

Utah State Historical Society

Site No. BV-04-49

Property Type:

Historic Preservation Research Office

SIGN. SITE #9

Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 190 ~~South~~ 1st West UTM: 12/356250/4237050
 Name of Structure: T. R. S.
 Present Owner: ✓ Howard L. and Leone W. Haase LESS THAN ONE ACRE
 Owner Address: 1704 Poplar Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
 Year Built (Tax Record): Effective Age: Tax #: B-32
 Legal Description: Kind of Building:

PLAT A BLK 11 LOT 1

STATUS/USE 2

Original Owner: William Greenwood ^{House} Construction Date: c. 1878 Demolition Date:
 Original Use: Residence Present Use: Residence
 Building Condition: Integrity: Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Excellent Site Unaltered Significant Not of the National Landmark District
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations Contributory Historic Period National Register Multi-Resource
 Deteriorated Major Alterations Not Contributory State Register Thematic

DOCUMENTATION 3

Photography: Date of Slides: Slide No.: Date of Photographs: Photo No.:
 Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other
 Research Sources:
 Abstract of Title Sanborn Maps Newspapers U of U Library
 Plat Records/Map City Directories Utah State Historical Society BYU Library
 Tax Card & Photo Biographical Encyclopedias Personal Interviews USU Library
 Building Permit Obituary Index LDS Church Archives SLC Library
 Sewer Permit County & City Histories LDS Genealogical Society Other Fieldwork

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

1933 photo on tax records
 Mr. and Mrs. (Rosemary) Williams, interviewed in July, 1976 by Linda L. Bonar.
 Karla and Kriss Folsom, interviewed June 19, 1979.
 Gary L. Cartwright, interviewed 6/19/79.
 Omni Cartwright, interviewed 6/19/79.
 Mrs. Susie Cartwright Beeson.

Researcher: L. L. Bonar

Date: 9/19/78

Architect/Builder:

Building Materials: Black stone (basalt)

Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:
(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

Unusual in that the house is a full two stories tall. It was also originally constructed with a black rock (basalt) lean-to. It has a full attic and a partial basement.

Outbuildings: one shed-fair condition; one row shed, probably used as horse stalls. No beaded mortar joints.

While the house has end-wall chimneys, it is a central hall plan, one of the few in Beaver. The front door displays a transom window and side lights and the windows of the front facade are arranged with bilateral symmetry on either side of a door on the ground floor, and one upstairs. This upstairs door used to lead to a porch that is no longer extant. There are black rock ashlar walls, of good workmanship, on the two facades that face the street while the other two are constructed of rubble stone.

VOIDS

Statement of Historical Significance:

Construction Date:

William Greenwood was born March 4, 1819 in Hopinstal, England. He immigrated to America when he was 22 years old, and arrived in Salt Lake City in 1852. Shortly thereafter he was called on an L.D.S. Church mission to Cedar City. However, he became dissatisfied in Cedar, and, with his good friend John Ashworth (later Beaver's first mayor), decided to seek a new location further north. The two men and their oldest sons set out towards Fillmore during the winter but were trapped in the mountains north of Manderfield by deep snow. Upon back-tracking to a lower elevation, they met another party of men mostly from Parowan. This party was intent on establishing a settlement on the Beaver River and invited Greenwood and Ashworth to settle with them.

In about 1878, Mr. Greenwood built, or had built for him, a large two story house (plus attic and basement). Though the home is similar to those built by Thomas Frazer, the local stonemason, it was probably built by someone else. Like Frazer's work, the house has black rock ashlar walls and barbegoard along the eaves, but the mortar joints have received no special treatment, the house is two full stories instead of Frazer's usual 1-1/2 and it has a central hall plan, something Frazer appears never to have used in his work,