

Researcher: Linda L. Bonar
Date: September 19, 1978

Site No. BV-04-98

Sign. Site # 17

Utah State Historical Society Historic Preservation Research Office Structure/Site Information Form

LESS THAN ONE ACRE

1 IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: sw corner of Center and 300 East Plat A Bl. 18 Lot 4
Name of Structure: _____ T. R. S.
Present Owner: Stanley D. and Christine A. Thomson UTM: 12/356875/
Owner Address: Beaver, UT 84713 Tax #: B-62 ^{42372.00}

2 AGE/CONDITION/USE

Original Owner: (Edward) Bird Construction Date: 1893 Demolition Date: _____
Original Use: residence
Present Use: _____ Occupants: _____
 Single-Family Park Vacant
 Multi-Family Industrial Religious
 Public Agricultural Other
 Commercial
Building Condition: _____ Integrity: _____
 Excellent Site Unaltered
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations
 Deteriorated Major Alterations

3 STATUS

Preliminary Evaluation: _____ Final Register Status: _____
 Significant National Landmark District
 Contributory National Register Multi-Resource
 Not Contributory State Register Thematic
 Intrusion

4 DOCUMENTATION

Photography: _____ Date of Photographs: _____
Date of Slides: _____ Views: Front Side Rear Other
Views: Front Side Rear Other
Research Sources: _____
 Abstract of Title City Directories LDS Church Archives
 Plat Records Biographical Encyclopedias LDS Genealogical Society
 Plat Map Obituary Index U of U Library
 Tax Card & Photo County & City Histories BYU Library
 Building Permit Personal Interviews USU Library
 Sewer Permit Newspapers SLC Library
 Sanborn Maps Utah State Historical Society Library Other fieldwork

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

1933 photograph on tax records.
Mrs. Aletha Adamich interviewed June 27, 1979, by L. L. Bonar.
Mr. Kenneth Barton interviewed June 27, 1979, by L. L. Bonar.

5
ARCHITECTURE

Architect/Builder: UNKNOWN

Building Materials: pink stone

Building Type/Style: Second Empire

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

Basalt rubble-stone foundation. Stone work somewhat crude though blocks are relatively square. Originally two rooms upstairs, all of which is currently being remodelled. While the east facade is currently being used as the front entry, the front facade is really the north side of the house.

6
HISTORY

Statement of Historical Significance:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal Americans | <input type="checkbox"/> Communication | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Minority Groups | <input type="checkbox"/> Socio-Humanitarian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> The Arts | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreation | |

The house is an excellent example of how the Second Empire style of architecture was translated in Beaver. From the front facade one can see that there are four exceptionally tall windows and a door. While they roughly have the appearance of being evenly spaced, upon closer inspection the viewer notices they are not symmetrical and that the door is not centered. The very tall windows in conjunction with the Mansard roof give the house a vertical emphasis that is unusual in Beaver. The dormer windows with their decorative woodwork and the stone voussoirs over the door and windows contribute to the feeling of a high style design. The house rests on a black rock rubble foundation and has a basement.

The plan of the house consists of two rectangles of approximately the same size but with one pushed out in front of the other. Despite a few differences between the details in the two rectangles, the whole house appears to have been constructed at the same time.

Edward Bird owned the house for twelve years before selling it in 1905 and moving to Circleville, Utah. Mr. David Edwards was the second owner, a man who lost an arm in an accident at the sawmill where he worked. He then herded sheep for a living and became a famed hiker who hiked even in his eighties. Mr. Edwards married an Englishwoman and they had six children. The house remained in the Edwards family for 72 years until it was recently sold.

Aug. 23, 1877 Horace A. Skinner, Mayor, to John K. Murdock MD
 May 13, 1893 John R. Murdock and wife to Edward Bird* WD
 April 24, 1905 Edward W. Bird and wife to Eliza A. Edwards WD
 *probably original owner