

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Owens, William T., Jr. & Mary Isabell R., House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 95 North 100 East N/A not for publication
city or town Panguitch N/A vicinity
state Utah code UT county Garfield code 017 zip code 84759

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William S. Mark 2/6/99
Signature of certifying official/Title 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 for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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): _____

Edson H. Beall 3/25/99
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

William T. Owens, Jr., House
Name of Property

Panguitch, Garfield County, Utah
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-contributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function 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)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: sandstone
walls BRICK
roof ASPHALT
other decorative trim: WOOD
Chimney: BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Owens, William T., Jr., House
Name of Property

Panguitch, Garfield County, Utah
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

AGRICULTURE _____

ARCHITECTURE _____

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT _____

Period of Significance

c.1916-1941 _____

Significant Dates

c.1916 _____

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Owens, William T., Jr. _____

Cultural Affiliation

N/A _____

Architect/Builder

Unknown _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Owens, William T. Jr., House
Name of Property

Panguitch, Garfield County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 3/7/3/8/4/0 4/1/8/7/0/4/0 B 1 11111 111111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 111111 D 1 11111 111111

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

East 159 feet of the North half of lot 1, Block 28, Plat B, Panguitch Town Survey.

Parcel No. P-216, district no. 07

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those which were historically, and continue to be, associated with the property.

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Greg & Caitlin Gochnour/Utah SHPO Staff

organization Utah State Historic Preservation Office

date January 29, 1999

street & number 300 Rio Grande

telephone (801) 533-3559

city or town Salt Lake City

state UT zip code 84101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Greg & Caitlin Gochnour

street & number 2703 Hill Drive

telephone (801)627-0013

city or town Ogden

state UT zip code 84403

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Owens, William T., Jr., House, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

Narrative Description

The William T., Jr. and Mary Isabell Owens House, built c.1916, is a one-and-one-half story, red-brick Craftsman Bungalow with a full basement. It is located on a half-acre corner lot in a transitional residential/commercial area of Panguitch, Utah. Surrounding it on the same block are downtown businesses. Adjacent blocks offer similar historic red-brick homes, in both nineteenth and twentieth-century types and styles. The lot is located in the center of Panguitch, a high mountain valley in southern Utah. Other houses in this area date from the 1900s to the 1940s. The house is in nearly original condition with no additions or changes to the structure and only cosmetic changes on the interior.

The house sits on a raised foundation of locally-quarried pink sandstone. The exterior walls are of locally-made red brick alternating with over-fired, black headers in a Flemish Bond pattern. The eaves of the hipped, belcast roof are of painted fir with exposed, decorative rafters. Entry into the home is from the east (front facade) and west. The large offset porch dominates the frontal view to the right. The front porch features a painted fir floor and square, brick columns which support a gabled, belcast roof. A few decorative clinker bricks adorn the outer faces of each column. Rough-cut, purple sandstone capitals are employed as capitols for the porch columns, and similar sandstone slabs are placed along the top of the porch walls as well as on all exterior window sills.

A large, one-over-one, double-hung window looks out onto the porch. To the left is a large picture window that views the eastern mountains. Windows on the south side of the house consist mainly of single-pane casements and a single one-over-one, double hung sash. The basement on the south has four sliding windows set into the sandstone foundation. Also located on the south facade is a large, brick chimney.

The west facade features an enclosed, wood-frame, screened porch. Entry to the basement is beneath this porch through a stairwell flanked by sandstone walls. Two sets of double casement windows on the main floor and a pair of sliding windows for the basement are located on this facade.

The north side has windows to the three main floor bedrooms. One window is double-hung, the other two bedrooms have a set of triple casement windows to each room. Uniquely, two bedroom closets also have small windows on this side. There are two sliding basement windows in the sandstone foundation. There possibly was a third basement window in the past which was replaced with a coal chute, although the chute is possibly an original feature. The main floor windows are original. All of the windows have wood sashes and brick relieving arches. The basement windows have all been replaced with aluminum double-pane sliders.

The interior of the house has remained fairly intact, but has been cosmetically altered over the years. The east door enters into an entry vestibule/mud room. The original oak tree stenciling remains on the walls of this room. From here, entrance is through a doorway into a large living room. Some of the features of this room include a clinker-brick fireplace and three decorative wooden beams on the ceiling. Original leaded-glass windows on the south and leaded-glass bookcase doors were removed in the 1940s. The

X See continuation sheet

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Owens, William T., Jr., House, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

passageway to the dining room is flanked by a pair of built-in wooden bookcases. Originally, this passageway was flanked by a pair of wood columns above the bookcases which connected to a ceiling beam. These were removed in the 1970s. Also, parallel to the entrance into the dining room was a doorway that entered the main hallway, providing access to the living areas. In the 1940s or 50s this doorway was closed off with a translucent window to offer privacy to the living areas.

In the dining room there is a built-in buffet on the south wall and an entrance to a small galley kitchen to the north. Originally, an icebox was accessed through the north wall. Recent work has uncovered original stenciling of a fruit motif on the dining room walls. The kitchen has exterior access on the west side of the house. The main hallway is accessed through the east wall of the dining room. Off the hallway are three bedrooms, each of which has a large walk-in closet. The only bathroom in the house is at the west end of the hallway. The stairway to the basement is accessed from a door off the main hallway. A built-in linen closet in the hallway was added in the 1950s, replacing a laundry chute.

Ceiling height of the main floor is ten feet. The living and dining room floors are constructed of quarter-sawn oak, the kitchen floor of fir, and bedroom floors of maple. The bathroom, hallway and mudroom have masonry floors. Walls are all lath and plaster. The original woodwork remains intact, and includes ceiling beams, window and doorway moldings and floorboards, all of which, along with the brick fireplace, was painted white in the 1950s. Recently, the mud room, living, dining and kitchen woodwork has been restored to its original state, as has the clinker brick fireplace.

At the basement level is located a large room, adjacent to which are two large bedrooms: an original fruit room, a laundry room, a large room that once housed the boiler for the heating system, and a large storage room which was added in the 1940s. An outer stairwell is accessed from the laundry room. A doorway at the east of the house led to a space beneath the front porch, no longer in use, which was used for storing foods and meats in a cold environment during the winter. The basement is full-size with a ceiling height of 7 ½ feet.

The yard has two large spruce trees, several mature Chinese elms and an array of large, mature lilac bushes. A cement walkway runs along the south side of the house. A decorative wrought-iron fence is located on the northern and eastern perimeters of the lot. There are no outbuildings or garages on the property.

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Owens, William T., Jr., House, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The William T. Owens, Jr., House, constructed c.1916, is both historically and architecturally significant. Historically, it is significant for its association with Owens, who played an important role in the development of the community of Panguitch, Utah. Owens, the primary historic owner, was involved in all facets of life in Panguitch during the first half of the century. Besides raising large herds of sheep and cattle, Owens was also actively involved in the governmental, business, recreational and religious affairs of the community. Architecturally, it is significant as an extremely well executed example of the Craftsman style in bungalow construction. Although not a large house, the locally unique Craftsman detailing of this bungalow and others was a style that became quite popular in Panguitch during a period when many local fortunes were made in cattle and sheep raising. William Owens, Jr., and his family lived in the home from 1916, when it was built, until his death in 1941.

The city of Panguitch is located on the south side of Panguitch Valley at an elevation of more than 6500 feet and is near mountains and red-rock geological formations that have made this area a tourist haven. The first settlers moved to the area in March 1864. Soon afterward, a fort was constructed and a small settlement was established. But a year later, skirmishes between Mormon settlers and the Ute Indians occurred in the central portion of the Utah territory, and in May 1866, the settlers were advised to leave the isolated settlement and gather into larger communities. After the area was deemed safe again Panguitch was resettled in March 1871. Progress began in earnest to build the community and Panguitch was incorporated in 1899, with a population of 500 people. Livestock raising and the logging were the chief industries in the area and contributed to the population growth which reached a peak of 2,500 in 1940.¹ It has since declined, but tourism has helped to economically stabilize the city.

Historical Significance

William Thomas Owens, Jr., had this residence constructed c.1916 on land he had purchased from Martin W. Fox in March of that year. William, Jr., was born June 16, 1875, in Paragonah, Utah, son of William Thomas Owens and Margaret Jones Owens. He moved to Panguitch (located approximately 20 miles to the east, over a mountain range) with his family when he was two years old and lived there for the duration of his life. His education was acquired mainly in the Panguitch schools. He married Mary Isabell Robinson on November 21, 1900. Mary Isabell was born November 10, 1875, in Paragonah, daughter of John and Emma Schofield Robinson. Although the couple could not have children of their own, they adopted and raised four children: Paul Callis, John, Willmetta (Billie) and Isabelle.

¹Dorothy L. Houston, "Panguitch," in Allen Kent Powell, ed., Utah History Encyclopedia, (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994, 412).

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Owens, William T., Jr., House, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

William's main occupation was farming and raising livestock, as it was for a majority of the settlers in the area.² As a cattle and sheep raiser, he operated two ranches on large tracts of pasture land near Panguitch Lake. In 1914 he owned 169 acres and by 1918 he had acquired 248 acres of land on which to range his livestock. At this time in Panguitch's history sheep and cattle raisers brought most of the wealth into the community, and account for many of the larger, more elaborate homes constructed during this period.³ William's agricultural pursuits were not just limited to raising produce and livestock, though. He was also a breeder of racing and saddle horses and was active in sponsoring horse race meets, serving as a member of the race committee for local racing events. He was considered an expert in matching race horses.⁴

William also maintained an active place in the political arena. At the local level he served as a member of the Panguitch City Council⁵, and as a member of board of the Sevier River Water Commission (an important position, considering the demand for water in the state and particularly this region). He was serving on the commission at the time of the Cox Decree, the final decree which allotted all of the water of the Sevier River to various users.⁶ William was a staunch Republican and was elected in 1928 as a representative of his five county district (Wayne, Piute, Sevier, Garfield and Kane counties) in the Utah State Senate.⁷ He also was a director of the State Bank of Garfield in Panguitch — one of the strongest banking concerns in southern Utah at the time and part of the Federal Banking System.⁸

William was an ardent fishing and wildlife advocate and was locally known for his Panguitch Lake Resort and Camp located in the mountains approximately 15 miles southwest of town. His father helped establish the Panguitch Lake Resort c.1892 along with John F. Chidester and George E. Banks. The popular resort had cabins, fishing boats, the largest dance pavilion south of Salt Lake City, and, of course, a horse race track. The circular race track included a grand stand and stables for the horses. The track was very

²Garfield County Chapter, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers (D.U.P.), comp., "Golden Nuggets of Pioneers Days: A History of Garfield County, (Panguitch, Utah: Garfield County Chapter of the D.U.P., 1949, 312-313).

³According to statistics garnered from the 1910 census, the value of domestic animals in Garfield County was \$1, 033, 687.00, ranking it 6th out of 27 counties; but the number of farms (405) reporting statistics for the county was much less than the other five counties that were ranked higher. Thus, the wealth was more concentrated for those who raised livestock in Garfield County. Sheep was the most common type of livestock, ranking third behind Sanpete and Iron Counties. Garfield also ranked third for number of goats, and eighth for number of cattle.

⁴Garfield County News. August (date not discernable on microfilm), 1941, vol.21.

⁵Garfield County Chapter D.U.P.,(op. cit., 335).

⁶ibid. Also, Jay M. Hammon, "Sevier River," in Alan Kent Powell, ed, Utah History Encyclopedia, (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994,195). The Sevier River is one of the most used rivers in the United States with 99% of its water being consumed.

⁷Garfield County Chapter D.U.P.,(op. cit., 337).

⁸ibid., 312.

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Owens, William T., Jr., House, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

popular and drew attendants from the Utah and Nevada. Pioneer Day (July 24th) was the busiest and most festive time of the year at the lake. People would come from all over the state to take part in the week-long celebration and activities.⁹ When Utah was granted official statehood on January 4, 1896, a law was passed prohibiting betting on horse racing. Also, after the turn of the century, non-native fish were planted in Panguitch Lake. These took over the native trout habitat, decimating the sport fishing industry. Several years later, a hatchery was opened and other species of trout were planted, which revived the sport. But these events, along with a series of various other events, drastically reduced activity at the original resort until little was left, and the grandstand fell into disrepair and was demolished (exact date unknown).

William, Jr. then decided to open a resort of his own, known as the Panguitch Lake Camp, on the south shore of the lake.¹⁰ The resort was more of a sportsman's camp that catered to the fisherman, but horse racing (non-betting) was also revived and the city and county pitched in to build a new track. The resort began with a few cabins that sparked a minor building boom on the lake. Following Owen's lead, several others began to build their own summer homes and small resorts, some of which remain today.¹¹ Owens and his family ran the fishing resort up to the time of his death in 1941. Some of the cabins remain, although they have been altered over the years. The track area is still visible as well. Panguitch Lake is still probably the most important local recreation spot, and thus has seen much recent development which has changed the appearance of the camp.

As a devout member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon or LDS church), William served in various important callings including councilor to the Garfield Stake president, and a member of the stake¹² high council. He served in the stake presidency from 1916 to 1935, for a total of 19 years. Earlier in his life he had served a voluntary two-year mission for the church, from 1912-1914 in Virginia. Upon returning from his mission, William and Isabell purchased the land deed to the property and built the house c.1916.¹³

Isabell also was active in the LDS church and spent much time serving in the women's Relief Society organization. She was known around town for her delectable cooking that included raisin cake and bread. She grew beautiful roses and flowers and oversaw an abundant vegetable garden. Isabell had a stroke in September 1932 and was bed-bound at home until she died March 30, 1937. William died at his home July 31, 1941 from a sudden heart attack. At the time of his death, William owned his home in Panguitch, as well as the Panguitch Lake Resort, a ranch and extensive pastureland near Panguitch Lake.

⁹Ibid., 218-219.

¹⁰None of the reference materials provide a date for the establishment of the camp, but it was possibly c.1910s.

¹¹Ibid., 223.

¹²A "stake" is a geographic unit in the LDS church that is comprised of a certain number of wards (parishes).

¹³The c.1916 date was provided by Wilmetta O. Miller in an interview with Caitlin Gochnour, the homeowner. Mrs. Miller is a daughter of William and Isabell Owens.

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In 1943, the house was sold by the Estate of William Owens to A.L. and Elizabeth Elmer, of whom no biographical information was found.

Architectural Significance

Bungalows were a very popular house type in Utah after the turn of the century until the 1920s. They can be found in urban and rural areas alike. The open planning of the bungalow interiors was quite a change from the previous Victorian and Classical house types in which rooms were usually small and boxy. The bungalow type was established as modern conveniences were being developed such as plumbing and electricity, and was made to incorporate these utilities. The interiors were designed for efficient use of space and usually contained built in bookcases, closets, and tables. Quite in contrast to the taller, narrow Victorian styles, the bungalow was conspicuously low in elevation, usually with just one or one-and-one-half stories, and decor was limited to such things as exposed rafter ends, battered porch columns, and decorative brick work. Bungalows may have the gable end or the side facing the street, but either way, the design usually incorporated a large front porch, a design feature meant to incorporate the natural setting with the architecture.¹⁴

Besides many nondescript styles of bungalows, there are basically two particular styles of bungalows in Utah: the Prairie School, with low-hipped roof, and broad, overhanging eaves; and the Arts and Crafts (or Craftsman), which contains more stylistic elements such as the exposed rafters and knee braces, and decorative brick, wood, and stonework. Those constructed in rural areas tended to have indigenous materials incorporated into their design, such as locally made brick or quarried stone. These elements provided for some unique examples that might not be found in more urban settings. Panguitch has many examples of houses from the late-nineteenth through the early-twentieth centuries that were constructed of locally-made brick using the indigenous red clay. The bungalows were perhaps the last house type to use the local red brick, and there are many examples in the city.

No recent reconnaissance survey has been conducted in Panguitch, but from available information and a "windshield survey" this house has been determined to be probably the most expressive and best preserved example of the style in the city. Of the approximately eighty bungalows in Panguitch, the Owens house is the only one that combines both the over-fired bricks and the belcast roof as distinguishing decorative elements (there were only two houses observed that used the over-fired bricks, and only two that had belcast roofs). Although the exterior has not been altered and is in very good condition, the interior has received some minor, primarily cosmetic, modifications over the years, although the wood floors and detailing still remain. The current owners are restoring the interior to reflect the original Craftsman detailing. Some of the work they have done includes stripping wallpaper and paint to reveal original stenciling, removing paint from the brick fireplace, and restoring the hardware in the kitchen and bathroom with period fixtures and tile.

¹⁴ Thomas Carter & Peter Goss, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: A Guide, (Salt Lake City: Graduate School of Architecture, University of Utah & Utah State Historical Society, 1991, pp.54-55).

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Owens, William T., House, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

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Garfield County Chapter of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, comp. Golden Nuggets of Pioneer Days: A History of Garfield County. Panguitch: Garfield County Chapter D.U.P., 1949.

Garfield County News, vol 21. "William T. Owens, Jr.," obituary. August 1941.

Powell, Alan Kent, ed. Utah History Encyclopedia. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1994.

Utah State Gazeteer 1914-15, Farmers-Garfield County, 427.

Utah State Gazeteer 1918-19, Farmers-Garfield County, 421.

Utah State Gazeteer 1920-21, farmers-Garfield County, 442.

Willmetta (Billy) Owens Miller. Personal interviews by Greg and Caitlin Gochnour. 1996-97.

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Owens, William T., Jr., House, Panguitch, Garfield County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. William T. Owens, Jr., House
2. Panguitch, Garfield County, Utah
3. Photographer: Greg Gochnour
4. Date: December 1997
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

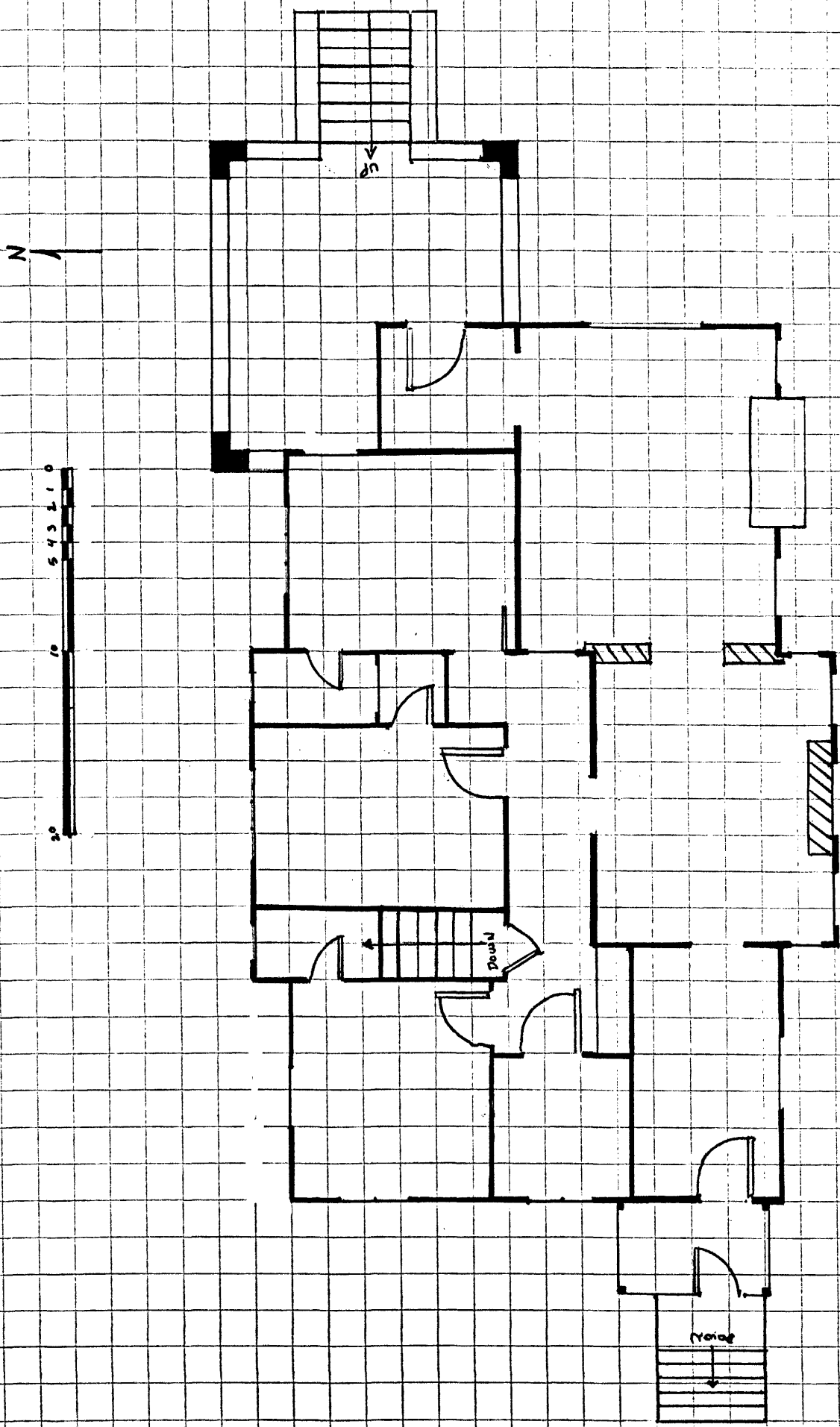
6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 2:

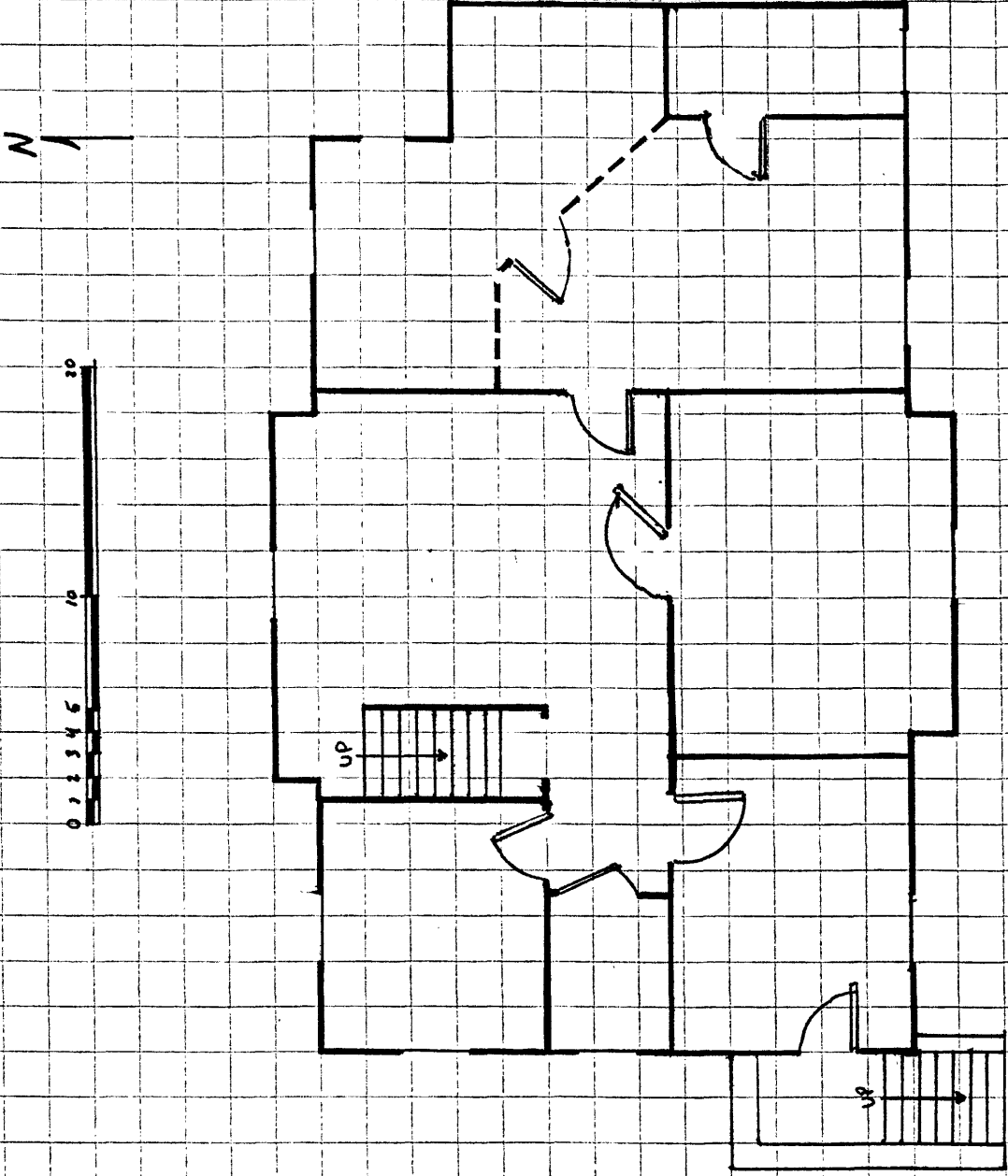
6. West elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 3:

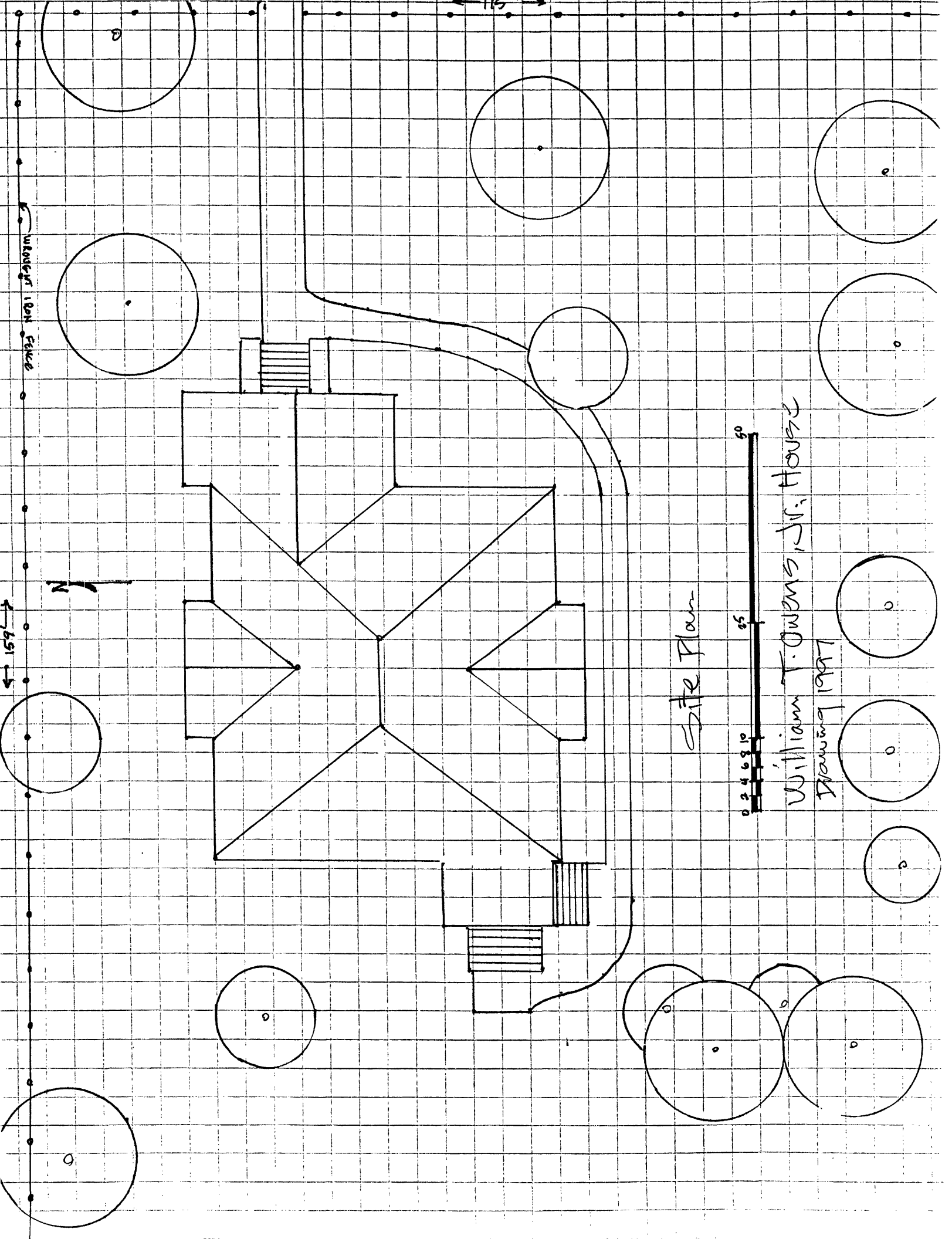
6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.



MAIN FLOOR
 William T. O'NEALS, JR. House c. 1916
 Drawing: 1997



BASEMENT
William Owens, Jr., House
Drawing 1997



WINDYBENT LANE DRIVE

159'

N

Site Plan

0 2 4 6 8 10 50

William T. Owens, Jr. House
Drawing 1997