| DATA SHEET,                                     |
|---|
| APR 2 7 1976<br>IVED                            |
| ENTERED JUL 1 9 1976                            |
| AL REGISTER FORMS<br>LE SECTIONS                |
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|   |
| CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT                          |
| second<br>COUNTY Franklin CODE 041              |
| Franklin 041                                    |
|   |
| PRESENTUSE                                      |
| AGRICULTUREMUSEUM                               |
| COMMERCIALPARK<br>EDUCATIONAL •X_PRIVATE RESIDE |
| ENTERTAINMENTRELIGIOUS                          |
|   |
|   |
| MILITARYOTHER:                                  |
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|   |
| STATE   |
| Utah 83601                                      |
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|   |
| state<br>Idaho                                  |
|   |
|   |
| STATECOUNTYLOCAL                                |
|   |
| STATE<br>Idaho                                  |
|   |

### 7 DESCRIPTION

| CON       | DITION       | CHECK ONE | CHECK      | ONE  |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------|------|
| EXCELLENT | DETERIORATED | UNALTERED | X_ORIGINAL | SITE |
| X_GOOD    | RUINS        | X_ALTERED | MOVED      | DATE |
| FAIR      | UNEXPOSED    |           |            |      |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Like many other substantial pioneer Mormon houses in the area, the Cowley house is built of locally quarried stone. Although built in 1895, it reflects an earlier architectural tradition of simple massing rather than the then popular Queen Anne seen elsewhere in this Mormon community. Two story-and-a-half gabled forms connect at right angles to make a T-shaped house with entry porch at the intersection. Shingled shed dormers increase space and furnish light to the bedrooms upstairs. Openings are topped with segmental stone arches, but rectangular double-hung sashes are used, without arched tops.

The house is substantially as built except that the entry porch formerly extended the length of its wall. A small porch which covered the south door has also been removed.

Original interior woodwork, including pine wainscotting, remains. Original plaster walls have been replastered. Present owners hope to restore exterior porches and minor details to original condition.

## 8 SIGNIFICANCE

| PERIOD                                | AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW |                         |                        |                     |  |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--|
| PREHISTORIC                           | ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC                        | COMMUNITY PLANNING      | LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | RELIGION            |  |
| 1400-1499                             | ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC                           | CONSERVATION            | LAW                    | SCIENCE             |  |
| 1500-1599                             |   | ECONOMICS               | LITERATURE             | SCULPTURE           |  |
| 1600-1699                             | ARCHITECTURE                                  | EDUCATION               | MILITARY               | SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN |  |
| 1700-1799                             | ART   | ENGINEERING             | MUSIC                  | THEATER             |  |
| X_1800-1899                           | COMMERCE                                      | _EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | PHILOSOPHY             | TRANSPORTATION      |  |
| 1900-                                 | COMMUNICATIONS                                |                         | POLITICS/GOVERNMENT    | OTHER (SPECIFY)     |  |
|                                       |   | 1                       | 5 P A A 7 F            | •                   |  |
| SPECIFIC DATES 1895 BUILDER/ARCHITECT |   |                         |                        |                     |  |

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cowley house represents a type of Mormon architecture found also in Utah, although it is a late example. Its importance in local history derives as much from its owners as its architecture. Mathias F. Cowley settled in Preston, Idaho, in 1887. He built this house himself, completing the project in 1895 from stone quarried near Whitney.

After being made an apostle in the church in 1898, he moved to Salt Lake City. John Larson, newly appointed bishop of the Preston ward purchased it that year, and it remained in the family until 1940.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

| 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DA<br>ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY  | TA<br>less than one  | e acre   |   |                           |
|--|--|--|---|---------------------------|
| UTM REFERENCES   |  |  |   |                           |
| A 1 2 4 2 7 7 5 0<br>ZONE EASTING<br>C L VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPT  | 4 6 6 0 3 6 0<br>NORTHING  | B<br>ZONE<br>D   |   |                           |
| Only the building is   | included.  |  |   | ·                         |
|  |  | :  |   |                           |
| LIST ALL STATES AND CO   | UNTIES FOR PROPER  | TIES OVERLAPPIN  | NG STATE OR COUN  | ITY BOUNDARIES            |
| STATE  | CODE   | COUNTY   | • •••   | CODE                      |
| STATE  | CODE   | COUNTY   |   | CODE                      |
| Idaho State Historical So<br>STREET & NUMBER<br>610 North Julia Devis Dr   |  |  | TELEPH  | one<br>184 <b>-</b> 2120  |
|  | ciety  |  | DATE  |                           |
| CITY OR TOWN   | 1ve  |  | STATE   |                           |
| Boise  |  |  |   | daho                      |
| 12 STATE HISTORIC PR<br>THE EVALUAT  | <b>RESERVATIO</b><br>TED SIGNIFICANCE O  |  |   |                           |
|  | STA  | X  | 10041   |                           |
| NATIONAL   |  | TE   | LOCAL   |                           |
| NATIONAL<br>As the designated State Historic Prese<br>hereby nominate this property for incl<br>criteria and procedures set forth by the<br>STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE   | ervation Officer for the<br>lusion in the National<br>e National Park Service                | National Historic P<br>Register and certif   | reservation Act of 19<br>iy that it has been e                  |                           |
| As the designated State Historic Prese<br>hereby nominate this property for incl<br>criteria and procedures set forth by the   | ervation Officer for the<br>lusion in the National<br>e National Park Service<br>R SIGNATURE | National Historic P<br>Register and certif<br>e.<br>Muele                          | reservation Act of 19<br>iy that it has been e                  |                           |
| As the designated State Historic Prese<br>hereby nominate this property for incl<br>criteria and procedures set forth by the<br>STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE<br>TITLE Idaho State Histor:<br>OR NPS USE ONLY<br>I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PRO | ervation Officer for the<br>lusion in the National<br>National Park Service<br>R SIGNATURE   | National Historic P<br>Register and certif<br>Male<br>1 Officer<br>DIN THE NATIONA | reservation Act of 19<br>fy that it has been e<br>Wells<br>DATE | valuated according to the |

GPO 888-445,

Form No. 10-390a (Rev. 10-74)

> UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

Matthias Cowley Residence



ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE

Originally settled in 1872-1874 as an agricultural expansion of the farming area around Franklin, Preston gradually grew into an independent community served by the Cub River and Worm Creek Canal Company. Constructed at a cost of \$30,000 (rather an expensive project in those days), a ten foot canal ran fifteen miles to reach Worm creek lands in need of water for farming. After the Utah and Northern Railway was extended northward from Franklin, enough Mormons lived there to justify organization of the Worm creek ward, October 21, 1879. This community was renamed, May 14, 1881, for William B. Preston, and in less than a decade became the major Idaho settlement in Cache valley.

In 1884 Matthias Cowley was called by the Mormon Church to preside over the Oneida Stake Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. He settled in Oxford until 1887, when he became second counsellor for the Oneida Stake presidency and moved to Preston. Then in 1897 he was sustained as a member of the Council of Twelve Apostles of the Latter Day saints Church. Finally in 1898, he and his family departed from Preston, selling their house to John Larson, the newly appointed bishop in the Preston Ward. When Preston was incorporated in 1900, Larson was named the first village board chairman.

The house is in the heart of Preston, being located one block east of Main Street, across from the original public square. It was only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  blocks from the first ward meeting house and the school. Across the street was the opera house (razed in 1963) and the Oneida Stake Academy. The academy (now on the National Register), was constructed of the same stone as the Cowley residence and both structures were dedicated on the same day (July 28, 1895) by Apostle Moses Thatcher of Salt Lake.

The Matthias Cowley house is a recognizable example of late nineteenth century Mormon residentail architecture in which local stone was employed in construction of symmetrical, one and a half story substantial dwellings. The T-shaped floor plan frequently appeared within the Mormon community. As was customary for plural marriage families, his house had more than one front doorway. The central chimney sets the house apart from the Mormon tradition of gable-end chimneys.



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(Ref. 10-74)? UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

Matthias Cowley Residence

CONTINUATION SHEET

Form No. 10-300a



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