

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1067

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 Beck, Reid, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 12542 S. 900 East ☐ not for publication

city or town Draper ☐ vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84020

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

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:)

for Edwin H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

1.27.12
Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	2	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
3	2	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

*Historic & Architectural Resources of Draper,
1849-1954*

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single family

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single family

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian Eclectic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE

walls: BRICK

WOOD

roof: WOOD SHINGLES

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 Reid Beck House, constructed in 1899, is a large, two-story brick house located at 12542 S. 900 East in Draper, Utah. The Victorian Eclectic-style residence is a central-block-with-projecting-bays-type house. The interior of the house was remodeled in the 1960s, but the exterior has had mostly minor modifications. The exterior retains a number of significant features such as rock-faced brick bays, art-glass windows, and an Eastlake porch. The house is located on an L-shaped parcel of 1.16 acres. There are two contributing outbuildings and two non-contributing outbuildings associated with the property. The house is located in the historic town center of Draper. The Beck House is in good condition and is a contributing historic resource in Draper, Utah.

Narrative Description

The Reid Beck House sits on a raised ashlar foundation of rock-faced granite blocks with raised mortar joints. The foundation was painted dark grey prior to the 1990s. The rooflines extend over numerous projections from the central truncated pyramidal block. There are two simple-gable projections facing east and south. One wide octagonal bay faces north. In the southeast corner of the façade is an octagonal tower bay. The rear (west) elevation is flat and features a two-story enclosed frame porch with a hipped roof. The roof is covered with wood shingles that have been painted a dark blue (circa 1980).¹ The exterior walls of the house are constructed of two types of brick. The rectangular blocks and projections are built of a smooth brick laid in a running bond with flush mortar joints. The two octagonal bays are constructed of rock-faced brick laid in a running bond. Rock-faced brick is also used for the three courses of brick above the foundation (water table line). The window lintels and sills are rock-faced stone. With the exception of the foundation, all the exterior surfaces were painted white in the 1960s and later painted a light grey in the 1990s.²

The east elevation (façade) is divided into two sections. On the north half is a projecting rectangular block under a simple gable roof. On the main level, the block features a checkerboard panel of smooth and rock-faced header bricks. Above the panel is a round-arch window with six pieces of colored art glass surrounding a replaced central pane (circa 1970s). The drip molding header consists of rock-faced segmental blocks. On the upper level, the cornice line is broken by a pair of windows divided by a wide muntin. The original one-over-one double-hung windows were replaced in the 1970s. The gable trim features a sunburst design and square shingles that appear to be replacements for the original sunburst and fish scale shingles. The south half of the east elevation features the two-story octagonal tower bay and a one-story octagonal porch. Two of the six narrow windows in the tower have been replaced with a single pane of glass. The others are one-over-one double-hung windows in wood sashes. The tower features a horizontally divided cornice with brackets. The original wood deck and steps of the porch were replaced with concrete circa 1955. The Eastlake elements of the porch (i.e. lathe-turned posts, scroll-cut balustrade, etc.) are original. The woodwork on the house is mostly painted white with some slate blue and mauve accents. There was originally a parlor door under the southeast porch, but the door was removed and the opening blocked (circa 1960s).

The main entrance faces north under a one-story hipped-roof porch at the northwest corner. The porch roof features a simple-gable projection with a sunburst in the gable trim. The porch supports are half-height Tuscan columns on plinths. The balustrade is similar to the east elevation porch. The front door is a half-glass wood door with carved Victorian

¹ Most of the ornamental cresting that appears in historic photographs of the house has been removed.

² A portion of the original unpainted red brick is visible on the interior of the enclosed porch on the rear elevation.

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ornamentation and sidelights. The glazing is colored and leaded-glass. The porch deck and steps were replaced with concrete (circa 1955). There is an original narrow window opening facing east (glass replaced circa 1970s). The smaller three-light window above was added in the 1930s. The main block of the north elevation features a large fixed-frame window with a half-round leaded-glass transom with a drip molding similar to the east elevation window. On the upper level is a three-light window divided by two mullions featuring scroll brackets. There is a simple-gable over the window with square shingles in the gable trim. The octagonal bay features three windows on the main level and one window in the upper level. The center window has a colored-glass transom. The gable trim is square shingles. In the center of the north elevation, one of two corbelled brick chimneys is visible. The entrance to a close staircase leading to the upper floor of the two-story screened porch is from a concrete stoop at the west end of the north elevation.

On the south elevation, there is a shed-roof enclosure (circa 1970) tucked between the octagonal tower and the projecting rectangular block. The enclosure is sheathed in a plastic brick panel that mimics the rock-faced brick. The Victorian door was moved from another location. The enclosure covers the fan for a later ventilation system, firewood access and the ash-pit for the chimney on the south elevation. The rectangular block features two narrow windows on the main level and one double-hung window on the upper level. The window breaks the cornice line and there are square shingles in the gable trim. Another smaller shed roof enclosure shelters the utility boxes (circa 1970s). The rear (west) elevation is obscured by two-story enclosed porch. The enclosed porch does not appear in a circa 1915 photograph of the house, but was constructed prior to a 1937 tax assessment. The tax card describes the main floor as enclosed and the upper level as screened. The vertical planks probably date from the 1920s or early 1930s, but the windows and screens were replaced in the 1960s. The fish scale shingles between the upper level windows were also a later addition. There is a concrete stoop and rear entrance in the south half of the west elevation.

On the interior, the house has approximately 2,700 square feet of space divided almost equally between the two floors. There is no basement. The interior has been remodeled in several phases between the 1930s and the 1990s. The main entrance leads to a foyer with an open staircase. The balustrade and newel post are original, but the carpet and other finished date to the 1980s. There appears to have been a door leading to the porch (blocked at an unknown date). The front half of the house is divided between the living room and the parlor (later used as a dining room). A large round-arch opening separates the two rooms. The finishes of the rooms date from the 1980s in the Nouveau Victorian style. The ceilings have been lowered and box beams added to create a coved ceiling. The fireplace in the living room came from a demolished Victorian home.³ In the parlor, the original fireplace was replaced with a brick mantel and hearth. Wainscoting and wallpaper in the two rooms are also Nouveau Victorian. A former bedroom has been converted to a den in the north bay. The finishes are brick and rustic that date from the 1970s and 1980s. The room was divided at an unknown date creating a bathroom to the south (1990s finishes and fixtures). The current kitchen was originally two rooms: the kitchen and a small office. The current larger kitchen was remodeled in the 1980s and 1990s. The southwest corner of the enclosed porch is currently used as a laundry room. Some of the cabinetry in this room dates to the 1930s. The room on the north side of the porch was remodeled in the 1980s and it currently being used as an entertainment center. The upper floor can be accessed either by the main staircase in the foyer or from a secondary stair with an exterior entrance in the enclosed porch. The upper floor is divided into four bedrooms, one bathroom with sauna, and the former screened porch. The bedrooms are divided by a long hall running east to west. This bedroom configuration has been in place since the 1930s when the home was used as a boarding house. The current finishes date from the 1970s to the 1990s. The upper floor of the enclosed porch is currently used for storage.

The Green-Rasmussen-Beck House sits on 1.16 acres at the corner of 900 East and 12500 South. The property is L-shaped with numerous mature trees. The landscaping is mostly lawn with flower beds around the house. There is a small orchard in the southeast corner of the property. The brick pier and board fence dates to the 1970s. There are four outbuildings on the property, including two historic contributing outbuildings. The oldest is a three-car frame garage built in 1927 and located at the northwest corner of the property. The shed-roof frame chicken coop located southwest of

³ The home from which the fireplace was removed was reportedly in the Avenues area of Salt Lake City.

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the house was built circa 1930 with a couple of undated additions.⁴ Just behind the house is a brick two-car garage built in 1954. This striated brick building features a pyramidal roof and cupola. Although the brick garage is more than fifty-years old, it was built outside of the period of significance and therefore non-contributing. Near the northwest corner of the house is a gazebo-type structure built in the 1980s to shelter a hot tub. This non-contributing outbuilding is located near where a summer kitchen appears on the circa 1915 photograph of the house.⁵ The Draper town center has a mix of historic and non-historic institutional, commercial, and residential buildings. The immediate neighborhood of the Beck House is a mix of historic and newer homes, which retain large lots, agricultural outbuildings, and a rural atmosphere. Open spaces are located at the nearby school, cemetery and park. The historic house, contributing outbuildings and property meet the registration requirements of the Draper Multiple Property Submission. The Reid Beck House has good historic integrity and is a contributing historic resource in Draper, Utah.

⁴ There were at least two other chicken coops on the property that were demolished by the 1980s.

⁵ The summer kitchen from the photograph may have been the "adobe brick shed" or the "granary" that are enumerated on the 1937 tax card. The outbuilding was likely demolished in the 1960s.

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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.)

EDUCATION

AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1899-1943

Significant Dates

1899, 1904, 1917-1918

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Reid Beck

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance includes the construction of the building and the time period during which the residents made significant contributions to the community of Draper.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

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

The Reid Beck House, constructed in 1899, is a two-story Victorian Eclectic brick residence. The building is locally significant under Criterion A for its association with the development of Draper in the first half of the twentieth century. The period of significance spans 1899 to 1943 during which time it was associated with three families that contributed to the transformation of Draper from an agricultural outpost to a prosperous community. Under Criterion A, the area of significance is Agriculture. The house is also eligible under Criterion B in the area of Education for its association with its most significant occupant, Reid Beck, the principal of the Draper Park School for twenty-six years.

The property is eligible within the Multiple Property Submission: *Historic and Architectural Resources of Draper, Utah, 1849-1954*. The associated historic context for the first two owners is the "Railroads, Mercantilism, and the Farming and Ranching Period, 1877-1917." The home was built for Walter J. and Emily C. Green. Walter J. Green was a sheep rancher and his large home reflects the success of the sheep industry in Draper at the turn of the twentieth century. The second owners, Peter C. and Mette M. Rasmussen, were Danish immigrants who were involved in the cattle industry, as well as owning a meat market and grocery store. The house as built for the Green family and subsequently occupied by the Rasmussen family represents a pattern of development in Draper at the turn of the twentieth century. It is one of six large, prominent homes built for successful sheep and cattle ranchers in the community.

Between 1917 and 1943, the house was occupied by Reid Beck during a later historic context, the "Twentieth-Century Community Development and the Poultry Industry Period, 1918-1954" from the Draper MPDF. Although many rural communities in Utah boasted long-term influential educators, Reid Beck's achievements in the Draper school system stand out among his peers. In an unprecedented gesture for the period, the Jordan School District purchased the former Green-Rasmussen home as an incentive for Reid Beck to relocate to Draper. The school district also allowed Reid Beck to recruit eight other teachers for a complete reorganization of the school. During Reid Beck's tenure as principal, the Draper community had one of the most respected public school systems in Utah. The Reid Beck House is a contributing historic resource in Draper, Utah.

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

Early History of the Reid Beck House

Elias A. Smith, a probate judge, held the first patent to the land on which the Reid Beck House was located beginning in 1873. In December 1888, the deed was transferred to James Jensen (1848-1915). James Jensen was a lumber and hardware merchant. He lived with his wife, Annie Sophia Christensen Jensen (1849-1939), and his family in Crescent (later part of Sandy), Utah—a community three miles north of Draper.⁶ There is no indication that any structures were built on the property prior to the 1890s, although the current east-west road (12500 South) along the north property line was a well-used trail from the Draper town center to the Territorial Road (later State Street).

On July 29, 1896, James and Annie S. Jensen sold their Draper property to Alfred Green for \$2,000. Alfred James Green (1864-1905) was born in Draper, the second son of English immigrants, William Green (1840-1915) and Jane Jeffery Green (1836-1875). The Green family home was just to the north of the property at 12484 S. 900 East. Alfred married Minnie Christianson (1868-?) in 1893, but the couple did not stay in Draper for long.⁷ On August 11, 1899, Alfred and Minnie Green, along with Alfred's brother and sister-in-law, Walter J. and Emily H. Green, granted a trust deed on the property to James E. Paine and L. B. Mattison.⁸ The deed was for \$7,000, a substantial amount for the time period and

⁶ James Jensen also purchased adjacent property from John and Sarah Fitzgerald in 1891, but the deed was not recorded until June 1896.

⁷ No further information could be located on Alfred and Minnie Green after his death in 1905.

⁸ No information could be located on L. B. Mattison. James E. Paine lived in Salt Lake City until this death.

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probably indicating the construction of the house.⁹ James E. Paine (1854-1922) was born in Michigan and came to Utah in 1875. He owned a "wools, hides, and pelts" store and, as a wool merchant, may have known the Green family through their sheep ranching activities.

Walter John Green (1866-1941) was born in Draper. He married Emily Cunliffe on September 6, 1897. Emily Hilton Cunliffe Green (1871-1944) was born in Radcliffe, England, and immigrated to Utah with her family in 1875. Walter and Emily had two children, Valeria Renon (born in 1898) and Walter Cunliffe (born in 1899). Their large elegant home on 900 East was constructed during Walter Green's career as a sheep rancher. The house is a central-block-with-projecting-bays house built in the Victorian style with a variety of materials: granite from the Salt Lake Temple quarry, smooth-face brick, rock-faced brick, and decorative wood shingles. The house has many intact features such as the staircase and colored art glass. It was one of six similarly large homes built in Draper near the turn of the twentieth century by sheep and cattle ranchers.¹⁰

The house may have been too expensive or too much for the Green family to keep up, for within a few years, in October 1902, they sold it to James E. Paine for \$7,800.¹¹ James E. Paine continued to live in Salt Lake City, so the Greens may have stayed in the house until Paine sold the property to Peter C. Rasmussen in May 1904. By the 1910 census, Walter and Emily Green had moved next door to live with his twice-widowed father, William Green. After William Green's death in 1915, Walter and Emily Green moved to Salt Lake City where they lived until their deaths.

Peter Christian Rasmussen (1857-1932) was born in Denmark. In 1880, he married Mette Marie Jensen (1864-1944) in Denmark and the couple immigrated to Utah a few years later. They lived in a log cabin in Draper before building a home at 12085 S. 800 East. Mette Rasmussen gave birth to eighteen children, of whom seven lived to maturity. The couple also adopted an orphan boy that Peter Rasmussen brought back to Draper after serving a mission in Denmark. Peter Rasmussen operated a grocery store and meat market. He also raised cattle. In 1904, Peter C. Rasmussen bought the former Green home for \$4,000. On the 1920 census, they are living there with five children, two daughters-in-law, and one grandchild. While living in the house, Peter C. Rasmussen served twice as bishop of the Draper LDS Ward, once as acting bishop between 1906 and 1908, and later between September 1914 and May 1918. The Rasmussen family often held special church services in their home for the Danish-speaking members of the church in Draper. The Rasmussen family moved to Midvale, Utah, in late 1917 or early 1918. They sold their Draper house to the Jordan School District on October 9, 1918. Peter and Mette Rasmussen lived in the Midvale until their deaths in 1932 and 1944 respectively.

Education in Draper and the Reid Beck House

Draper had a long tradition of educational excellence beginning with the remarkable career of Dr. John R. Park (1833-1900), who began his teaching career as a local teacher in Draper, in the 1860s. Dr. Park started the first rural high school in Utah in the Draper community, implemented many of the policies used by education in Utah today, and later became the president of the University of Utah. When the community built a new school in 1912, it was named for Dr. Park. During his twenty-six years as an educator in Draper, Reid Beck was frequently compared to Dr. Park.¹²

⁹ The construction date of 1899 also appears on the tax assessor's records from 1937. The architect and builder are unknown, but craftsman known to be building large homes in the area at the time include John Boulter, Heber Garfield, Carl Hendricksen, Peter A. Nielsen, Joseph M. Smith, and George Whetman.

¹⁰ Four of the houses are two to 2½-story Victorian Eclectic, pattern-book, central-block houses similar to the Reid Beck House. One of the central-block examples, the Benjamin and Olivia Meek House, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on November 29, 2001. The sixth house, the J. R. Allen House, is a foursquare designed by Richard Kletting, the architect of the Utah State Capitol, which was listed on the NRHP on August 28, 1980. Because of modifications made to the Reid Beck House between the 1920s and 1960s, the building has not been listed for architectural significance.

¹¹ There is an oral tradition associated with the house that states it was built for a young man who was about to be married, but the young man didn't marry and didn't live in the house. The house was most likely constructed soon after the marriage of Walter and Emily Green. The story might have been tied to James E. Paine who never married.

¹² The Draper Park School at 12441 S. 900 East was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 1980 (NRIS # 80003913).

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In the early summer of 1917, J. R. Allen, a Draper resident and member of the school board of the Jordan School District, was so impressed by the teaching methods of a young principal named Reid Beck in Provo, Utah, that he offered him a substantial increase in salary to become the principal of the Draper Park School. Reid Beck initially declined the offer. Reid Beck was born in Spring City, Utah, in 1887. He graduated with a teaching degree from Brigham Young University in Provo in 1908, the same year he married Annie Passey (1890-1918) of Mesa, Arizona. Reid and Annie Beck had four children, three daughters and one son. Reid Beck was serving as the principal of the highly-regarded Maeser School in Provo when he was approached by J. R. Allen.¹³ After further negotiations, Reid Beck accepted the offer, which included the privilege of bringing eight teachers with him, including six from the Provo School District.¹⁴ According to local tradition, the offer also included the former Green-Rasmussen home to live in, which was located only half a block away from the Draper Park School. Reid and Annie Beck moved to Draper probably in time for the beginning of the 1917-1918 school year. However, Annie Beck tragically died of complications from influenza and childbirth on November 25, 1918. On June 18, 1919, Reid Beck married Wilda Maycock, one of the teachers who had transferred from Provo to Draper the previous year. Wilda was born in Springville, Utah, in 1890. After they married, Wilda continued to teach for a few years while helping to raise the children. In 1927 another family tragedy occurred when Reid and Annie's only son, Reid W. Beck, died of leukemia at the age of twelve.

In addition to his teaching duties, Reid Beck served as the bishop of the Draper Ward for five years. He often met with members of the ward in the little office on the south side of the house. In October 1935, Wilda and Reid Beck purchased their home from the Jordan School District. They used the upper floor of the home as a boarding house for the convenience of single female teachers at the Draper Park School. In the meantime, Reid Beck had continued his own education, completing his bachelor's degree in 1929. He was also working on his master's thesis at the time of his death, on December 21, 1943. Beck died from injuries sustained in an automobile accident on an icy road not far from his home.

Reid Beck's achievements and significance as an educator in the Draper community were noteworthy for the time period. Most of the teachers who became principals in the emerging Utah public school system were Utah natives or later arrivals that rose through the ranks. Aggressive recruitment efforts, such as that of J. R. Allen and the Jordan School District, were rare. At the time, Reid Beck's incentive package of a salary increase, a hand-picked teaching staff, and a home was unprecedented. The gesture represented how determined the Draper community was to maintain the quality of education set by Dr. John Park. In her tribute to her father Vanice Beck Black wrote:

A new principal and all but two of his faculty literally descended upon the little community of Draper determined to build a school which would be a credit to them all. That same kind of cooperation between teachers and students, teachers and principal, and between principal and students, existed as long as Reid Beck was principal at Draper His principalship and his influence in the lives of those who knew him can be favorably compared to that of John Rocky Park, the man who made Draper famous.¹⁵

As an educator, Reid Beck was associated with two important school buildings in Utah, the Maeser School in Provo and the Draper Park School. However, for many people in the Draper community, his home was the building that is most closely associated with him. As bishop of the Draper Ward, he met many of them in his home office. Vanice Beck Black described the close association between her father and the community residents: "He was so much a part of the lives of people in this community of Draper that he blessed their babies, baptized their children, performed their marriage ceremonies, taught grandparents, parents, children, and then spoke at their funerals." Reid Beck's twenty-six years in Draper was the most productive time of this life, both as an educator and as a community leader:

¹³ The Maeser School was named for the prominent Utah educator, Karl Gottfried Maeser. The building was listed on the NRHP in June 1982 (NRIS # 82004177).

¹⁴ The eight teachers included his brother, Erastus Ray Beck; sisters, Freda and Edna Jensen; sisters Wilda and Ella Maycock; Elma Haymond; Lida Hermer; Ruth Lindsay; Marguerite Williams; and Albert Southwick. Not all stayed to teach in Draper. *History of Draper, Volume One*: 101.

¹⁵ Ibid.

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Many people came to him for counsel and he had many friends. He loved children; in fact, he loved people of all ages. He knew the name and face of every child in his school and community . . . He knew the problems of the farmer, the dairyman, the sheepman, and the poultryman because he had been all of them. He knew suffering and loss, for he suffered much and lost much both materially and personally. He always had "the common touch."¹⁶

After Reid's death, Wilda continued to live in Draper until she moved to nearby Murray, sometime before 1960. She lived for nearly three more decades, passing away on June 20, 1988, at the age of ninety-eight. For many years, Joy and Sheldon Baker rented the Draper home from Wilda Beck. Sheldon Lenoy Baker and Helen Joy Bement Baker were the parents of five children so it was unlikely that the home continued to be used as a boarding house during this time. In 1967, Wilda Beck transferred the deed to Joy and Sheldon Backer, who sold it the same year to Ralph Lester and Peggy Naomi Wadsworth. Ralph Wadsworth owned a construction company and completed much of the remodeling of the interior. The Wadsworths also had a large family and lived there until 1990 when they sold the home to Deveral and Doreen Decker. The Deckers remodeled the kitchen and made other improvements before selling to the current owners, Bill and Shannon Moedl in 1999, who lived there until recently when it was converted to a rental.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Draper MPS Contexts

The city of Draper is located in the southeast section of the Salt Lake Valley lying against the hills that divide it from the Utah Valley. Originally scouted in 1847, the area was used to graze livestock because of its abundant water and grasses. The community of Draper was established in 1849 just two years after the arrival of members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) in the Salt Lake valley. The Draper settlement was originally known as South Willow Creek, but sometimes called *Sivogah*, the native name for the area. Five families were the first settlers, but were soon joined by relatives and friends. The early settlers raised cattle to sell to emigrants on route to the California gold mines.

Between 1855 and 1856, a fort was constructed and most of the settlers lived there. By the time the Utah Southern Railway reached the South Willow Creek area in 1871, the community was a thriving, though somewhat scattered collection of farmsteads with a population of around 480. In 1876, a town site was surveyed for the community, by then known as Draperville. The name was later shortened to Draper. During the nineteenth century, the community grew steadily with the economy primarily driven by farming (grains and fruits) and ranching (sheep and cattle). After the arrival of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway 1881 several industries were established near the rail corridor and a thriving mercantile industry was established near the town center.

At the turn of the twentieth century, many of Draper's residents were involved in ranching sheep and cattle, achieving notable success. In the 1920s, several Draper business men established a thriving poultry industry in Draper, which became known as the "Egg Basket of America" by World War II. Although the poultry industry declined in the 1960s, the town retained its rural atmosphere until the late 1980s. During the last three decades, Draper has experienced a high level of residential development around the town and in the foothills. The main transportation corridors have seen a heavy commercial development in retail and restaurant establishments.

9. Major Bibliographical References

¹⁶ Ibid, 101-102.

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Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Meek, Benjamin and Olivia, House. National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2001. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

Moedl, Bill. Interview conducted by author, Draper, Utah, August 2011.

Moffitt, John Clifton. *The History of Public Education in Utah*. [Salt Lake City: Deseret News Press], 1946.

Powell, Alan Kent, editor. *Utah History Encyclopedia*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1995.

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[Salt Lake County Tax Cards]. Available at the Salt Lake County Tax Assessor's Office, Coalville, Utah.

[Salt Lake County Title Abstracts]. Available at the Salt Lake County Recorder's Office, Coalville, Utah.

Salt Lake Tribune.

Beck, Reid, House

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah

County and State

[Utah Digital Newspapers] website.

Utah State Gazetteers, Salt Lake City, 1894-1929. Published by R.L. Polk & Co. Available at the Utah State Historical Society.

United States Census, Draper Precincts, Salt Lake County, Utah, 1870-1930. Available at the Utah State Historical Society.

[Utah State Historical Society Burials Database]. Available online at Historical Society's website.

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: **Draper History Museum**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.16 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/2 426575 4486160
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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

LOT 3, DEVEARL DECKER SUB (Property Tax Number 28-29-357-011)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those historically associated with the property since 1967 when the original parcel was subdivided.

11. Form Prepared By

Beck, Reid, House

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah

County and State

name/title Korral Broschinsky (based on research by Elizabeth Eggleston)
organization prepared for the Draper Historic Preservation Committee date November 10, 2011
street & number 4874 Taylors Park Drive telephone 801-913-5645
city or town Taylorsville state Utah zip code 84123
e-mail k.broschinsky@att.net

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Beck, Reid, House

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah

County and State

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Beck, Reid House
Address: 12542 S. 900 East
City or Vicinity: Draper
County: Salt Lake State: Utah
Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
Date Photographed: August 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photograph 1 of 11.

View of site and east elevation of Reid Beck House. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 2 of 11.

East elevation of Reid Beck House. Camera facing west.

Photograph 3 of 11.

East and north elevations of Reid Beck House. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 4 of 11.

North elevation of Reid Beck House. Camera facing south.

Photograph 5 of 11.

West and south elevations of Reid Beck House. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 6 of 11.

South elevation of Reid Beck House. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 7 of 11.

East and south elevations of Reid Beck House. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 8 of 11.

South and east elevations of chicken coop. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 9 of 11.

North and west elevations of historic garage. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 10 of 11.

West and south elevations of non-historic garage. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 11 of 11.

North and west elevations of gazebo with non-historic garage on right. Camera facing southeast.

Beck, Reid, House

Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah

County and State

Property Owner:

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

name Bill & Shannon Moedl
street & number 12542 S. 900 East telephone 801-571-4708
city or town Draper state Utah zip code 84020

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.



Google earth

feet
meters



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Beck, Reid, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE Draper, Utah MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Salt Lake

DATE RECEIVED: 12/16/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/11/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 1/26/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 1/31/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11001067

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 1.27.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



REID BECK HOUSE
DRAPER, SALT LAKE CO., UT

PHOTO 1



REID BECK HOUSE
DRAPER, SALT LAKE CO., UT

PHOTO 2



RED BECK HOUSE
DRAPER, SALT, LAKE CO., UT

PHOTO 3



REID BECK HOUSE
DRAPER, SALT LAKE CO., UT

PHOTO 4



REID BECK HOUSE
DRAPER, SALT LAKE CO, UT

PHOTO 5



REID BECK HOUSE

DRAPER, SALT LAKE CO., UT

PHOTO 6



REID BELK HOUSE
DRAPER, SALT LAKE CO., UT

PHOTO 7



REID BECK HOUSE
DRAPER, SALT LAKE CO, UT

PHOTO 8



REID BECK HOUSE

DRAPER, SALT LAKE CO., UT

PHOTO 9



REID BECK HOUSE

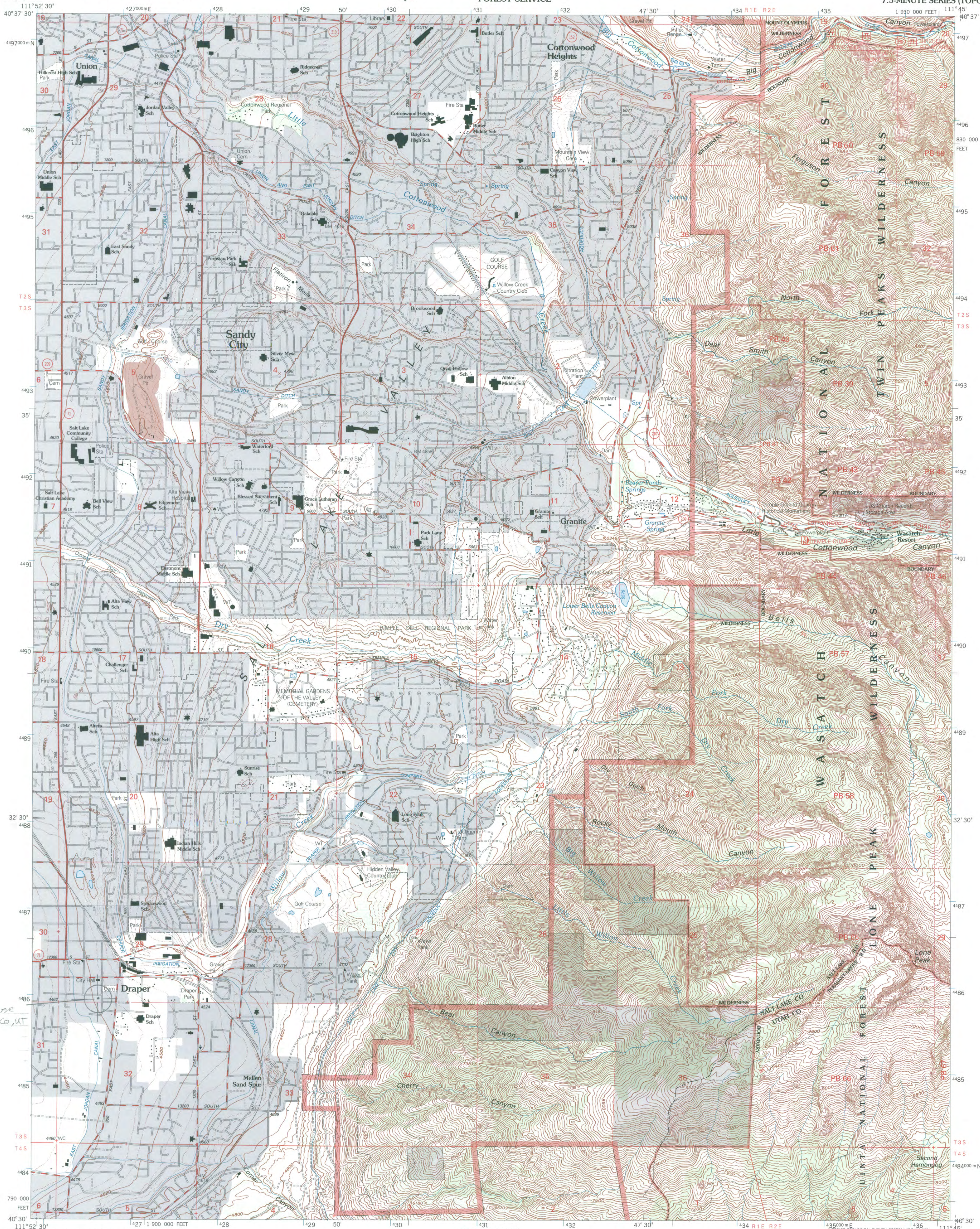
DRAPER, SALT LAKE CO., UT

PHOTO 10



REID BECK HOUSE
SALT LAKE CO., UT
DRAPER

PHOTO 11



Beck, Reid, House
Draper, Salt Lake Co, UT
Zone 12
E) 426575
N) 4486160

Produced by the United States Geological Survey 1975
Revision by USDA Forest Service 1998

Topography compiled 1950. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1993 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1998.

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Utah coordinate system, central zone (Lambert conformal conic). Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 12.

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.

Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest. Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations.

This map is not a legal land line or ownership document. Public lands are subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with local offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands.

Unsurveyed land is not official. Protraction blocks (PB) are unsurveyed land of uncertain acreage. Landmark buildings verified 2000.



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Salt Lake City South
4	5	2 Sugar House	
6	7	3 Mount Aire	
		4 Midvale	
		5 Dromedary Peak	
		6 Jordan Narrows	
		7 Lehi	
		8 Timpanogos Cave	

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

Interstate	.....	.....	Primary highway	.....
U. S.	.....	.....	Secondary highway	.....
State	.....	.....	Light-duty road	.....
County	.....	.....	Composition: Unspecified	.....
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars	.....	.....	Paved	.....
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles	.....	.....	Gravel	.....
National Forest Trail	.....	.....	Dirt	.....
			Unimproved; 4 wheel drive	.....
			Trail	.....
			Gate; Barrier	.....

DRAPER, UT
1998
NIMA 3665 11 SE-SERIES V897



ISBN 0-607-97242-4
9 780607 972429

State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

GREG BELL
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Community and Culture

JULIE FISHER
Executive Director

State History

WILSON G. MARTIN
Acting Director

TO: Carol Shull, Keeper,
National Register of Historic Places

FROM: Cory Jensen, National Register Coordinator
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

SUBJECT: National Register Nomination

The following materials are submitted on this 6th day of December, 2011,
for the nomination of the Beck, Reid, House
to the National Register of Historic Places:

- _____ 1 _____ Original National Register of Historic Places nomination form
- _____ Multiple Property Documentation form
- _____ 11 _____ Photographic Prints
- _____ Supplemental Photographs (prints or image files on CD-R)
- _____ 1 _____ Gold Archival CD-R w/Image Files & Nomination PDF
- _____ 1 _____ Original USGS Map(s)
- _____ 1 _____ Sketch Map(s)/Figure(s)
- _____ Pieces of Correspondence
- _____ Other

COMMENTS: Please review

For questions please contact Cory Jensen at 801/533-3559, or coryjensen@utah.gov

UTAH STATE HISTORY

UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ANTIQUITIES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
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State of Utah

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

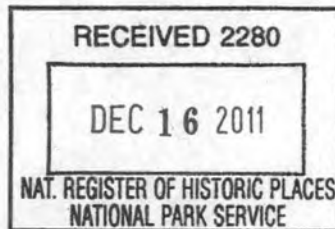
GREG BELL
Lieutenant Governor

Department of Community and Culture

JULIE FISHER
Executive Director

State History

WILSON G. MARTIN
Acting Director



December 6, 2011

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

Enclosed please find the registration form and documentation for the following National Register nominations that have been approved by the State Historic Preservation Review Board and the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places:

Beck, Reid, House
Crossgrove House
Liberty Wells H.D. B.I.

Draper, Salt Lake Co.
Draper, Salt Lake Co.
Salt Lake City, Salt Lake Co.

Thank you for your assistance with this nomination. Please contact me at 801/533-3559, or at coryjensen@utah.gov if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

J. Cory Jensen
Architectural Historian
National Register Coordinator
Office of Historic Preservation

Enclosures

UTAH STATE
HISTORY

UTAH STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
ANTIQUITIES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
RESEARCH CENTER & COLLECTIONS