

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Pectol-Works House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 96 West 400 North

City or town: Manti State: UT County: Sanpete

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

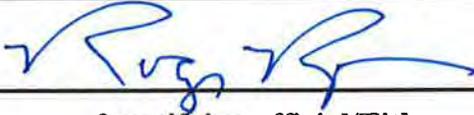
I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

	
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Utah Division of State History/Office of Historic Preservation</u>	
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	

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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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	Total

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MID-19TH CENTURY:

Greek Revival

Materials: (Enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE, ADOBE/STUCCO, WOOD SIDING

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Pectol-Works House, built in two phases between 1851 and 1863, is located at 96 West 400 North in Manti, Sanpete County, Utah. The oldest wing is a 1½-story stone temple-form house with Greek Revival-style cornice returns. The later one-story Greek Revival-style cross wing addition is constructed of adobe brick on the east side of the. A 1½-story adobe addition was also built at the rear. A one-story lean-to section of adobe brick and frame extends to the rear creating a nearly square footprint (circa 1880s). The house was rehabilitated in 2015, which included the removal of non-historic vinyl siding and the stucco underneath. At the same time, a non-historic attached garage was removed. The original stone was exposed on two elevations and the adobe brick was covered in new stucco. The rehabilitation included a small one-story addition at the northwest corner where a circa 1900 side porch was located. Both the new addition and the adobe brick addition are covered in wood siding. With the stone wing now revealed, the house has excellent integrity in association with other nineteenth-century stone houses in Manti. Despite alterations over the years, as well as recent modifications needed to stabilize and modernize the house, the property has excellent integrity in the areas of design, materials and workmanship. The Pectol-Works House is located at the southwest corner of the block on a 0.264-acre parcel. There are no outbuildings on the historic house parcel. The property has good integrity in terms of location, setting and feeling. The adjoining parcels are under the same ownership and while there is a new outbuilding on the parcel to the east, the land is mostly used as a garden and retains a semi-rural feel. The owner constructed a new residence 2015-2016 on a separate lot to the north of the historic house, but it does not impact the primary elevations of the restored house. The Pectol-Works House is currently used as a heritage tourism rental unit and contributes to the historic character of the neighborhood and the community of Manti, Utah.

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Narrative Description

Exterior

The footprint of the 1½-story stone and adobe section is approximately 20 feet by 31 feet with the narrow gable end facing 400 North. The adobe brick cross wing is set back five feet and measures 16 by 12 feet. The lean-to section has a footprint of 12 x 16, divided into nine feet width of adobe brick and seven feet width of frame.¹ The stone wing was likely built between 1851 and 1853. Local oolite limestone is used for both the foundation and the walls. The stone masonry is laid in coursed rubble with the corner blocks more ashlar in appearance. The mortar joints are slightly raked.

The house is classified as a temple-form house; however, it does not have the side wings that were typically associated with the style. The temple-form is distinguished by the main entrance in the narrow gable end. The temple-form house is associated with the Greek Revival period of American domestic architecture. The wide cornice and prominent returns are the salient characteristics of the style. The stone wing has a mostly symmetrical façade (south elevation) with a central door flanked by main level windows. There are two window openings in the upper level of the gable end. The original door is nearly at grade with a stone stoop. The windows have stone sills. The three main level openings have pedimented headers with a drip-molding panel. The original windows were two-over-two double-hung wood sash windows. The appearance of the original door is unknown.

The north elevation of the adobe-stone wing features cornice returns and two upper level windows that were similar to the façade. On the main level, there was one regular double-hung window and one smaller, narrower window. On the west elevation, the south half is blank, but features a brick chimney stack with a corbelled top. There is a door and a window opening in the north half of the west elevation. The window is original, but the door opening may have been cut when a Victorian-style porch was added, sometime between 1889 and 1908. The east elevation is completely obscured by the adobe brick cross wing. Historic photographs show the house with stucco applied over the stone above the foundation level. Historically wood shingles were on the roof of both the stone and the adobe wings. [Figures 1-2].

The intersecting cross wing was probably built in 1862-1863. It is constructed of adobe bricks laid in a running bond on a stone foundation. The façade (south elevation) featured a door and a window, both with wood surrounds. The original window was a six-over-six wood sash window. A brick chimney was added to the east end (circa 1900). The east elevation has one slightly off-center window on the main level and Greek Revival-style cornice returns that match the stone wing. The part adobe and part frame lean-to addition is attached to the north elevation. It had one door on the east elevation and a small window on the north elevation.

In the late 1940s, the house underwent a major renovation. The entire house was covered in white stucco and the roof clad in asphalt shingles. The stone wing front door was blocked and the main level windows were replaced with new wood windows (four narrow lights in the upper sashes). The northwest porch was removed and the northwest door may have been blocked around the same time. Other changes that occurred in the 1960s and 1970s were the constructed of an attached garage on the west elevation, a

¹ The 1898 and 1908 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Manti show a much larger stone footprint with a completely adobe brick lean-to with a portion wrapping around the rear of the house. The 1931 Sanborn map shows the division of adobe and frame in the lean-to. It is not known whether this was an actual modification or a correction to the older maps.

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concrete stoop and a gable shelter over the south door, and faux shutters [Figures 3-4]. Around 1990, the house was sheathed with pink vinyl siding. After 1995, the house entered a period of vacancy for nearly twenty years. Because of vandalism, the windows were boarded with plywood by 2014. [Figure 5]

The 2015-2016 rehabilitation reversed two decades of vacancy. The garage was demolished. The vinyl siding and non-historic stucco was removed. The rehabilitation exposed three initials carved in a corner stone: H.M.S. The foundation was repaired and strengthened where needed. The stone work was cleaned and repointed. The northeast corner foundation and walls were repaired and strengthened after years of damage. New stucco was applied to protect the adobe brick sections. The original stone was left exposed on the south and most of the west elevation. A small addition was built where the side porch was located at the northwest corner. The new side addition and lean-to were covered in wood siding. The roof was repaired and clad in asphalt shingles. The front porch was repaired and given new lathe-turned posts similar to the missing historic side porch. Unfortunately, the existing historic windows were damaged beyond repaired. Replacement vinyl windows were installed to match the proportions and configurations of the existing historic windows: four-over-one on the main level, two-over-two on the upper levels, six-over-six at the rear.

Interior

On the interior, the Pectol-Works House had seen several remodels, including the blocking of doors, 1930s archways, tile and kitchen; 1960s wood paneling, carpet, and drop ceilings; etc. With the exception of the mantelpiece, no Victorian features remained. The oolite stone mantelpiece in the stone wing (living room) is carved with the date May 1851, which is generally thought to be date of completion by most family members.² The mantelpiece was cleaned and extraneous brickwork removed. In general, the 1930s features were retained (except the kitchen). The 1960s finishes were removed and the ceilings were restored to the original heights. The original wood floors were exposed and refinished.

The stone-adobe main wing is a double-cell house with two roughly equal rooms. The south room is the living room where the mantelpiece is located. The blocked front door, which had been converted to a niche, was opened. The 1960s door surrounds were replaced with more historically compatible Victorian-style trim. The living room and dining room at the front of the adobe wing are connected by a wide arched opening. The dining room finishes are similar to the living room. Historic paneled doors have been retained and others acquired for the interior.

The north room in the stone wing is now the master bedroom. The boxed staircase is in the southeast corner of the space. The stairs were repaired as needed. Two doors into this room were uncovered and were reopened to the small addition (west) and lean-to (east). The lean-to includes the kitchen, bathroom, and laundry. The old kitchen was damaged beyond repair by vandalism. During the rehabilitation it was completely remodeled and updated. The bathroom was updated, but the historic 1930s tile was retained. The beadboard doors were retained to hide the new washer-dryer. In a closet area, a portion of the original adobe wall and window has been exposed. The upper level is a second bedroom. The old fir floors have been refinished, along with the few steps to a storage room in the attic of the adobe wing. A small bathroom was added to a former closet space. The plumbing, electrical and HVAC has been updated using state historic preservation tax credits.

² A case can be made that the May 1851 refers to the beginning of construction, not the completion of the building, which is more likely to be 1853 (See discussion in Section 8).

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Setting/Site

The Pectol-Works House sits at the southwest corner of one of Manti's semi-rural city blocks. Approximately sixty stone houses are extant in Manti and most are located at the corners of the blocks scattered throughout the city. The house was formerly associated with the entire west half of the block. Although there are currently no outbuildings on the property, the first outbuildings were wood sheds located directly east of the house. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a large planing and stone saw mill was built north of the house and was associated with the second owners. Around the same time, the early outbuildings were removed and a large barn was built north and east of the house. The mill was demolished by the 1940s and the barn was demolished some time before the house was vacated. In 2016, the current owners completed a new brick home on a separate parcel north of the house. The third parcel on Lot 2 has a new garage-workshop and a small shed. These non-historic buildings are on separate legal parcels and not included in this nomination. The Pectol-Works House is landscaped with lawn on all four sides. There is a new white vinyl picket fence along the intersecting streets. There is no fencing between the historic house and the adjoining parcels. A stone path leads to the stone wing and a narrow concrete sidewalk to the adobe wing. New trees have been planted around the house. The setting retains a good view of the Manti Temple on the hill northeast of the town, which has been a prominent landmark since the 1880s. Now revealed and rehabilitated, the Pectol-Works House takes its place among the historic stone houses 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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1851-1863

Significant Dates

1851
1863

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

George Pectol, builder
James M. Works, builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Pectol-Works House, constructed in two phases between 1851 and 1863, is locally significant under Criterion C for its architectural style, plan, and workmanship. It is the oldest documented stone house and the best example of only two extant Greek Revival-style temple-form houses in Manti. Built by the first owner, George Pectol, the construction method used for the oolite limestone masonry represents the coursed rubble used by early settlers before professional masons flocked to Manti to build the temple beginning in 1875. The period of significance spans the earliest possible construction date in 1851 to the completion of the adobe brick wing around 1863 after the Works family purchased the property. The adobe brick wing is also architecturally significant Under Criterion C as an example of unsheathed adobe brick construction in Manti's settlement period. As built by the second owner, James M. Works, the adobe wing is also Greek Revival in style and may have been part of a plan to add side wings for a fully-realized temple form house. Since the recent rehabilitation, both wings can now be recognized as excellent examples of early vernacular building in Manti and Sanpete County, Utah.

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

Architectural Significance

The Pectol-Works House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a locally significant example of a vernacular Greek Revival-style temple-form house. The temple-form house was built in Utah between 1847 and 1875, but relatively few extant examples have been identified.³ Early Utah settlers were familiar with the temple-form type, which was made popular in the early to mid-nineteenth century as American builders sought to emulate the spirit of the ancient Greek democracies with the Greek Revival style. In the Eastern United States, most examples feature colossal porticoes, but in the West where building materials were scarce the pediment and columns were abandoned in favor of the characteristic cornice returns. The majority of early Utah examples were constructed of adobe brick.⁴ Of the seven stone temple-form examples built in Utah during this period, only four retain sufficient integrity to be recognizable as settlement-era houses. Two are in northern Utah.⁵ The Poulsen-Hall House in Manti was built later in 1876-1879 and lacks Greek Revival cornice returns. The Pectol-Works House is significant as the oldest temple-form house built of stone in Utah. It is the only freestanding stone example with both a central door and prominent Greek Revival-style elements.

Although the Pectol-Works House was not identified as a stone house in a 1997 Reconnaissance Level Survey of Manti, local historians have been aware of its history. In an article titled "60 Houses of Rock in Manti" written in 1972, Sanpete County historian, Albert Antrei stated "I think Manti has more rock homes still in existence than any other community in Utah" and noted that the "oldest pioneer dwelling in town [was] a house built by George Pectol in 1851."⁶ The small rural town is known for its settlement-

³ The Pectol-Works House was identified as a cross wing house in a 1997 Reconnaissance Level Survey when the front door was blocked and the house sheathed in stucco and siding. It was not included in any assessment of the 49 eligible temple-form houses built in Utah before 1900.

⁴ The Staker House in Mount Pleasant, Utah, built circa 1870-1875, is an excellent example in Sanpete County (NRIS #79002509). It is an adobe house with two side wings, a central door, and Greek Revival cornice returns.

⁵ The Ward House in Willard (circa 1870) is the most fully-formed stone example with two wings but lacks a central door. The Woolslayer House in Bountiful (also circa 1870) is the closer to the Pectol-Works House in materials and scale with one stucco-covered side wing and a central door; however, the Woolslayer House does not have the prominent Greek Revival cornice returns.

⁶ Hoe, Charlotte. "60 Houses of Rock in Manti-Remnants of Mormon Society." *Salt Lake Tribune*, January 19, 1972.

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era stone houses, many with Greek Revival-style details. There are currently seven historic stone houses in Manti listed on the National Register of Historic Places.⁷

In the context of both listed and non-listed stone houses in Manti, only one other stone house, the aforementioned Poulsen-Hall House at 90 S. 100 East (NRIS #1100235), is a temple-form. The Poulsen-Hall House was built almost two decades later than the Pectol-Works House, in the early years of the construction of the temple and features finished limestone masonry laid in ashlar courses. Although the Poulsen-Hall House has a central door, neither the 1½-story temple-form wing nor the one-story stone side wing have Greek Revival-style cornice returns. It also lacks the pedimented stone headers found on the façade of the Pectol-Works House.

In its floor plan, the Pectol-Works House is a rare example of a double-cell temple-form house, although the stone portion was a single cell, it was extended to become a double cell. It is both larger and taller than the Poulsen-Hall House, which has a hall-parlor floor plan. Within the community of Manti, the Pectol-Works House is distinguished from other stone houses in Manti by its age, its temple-form massing, its relatively sophisticated stylistic details, and its floor plan.

The Pectol-Works House is also significant for its adobe brick wing that remained unsheathed until the 1940s. The adobe wing was built around 1863 and given Greek Revival-style cornice returns to match the original house. It is not known whether a second side wing was planned. Manti had a number of settlement-era adobe houses, all but one have been covered with stucco, siding, or demolished.⁸ The Pectol-Works House is a combination of the two more important building methods in Manti during the settlement period: limestone masonry and adobe brick construction.

Finally, the Pectol-Works House has additional significant interior feature: a carved stone fireplace mantel. The mantel is a rare stone example from the settlement period in Utah.⁹ It is inscribed with the date MAY 1851, which many family members and local historians assume commemorates the completion of the house.

Additional Historic Context

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 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.¹⁰ 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 Chief Walker to join the encampments of

⁷ They are in order of listing: Patten House (NRIS #77001315), Tuttle-Folsom House (NRIS #77001316), Bessey House (NRIS #80003947), Johnson House (NRIS #80003949), Cox-Shoemaker-Perry House (NRIS #82004157), Ottesen House (NRIS #87001177), Poulsen-Hall House (NRIS #11000235), and the Shomaker House (NRIS #14000864). An eighth nomination, the Cox Family Big House, is in process. Three non-residential stone buildings are listed: the Manti Temple (NRIS #71000854), the Manti Presbyterian Church (NRIS #80002951), and the Manti City Hall (NRIS #82004157).

⁸ The exception is the Billings-Hougaard House (NRIS #80003928), which has painted, but not covered, adobe brick.

⁹ Wood was the most common material for fireplace surrounds in Utah. There has been no study to quantify the number of extant stone mantelpieces in Utah from the settlement era, but no examples were identified during research for this nomination.

¹⁰ Manti is located approximately 125 miles south of Salt Lake City and approximately 80 miles south of Provo, Utah.

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Chief Sanpeetch's people already in the area.¹¹ Brigham Young named the settlement "Manti" in the summer of 1850.¹²

The first settlers camped along the banks of Manti City Creek. Jesse W. Fox surveyed the town's Plat A in the summer of 1850.¹³ Manti was incorporated in February 1851.¹⁴ In Manti, the settlers built a series of fortifications. The Little Fort (Stone Fort) was built in 1852. In 1853, the residents were asked to move their cabins to an enclosure called the Log Fort. The Big Fort was built in the summer of 1854 with a combination of rock and adobe. Block 105 where the Pectol-Works House is located was not included within any of the fortifications.

With the end of hostilities between the native Utes and the settlers, the adjacent mountains became available for a range livestock industry, mostly large sheep herds. A mercantile economy emerged to support more specialized agriculture. Manti citizens who were not large-scale farmers or rangers became shop-keepers or artisans, many of whom engaged in cottage industries at home. Most residents also continued to raise produce from small gardens and orchards on their residential lots.

One of the most important events to occur in Manti was the construction of the Manti LDS Temple, which began in 1877. The temple was dedicated in 1888. The Pectol-Works House was completed before construction on the temple began, but the use of the limestone in residential construction gave valuable experience to local masons who would later work on the Manti Temple.

George Pectol was born on December 17, 1805 in Tennessee. George married Sarah Reasor on November 2, 1828. Sarah Reasor was born in Kentucky on April 8, 1810. They were the parents of nine children, six daughters and three sons, born between 1829 and 1850. They joined the LDS Church in March 1846 in Nauvoo, Illinois, and arrived in Salt Lake City, Utah, on September 6, 1850. After only four days, they began the journey to Manti, arriving on September 20th. George harvested enough logs to build a dugout to shelter his family for the winter. George and Sarah Pectol appear on the 1850 census of Manti with seven of their children. He is listed as a farmer. George kept a journal of these years, which he recorded in a ledger from his days as a store owner. George does not mention building the stone house but notes several important events in May 1851. That month there was a visit from church officials from Salt Lake City, his wife and daughter were rebaptized and confirmed by Manti church leaders Charles Shumway and Nelson Higgins Sr. Another leader, Isaac Morley, performed the marriage ceremony for a different daughter the following year. The current owner of the property believes the initials H.M.S. carved in the cornerstone of the house may refer to these early Manti leaders: Higgins, Morley, and Shumway.¹⁵

¹¹ 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.

¹² The name is derived from a geographical name in the *Book of Mormon*.

¹³ 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 towns were set out in a grid pattern with the public buildings and church located in the center of town, surrounded by residences, with the outlying areas being used as farmlands. Mormon settlements became characterized by in-town family farmsteads with a daily trek to the outlying fields. The original Manti plat was resurveyed in 1871. The town has not grown much beyond the late-nineteenth-century plats.

¹⁴ Manti was also named the county seat.

¹⁵ Mark Staker, an LDS Church historian, has provided alternatives and suggests the carving may come from a later repair: Horace Marble, Sr., a laborer was living in Manti in 1860 but was in Iowa in 1850; Hy Stokes, a moulder, was also in Manti in 1860 and later worked on the temple, but was still in England in 1850; Hans Mason, Sr. lived in Ephraim

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Based on narratives of other stone house construction in Manti, it does not appear that the house could have been completed over the winter of 1850-1851. In addition, George Pectol's journal, he notes that in July 1853, he complied with a request to move his log cabin from his lot into the fort. After discussing moving his family to the fort, he states "I have not worked but a small part of my time laterly at my house. Yesterday, fastened on the ruff (roof) and put on some dirt."¹⁶ It is unclear whether the roof George refers to is for the cabin or the house, but another source describes the house as having a dirt roof during the 1860s: "Their house was a two-story building, built of stone. In those days it had a dirt roof to shed water."¹⁷ The journal suggests that the family lived on the Block 105 lot for at least two years and George was making constantly making improvements. The house was probably completed in 1853. Even if it was not completed in May 1851 as is traditionally believed, it would still be considered the first stone house built and occupied in Manti. No earlier extant or demolished stone house has been identified.

George Pectol was an assessor and the first city clerk in Manti.¹⁸ He served on the High Council in the LDS Church. George Pectol excelled at farming. He won first prize for the best field of grain in the community. In 1858, George and his son, George Peter Pectol, were called by Brigham Young to raise cotton in Washington County. They spent three years on a farm in Heberville, south of present-day St. George, where the Santa Clara and Virgin Rivers meet. During this time, it appears the rest of the family stayed in Manti. Father and son were back in Manti for the 1860 census enumeration.

Sarah Reasor Pectol died in Manti on January 7, 1861. It is believed that George Pectol carved her original head stone.¹⁹ On March 12, 1861, George married Sarah Searcy Blazzard. Sarah Searcy was born in North Carolina. She had two previous husbands: James Miller and John H. Blazzard. Sometime in 1861, George Pectol moved with his three sons, and Sarah and six of her children to Washington City to serve again in the St. George cotton mission. George Pectol died on September 28, 1869 and was buried in Washington City.

There is no record of a deed between George Pectol and the second owner of the stone house, James M. Works. James Works moved his wife and child to Manti in the fall of 1861. The Pectol House was likely recently vacated and the Works family appears to have built the adobe wing within a few years of occupying the house.²⁰ In March 1867, James Works received a mayor's deed to the west half of Block 105 from Luther T. Tuttle, the mayor of Manti.²¹

in 1850. None of the masons in Sanpete County in 1850 have those initials: Welcome Chapman, Augustus Dodge, Elijah Everett, Jerome Kempton, Artemis Millett nor Thomas Thorp.

¹⁶ "Ledger Diary of George Pectol" [1846-1858]. Compiled by Golda Pectol Busk, a granddaughter.

¹⁷ "Biography of Phoebe Jones Works (wife of Patriarch James M. Works). Unpublished TMs, undated. Biography obtained from the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Fillmore, Utah, Territorial Statehouse Museum.

¹⁸ George Pectol is credited with building a second stone house at 304 W. 400 North, which some believe was his second residence. This house is listed on the National Register as the Anthony Bessey House (NRIS #80003947). Bessey was a cobbler and a farmer. Church records suggest George Pectol may have owned the lot prior to Bessey's arrival in Manti in 1858, but it does not appear that he lived in the house, which was built circa 1860.

¹⁹ This head stone was later broken and found in an extant log cabin at 300 North 100 West in Manti leading some to believe that the cabin belonged to the Pectol family. The cabin has been documented as the Nathaniel Beach family and does not appear to have a connection to the Pectol family.

²⁰ Various sources state that James Works built a hewn log cabin and the stone house in Manti. A cabin may have been the first home, but almost all records point to the former Pectol house as the Works family's first and only permanent home in Manti. "Descendants of Samuel Wark" unpublished TMs, 2003: 18-19. Albert Antrei, *View from the Red Point: A popularized account of the beginnings of south-central Utah with comment*. Manti, Utah: Messenger-Enterprise, Inc., 1976: 56.

²¹ After the Homestead Act of 1862, it was common in Utah's older settlements for the largest land owner to apply for a patent and then deed the land to the existing occupants. James Works deed was recorded in January 1, 1872, after a land office was established in Manti.

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James Marks Works was born in Aurelius, New York, on October 5, 1822. James left New York to join the LDS Church members in Kirtland, Ohio, and later moved to Nauvoo. James traveled to Utah with the second Brigham Young's Company in 1848. James' oldest sister, Miriam Angeline Works, was Brigham Young's first wife who died in 1832. James lived with Brigham Young in Salt Lake City, then served a church mission in England for three years, returning to Utah in 1854. Brigham Young officiated the marriage of James Works to Phebe Jones on April 14, 1858. Phebe Jones was born in Llanfynydd, Wales, on November 14, 1825. Phebe saved her money working as a cook for a wealthy family. She immigrated to Utah in 1857. The first son of James and Phebe Works, James Max Works, was born in Salt Lake City in 1859.²² James and Phebe lived with Brigham Young and are listed in his large household on the 1860 census. James did handyman work in the household. In 1861, the Works family was called to settle Manti. Brigham Young gave them a table and chair of his own making to take with them. They arrived in time for the birth of their second son, Edwin Mosiah Works, in December 1861. Their only daughter was born in September 1865. Mary Ann Angel Works was named for Brigham Young's second wife, Mary Ann Angell.

Although there were periodic skirmishes with the native Ute Indians in the area until the end of the Black Hawk War in 1872, Phebe refused to live within the fort boundaries, citing the security of their rock home. One family historian reported that "In the upper story [of the stone house] several port holes [were] built in the mason work. They were small holes on the outside and gradually slanted inward and were larger on the inside than on the out. These were used to defend themselves in case of attack."²³

James M. Works was a private in the Utah Territorial Militia. He was a farmer and founded a lumbermill in Manti. The mill provided work for family and friends. James M. Works was called to be the patriarch for the Manti Ward of the LDS Church.²⁴ Phebe tended the farm and made gloves. She baked bread for the native Utes when they came to her house. The first son, James Max (Marks) Works Jr., worked on building the Manti Temple. He died of pneumonia in January 1888. James Marks Works Sr. died on July 24, 1889 and was buried in the Manti Cemetery. On August 28, 1891, the deed to the Manti house was transferred from the estate of James Works to Phebe Works, Edwin M. Works, and Mary Ann Works Benson. Mary Ann had married Nels Benson, a widower with three children, in June 1890. Nels and Mary Ann lived in nearby Spring City, Utah.

In October 1891, Phebe Works granted her son Edwin M. Works an indenture on the house and other property with the provision that she be cared for during the remainder of her natural life. Edwin M. Works appears to have lived in a separate house after his marriage to Margaret Marie Munk in November 1882. They had three children before Margaret and her fourth child died in May 1889 from complications during the birth. Mary Ann helped care for the children until her marriage. Edwin then married Margaret's sister, Hannah Cordelia Munk, on March 27, 1890. Unfortunately, Hannah died in January 1891. By this time, Phebe Works and Edwin's family appear to living together in the stone house. They are listed together on the 1900 census. Edwin, who had taken over the family business, was listed as a lumberman. Phebe Jones Works died on October 16, 1908 and was buried in the Manti Cemetery beside her husband and oldest son.

²² In a letter, James Marks Works states that his son's middle name is Max, although he frequently appears as James Marks Works, Jr. in historical records. Phebe's given name is spelled Phoebe in several secondary sources.

²³ Letter from June Hemphill, quoted in "Descendants of Samuel Wark": 24. No physical evidence of these holes was found during the recent rehabilitation.

²⁴ A patriarch is ordained to give special blessings to ward members.

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Edwin M. Works built a large planing and stone sawing mill north of the house. According to the company letterhead, the Manti Planing Mill specialized in "Lumber, Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Shingles, Lath, Plastering, Hair and Builders' Hardware."²⁵ He also owned a saw mill in Six-Mile Canyon, the Union Lumber Yard, and a coal mine in Salina Canyon. As a general contractor and proprietor of the Manti Planing Mill, E. M. Works helped to build the Manti Temple, Manti's North Ward LDS Chapel, and the Fairview LDS Meetinghouse. He personally built a number of smaller projects, such as a staircase for a house at 94 W. 400 South in 1918.

Edwin married a third time to Matilda Lindberg on April 10, 1905. Five children, four girls and a boys, were born to Edwin and Matilda. One of Edwin's granddaughters from his son Jesse, remembers visiting Grandpa and Aunt Tildy in Manti:

Of course, we stayed there. I enjoyed [Matilda's] cooking. She had children the same age as his [Edwin's grandchildren]. One of them was my age, Edna. My grandpa's house was two stories and he had a shop, a planing mill, right by his place. You came in the side door and he had a great, big room. Nowadays, they'd call it a family room. He had a desk there, then they had a kitchen. They had a parlor they never used, only . . . when some of the church people came to visit, so it was always nice. The windows were all pretty and everything.²⁶

In the early 1900s, Edwin Works took out several mortgages on the house and mill property. He is listed as a lumberyard merchant on the 1910 census, but a house carpenter on the 1920 and 1930 census enumerations. Matilda Lindberg Works died on December 19, 1927. The house was lost to the Manti City Savings Bank in 1931. Edwin Works then moved to San Francisco where three of his younger children were living. Edwin Mosiah Works died on December 6, 1933, in Delta, Utah, where he had planned to live his remaining years near Jesse's family. He was buried in the Manti Cemetery near his three wives and a view of the Manti Temple.

The house was probably used a rental until the Manti City Saving Bank sold the property to Ivan Q. Barton in 1938. Ivan and his wife Verda, never lived there, but immediately sold it to Byron G. and Elizabeth R. Cox. Byron Cox was a farmer and an algebra teacher at Manti High School. Byron G. and Elizabeth Rencher Cox owned the home until 1946 when they sold it to Donald H. Mackey. Donald Harry and Eva Johnson Mackey raised two daughters in the home. Donald was a cattle rancher and prize-winning trick roper. Eva died in 1956. Donald Mackey made several modifications to the outside of the house but kept the engraving on the stone mantle visible. His home was often cited as the oldest house in Manti.²⁷ After Donald's death in 1995, his daughter Joyce Noble rejected several offers to buy the property. Most prospective owners wanted to tear down the old house. In 2014, Joyce Noble sold the property to Nate and Rebecca Christensen. The Christensens restored the home and lived there a short time before building a new home on the north quadrant of the property. The Pectol-Works House, with its view of the Manti Temple, is currently used as a heritage tourism rental.

²⁵ "History of Edwin Mosiah Works, 1861-1933." TMs, October 10, 2016: 4.

²⁶ Ibid: 5.

²⁷ See Albert Antrei, Thomas Carter, Charlotte Hoe, Daughters of Utah Pioneers, and various family accounts.

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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 0.264 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____ (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 39.271471°

Longitude: -111.638500°

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

Zone: 12

Easting: 444918

Northing: 4347094

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Legal Description of House Property:

PARCEL NO. 1752-X1: Beginning at the Southwest Corner of Lot 2, Block 105, Plat "A" MANTI CITY SURVEY, Sanpete County, State of Utah; thence North 107.25 feet, thence East 107.25 feet, thence South 107.25 feet, thence West 107.25 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The current boundaries are a remnant of the original parcel associated with the house and comprise the current legal description of the parcel.

11.

Form Prepared By:

name/title: Korral Broschinsky
organization: Preservation Documentation Resource
city or town: Taylorsville state: Utah zip code: 84123
e-mail: kbro@kbropreservation.com telephone: 801-913-5645
date: May 2, 2019

Property Owner information:

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

name: Nate and Rebecca Christensen
organization: _____
address: 436 North 100 West
city or town: Manti state: Utah zip code: 84642
telephone/email: 435-813-2250 / nate.christensen@zionsbank.com

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 100 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.

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Pectol-Works House

City or Vicinity: Manti

County: Sanpete State: Utah

Photographer: Korral Broschinsky and Nate Christensen

Date Photographed: March-October 2018

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

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Photograph 1
West and south elevations, view of site with associated house on left.
Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 2
South elevation. Camera facing north.

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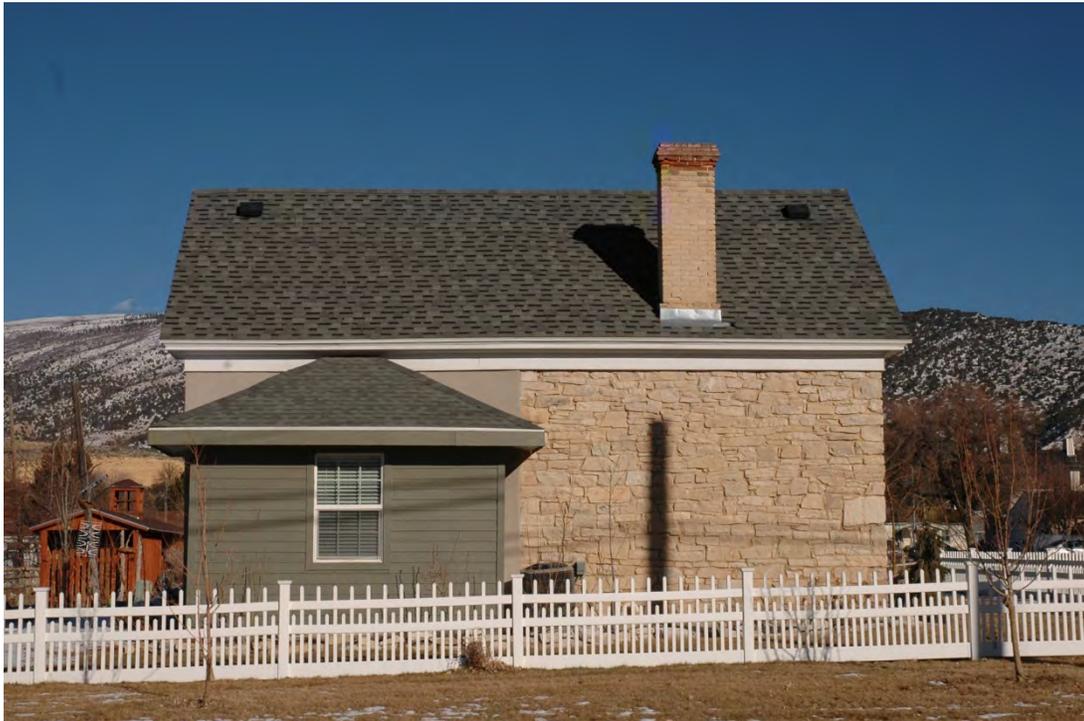
Photograph 3
South and east elevations. Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 4
North and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.

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Photograph 5
West elevation. Camera facing east.



Photograph 6
South and west elevations. Camera facing northeast.

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Photograph 7
South elevation. Camera facing north.



Photograph 8
South elevation with view of non-historic house and garage on right. Camera facing northwest.

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Photograph 9

Interior, main floor, dining room to living room. Camera facing west.



Photograph 10

Interior, main floor, living room, mantelpiece detail. Camera facing west.

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Photograph 11
Interior, main floor, living room to dining room. Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 12
Interior, main floor, kitchen. Camera facing north.

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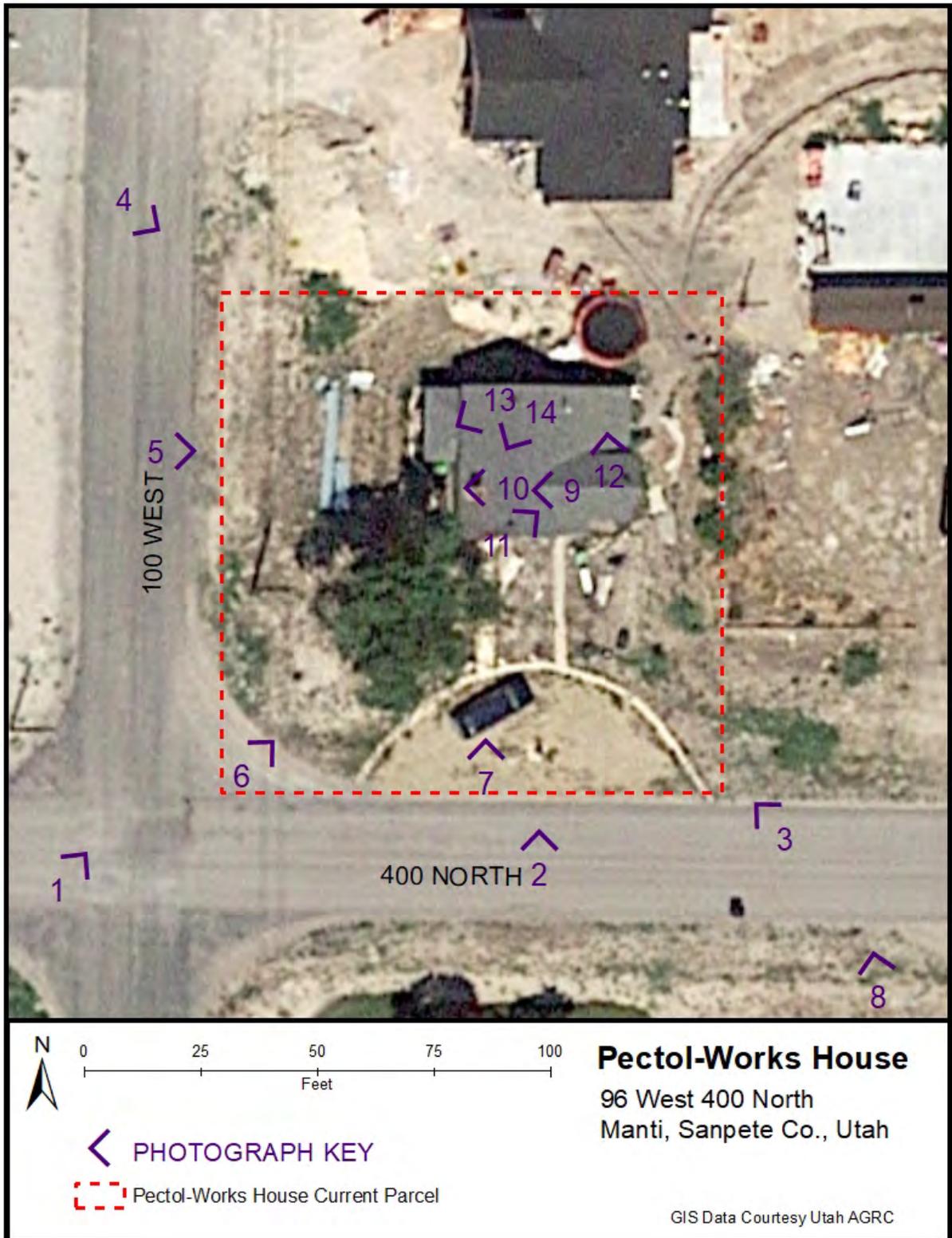
Photograph 13
Interior, main floor, bedroom. Camera facing southwest.



Photograph 14
Interior, upper floor, bedroom. Camera facing southwest.

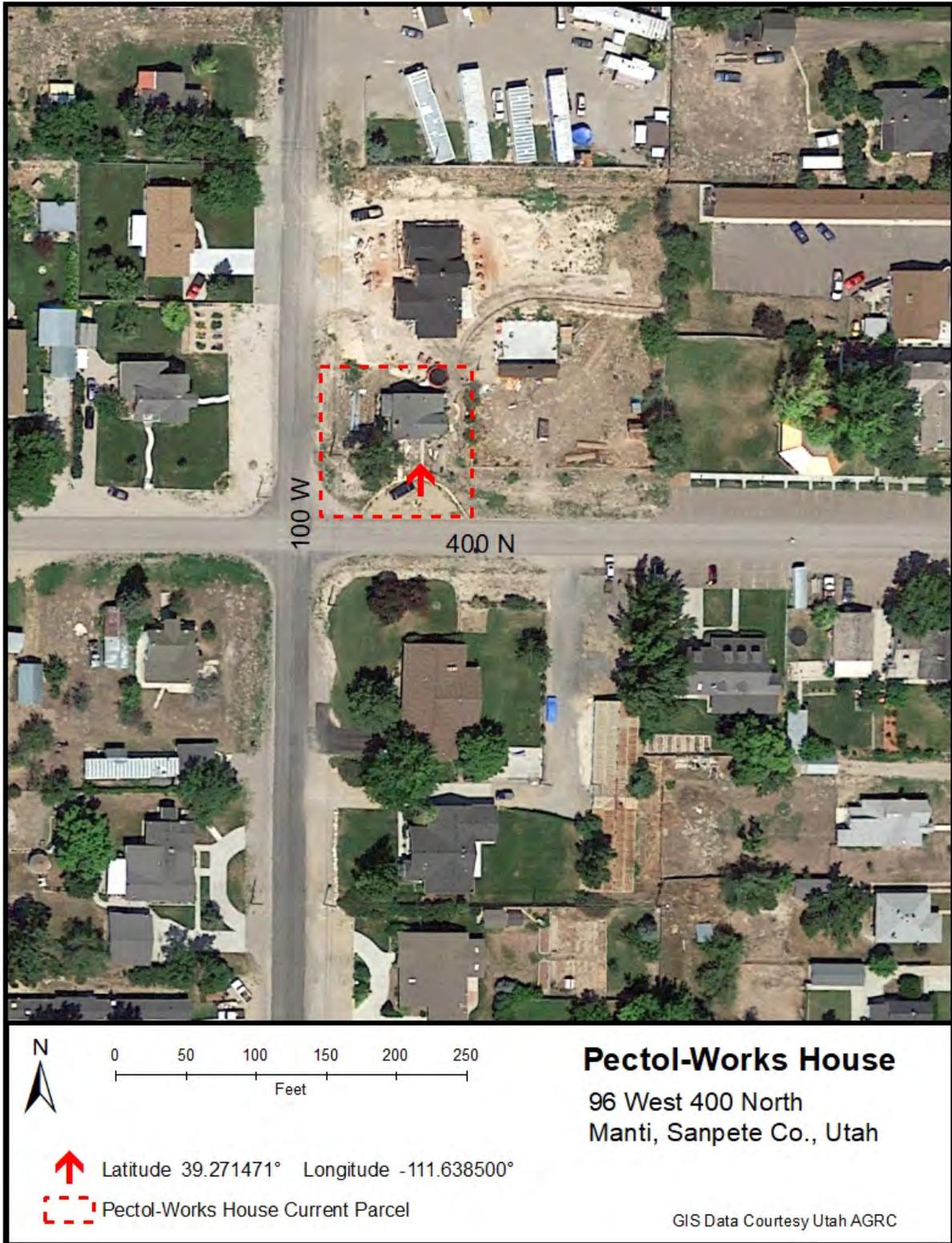
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Figure 1 **Pectol-Works House, circa 1910**
South and west elevations. Camera facing northeast.
Photograph courtesy Works Family.



Figure 2 **Pectol-Works House, circa 1940**
South elevation. Camera facing north.
Sanpete County Tax Assessor's Photograph.

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Figure 3 **Pectol-Works House, circa 1965**

South elevation. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph courtesy Nate Christensen.



Figure 4 **Pectol-Works House, circa 1975**

North and west elevations. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph courtesy Nate Christensen.

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Figure 5 **Pectol-Works House, 2014**
South elevation. Camera facing north.
Photograph courtesy Nate Christensen.



Figure 6 **Pectol-Works House, 2014**
Interior, living room with mantelpiece. Camera facing west.
Photograph courtesy Nate Christensen.