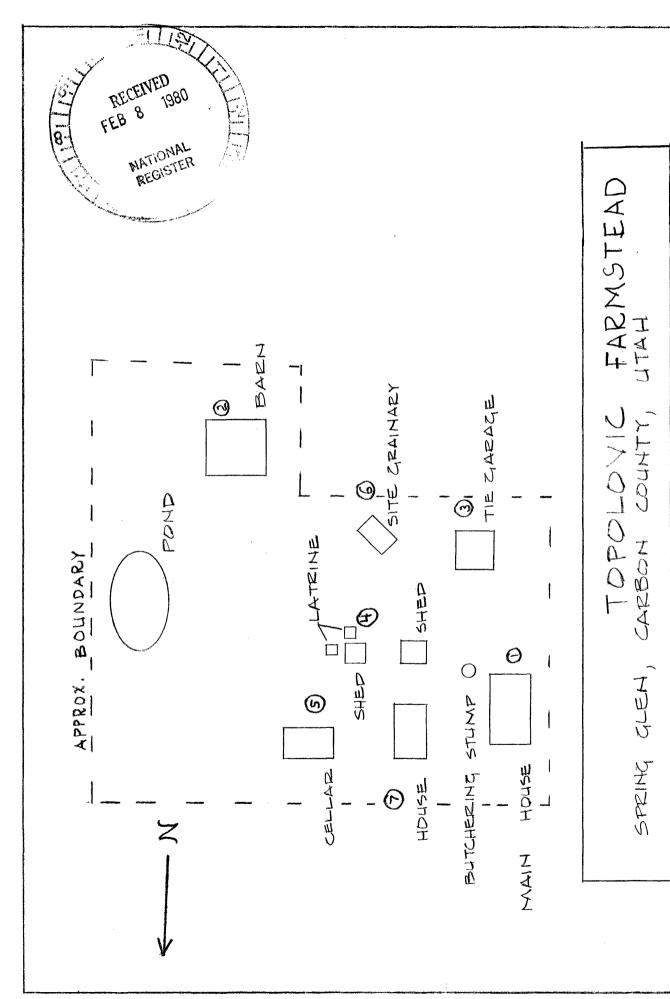
ITEM NUMBER

PAGE]

10

south 33 feet; east 215.10 feet; north 100 feet; thence west 414.10 feet to beginning.

Nomination to include only structures shown on the sketch map and described in items 7 and 8. This boundary has been tightened to include only the structures in the farmstead and not the additional 9-10 acres of empty farmland



NOT TO SCALE