United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only received JAN 6 - 1982 date entered FEB 1 1 198

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

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1. Nam	ie .				
historic	Thomas Forsyth/House				
and/or common					
2. Loca	ation)	119 15			
street & number			_	not for publication	
city, town	Toquerville	vicinity of	congressional district	02	
state	Utah cod	e ⁰⁴⁹ county	Washington	code 053	
3. Clas	sification				
Category district _X_ building(s) structure site object	Ownership public _X_ private both Public Acquisition in process being considered	Status occupied _X_ unoccupied work in progress Accessible _X_ yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:	
4. Own	er of Prope	rty			
name	Carl Nyman				
street & number	5515 Riley Lane				
city, town	Murray	vicinity of	state	Utah 84107	
	ation of Leg	al Descripti	on		
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc. Rec	order's Office, Was	shington County Coun	rthouse	
street & number					
city, town	St.	George	state	Ut ah	
6. Rep	resentation	in Existing	Surveys		
title Utah His	storic Sites Survey	has this p	operty been determined e	legible? yes 🔏 no	
date Winter	1980		federal _X_ sta	te county loca	
depository for su	urvey records Utah S	tate Historical So	ciety		
city, town	Salt La	ake City	state	Utah	

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Description

The Thomas Forsyth house in Toquerville is a 1-1/2 story stone vernacular building. The front section of the house has an asymmetrical hall and parlor floor plan hidden behind a three opening symmetrical facade. There is a steeply-pitched wall gable placed centrally on the front which contains a second-story door. This door originally led out to a porch which spanned the entire length of the house and was also used to convey large pieces of furniture and other bulky items to the attic level. A lean-to extension occurs to the rear and appears to have been part of the original construction. The kitchen and staircase to the upstairs rooms were located in this one-story rear section.

The thick (1-1/2') stone walls are uncoursed rubble with cut-stone reinforcing quoins on all corners. The stone itself was collected (gathered not quarried) by family members from a nearby hill. The fieldstone pieces are small and but for their irregularity would almost be considered cobblestone. Large stone fireplaces are found in both front rooms. A third fireplace served the kitchen but it has now been removed. External decorative features are minimal and confined to a classically inspired entablature under the eaves.

The Thomas Forsyth house retains its historic character. The major alteration is situated unobtrusively on the back of the house in the form of a modern bathroom. Minor alterations are found in the removal of the original 6 over 6 light double-hung sash windows and the punching of a new window in the south wall of the lean-to.

8. Significance

1700–1799 1800–1899	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agricultureX architecture art commerce communications	community planr conservation economics education engineering		science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater
Specific dates	ca. 1868	Builder/Architect	Thomas Forsyth	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Thomas Forsyth House, built in Toquerville about 1868 is significant as the home of an early and enterprising Washington County settler and because it is one of the few remaining homes in Toquerville, indeed, all of Washington County, from the pioneer period. The Forsyth home is architecturally noteworthy as an early and well preserved vernacular house type associated with the first effective settlement of Utah's Dixie.

Thomas Forsyth was born September 20, 1813 at Kelso, Roxburyshire, Scotland. In April of 1839, Thomas was married to Isabella Donald and came to the United States, settling in Port Huron, Michigan. On August 4, 1844, Thomas was baptized a member of the LDS Church. It was shortly after his baptism that the family moved to Nauvoo. The family migrated west with the Steven Markham Company and arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in 1850. In December, 1852, Isabella died at Salt Lake City. Thomas married Mary Browett Holmes on August 20, 1854, in Salt Lake.

By 1865, the Forsyths had moved to Washington County where Thomas operated a shingle mill and a saw mill. The mills were located at the foot of the Pine Valley Mountains, in Forsyth Canyon. It was at the shingle mill that shingles were made for the cotton factory at Washington. The family eventually settled in Toquerville about 1868.

The town of Toquerville was established in the spring of 1858 under the direction of Joshua T. Willis. The area had been explored in 1852 and again in 1857 to determine possibilities of settlement in the area. Willis led a group of settlers from Fort Harmony and settled in the area. The town was named after Chief Toquer, who befriended the early settlers and resided in the area. The word "toquer" meaning black, adequately fit the name of the new town in that it was located at the foot of a large volcanic rock mountain. The town included the first cotton gin in the state and the area was also noted for its ideal climate for growing fruits and vegetables.

Shortly after the family arrived in Toquerville, which was then the county seat of Kane County, Thomas commenced work on the house. Stone for the house was gathered from the large volcanic rock mountain near Toquerville. Lumber for the building was cut near Pine Valley and milled at Forsyth's Mill. When the house was completed it included a wine cellar under the porch and a balcony and rail across the front part of the house. The balcony was removed from the building about 1915.

Thomas remained in the house until his death in 1898. At that time, his youngest child Benjamin Henry acquired and moved into the house. Prior to Thomas's death, Benjamin and his wife, Barbara Ann Lamb, had lived in a small

9. Major Bi	bliographical F	References	
	Records with Mrs. Lola Beatty (ecords, Salt Lake City,		
10. Geogra	phical Data		
Acreage of nominated pro Quadrangle name New UMT References	pperty <u>Less than one</u> Harmony, Utah		Quadrangle scale 1:62500
A 1,2 2 9,7 4,0 Zone Easting C	0 4 ₁ 1 2 ₁ 5 0 ₁ 0 ₁ 0 Northing	Zone Easting D	Northing Lilia Li
	ription and justification Blk 12 Plat A, E 50', SW	85', SE 50', NE 8	35' to beg.
List all states and cou state	nties for properties overlappi code		
		county	code
state 11 Form P	repared By	county	code
(***	arter, Architectural His	torian/Fred Aegert	er, Historian
organization Ut ah	State Historical Society	date	Winter 1980
street & number 300 R	io Grande	telephone	801-533-6017
city or town Salt	Lake City	state	Utah 84101
12. State F	listoric Preserv	vation Offic	er Certification
The evaluated significance	e of this property within the state	is:	
nation	al state X	local	
665), I hereby nominate th	is property for inclusion in the Na nd procedures set forth by the He	itional Register and certif	
title Melvin T. Smi	th, State Historic Prese	rvation Officer	date December 18, 1981
force has to		ational Register	date 2/1/82
Keeper of the National F	egister		date

Chief of Registration

FHR-8-300A (11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED FEB 1 1 1982

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

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house located behind the rock house. Benjamin lived in the house until his death in 1948, except for a short time when he moved to California after the death of his first wife. The house was sold to Lawrence Kleinman in February, 1949. Kleinman sold the house to Chester Adams in April 1949. Brett Blackburn purchased the house from Adams' in 1979 and sold the house to the present owner, Carl C. Nyman, in 1980.