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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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Shomaker, Ezra & Abigail, House
other names/site number Shomaker, Orlando & Chelnishcia, House

2. Location

street & number 194 West 400 North not for publication
city or town Manti vicinity
state Utah code UT county Sanpete code 039 zip code 84642

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 at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local
P. Hamford Aug 20, 2014
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official Date
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain):
Joe Larson H. Beall 10-15-14
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Shomaker, Ezra & Abigail, House
Name of Property

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County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
		district
		site
1		structure
		object
2	2	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID 19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

foundation: STONE

LATE 19TH CENTURY: Victorian Eclectic

walls: STONE, BRICK, SIDING

roof: FIBERGLASS SHINGLE

other:

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Ezra and Abigail Tuttle Shomaker House, is a 1½-story stone and brick house, located at 194 W. 400 North in Manti, Sanpete County, Utah. The Greek Revival and Victorian Eclectic-style house was built in three major phases between 1866 and 1895. The earliest section of the house is a 1½-story Greek Revival-style hall-parlor house built of cream-colored limestone circa 1866. Around 1880, a one-story stone ell was built on the rear. The final wing was built of brick circa 1895, and modified the floor plan to a double cross wing or H plan. The north porch was enclosed a few years later, and later rebuilt in 2010. The house is built on a stone foundation with some areas of newer concrete. The roof was re-sheathed with small grey fiberglass shingles in 2004. The Shomaker House sits on the southwest corner of a one-acre lot with new landscaping. The property includes a non-contributing altered stone garage, and a contributing group of small, connected agricultural structures. A non-contributing garage and workshop was built behind the house in 2007. The current owners, who purchased the house in 2002, have completed a substantial eight-year rehabilitation of the house. The 2003 to 2011 rehabilitation has reversed a considerable amount of damage and alteration to the property that occurred during in the 1980s and 1990s, and has modified the interior plan.

Narrative Description

The Shomaker house faces west. The walls of the hall parlor (west wing) are built of a cream-colored oolite limestone laid in coursed ashlar. The blocks are finished to various lengths but trimmed to a uniform height to allow for even courses. The surface of the stones is only lightly tooled. The mortar was later replaced with a Portland cement mix, but the current owners have recently removed the concrete and replaced it with a lime-based mortar.¹ The foot print of the west wing is approximately 36 feet by 19 feet. The ridgeline of the simple gable roof runs parallel to 200 West. The façade (west elevation) of the hall parlor is symmetrical with a full-width porch. The porch deck is a circa 1950s concrete replacement for the original wood deck. The porch roof is hipped and supported on square columns featuring paneled-box capitals and plinths. There are four full columns and two engaged columns with slender arched brackets between them. This Victorian Eclectic-style porch was probably added to the house circa 1895. A similar porch is found on the south elevation of the ell. The porch elements were rehabilitated and missing pieces replicated during the recent rehabilitation. The porch wood is painted white.

Around 1920, the front porch was altered to add a sleeping-porch dormer to the center of the façade.² The sleeping porch had screened windows and a shingled base. The screens were replaced with aluminum windows in the 1970s. During the recent rehabilitation, the heavily damaged dormer was retained, but rebuilt to be open with simpler style to complement the classical elements of the façade. The dormer is sheathed with narrow boards. It has a new door flanked by two double-hung windows. The pedimented dormer roof is supported by columns similar to the main porch, and a wood balustrade with simple square balusters runs between each of the columns. The west-facing principal façade is symmetrically composed, with a center door flanked by a pair of double-hung vinyl windows on the main floor with false muntins in a nine-over-nine pattern.³ The original wood casings were retained to frame the window openings. The limestone stone lintels and sills are dressed, and also serve as a decorative element for all the window openings.

¹ The re-pointing and masonry repair was conducted by craftsmen from the Traditional Building Skills Institute (TBSI) at Snow College in nearby Ephraim in 2008.

² The dormer does not appear in a circa 1901 photograph of the west and south elevations of the house [Figure 1].

³ These windows recently replaced one-over-one wood-sash windows, which, in turn, had replaced the original multi-paned double-hung windows. All historic windows have been replaced with vinyl windows with false muntins sandwiched between double panes

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The south elevation provides a view of the three major building phases. Greek Revival elements can be seen on the south and north elevations of the west wing. The elevations feature a molded cornice and frieze, with prominent cornice returns at the gable ends.⁴ The stonework extends to the apex of the gables. The gabled roof of the original section of the house features random ashlar limestone chimneys at north and south ends. The south end has two tall narrow double-hung windows, with two three-over-three double-hung windows in the upper level. All the windows on the west wing have stone lintels and sills. The east elevation of the west wing is obscured by the circa 1880 ell. The ell is eighteen feet wide, but set back from the west wing by approximately eight feet, which created a T-shaped floor plan at the time. The stone masonry of the ell is also oolite limestone laid in ashlar courses, but the stone is more even in size and has been dressed with vermiculated grooves. The stone lintels and sills, as well as the door step, appear to be patent hammered with vertical grooves. The mortar is raised and tooled to a V shape.⁵ The simple gable roof of the ell extends over the south porch, which has a concrete deck (circa 1950s) and a Victorian Eclectic porch similar to the façade. There are three openings in the south elevation of the ell. The four-panel door with replaced transom is to the west side. One narrow window is in the center and another is to the east.

The footprint of the circa 1895 brick addition (east wing) measures approximately 18 by 32 feet creating an H-shaped floor plan. The addition has a hipped roof with a stone chimney at the intersection of the ell and the addition.⁶ The brick addition was built on a rock-faced sandstone foundation, of which one course is visible above a new concrete foundation that was necessary to correct settling at the southeast corner. The sandstone lintels and sills are also rock-faced. The cream to yellow-colored brick is laid in a running bond with slightly raked mortar joints. In 1958, a pair of narrow Victorian windows on the south elevation was replaced with a picture window.⁷ During the recent rehabilitation, two narrow windows replaced the picture window.⁸ These openings were built to match the configuration of the original window openings on the relatively blank east elevation of the brick addition. At the east end where the ell connects to the brick addition, there is a west-facing door opening in the brick wall, which has since been filled with brick (date unknown, possibly when the concrete porch was poured or the picture window installed). The brick addition features a wide plain cornice.

During the recent rehabilitation, a new one-story enclosed porch was extended across the entire north elevation. The new enclosed porch replaced the smaller circa 1910 enclosed porch of the ell, which was damaged beyond repair. The new enclosure is the only major modification to the exterior of the house. The new enclosure is built on a concrete foundation that has been tooled into blocks to complement the stone work. The enclosure is sheathed in fiber-cement board siding and features bands of two-over-two double-hung vinyl windows. The shed roof is seamed metal. There is a back door under a small porch at the northeast corner. Another door is located facing north at the west end of the enclosure. Both doors are Victorian-era paneled doors. Although a major modification, the north enclosure has a modest impact on the historic character of the house for the following reasons: the enclosure is on a secondary elevation and is not visible when viewed from the southwest (primary elevations); the enclosure uses new materials and is easily distinguished from the historic house; the extant north elevations of the west and east wings have been retained intact on the interior of the enclosure.⁹

of glass. The previous windows had been heavily damaged during a period of vacancy and vandalism. Vinyl windows were chosen because the owners needed to quickly secure the house for insurance purposes [Figures 2-4].

⁴ Greek Revival architecture was common in the Sanpete Valley and throughout Utah during the early settlement period.

⁵ The quality of the stone masonry found in the circa 1880 ell likely reflects the number of skilled masons in the area working on the Manti LDS Temple (built between 1879 and 1888).

⁶ Another chimney was built at the intersection of the circa 1880 and 1895 wings to replace the unstable chimney. All chimneys have been lined with triple wall stainless steel pipe.

⁷ The addition of the picture window structurally damaged the south wall and contributed to the settling at the southeast corner of the brick addition. This picture window later destroyed and the opening became the main access for vandals into the house [Figures 2, 4].

⁸ The original stone lintels had been buried and were discovered when the foundation was repaired. The lintels were reinstalled in the south wall.

⁹ The upper level of the west wing's north elevation, including the Greek Revival elements, is visible above the new enclosure.

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Prior to the commencement of the rehabilitation, very little of the historic interior was intact. The interior was remodeled first in late 1950s and early 1960s. Then during the occupancy by a large extended family beginning in the late 1960s to 1980s, the interior was completely changed: the staircase was relocated, numerous bathrooms and closets were added, ceilings were lowered, and openings were cut into walls without regard for structural integrity. The most significant damage was to the north wall of the ell, which was structurally compromised when the openings were altered. In addition, some of the woodwork was removed to be burned for fuel, and there was evidence of an interior chimney fire (date unknown).¹⁰ During the house's subsequent vacancy in the 1990s, and before the current owners could secure the property, the remaining woodwork and light fixtures were removed by vandals.¹¹ The only remnants of the historic woodwork were the window and door casings. These have been retained where feasible. As a result of the damage, the interior was gutted and all non-historic materials, including all partitions and dropped ceilings, were removed.

The current major rehabilitation of the interior has included building a new, larger staircase in the original central location, reinforcing the north wall with concrete block and new support posts, furring the exterior walls to provide insulation, and rebuilding the stone fireplaces in three locations.¹² The main level of the west wing is divided into two rooms by the central staircase. There are two bedrooms and a bathroom in the upper level of the west wing. The partially excavated basement has been reinforced with concrete block. It will be used for storage. The new kitchen is located on the north side of the house. The rooms on the south half of the ell and brick addition have the most original material. There is a bathroom on the north side of the brick addition. As noted above, the north elevations of the west and east wings are visible on the interior of the enclosure.

The Shomaker House is located at the southwest corner of its original 1.06-acre lot. It is one of only a handful of historic lots in Manti that has not been subdivided. The historic landscaping of the property experienced significant damage at the same time as the house.¹³ There is a group of four connected outbuildings/structures on the north side of the property. The group includes a chicken coop, a shed, a small pen, and a larger wire pen, arranged linearly along the north property line. The group was built in the early 1900s and is contributing. The current owners plan to rehabilitate these outbuildings in the future. This outbuilding group makes a significant contribution to the historic character of the property. These types of outbuilding groups were ubiquitous in Manti at the turn of the twentieth century, but most have been demolished. The Shomaker House with its large open lot and agricultural outbuildings represents a common landscape feature that has almost disappeared in Manti.

The property also includes two garages, one historic and one non-historic. The historic garage faces west and is located just north of the house. The footprint of the two-car garage measures approximately 39 by 33 feet with a 10-foot lean-to along the north side. The garage was reportedly built in the 1930s of Oolite limestone, possibly salvaged from a demolished house in the area. The rock-faced stone is laid in ashlar courses with finished brush marks at the corners. The west elevation (façade) features two garage door openings. The south elevation has one horizontal window with a stone sill. This window was recently replaced with a faux muntin vinyl window. The east elevation has a pedestrian door on the north side. The garage has been recently remodeled with a new shed roof. The modifications have rendered the garage non-contributing.

The new outbuilding is a large double-car garage built behind the house and access by a gravel driveway from 400 North. The new garage was built in 2007. The garage portion has a simple gable roof and is sheathed in board & batten-style

¹⁰ This damage included some structural members, such as joists. Some of the adobe-lined interior walls were also damaged.

¹¹ Some of this vandalism was conducted by antique dealers. One historic screen has been returned to the current owners and installed on the house. One of the historic mantels removed was marked with the year "1851" and may have originally been in a different house. There is no evidence the Shomakers' stone house was built before 1866. The limestone quarry was not established until 1852. Ezra Shomaker was still a child in 1851, but the mantel may have come from one of his father's homes and given as a wedding present in 1866. See Section 8.

¹² The configuration and location of the staircase was information provided by Scott Anderson who lived in the house as a child in the 1950s.

¹³ A large barn existed in the north east part of the lot, but was demolished in the 1970s, and burned for firewood. All the trees and the original picket fence were also burned for firewood. Simons interview, 2000.

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fiber-cement board siding. There is a lean-to workshop on the north wide sheathed in clapboard-style siding. The roof material is seamed metal. There is a cupola vent with a copper top in the center of the roof line. The garage doors have a row of glass panes across the top. The new garage is a non-contributing building that was constructed with new materials to complement the historic character of the house. The Shomaker House is located near the northwest corner of the extended town plat of Manti. The neighborhood is a mix of residential housing stock dating from the pioneer-era to the present. The Ezra and Abigail Shomaker House is distinctive for its stone and brick architecture, large lot, and extant historic outbuildings. The property as a whole contributes to the historic character of Manti, Utah.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes 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" in all the boxes 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

COMMUNITY PLANNING

Period of Significance

1866-1922

Significant Dates

circa 1866, 1880, 1895

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Ezra & Abigail Shomaker

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Ezra Shomaker, builder

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance spans the occupation of the house by Ezra & Abigail Shomaker.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Ezra and Abigail Shomaker House, in Manti, Sanpete County, Utah, constructed in phases between circa 1866 and 1895, and rehabilitated 2003-2011, is locally significant under Criterion B for its association with its first and longest-term occupants, Ezra and Abigail Shomaker. The period of significance spans the occupancy of the Shomakers between 1866 and 1922. The house is significant in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Community Planning because of the contributions of the Shomakers. Ezra and Abigail Shomaker are remembered in Manti for their contributions to the transformation of Manti from a pioneer outpost to a modern city. Both Ezra and Abigail were born outside of Utah and brought to Manti as young children. As a young man, Ezra Shomaker played a prominent role in the local conflicts between the Sanpete settlers and local bands of Native American Ute tribes. During his married years, he was prosperous in the sheep industry. As a pioneer woman, Abigail Tuttle Shomaker, served in several community leadership positions, as well as supporting her family materially through her efforts in the home. During Ezra Shomaker's two terms as the mayor of Manti, he put in place infrastructure allowing Manti residents to enjoy the comforts of a twentieth-century city. Although there are many pioneer-era couples that have similar accomplishments, Ezra and Abigail Shomaker are unique in that their Manti home of fifty-six years reflects each phase of their lives, and in turn, represents different phases in the development of the Manti community. The circa 1866 west wing was built of rough stone in the Greek Revival style and is typical of early pioneer homes in Sanpete County. The circa 1880 ell was built of more finely tooled stone at a period when both the Shomaker family and the community of Manti were growing in prominence. Finally, the brick east wing and the Victorian Eclectic details added circa 1895 represents the peak of prosperity of the Shomaker family at the turn of the twentieth century. Though the property experienced years of neglect in the late twentieth century, the recent rehabilitation has restored much of the grandeur of the house during the period of occupation of Ezra and Abigail Shomaker. The Shomaker House contributes to the historic character of Manti, Utah.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

History of Manti, Sanpete County, Utah

On July 24, 1847, a small contingent of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) entered the Salt Lake Valley under the direction of Brigham Young. Within a few years, the valley had been settled by thousands of Mormon pioneers and incoming Mormon converts were directed to settle outside of the Salt Lake Valley. Manti was the first settlement in the Sanpete Valley and the first south of Provo, Utah.¹⁴ In late November 1849, Brigham Young sent a colony of 224 men, women, and children, to the Manti area. The settlers were invited by Ute Indian Chief Walker to join the encampments of Chief Sanpeetch's people already in the area.¹⁵ Brigham Young named the settlement "Manti" in the summer of 1850.¹⁶ The town's Plat A was surveyed in the in the summer of 1850.¹⁷

The settlement was incorporated and named the county seat in 1851. The original settlers were of British decent, mostly Americans from New England and the Ohio Valley. Some arrived directly from Great Britain. A sizeable contingent of Danish converts to Mormonism arrived at Manti in 1853, to become the second largest ethnic group to settle central Utah.

¹⁴ Manti is located approximately 125 miles south of Salt Lake City and approximately 80 miles south of Provo, Utah.

¹⁵ Albert Antrei, "Manti" in *Utah History Encyclopedia*, Allan Kent Powell, ed., (Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1994): 343-344. Sanpeetch was modified to "Sanpete" and the name given to the valley and the county. The river that drains the valley is called the Sanpitch.

¹⁶ The name is derived from a geographical name in the *Book of Mormon*.

¹⁷ The original plat was based on the Plat of the City of Zion that was outlined by the LDS church founder Joseph Smith. The Plat of Zion served as a model for Mormon settlements across the Intermountain West under the direction of Brigham Young. Manti's original plat was expanded in the 1860s and resurveyed in 1871. The town has not grown much beyond the late-nineteenth-century plats.

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In ensuing years emigrants arrived from Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden.¹⁸ Skirmishes with local Ute tribes broke out in the 1850s as the number of settlers increased. This conflict was known as the Walker War, and forced Manti residents to establish and live in a series of fortifications between 1851 and 1854. With the end of hostilities between the Utes and the settlers, the adjacent mountains became available for a range livestock industry, mostly large sheep herds. Pioneer subsistence-level agriculture soon gave way to the production of grain and hay for the market. The coming of the railroad was important to the town's agricultural and ranching industries. The first line into Manti was the Sanpete Valley Railway in 1880, from Nephi.¹⁹ A mercantile economy emerged to support more specialized agriculture; although most residents also continued to raise produce from small gardens and orchards on their residential lots. By the end of the nineteenth century, Sanpete County was a national leader in sheep production. The sheep industry waned in the first half of the twentieth century and has been mostly eclipsed by the cattle industry. In the last half of the twentieth century, poultry (chickens and later turkeys) has emerged as one of the most productive industries in the county.

One of the most important events to occur in Manti was the construction of the Manti LDS Temple, which began in 1877 and completed in 1888. Both the temple and the Manti Tabernacle (built between 1879 and 1889) represent the community's cultural makeup and are landmark buildings.²⁰ The characteristic pale cream-colored oolite limestone used in the construction of the tabernacle and temple is also found in numerous pioneer-era homes, not only in Manti, but throughout the Sanpete Valley. The stone blocks used in the construction of the Shomaker House came from the temple quarry. Many of the stone residences in Manti may have been built from blocks quarried and rejected for use in the temple masonry. Manti continues to be a mostly agrarian community. The Sanpete Valley has changed little in the last one-hundred years with some new housing infill and subdivisions in the late twentieth century.

Ezra and Abigail Shomaker Historical Significance

The Shomaker House is significant under Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Exploration. The property is located on Block 106 of the Manti town plat, which was expanded after the fortifications were dismantled. Sanpete County began recording land transfers in 1869. That year Ezra Shomaker filed a declaratory lot and land claim for Lot 2, Block 106. The deed was recorded in December 1871, but Ezra Shomaker had likely been living on the property by 1866.²¹ Ezra Shomaker was born on March 20, 1843, near Quincy, Illinois.²² At the age of four, he crossed the plains with his parents, Jezreel Shomaker (1796-1879) and Nancy Golden Shomaker (1808-1879), in the Charles C. Rich Wagon Company, which arrived in Salt Lake City on October 2, 1847.²³ The family was called to settle Manti in 1849.

Ezra Shomaker grew up in Manti during the early settlement period. His family lived in a dugout on Temple Hill and later moved into a log cabin within the Manti fortifications. As a youth, Ezra Shomaker helped defend the fort during the

¹⁸ Albert, Antrei, *High Dry and Offside*: 347.

¹⁹ The Denver & Rio Grande Western (D&RGW) completed its line to Manti from Thistle Junction in 1890. It extended the line beyond Manti the following year. The D&RGW purchased the Sanpete Valley Railway in 1910 and dismantled the section between Ephraim and Manti. The last passenger train left Manti for Salt Lake City in 1949, mostly as a result of the state's improved road system, including Highway 89, which doubles as Manti's Main Street and links several towns down the north-south corridor of the valley. Sanpete Valley's entire rail system was dismantled after large floods in 1983 and 1984 that completely destroyed Thistle Junction. The trucking industry now provides freight services for the county.

²⁰ The Manti Temple was listed on the National Register on August 12, 1971. Each year thousands of visitors attend the "Mormon Miracle Pageant" held on the temple grounds. The pageant has become an important contributor to the town's growing tourism economy.

²¹ The official recording of deeds did not begin in Sanpete County until 1871. Typical of the period, these transactions may have been just formalities, legalizing ownership claims already recognized through an informal local system.

²² The surname Shomaker frequently appears in both primary and secondary records as Shoemaker.

²³ The family included Ezra's sisters, Sarah "Sallie" (1830-1903) and Jerusha (1840-1915), and brothers, Theophilus (1832-1849), Marion (1836-1857), and Jephtha (1838-1893). Another daughter, Laura (1848-1903), was born in Bountiful, Utah, and the youngest son, Lakey (1850-1914), was born in Manti.

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Walker Indian War of the early 1850s.²⁴ Although, Ezra experienced most of the hardships of the early pioneer era, his family achieved a measure of prosperity.²⁵ Jezreel and Nancy Shomaker had good teams and plenty of provisions, which they shared with many of the poorer settlers. Jezreel Shomaker served three terms as mayor of Manti. In 1864, the Shomaker family moved to one of the largest stone houses in Manti at the time, where the Shomaker family entertained Brigham Young during his visits to Manti.²⁶ Between 1861 and 1864, Ezra made three trips back to the Missouri River to aid other emigrants. After his return, he was called to Salt Lake City to transport corn to feed the teams that were hauling rock for the Salt Lake Temple. Ezra Shomaker was one of the first men shot and wounded in Black Hawk War, which was the longest and deadliest conflict between the settlers and a coalition of native tribes. As second lieutenant, Ezra regularly reconnoitered the area around the settlements and reclaimed stolen cattle. He was among a party of men who retrieved the bodies of seven settlers killed by raiding parties on October 17, 1865.²⁷

The following year, Ezra Shomaker married Abigail “Abby” Tuttle, on October 1, 1866. Abigail Tuttle was born in Council Bluffs, Iowa, on October 13, 1848, to Azariah Tuttle (1818-1901) and Ann Mabbot Tuttle (1820-1903). The family crossed the plains in the summer of 1852 and settled in Manti in October 1852. The primary west wing of the stone house was likely built just prior to Ezra and Abigail’s marriage in 1866. Ezra and Abigail had seven children: Ezra (1867), Leonard Delbert (1869-1914), Azeriah Orlando (1870-1936), Elizabeth (1873-1881), Ethel (1881-1882), William (1886-1887), and Delilla (1889-1891). The stone ell was likely added to the house around 1880 as the couple anticipated having a large family. Unfortunately, one of harsh realities of pioneer life was the high infant mortality rate and only two sons, Leonard and Azeriah, lived to maturity. Jezreel Shomaker is listed with the couple on the June 1870 census and probably moved in after Nancy Shomaker’s death in May 1870. It is likely Jezreel Shomaker lived with Ezra and Abigail until his death in 1879. For over forty years, Ezra’s younger brother Lakey lived with Ezra and Abigail.²⁸ Lakey Shomaker was a farmer who never married. He suffered a stroke around 1910 and died at Ezra’s home on January 2, 1914. On the 1900 census, the household also included a nineteen year-old niece, Alace Eliza Shomaker.²⁹ In addition to her home duties, Abigail Tuttle Shomaker served in several leadership positions in the Manti Ward and the South Sanpete Stake of the LDS Church, including the important office of matron of the Manti Temple.

As a boy, Ezra Shomaker had worked on his father’s farm, assisting in the cultivation of the field and raising livestock. He had some education in Manti schools, but was largely self-taught. As he matured, Ezra Shomaker acquired sixty acres and was very successful raising cattle. He later turned his attention to the raising of sheep. On the various census enumerations, he is listed as a farmer or a wool dealer. In 1891, the Central Utah Wool Company was organized. Ezra Shomaker served in the organization for two years as vice-president and was elected president in 1893, a position he held until his retirement. The company did an annual business of approximately \$250,000 in buying and shipping wool, as well as wagons and other agricultural implements. For thirteen years, Ezra and his sons worked land they purchased in Alberta, Canada, and participated in the cattle and sheep industries there. Ezra Shomaker was a stock holder in several companies: the Manti City Savings Bank, Peoples Sugar Company of Moroni, and the Anderson-Taylor Wholesale Grocery Company of Salt Lake City.

²⁴ The Walker War consisted primarily of raids on Sanpete County settlements led by Ute leader, Chief Wakara (Walker). Wakara had initially invited the settlers to Sanpete County, but was enraged when the Mormon leadership refused to turn over a settler who had killed a Ute and wounded two others. The conflict ended in 1854.

²⁵ Muriel Tuttle Rives, “History of Nancy Golden Shoemaker,” TMs, April 1972, Daughters of Utah Pioneers History Department: 2.

²⁶ “Jezreel Shomaker” TMs, Daughters of Utah Pioneers History Department. The Cox-Shoemaker-Parry House located at 50 N. 100 West was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 8, 1982.

²⁷ Although Chief Black Hawk made peace with the Mormons in 1867, isolated skirmishes continued until 1872 when two-hundred federal troops were sent to subdue the native tribes, who had suffered greatly from disease and loss of hunting grounds.

²⁸ Lakey Shomaker’s 1914 obituary states he lived with his brother forty-four (or forty-one) years, beginning between 1870 and 1873. Lakey does not appear with the family on the 1880 census, but was not listed at another location. He is listed living with Ezra and Abigail on the 1900 and 1910 census enumerations.

²⁹ Alice Eliza Shomaker (1880-1972) was the daughter of Ezra’s brother, Jephtha and his wife, Ann Maria Bailey Shomaker (1852-1894). Alice Eliza likely lived with Ezra and Abigail until her marriage to Edward Larson (1869-1950) in May 1905.

Shomaker, Ezra & Abigail, House

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Although he consistently played an important role in the economic development of Manti, Ezra Shomaker had his greatest influence on the community during five terms as a city councilman and during his two terms as mayor of Manti, in 1891-1893 and again in 1900-1902. The following accomplishments have been attributed to Mayor Shomaker: fire hydrants placed and a fire brigade of fifteen volunteers organized; water mains extended into twenty-four water districts; Main Street sprinkled by a water wagon during the dusty summer months; a light and power plant approved; electric lights and telephone service in 1901; Main Street provided with street lamps; city council reduced from fourteen to seven members; a vacant lot south of city cemetery enclosed; and an ordinance to close all businesses on Sundays.³⁰ Particularly in his second term, Manti emerged as a modern city under the leadership of Mayor Shomaker. As mayor he participated in important regional events, for example, defeating a petition against creating a national forest reserve in the area, including the Manti Canyon watershed within the reserve; and spearheaded the committee that sent two train carloads of flour, potatoes, and meat to the widows and orphans of the Scofield, Utah, Mine disaster in May 1900.³¹ In addition to his mayoral duties, Ezra Shomaker also served as a Republican delegate to the Utah state convention. He was known as President Shomaker during his service as the first counselor in the LDS Church's South Sanpete Stake presidency for seventeen years. After his retirement from active life, Ezra Shomaker was also a temple worker.

Ezra Shomaker was president of the Manti Messenger Press Company, the local newspaper established in 1893. Ezra used the *Manti Messenger* to promote positive attitudes about Manti's ability to compete with Salt Lake City. The newspaper referred to Manti as the "Temple City" and praised its many amenities: pure mountain water, healthful climate, beautiful homes and churches, two railroads, and the quality of its products (particularly wool). On November 24, 1893, the newspaper published the following admonition: "Every man should work for Manti and Sanpete County. He who does not provide for his own city and county is not very enterprising and his faith amounts to but very little" followed by the statement: "With a united effort on the part of the citizens, Sanpete can be made the banner county of Utah in home production. Now is the time for every man to show his colors in favoring and assisting in the building up of manufacturing plants" and "Why not astonish the people of the Great Salt Lake Valley by carrying away the honors in developing the natural resources?"³²

Abigail Shomaker was known as an excellent housekeeper, whose home was filled with the finest furniture, china, and crystal. As the mayor's wife, her home was the first in Manti to have electricity and was kept up-to-date with modern conveniences. Ezra and Abigail entertained many visiting dignitaries in their home. Her value to the community was rewarded in October 1893, when a large group of friends colluded on a surprise party for her 45th birthday.³³ Abigail was a worker in the Manti LDS Temple for twenty-two years and served as the temple matron for seven years starting in 1900. Abigail Tuttle Shomaker, died on January 4, 1916, surrounded by "a loving husband and relatives and friends."³⁴ She was buried in the Manti Cemetery near her children.

In the fall of 1922, he became ill and went to Salt Lake City for treatment. He died in the hospital there on October 1, 1922. His funeral was held in the Manti Tabernacle and attended by residents from throughout Sanpete County. Erza Shomaker was praised as "one of the solid men of this community, in his early manhood he was identified with most of the community movement and industrial enterprises."³⁵ One of the most glowing tributes to Ezra Shomaker appeared in a biographical encyclopedia of Utah:

Like his father, Jezreel Shomaker, [Ezra] has lived an upright and honorable life and has contributed in large measure to the development and upbuilding of Manti. By reason of the sterling worth of both father

³⁰ Mayoral display for Ezra Shomaker at Manti City Hall. The street lamps were removed from "West Depot Street" and put on five center blocks on the east side of Main Street.

³¹ *Deseret News*, May 5, 1900: 1.

³² *Manti Messenger*, November 24, 1893: 3. The statements appear next to an advertisement for the Central Utah Wool Company. Ezra Shomaker's cousin, Joel Shomaker (1862-1937) was the first editor of the *Manti Messenger*.

³³ *Manti Messenger*, October 13, 1893.

³⁴ *Deseret News*, January 13, 1916: 10.

³⁵ *Manti Messenger*, October 6, 1922: 1. The tabernacle choir (likely the Manti tabernacle choir) and local high school students sang at his funeral.

Shomaker, Ezra & Abigail, House

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and son the name of Shomaker has ever been an honored one in this section of the state. Mr. Shomaker has many friends among the old settlers of the county and also among those of later arrival, for his sterling qualities, his social nature and his kindly spirit win for him the good will, warm regard and high esteem of all who know him.³⁶

Later Ownership History

After the death of Ezra Shomaker, the house became the property of their only living child, A. O. Shomaker. Azariah Orlando Shomaker was born in Manti on October 20, 1870. Although named for his grandfather, he did not use his first name.³⁷ He appears as A. O. Shomaker in many records and Orlando on census enumerations. He married Chelnishcia Morley on November 13, 1895.³⁸ She was born in Manti on November 20, 1872, to early settlers Issac Morley (1829-1908) and Frances Wilkinson Morley (1840-1929). Her family moved to Moroni prior to her marriage. According to the *Manti Messenger*, Orlando and Chelnishcia's wedding took place at the Manti Temple followed by a large celebration held at the home of Ezra and Abigail Shomaker.³⁹

Orlando and Chelnishcia lived in Manti for a few years before moving to Alberta, Canada. Orlando and his brother, Dell, took their families to Canada to look after the family sheep business. Both families are listed on the 1901 and 1906 census enumerations in Canada. Orlando and Chelnishcia had eight children between 1897 and 1915: Londo (born in Manti); Lavilla, Abigail, Ralph, Lucille (born in Canada); and Alvaretta, Lila, and Marion (born in Manti). The family was living in Manti on the 1910 United States census. They probably returned to Manti after the death of their oldest son in 1908.⁴⁰ On the 1920 census enumeration, the family with six of their children was listed living with Ezra Shomaker as head of household. It appears they moved in with Ezra after the death of Abigail in 1916. Orlando continued farming and ranching in Manti. Chelnishcia Morley Shomaker died on December 27, 1927. Azariah Orlando Shomaker died on June 26, 1936. The house stayed in the family until it was sold in 1941.

Albert and Clara Anderson owned the house between 1941 and 1962. Albert Anderson (1886-1964) and Clara Peacock Anderson (1891-1969) were both born in Sanpete County. They were married in 1910 and had two children, Margaret and Jay. They lived in Sterling, Utah, until they moved to Manti in 1937. Albert Anderson was a rancher, but he also worked as the landscaper and gardener for the Manti Temple for twenty-five years. The Anderson family kept the home and property in beautiful condition, although the interior was partially updated. Albert Anderson gave his wife the south-facing picture window in the east wing for a 50th anniversary present. They sold the house to Clarence T. Wall in 1962.

Clarence Tivis Wall (1917-1989) owned the house between 1962 and 1966, and reportedly built the stone garage. The Johnson family owned the property between 1967 and 2000. The Johnsons were a polygamous family whose sheep shearing skills were well respected.⁴¹ The interior of the house was altered dramatically to accommodate the extended family. During difficult times, the barn, picket fence, and portions of the interior were burned for fuel. The Johnson family moved to Hilldale, Utah, when a competing polygamous sect moved to Manti in the 1980s.

The former Shomaker house was retained as a sheep camp, but because it was often vacant, the house suffered from neglect and vandalism in the 1990s. The Bank of Ephraim briefly owned the house in 2002 and unsuccessfully attempted to sell the house at auction. The current owners, Jim and Shannon Miller, purchased the house in 2002 to forestall the bank's decision to raze the house and divide the lot into three parts. The rehabilitation has restored much of the original grandeur of the house from the period of significant between 1866 and 1922, and is a tribute to the many contributions of

³⁶ Noble Warrum, *Utah Since Statehood*, (Chicago: S. J. Clarke, 1919): 693.

³⁷ His given names appear as Azeriah and Orlando, and his surname as Shoemaker in some records.

³⁸ Chelnishcia's name appears with many variant spellings: Chelnicha, Calnisha, etc.

³⁹ *Manti Messenger*, November 15, 1895. The final wing of the house may have been added before this event.

⁴⁰ Leonard Adelbert "Dell" and Margaret Shomaker also returned to Manti around the same time. Dell died in 1914.

⁴¹ The LDS Church disavowed polygamy in 1890, but various off-shoot sects continue the practice today. Although illegal, the practice has been generally tolerated in rural Utah. Neighbors spoke highly of the Johnsons as a helpful and service-oriented family according to an interview of neighbors, Doug and Linda Blake, conducted by Shannon Miller in 2000.

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Ezra and Abigail Shomaker to the community of Manti. In 2013, Shannon and Jim Miller received a Utah Heritage Foundation award for the rehabilitation of the Shomaker House in Manti.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The Architectural Evolution of the Ezra and Abigail Shomaker House

Each section of the Ezra and Abigail Shomaker House represents distinct phases in the development of Manti City, as well as the place of the Shomaker family in the community. The 1.06-acre lot is one of the few undivided lots left within the early town plat. Mormon town planning in the Sanpete Valley reflects the religious beliefs of the community. In Manti, as it was throughout Utah, settlement patterns were based on the Plat of the City of Zion that was outlined by the Mormon Church founder Joseph Smith. The plan, though not fully implemented, served as a model for Mormon settlements across the Intermountain West under the direction of Brigham Young. The plats were typically one mile square, the blocks were four to ten acres each and the lots were laid off alternately within the squares. The towns were set out in a grid pattern with the public buildings and church located on a block in the center of town, surrounded by residential lots, with the outlying areas being used as farmlands. Mormon settlements were characterized by in-town family farmsteads with a daily trek to the outlying fields. Public projects, such as meetinghouses and irrigation ditches, were built communally. At approximately one acre, each residential lot in Manti allowed room for a house, outbuildings for the family livestock, a vegetable garden and a small orchard. Although the barn, garden and orchard are not extant, the house at the corner, the large open lot, and the surviving outbuildings on the Shomaker property illustrate pioneer-era town planning in Manti.

Communitarian values such as cooperation and unity were advanced through the implementation of this nucleated settlement pattern. Within this pattern, the single family dwelling was the prevailing residential unit.⁴² No specific designs were recommended, however, the quality of housing was described by Brigham Young in 1860:

Good houses are comfortable and very convenient, and pleasure our feelings, and are tolerably healthful when properly ventilated. If we cannot raise grain, raise houses, and build the best houses we can think of. If you are going to do a good deed, do as good a one as you can think of. If you wish to build a house, build as good a one as you can imagine.⁴³

The message was to build solid, pleasing houses utilizing the building traditions that came with the immigrants into the Sanpete Valley. Primarily classical style buildings were constructed during the settlement period in this area as folk building traditions were carried with the settlers from the Northeast and Midwestern United States. The dwellings incorporated geometrical composition and symmetrical balance with their rectangular facades, centrally placed doors, and smooth, regularly punctuated elevations.⁴⁴ Classical characteristics, such as proportion and balance created a harmonious whole, including the way in which the building would be used.

The original hand-tooled stone house (west wing) as built for Ezra and Abigail Shomaker around the time of their marriage in 1866 represents this early period of classically-derived domestic architecture in Manti. In addition the Greek Revival ornamentation befitted the union of two prominent Manti families. The Shomaker House also represents the period in the use of indigenous materials, particularly oolite limestone in Manti, which helped to shape the architectural landscape. With the arrival of the trans-continental railroad, improved range management and breeding practices, and the

⁴² As quoted in Thomas Carter, "Building Zion: Folk Housing in the Mormon Settlements of Utah's Sanpete Valley," PhD dissertation, Indiana, University, 1984: 87-89.

⁴³ Carter, "Building Zion" 85.

⁴⁴ Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture: A Guide, 1847-1940*, (Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988): 95.

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cessation of skirmishes with Indian tribes, the way was opened for enormous growth in the livestock industry for Sanpete County. With this phenomenal growth came prosperity that had been unknown during previous decades. The influx of money brought sweeping changes to the architecture of the county. Construction began on the large, prominent limestone LDS temple in 1877, and was completed in 1888.⁴⁵ The Shomaker's stone ell, built circa 1880 of highly-dressed stone, represents both the increasing success of Ezra Shomaker as a rancher, and the availability of skilled masons as a result of the ongoing construction of the Manti temple.⁴⁶ The Shomaker House is an excellent example of the permanent and substantial stone homes built in Manti through the 1880s.

At the turn of the twentieth century, the city of Manti enjoyed a measure of prosperity as the cattle and sheep industries flourished. During this period from approximately 1890 to 1910, the architectural landscape of Manti was altered by a large number of newer houses built in the Victorian style, which favored asymmetry over the classically symmetrical houses of the settlement period.⁴⁷ Many of the older dwellings were replaced by more elaborate Victorian architecture, but several, including the Shomaker House, were updated to reflect the prevailing architectural tastes. The brick east wing of the Shomaker House was built circa 1895. The Victorian-style porches were probably built at the same time. These modifications were made between Ezra Shomaker's two terms as mayor and represent the height of his influence in the Manti community.⁴⁸ The scale and a few surviving interior features suggest that the east wing was a public space and may have been the location of the large gathering for A. O. and Chelnishcia Shomaker's wedding in November 1895. The sleeping porch added circa 1920 is further evidence of the Shomaker family desired to keep the house up-to-date with the latest architectural trends. The Shomaker House remains one of the largest stone houses in Manti and one of the more prominent examples of the evolution of domestic architecture in the city.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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⁴⁵ Victor J. Rasmussen, *History of the Manti Temple*, Manti Temple Committee, (Provo, Utah, Community Press, 1988).

⁴⁶ It is a common belief that many of Manti's stone houses were built of the "rubble stones" from the temple quarry that were discarded because they were the incorrect color or density. Albert C. T. Antrei and Ruth D. Scow, editors, *The Other Forty-Niners: a topical history of Sanpete County, Utah, 1849-1983*, (Sanpete County Commissioners, Salt Lake City, Utah: Western Epics, 1982): 475.

⁴⁷ Thomas Carter, "The Best of its Kind and Grade; Rebuilding the Sanpete Valley, 1890-1910." *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Winter 1986: 109.

⁴⁸ The actual date is unknown, but the addition appears in a circa 1901 photograph. The brick masonry is similar to the type of yellow brick that was used in the North Ward Chapel built in 1905, but the massing of the Shomaker addition suggests an earlier date.

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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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 1.00 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Shomaker, Ezra & Abigail, House

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Photograph 1 of 12

West elevation of Shomaker House. Camera facing east.



Photograph 2 of 12

West and south elevations of Shomaker House. Camera facing northeast.

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Photograph 3 of 12

South and east elevations of Shomaker House. Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 4 of 12

North elevation of Shomaker House. Camera facing south.

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Photograph 3 of 12

South and east elevations of Shomaker House. Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 4 of 12

North elevation of Shomaker House. Camera facing south.

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Photograph 5 of 12

East and south elevations of Shomaker House with new garage on right. Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 6 of 12

West and south elevations of stone garage. Camera facing northeast.

Shomaker, Ezra & Abigail, House

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Photograph 7 of 12

West and south elevations of agricultural structure (outbuilding group). Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 8 of 12

Interior, main floor, parlor of Shomaker House. Camera facing north.

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Photograph 9 of 12
Interior, living room area. Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 10 of 12
Interior, new stair case. Camera facing southwest.

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Photograph 11 of 12
Interior, master bedroom. Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 12 of 12
Interior, master bath. Camera facing southwest.

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Figure 1

Historic Photograph circa 1901

View of west and south elevations of the Shomaker House. Camera facing northeast.



Figure 2

West and south elevations.

Photographed by Shannon Miller, 2003.

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Figure 3
North elevation, detail.
Photographed by Shannon Miller, 2002.



Figure 4
South elevation, detail.
Photographed by Shannon Miller, 2002.

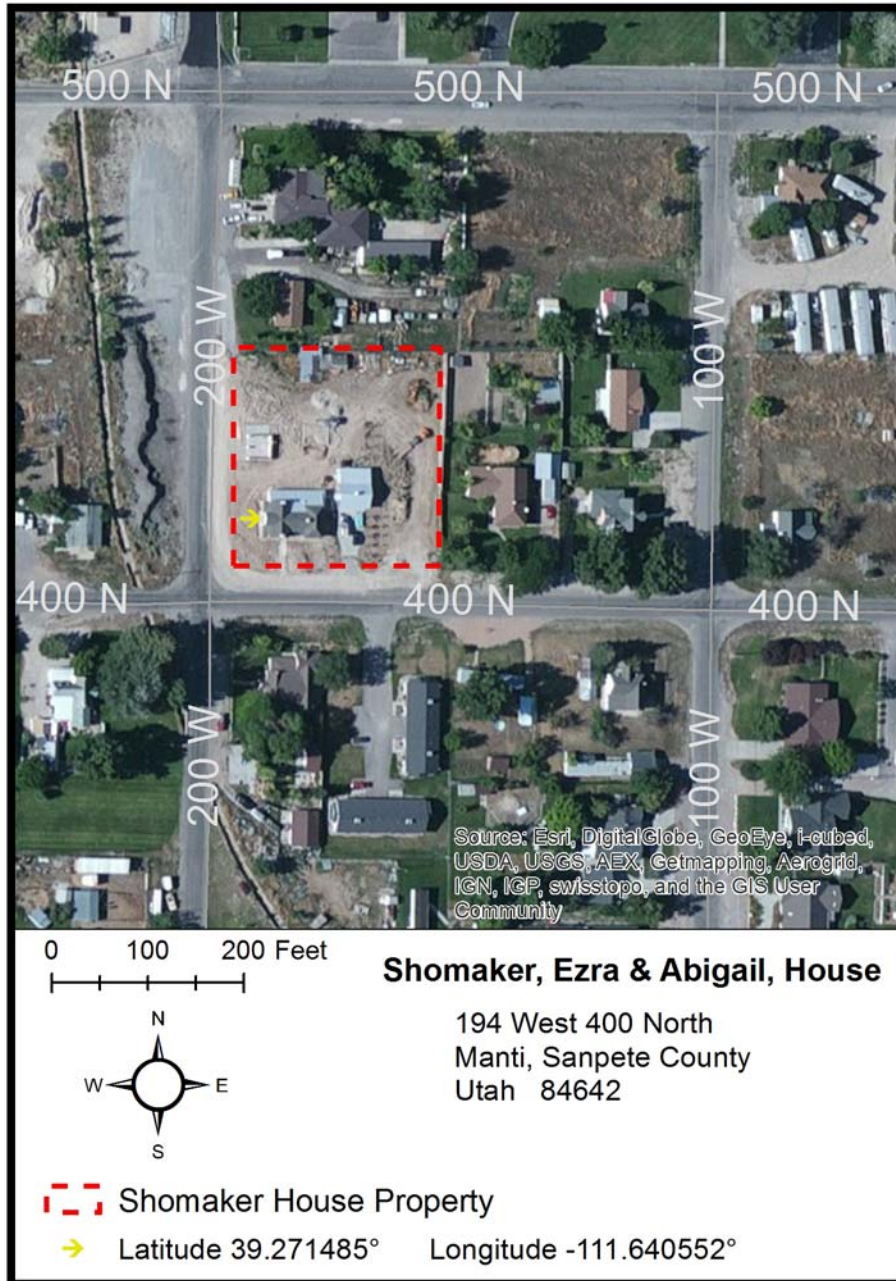
Shomaker, Ezra & Abigail, House

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Maps



Shomaker, Ezra & Abigail, House

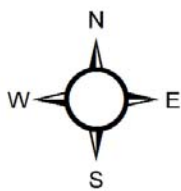
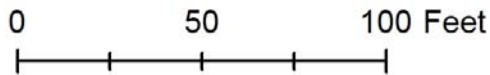
Name of Property

Sanpete County, Utah

County and State




Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community



Shomaker, Ezra & Abigail, House

194 West 400 North
Manti, Sanpete County
Utah 84642

 Shomaker House Property

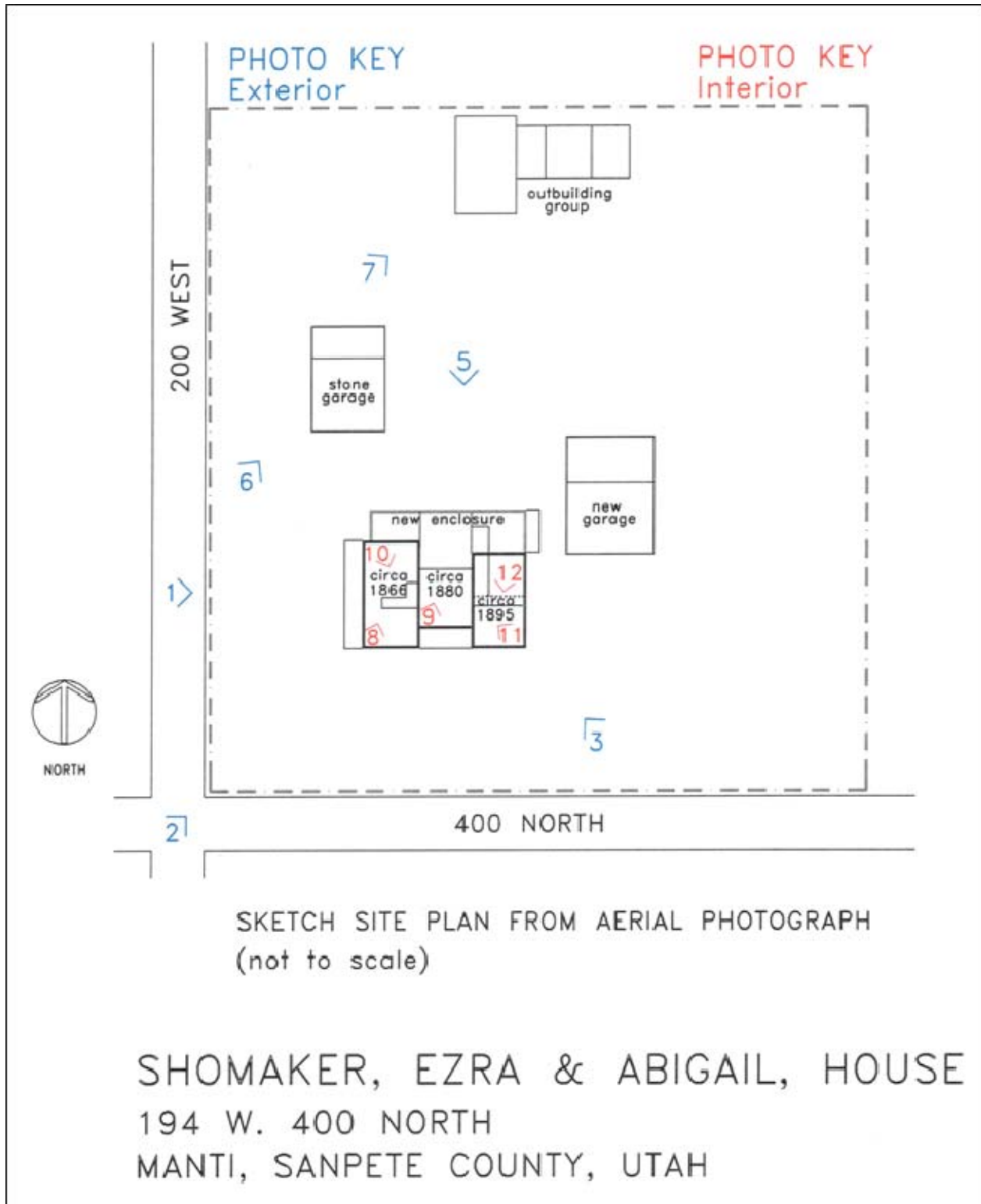
 Latitude 39.271485° Longitude -111.640552°

Shomaker, Ezra & Abigail, House

Name of Property

Sanpete County, Utah

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Shomaker, Ezra & Abigail, House
Name of Property

Sanpete County, Utah
County and State

Property Owner:
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Shannon & Jim Miller
street & number 103 East 100 North telephone 801-898-9933
city or town Manti state Utah zip code 84642

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.





























19 11:00 AM







GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Julie Fisher
Executive Director
Department of
Heritage & Arts



Brad Westwood
Director



August 26, 2014

CAROL SHULL
KEEPER
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
1201 "I" (EYE) STREET, NW, 8th FLOOR (MS 2280)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to submit the enclosed National Register nominations that have been approved by the Utah State Historic Preservation Review Board and the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer to be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

Anderson, George & Mabel, House
Shomaker, Ezra & Abigail, House
Murray Hillside Historic District

Box Elder County
Sanpete County
Salt Lake County

Thank you for your assistance with these nominations. Please contact me at (801) 245-7242, or coryjensen@utah.gov if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

J. Cory Jensen
National Register Coordinator
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures