

**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 19 1982

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

1. Name

historic David Morgan House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city, town Goshen _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 01

state Utah code 049 county Utah code 049

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Keith O. Horton

street & number P.O. Box 364

city, town Elsinore _____ vicinity of _____ state Utah 84724

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Utah County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Provo _____ state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The David Morgan House is a one and one half story brick and adobe lined house of pattern book design. It has a square plan with a gable roof extension projecting from the southeast corner of the building creating an irregular facade. The square section of the house has a truncated hip roof with a decorative metal railing ornamenting the upper edge.

The cornice of the building is narrow. Below it there is a wide paneled frieze with dentils. The long cornice return on the gable end of the building is broken by projecting decorative elements which frame the pair of double hung sash windows that are set into the top half story of the facade. The wall that these windows are set into has fishlap shingles, and the triangular section over the windows is discolored indicating that some kind of change has been made in that area. The paneling of the frieze has been interrupted below the two windows and a date plaque is centered in that area.

The line of dentils on the frieze is echoed by a single line of brick dentils that is halfway up the wall of the building and extends around the perimeter.

There is an elaborate front porch that spans the north half of the facade. It has its original wood floor and lattice screen below, a simple balustrade and simple porch piers, three horse shoe arches decorated with spindles that radiate from the corners, and a spindleband with crossed corner spindles. A simpler porch spans the rear of the building and is said to have been built in the 1940s. It was designed with ornamentation that is compatible with the front porch. It consists of five porch piers each ornamented with elaborate brackets. A jigsaw cut fringe accents the spaces between the piers.

Window and door openings all have red sandstone lintels and sills from Spanish Fork Canyon, even over the small openings to the basement. Windows have been evenly spaced on the house, with two openings per wall. All of the windows have been replaced with thermopane windows. All of those on the first floor have aluminum edging and sliding panels on the lower half, with the exception of the window on the gable end of the facade. The original glass in that window was replaced, but the replacement maintains the integrity of the early window. It is one large single sash window with an elaborate stained glass transom. The transom is probably original. Though the original glass in each of the windows has been replaced, only one window opening has been changed in size, as is indicated by the brick infill below the west window on the north side.

The house has three doors. Two open from the front porch, one into the gable extension and one into the square section. There is also a rear door. Each door is long and narrow and has a transom.

There is a single dormer on the north and south sides of the square section of the house which may or may not be original, but which do not affect its original integrity.

Alterations to the exterior of the building include: the change to the top of the gable; the change to the size of the window on the north wall; and the

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

Specific dates ca. 1897 **Builder/Architect** Albert Pettis

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The David Morgan house, built in about 1897, is significant as the only example of a specific pattern book design in Goshen, Utah, one that was most likely derived from the Second Empire style. While pattern books were a common source for design selection in late nineteenth century Utah, the pattern of the Morgan House was not a common type. The combination of a gable roof and hip or pyramid roof was used throughout the state, but the combination of the gable and truncated hip roof to suggest a Mansard roof is much more unusual. The addition of the elaborate porches and decorative metal roof railing make the Morgan house a particularly distinctive example. Locally the pattern and detailing of the Morgan house are unique.

The David Morgan house, located in Goshen, was built c. 1897. According to long-time residents of Goshen, the house was designed and constructed by Albert Pettis, a local architect/builder and a brother-in-law to Morgan. Pettis is also credited with designing and building several other houses in the town. Unfortunately, most of these houses have been destroyed or have had major alterations. Stylistically the house is a basic pattern book design which has overtones of the Second Empire Style. The truncated hip roof and decorative metal roof railing coupled with the elaborate porch detailing, and the accenting of the second story windows recall high style design. The scale, the typical floor plan and roof type combination, and the use of traditional Utah materials, brick with wood accents, all indicate that a pattern book was most likely the source of the design.

In May, 1857, the town of Goshen was established at a site located about one mile northwest of the present site. Early residents lived in dugouts in the first years and later, one-room structures were constructed. Due to the poor soil conditions and the unavailability of water, some of the people moved east of the townsite and others moved southeast of the town and located on the banks of the creek. In 1863, the townsite was moved one mile north of the original townsite but the soil conditions proved to be worse than those at the previous site. The hardships that occurred resulted in dissent among the people of the town. In 1867, Brigham Young visited with local leaders and the present townsite was decided upon. The streets were laid out and the irrigation system was developed. Soon trees and bushes were planted and Goshen took on an appearance similar to that of other Mormon communities.

The residents of that area were involved in farming and ranching. The western part of Utah County was used for grazing sheep and a shearing corral was built at Pelican Point, on the south side of Utah Lake.

In 1870, mining became an important part of Goshen's economy with the discovery and development of mining in the Tintic Mining District.

9. Major Bibliographical References

County Recorders Office, Utah County.

"Ida Morgan" Salt Lake Tribune, December 27, 1947, p. 21.

"David Morgan" Salt Lake Tribune, August 23, 1935, p. 15.

Interview with Cleo Miller, February 18, 1981.

Utah Historic Sites Inventory Sheet, David Morgan House folder, Preservation Office, Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City, Utah.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property .31 acres

Quadrangle name Santaquin

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A

1	2
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4	2	3
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1	0	0
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4	4	2	2
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2	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Com. 16.70 chns N + 3.62 chns N 89-1/4 W of SE corner NE 1/4 Sec. 14, T 10 S, R 1 W, SLM, N 89-1/4 W 168 ft.; S 3/4 W 80 ft.; S 89-1/4 E ft.; N 3/4 E 80 ft. to beginning.

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

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Deborah R. Temme, Architectural Historian/Fred Aegerter, Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date 1980

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

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah

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 December 18, 1981

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

[Signature] date 2/19/82
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	1982
DATE ENTERED	FEB 19 1982

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 1

Morgan, David Morgan's father, operated a hotel and stable for visitors who came through the area with interest in mining. Women and children were usually left in Goshen to protect them from the rough elements found in Eureka. David Morgan was born June 2, 1872, at Goshen, a son of John and Miria Richards Morgan. Morgan's early years were spent in Goshen. On January 26, 1899 (or 1898) he was married to Ida White, in Goshen. Ida was well known for her musical talents and participated in many Goshen musical productions. It was shortly before their marriage that the house was built. The couple had two children named Winona and Stanley.

David became prominent in the local sheep and cattle industry. He was later buyer for Cudahy and Hueser Packing Companies of California.

In 1906, the Morgans moved to Provo where David continued to work in the sheep industry. He was listed as a wool grower in the 1916 city directory. The Morgans lived with their daughter, Winona Morgan Markman, at the time of David's death on August 21, 1935. Ida died twelve years later on December 26, 1947.

In 1907, the Morgans deeded the house to William P. Okelberry. The house was deeded to Everett and Winona Okelberry in 1912. In 1957 Everett and Winona deeded the property to Everett Dale and Fay O. Okelberry. The Okelberry's deeded the property to Gary George and Rosetta P. Pickering. The Pickerings deeded the property to Keith O. and Arlene Horton, the present owners.