NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 10024-0018

714

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Beck & Beck Granite Shed

other names/site number Beck & Beck Granite Works

2. Location

street & number 30 Granite Street
not for publication _____
city or town Barre vicinity _____
state Vermont code VT county Washington code 023
zip code 05641

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 ___ nationally ___ statewide __x_ locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____ 8/10/2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

_____ _____
Signature of commenting or other official/Title Date

_____
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register.
_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined eligible for the National Register.
_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined not eligible for the National Register.
_____ removed from the National Register
_____ other (explain): _____

Edson H. Beall 9.29.11

_____

_____

_____

_____ _____
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

__x__ private
_____ public-local
_____ public-State
_____ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

__x__ building(s)
_____ district
_____ site
_____ structure
_____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

_____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
INDUSTRY	Manufacturing facility

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:	Sub:
COMMERCE/TRADE	Department store

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: granite shed

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
roof Sheet steel
walls Vinyl
other

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

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)

x 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.

_____ 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 a grave.

_____ D a cemetery.

_____ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

_____ F a commemorative property.

_____ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Industry

Period of Significance 1898-1960

Significant Dates 1898

1933

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (By plain Ba significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
__x__ State Historic Preservation Office
_____ Other State agency
_____ Federal agency
_____ Local government
_____ University
_____ Other
Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.60 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	18	489681IN	699260E	3			
2				4			

_____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11 Form Prepared By

name/title John Johnson

Organization _____ date March 30, 2011

street & number 5378 Hollister Hill Road telephone 802-426-3411

city or town Marshfield state VT zip code 05658

Mary Jo Llewellyn 802-456-1202
Log Town Road
Woodbury, Vermont 05681

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

name 28 Granite Street LLC

street & number 30 Granite Street telephone 802-477-7800

city or town Barre state VT zip code 05641

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. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Physical Description of the Beck & Beck Granite Shed
(Numbers in this section correspond to numbers on the attached Site Plan)

Summary

The Beck & Beck Granite Shed was constructed in 1933 and is an excellent local example of the rectangular, straight-shaped design representative of wood frame granite sheds (aka granite factories) in the early 20th century in Vermont. It is a tall, single story, 30' x 175', 13 bay building, with a gable roof and long side walls. The character-defining band of horizontally-oriented, clerestory windows on the side walls is intact (although currently not visible from the exterior). Shed additions extend from the long sides of the rectangle. A gabled Office (#2) is attached at the north elevation facing Granite Street and an earlier retail Store (#22) is connected on the west elevation. The open interior has an independent heavy timber frame that supports an overhead traveling crane. The Marker Storage Shed, a former multi-bay shed roofed garage (#24) is the only detached building. The area east of the building was an open storage area for large granite blocks and is now an open parking lot. The Granite Shed is located in a mixed residential, commercial and industrial area, and is near the Socialist Labor Party Hall (listed on the National Register on October 22, 1998 and listed as a National Historic Landmark on May 15, 2000) that served granite industry workers. Although vinyl siding obscures some building details, the Beck and Beck Granite Shed retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Physical development of the property

In 1933, an earlier, frame granite shed was razed on this property for construction of the present, straight-shaped Granite Shed (#1). The Beck and Beck Granite Shed is comprised of a long rectangular, gable-roofed 1-story main block with a wide, gable-rooted, centrally located

west side ell and a narrow, low-pitched shed-roofed east side ell that projects from the main block at an angle towards the southeast. The Shed was constructed in two parts and is 30 feet wide by 175 feet long. The first phase of construction resulted in 5 bays and the second phase resulted in completing the extant shed with 8 additional bays. The building is currently sheathed in vinyl siding, but underneath, the building retains the original wood clapboards and pressed metal siding formed to imitate clapboards. The latter is exposed on the former north exterior wall of the west ell.

The front (north) portion of the main roof is defined by a broad clerestory level. The clerestory extends along the east elevation from the northeast building corner to approximately 19 feet south of the angled ell at which point the plane of the clerestory becomes the main wall plane. On the west elevation the clerestory extends from the northwest front building corner to the interior corner of the main block and the west ell. The ridge of the clerestory is not centered on the gable-front north wall of the main block; therefore the roof slopes below the clerestory are of dissimilar lengths. A symmetrical clerestory defines the roof of the west ell.

The Granite Shed (#1) rests on a poured concrete wall. The roof, which has been built-up with added insulation, is covered with sheet metal. Non-historic fascia boards have been added to the built-up roof, but the historic fascia and soffit have been retained and are enclosed within the added roof package. Most of the exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding that has obscured door and window openings and historic siding and trim. The north and east walls of the east ell are covered with vertical boarding. Historic clapboard siding has been retained on the main block's north gable end and the northern portion of its west elevation; the window openings in this section are boarded over.

The east elevation of the Granite Shed's (#1) main block is defined by a wide, full-height loading bay door opening (#18) in the second bay from the north. The opening is covered by a gable-roofed extension of

the wall plane that rises above the lower roof to the clerestory eave and is filled with a non-historic overhead door. There is a non-historic man door and a small rectangular window in the interior corner of the east elevation of the main block and the north elevation of the east ell. The remainder of the east elevation is solid, as is the south elevation.

The main block's west elevation also features a historic loading bay door opening (#20) in the second bay from the rear. The opening is filled with a historic wooden door made of vertically-oriented tongue and groove boards on the exterior and wide horizontal planks on the interior and is protected from roof run-off by a small gable-shaped roof pediment that sits on the eave.

The east-side ell is four bays wide on its north elevation. The third bay from the left is filled by a man door; the other bays are filled with long rectangular window openings. The south elevation is lit by three evenly-spaced similar non-historic rectangular windows. The east gable end is solid.

The south elevation of the west side ell is five bays wide. The fourth bay from the left is filled with a man door. The remaining four bays are filled with rectangular windows. A similar single window is located in the south corner of the west gable end. Otherwise the west ell is solid.

Despite the installation of vinyl exterior siding and assorted non-historic interior finishes, it appears that the 9/9 main wall windows and the 6-light clerestory windows are still in place in the main block behind the added material. Several of the windows are visible within the wall plane; several others have been intentionally exposed. Sections of the original fascia and soffit are also visible, encased within the added roof trim.

The interior of the Granite Shed (#1) is open in plan and distinguished by its huge voluminous space. The only intrusion to the original open plan is the non-historic office space that has been partitioned off in the eastern half of the east ell. Elsewhere, the building exhibits the straightforward, rough, industrial characteristics of a granite processing facility. Most of the lightly-framed exterior walls are now insulated and sheet-rocked, but many major members of the wall frame are still exposed. The roof frame is a series of wooden trusses and steel connecting rods. Much of the underside of the roof has been insulated and sheet-rocked, although framing members remain visible. The original dirt floor was later covered in uneven levels of concrete; now it has a poured concrete floor with radiant heating.

After the lightly-framed walls of the shed were completed, an additional independent interior heavy timber frame was built to carry an overhead traveling crane (#5). It has diagonally braced posts that are canted or slightly tipped on the west side and vertical on the east side. The posts support horizontal wood blocks that in turn carry plate beams that run the length of the interior. Rails for the traveling crane are mounted on the beams. A secondary timber frame is outside of and joined to the west system at the top of the posts; its vertical posts abut the bottoms of the canted posts. The 5 ton Northern Traveling Crane (#5) was installed in November 1933 when the present Shed was completed.

First Company Office and Blacksmith Shop

The 1933 Granite Shed is physically connected to two earlier buildings historically associated with the Beck and Beck Granite Company. The 1933 shed was constructed against the rear (south) wall of a c.1900 clapboarded, wood-framed gable-front building that housed the Beck and Beck Granite Company's First Office (#2) and Blacksmith Shop (#3) and that is now referred to as the "Old Office". The roof of the First Company Office is covered with early 20th century sheet metal. The

east roof eave of the small building over-hangs the wall and is supported on angled brackets. The west roof slope is significantly longer than the east slope. A foundation change on the north gable elevation helps to identify the nature of the activities that occurred historically inside the building. The eastern two-thirds of the wall are supported on a poured concrete foundation while the western third is supported on a short laid-up stone wall. The portion of the building that is supported on the concrete wall served as the finished office space. The Blacksmith Shop (#3) is located in the space covered by the longer west roof slope.

The door and window openings in the First Company Office (#2) are historic. There are three symmetrically spaced window openings above the concrete foundation and a single window, located lower in the wall plane, above the stone wall on the north elevation. The clapboards and skirt board on the elevation step down at the stone wall. The east elevation features a door and three window openings. There is a single rectangular window light up under the eaves in the extreme south corner of the west wall. All the openings are boarded over. The heavily damaged, clapboarded rear wall of the First Company Office is exposed within the cavernous space of the 1933 Granite Shed.

The plan of the First Company Office (#2) is for the most part apparently historic, consisting of a front and rear room. An undefined small mid-space suggests that a section of wall may have been removed. Although this structure retains some plaster ceiling, acoustical tiles have been added elsewhere. Walls are now covered with sheet rock and non-historic paneling. All but one window are boarded over on the inside of the building as well as the outside. The single exposed 2/2 sash in the south wall is in Fair condition. The Blacksmith Shop (#2) is open in plan and unfinished. It was in use until 1955

A tall, rectangular, shed-roofed Dust Collector (#4) that rises to almost the height of the Granite Shed's roof peak is located in the

interior corner of its north wall and the west wall of the First Company Office. The clapboarded Dust Collector (#4) is not shown on the 1925 Sanborn Map but does appear on the 1939 map. The Dust Collector is open in plan and is unfinished. A cylindrical metal hopper for wood pellet storage was recently installed in front of the Dust Collector.

Store/Storage (#22)

About 1915, Beck & Beck constructed a detached 1 ½ story frame Storage building (#22, formerly known as 34 Granite Street) and it was used as a retail Store facing Granite Street just west of the First Company Office (#2). About 1965 this building (#22) was connected by a narrow corridor (#23) to the Granite Shed (#1) at 28 Granite Street. The detached building was constructed by Beck and Beck in 1932 and leased to the Dawson-McDonald Company, a retail granite supply business, until 1963. The one-story, narrow, rectangular gable-roofed building, now referred to as a Store, fronts on Granite Street west of the First Company Office (#2).

The Store/Storage (#22) is roofed with early 20th century sheet metal and features a historic brick ridge chimney. Some of the building's original poured concrete foundation has been replaced with concrete blocks. Historic clapboard siding has been retained on the east elevation; the remainder of the building is covered with vinyl siding. The gable-front north elevation features a centered entry door that is flanked by single windows. The east elevation is lit by five rectangular windows. There six irregularly spaced rectangular windows on the west eave elevation and a rear entry door in the southwest corner of the south elevation. The majority of the rear elevation is covered by the shed roof of the added boiler room. The door and window openings in the Large Office do not appear to be historic. The building is joined to the 1933 Granite Shed by a non-historic connector (#23) between its east elevation and the west elevation of the shed. The historic plan and finishes in this

structure are not intact. The building is open in plan. All historic finishes have been removed.

Marker Storage Shed (#24), c.1933 Contributing

Included in the complex of industrial buildings is a c.1933 shed-roofed former automobile garage located immediately east of the east wall of the First Company Office (#2). The 1939 Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicates that the garage was constructed to hold six cars, but the eastern three bays of the dimensionally-framed building have been removed. The garage retains its early 20th century sheet metal roof but is also covered with vinyl siding. A historic, vertically-oriented, narrow board sliding garage door on a historic track hangs in an opening in the eastern bay and provides the only access into the garage. The garage is open in plan. The east wall is not historic and was apparently constructed when the eastern three garage bays were removed. Metal exterior siding formed to appear as clapboards and now covered with vinyl is visible on the inside of the unfinished garage. The 1939 Sanborn Map also indicates that the Garage is siding with "iron".

Inventory of the Granite Shed

The following is an inventory of the spaces, machinery and equipment in March 2009 when the Granite Shed (#1) had ceased operation as a granite works. The inventory was taken to document the special arrangement of the existing machinery and to illustrate how the shed functioned as a granite processing factory. (See the Site Plan for locations.)

1. Granite Shed (1933) The shed is a long, wood frame structure (30' x 175') with 13 bays. The shed was constructed in two phases. The first phase of construction resulted in 5 bays and the second phase resulted in completing the present shed with 8 additional bays. After the exterior walls of the present shed were completed an additional timber frame, with plate beams on top of canted posts, was constructed on the interior

of both long sides of the shed to install the tracks for an overhead traveling crane (#5).

2. First Company Office (historically known as 28 Granite Street) (c. 1905). The 1 ½ story frame building (18' x 27') with basement and attic faces the street. The basement has toilets and a Rockwood Sprinkler System (Model C, 6 V), manufactured in Worcester, MA. The pump has patent dates 1919, 1927 and 1938; there is a 175 lbs. pressure tank. Water is supplied from a water main under Granite Street. The first floor was the company's office with drafting tables and a bathroom. A pull-down staircase leads to the attic that was used for record storage of business records and drawings.

3. Blacksmith Shop (c. 1900). The room is a single story, frame addition on the west elevation of the Office (#2). The shop has a modern, cinder block chimney with a forge in the middle of the room. There is a single line shaft suspended from the ceiling that is driven by an electric motor. A large pulley supplied power to a trip hammer (now removed) that was bolted to the exterior of (#2). Another pulley still operates a bench-type grinding machine sitting on the forge. Underneath a large, fixed window on the west wall is a long bench with a bench vise and. Assorted tools include a floor mounted anvil and a grinding machine.

4. Dust Collector (c. 1933). Tall frame addition on the west elevation of the Blacksmith Shop (#3).

5. Traveling Crane (1933). This original crane was cab controlled and is now ground controlled. This 5 ton capacity, electric powered crane travels the length of the Granite Shed (#1) on rails and the crane spans (22' 6") across the open space. This crane was manufactured by the Northern Engineering Works of Detroit, MI.

6. Traveling Crane (date unknown, after #5). This 5 ton, electric ground-controlled, Roper (#2371) crane travels the length of the Granite Shed (#1) on the same tracks as (#5).

7. Boiler Room (1936) The single story frame structure was added to the west elevation of the Granite Shed (#1). This room has a Fitzgibbons 'P Series' portable, return tubular, up-draft, firebox boiler. The fuel for the boiler was originally coal and was later converted to oil. It is still used to supply steam heat to registers in the building. The boiler was manufactured by the Fitzgibbons Boiler Company of Oswego, NY.

8. Sullivan Compressor The space, originally the coal storage bin for #8, now has a compressor manufactured by the Sullivan Machine Company of Michigan City, IN., capable of 125 lbs. of pressure.

9. Compressor Room (1929) the room is part of the addition (#11) on the west elevation of the Main Granite Shed in bays 7 & 8. The room has a class 'VCCE', 3-cylinder, two-stage; universal volume air compressor manufactured by the Bury Compressor Company of Erie, PA. The compressor is powered by a 50 HP Western Electric Motor. The ceiling has single, steel I beam for hoisting parts of the compressor. This room also has a large Compressed Air Storage Tank (1929) manufactured by the Pennsylvania Boiler Works of Erie, PA and another compressor manufactured (1971) by Ingersoll Rand Company of New York. The room also has a machinist workbench with vise in the northeast corner.

10. Sprinkler System (1937). The water pump and pressure tank in the basement of the Office (#1) supplies water to an extensive overhead, steel pipe, sprinkler system throughout the Granite Shed (#1).

11. Tool Sharpening and Polishing Room. Located on the west elevation of Bays 6 & 7 of the Granite Shed (#1). This room had sandstone grinding wheels for sharpening stone carving tools and also had polishing machines. There is still a small ceiling-mounted, electric hoist for lifting heavy grinding wheels.

12. Sand Blast Shaping Room Located in the northwest corner of (#11). This small, enclosed, frame room was used by operators with shaping

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21. Sandblast Generator (c. 1960) An enclosed structure mounted on the exterior of the south wall.

22. Store/Storage (c. 1915, historically known as 34 Granite Street) The 1 ½ story frame structure (26' x 73') faces Granite Street.

23. Connector (c. 1965) The single story frame structure (4' x 15') with sheet metal roof was constructed as a narrow passage way to connect # 1 to # 22.

24 Marker Storage Shed (contributing building) The single story frame structure was used for marker storage. This building was originally a frame, six-bay garage facing the street.

25 Granite Yard The exterior space north of the shed, originally had a Boom Derrick (now removed) for transporting granite from railroad cars on the adjacent siding to the yard. It is now a parking lot.

Despite the visual loss of most historic exterior materials, fenestration pattern and roof profile, the historic form and massing of the 1933 Granite Shed, including its character-defining clerestory level, as well as the form and massing of its two earlier appendages, is nearly unaltered. Importantly, it is apparent that the original siding and wall and clerestory windows are still in place, underneath the current vinyl siding.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Summary

The Beck & Beck Granite Shed[1], located in Barre, Vermont, known as the 'Granite Center of the World', was constructed in 1933 and is an excellent local example of the rectangular plan, straight shed design representative of wood frame, granite sheds (aka granite factory) in the early 20th century in Vermont. The property qualifies for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its contributions to the patterns of Vermont industrial history and specifically the state's historically important granite industry. This German-American family-owned granite manufacturing company operated from 1898 until 1960. The success of the Beck & Beck Company contributed to making Barre the chief center for granite production in the world. The property also qualifies under National Register Criterion C as an important example of industrial architecture constructed for a specific purpose. This granite shed was designed to facilitate the efficient processing of granite blocks into granite cemetery monuments. The functional building plan of the rectangular, straight-shaped shed took advantage of the technology of overhead traveling cranes for moving blocks of granite in a very large unobstructed space. The property has a local level of significance.

Historic Context for the Granite Industry in Barre

Prior to the Civil War, granite quarries were opened on Cobble Hill and Millstone Hill in East Barre, only 4 miles from downtown Barre. From 1833-37, these quarries supplied architectural elements for the famous Vermont State Capitol in Montpelier. Granite is the hardest and most durable of the building and monumental stones and is the most difficult to quarry and to finish. Following the Civil War, quarries installed boom derricks and small frame sheds supported a growing class of stoneworkers. Block sawing machines were introduced, as well as water-powered grinding and polishing equipment. These simple work spaces evolved into permanent granite sheds. The arrival of the railroad in 1875 put Barre Gray granite on the map and the industry began a

boom period. In the 1880s granite monuments began to replace marble monuments that had earlier replaced slate monuments. The industry expanded with the introduction of steam-powered boom derricks, steam drills, traveling cranes, electric power and pneumatic tools. The railroad's 'skyline' granite cars united the quarries with processing sheds in downtown Barre. The convergence of inventions and innovations in granite working machinery with dependable heavy-rail transportation made local stone competitive in the monument trade in the late 19th c.

During the industry's boom period from 1880-1910 Barre was the state's fastest growing working-class city; population increased from 2,000 to 10,000. Immigrants were eager to apprentice the granite trades. By 1900, ninety percent of the skilled and unskilled work force formed 15 labor unions that became important both socially and economically. Unions and management were often conflicted over wages, hours and working conditions. Barre's industrial landscape formed in contrast to the ubiquitous rural agricultural landscape that characterized the state at the turn of the 20th century. Artists, craftsman and sculptors excelled at commemorative and memorial art in the monument trade; architects featured granite in the design of buildings. Industrial progress in all sectors of the industry, quarrying, manufacturing and retail, combined to make Barre the center of the granite culture in Vermont. It was into this historic context that the first German immigrants came to Barre, the Beck family.[2]

Beck Family and the First German Immigrants to Barre

Konrad Beck (1837-1901) and his wife Anna Boupser (1837-1898) emigrated from Germany to America in 1884 and later settled with their seven children in St Johnsbury, Vermont. In St. Johnsbury this Beck family joined three single male relatives that were living in the factory village and employed as blacksmiths by the famous Fairbanks Scale Works. Born into a traditional German family of iron workers, Konrad was also a blacksmith and by 1897 joined his male relatives at Fairbanks.[3]

In the mid 1890s the 'boom period' in the Barre granite industry was well underway and immigrants were coming from Europe and Canada looking for employment and the prospect of beginning a new life in America. The first German immigrants to arrive in Barre were two cousins, Konrad Beck's fifth son Werner E. Beck (1873-1916) and his cousin Lothar C. Beck (1872-1928), Werner and Lothar arrived in 1890. Seventeen year old Werner apprenticed for six years at a small granite shed established in 1885 by Charles H. Kenerson & Company. Eighteen year old Lothar apprenticed the stonecutting trade from Charles H. More & Company who had established a granite cutting shed in 1886 in Burnham Meadow. Typical of the immigrant experience for young single apprentices in the granite industry, both Werner and Lothar lived at boarding houses in Barre until 1899.[4]

In 1896 the partnership of Beck & Beck formed when Werner and Lothar rented space in Charles H. Kenerson's granite shed. In this property acquisition they were joined by Werner's older brother John Arthur Beck (1869-1943) a blacksmith by trade. A blacksmith shop and small granite shed had been started c. 1884 at this location on Granite Street by W. Moses Warley. In 1887 the property with "stone sheds, derrick and stone tools" was sold to Arzo D. Morse, first president of the Barre Railroad (1888). Morse sold the property to Lothar Beck, Werner Beck and John Beck in 1898. The Beck & Beck Company continued to operate a granite manufacturing business at this site until 1960. The period of historical significance for the Beck & Beck Company at this property is 1898-1960.[5]

In 1896 Lothar married Mary Anna 'Maria' Loeffler (1867-1956) and in 1900 Werner married Anabella Lowery (1874-?). In 1899, within three years of forming their partnership, Kenerson sold Werner and Lothar Beck a "double tenement house" at 19 and 21 Branch Street where the partners were within walking distance of granite shed on Granite Street. When Lothar and Maria Beck's sons Wendelin J. (1897-1976) and Charles L. (1899-1985) came of age they both apprenticed in their father's granite business. The third business partner, John A. Beck,

was employed as a blacksmith by Fairbanks Company as early as 1901. In 1902 John married Margaret M. McFarland (1877-1929) and they lived in St. Johnsbury with their son Andrew Conrad (1913-?). In 1913 John sold his "one-third interest" in the two Barre properties to his cousins.[6]

Lothar's oldest son Wendelin married Freda Hill (1897-1994) in 1917 and their third son Norman (1926-present) continued in the family business. Lothar's second oldest son Charles married Katherine Brown (1903-1990) in 1924 and their second son Paul (1927-2010) also continued in the family business. Werner Beck died in 1916 at the age of 42 and the company was managed by Lothar Beck until his death in 1928 at the age of 56. In 1928 Lothar's widow Maria, along with Wendelin as manager and Charles as superintendent, continued to oversee the operations of the Beck & Beck Company. The company first advertised with a logo in the *Barre City Directory* in 1931 and Charles became President and Wendelin became Vice President in 1932. Their sister Lucy U. (1901-1986) became the company secretary and their sister Frieda M. (1905-2000) married Joseph O. Calcagni (1903-?) in 1933.[7]

Historical development of the property

The following statement of the development of the property is taken primarily from Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, interviews and field observation of the extant Granite Shed (#1) constructed in 1933. Similar to granite sheds throughout Barre, structures on the property were altered many times to accommodate expansions, new power sources, changes in machinery and equipment, or increased production demands.

On this property in 1884 or earlier there was a single story, frame Blacksmith Shop on the east side of Granite Street and a detached 1 ½ story, frame granite shed directly behind the shop. By the time Beck & Beck acquired the property at 28 Granite Street in 1898, the existing granite shed had been expanded with a single story, frame addition on

the southeast elevation and a single story, frame addition on the southwest elevation. By 1900 the property was identified on the Sanborn Map as the 'Beck & Beck Granite Works' They added electricity and by 1905 had replaced the old shop facing the street with the present 1 ½ story frame Office (#2) that still has an addition on the west elevation that was a Blacksmith Shop (#3). Also by 1905 a single story, frame Polishing Mill had replaced the two earlier additions to the Granite Shed and there was a single story Cutting Shop added to the southeast elevation.[8]

By 1910 the property had expanded to the southeast toward the railroad spur track of the Central Vermont Railroad. Part of the original Granite Shed had been converted to a second Blacksmith Shop; the Polishing Mill had been expanded and contained an Electric Motor; another single story, frame addition had a 90 h/p Air Compressor; and another single story, frame addition had an Electric Motor to power the Hoisting Gear, that was used to power the Boom Derrick in the yard adjacent to the railroad track. Another single story, frame addition was used for Storage and it extended within just a few feet of the railroad track. There was also a detached, single story, frame building that held the electric motor for the Boom Derrick.[9] This incremental expansion was typical of successful, medium-sized granite processing companies in the final decades of the 19th c. and early decades of the 20th c. in Barre.

In 1932 Beck & Beck leased their adjacent a 1 ½ story frame storage building (#22, built before 1925 and formerly known as 34 Granite Street) just west of the Office (#2) facing Granite Street. The new tenant was the Dawson-McDonald Company that had similar retail stores in Boston, New York City, Chicago and Pittsburg. Dawson-McDonald was a granite supply business that specialized in tools and equipment for the granite industry and continued to lease the building until 1963.[10]

Despite the stock market crash of 1929 and the Great Depression of the early 1930s, the Beck family continued to expand their family-owned granite monument business and in 1932 the company became a Vermont corporation. In 1932, when Charles Beck became president and Wendelin Beck became vice-president, the company began an expansion program.[11]

Evolution of Granite Shed Architecture in Vermont

This section of the statement of significance develops the historic context for evaluating the evolution of granite shed architecture in Vermont. Illustrating examples from Barre, that developed into the chief granite producing center in the world, this nomination adds to the Industry and Commerce Theme developed in the Vermont Historic Preservation Plan. The Beck & Beck Granite Shed is significant in the areas of industry and architecture.[12]

In the 18th and early 19th century, stone masons and farmers harvested glacial boulders and outcrops of exposed bedrock (surface ledges) from local forests and fields. Granite rock was split and blocks were hauled to a local barn or stone shed on an ox or horse-drawn stone boat or blocks were hauled on a sled during winter months. Granite was worked into foundation stones, steps, sills, lintels, hearth stones, as well as fence and hitching posts. The smallest granite companies continued to use small, frame sheds well into the 20th century. However, as granite working developed into an industry, larger companies began to apply technology to improve the efficiency of granite manufacturing with derricks and cranes to lift and move heavy blocks of granite. Derricks and cranes dictated the shape of commercial granite sheds: the 'round-shaped shed', the 'horseshoe-shaped shed' and later the 'rectangular-shaped, straight shed'. Granite sheds were typically plain, unpainted, post-and-beam, wood sided buildings constructed by local builders. An all-male workforce made the primitive work environment somewhat tolerable in a largely-unheated granite shed.[13]

To be economically competitive with the softer and easier-to-work limestone and marble industries in Vermont, the granite industry in Barre depended on innovations in powered equipment to lower manufacturing costs and increase production. Following early industrial models established by the grist, saw and textile mills, early granite sheds were typically sited at a dam on a river where a waterwheel or turbine supplied power via shafts and belts to various granite working machines. The introduction of steam engines freed the granite sheds from the site constraint of rivers. The low value-to-weight ratio of granite meant that transportation costs made up a comparatively large portion of the selling price. Hence, sheds were located on or near railroad tracks and a spur track was constructed to each shed to provide low-cost rail transport. Beck & Beck saw the potential of the downtown Granite Street location as ideal; it was on an existing spur track of the Central Vermont Railroad that had arrived in Barre in 1875. Also locating in town insured a good supply of single family houses and boarding houses for single male workers. The quarries on Milestone Hill, located 3 miles southeast of the town of Barre, also had accommodations for quarry workers and these quarries were connected to the granite sheds in town by the Barre Railroad in 1889.[14]

There is only one surviving example of the round-shaped granite shed, the historic Emery L. Smith Granite Shed (1889) on Burnham Street. This frame, round-shaped, sixteen-sided, shed is 70' in diameter with a unique hoisting system, a circular version of the overhead traveling crane. Here a horizontal bridge, 14' above the floor, is supported at its inner end by a center post and at its outer end it travels on a circular iron track set on the large wood plate-beams of the shed. The combined motion of the crane and motion of a carriage along the bridge allows the delivery of large blocks to any work station in the shed. This was an early granite shed design and one granite industry historian claimed that it was the only one built in the country.[15]

Between the 1870s and the 1890s the most common style of granite shed was the horseshoe-shaped shed, a frame, gable roof building with segmented parts that roughly followed an arc of a circle. There is one surviving example, the historic Emslie & McLeod Granite Shed (c. 1890) on Blackwell Street. A tall, wood derrick was erected at the center of the yard and it had a boom long enough to deliver granite blocks from the railcars to the shed, which had a series of large doors.

Until 1933, the first granite shed occupied by Beck & Beck was a horseshoe-shaped shed with a boom derrick in the yard between the shed and the railroad spur track. The derrick consisted of a vertical mast held upright with guy ropes and a boom that was hinged at the bottom of the mast. A fall rope with a granite hook was reeved over the tip of the boom. The mast could be rotated and the boom raised and lowered so that the hook could reach any point within a circle whose radius was the length of the boom, up to 80'. The reach of the derrick defined a circular yard that was used to store granite blocks prior to their finishing inside the shed and later their shipping on the adjacent railcars. Stone workers had to manually move the stones inside the shed to the stone cutters bankers (work benches); although some early sheds had doors in the roof so that a derrick with a long boom could place a stone down through the doors and directly onto a banker.[16]

The watershed in the architectural evolution of granite shed design came in the 1880s with introduction of a powered, overhead traveling bridge crane. The cranes were powered first by steam engines and later by electric motors. In the granite industry, the early powered overhead cranes used an endless loop (1,000') of manila rope (1 ¼" inch) driven by a steam engine or electric motor. The earliest flying-rope cranes consisted of a timber bridge that spanned the shed's center aisle and traveled the length of the shed on tracks set on top of the plate beams of the shed walls. These early 'flying rope' cranes were dangerous and prone to failure. The next major improvement was the elimination of the rope and the introduction of the electric motor. The two-motor crane, introduced in the late 1890s, had one motor that drove the bridge and

another that drove the carriage and the hoist. Modern cranes are powered by three motors, one each for the bridge, carriage and hoist; and have a drop or radio control that allows a single person on the shed floor to load and unload the hook, as well as operate the crane. This development necessitated a long, rectangular or straight-shaped building. A carriage, containing the crane's hoist and operator's seat, moved on parallel tracks the entire length of the shed. The hoist raised and lowered a hook that carried granite blocks throughout the open space of the shed.

By the late 1890s and early 1900s, the overhead crane was standard machinery in newly built sheds and the old round-shaped and horseshoe-shaped shed designs became obsolete. In some shed designs the traveling crane extended through openings in the gable ends to an exterior storage yard. Shed extension could be accomplished by adding bents to either end.

Overhead traveling cranes were the most important technology that led to the design of the dominant style of the granite production shed, the straight shed. Traveling cranes were not commonly used in America until the last quarter of the 19th century. An experimental electric-powered crane installed in 1888 has earned the reputation of being the first of its kind used in America and within two decades they were available from several crane manufacturers. Commercially manufactured cranes available in the 1880s were stronger than earlier models and had more iron components and improved gearing. Traveling cranes worked well only when they were well balanced, absolutely stable and free from vibration.

Cranes served the center aisle and side aisles became essential components of industrial building design. The tasks of supplying granite slabs, moving operations along, and positioning granite at work stations (bankers) were centralized in the crane operator. "These new factories, as the engineers envisioned it, became part of production technology, helping to solve problems that stood in the way of efficient mass production. Owners and engineers developed these rational factories in

two stages: first they mechanized distinct, individual operations as a way of increasing productivity or reducing skill requirements; then they standardized and regulated the entire production process from the moment when raw materials entered the factory until the finished product left. They accomplished those ends by redesigning the factory and introducing mechanized materials handling." During the boom period in the Vermont granite industry, new granite sheds were constructed as rational factories were designed and "powered for profit".[17]

The first traveling crane in the Barre granite industry may have been erected in 1884 as a yard crane, suspended on roof-mounted tracks, between two long, straight-shaped granite sheds at the Marr and Gordon Company. [18] Beginning in the early 1890s, traveling cranes were manufactured locally by the famous Lane Manufacturing Company (listed on the National Register as part of the Montpelier Historic District on November 3, 1978) and were in use throughout the Barre granite industry. Lane's rope drive cranes (c.1892) boasted a capacity of 20 to 40 tons and beginning in 1911 they produced a two-motor, electric crane.[19]

Also, wherever space permitted on the property, granite companies constructed detached frame buildings for mechanical surfacing machines (large, noisy and dusty), air compressors (very noisy), steam boilers (fire hazard), and coal-fired blacksmith forges (fire hazard).

The Beck & Beck Granite Shed

In 1933 Beck & Beck constructed this rectangular-shaped, straight granite shed (30' x 175') to take advantage of the standard technology of overhead cranes. The Jones Brothers Granite Shed (75' x 290') in Barre is another excellent example of a straight-shaped shed that operated two cranes in the main shed from 1895-1975. The Jones Brothers Shed (1895) was the first granite shed in Vermont to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 26, 2002.[20] The straight-shaped shed

became ubiquitous, the pages of the Sanborn Maps are filled with sheds of this type and there are numerous extant examples in Barre.

The Beck & Beck Shed is a tall, main building, with a gable roof and large gable-end or side wall doors, and shed additions that extend from the bays on the long side of the rectangle. The fine hand operations of stone cutting, lettering, and caving require good light and that necessity dictated continuous rows of large fixed windows in the side shed walls and clerestory fixed windows above the side shed roofs. On cloudy days or late winter afternoons, a row of reflector lamps with 500 watt incandescent bulbs were hung under the ridge pole to supplement natural light. This straight shed with a single, undivided space offered flexibility in the layout and use of the machinery and operations throughout the factory. Side sheds created additional work space.

Machinery was often rearranged as new machines were brought in and obsolete machinery was moved out. Overhead cranes were designed for spans up to 50' and capacities up to 40 tons. In 1933 Beck & Beck installed a crane to span 22' 6" that could lift 5 tons and later a second crane also with a capacity of 5 tons. Both of the cranes at the Beck & Beck shed are controlled by a drop control.

The stonecutters worked at stone working machinery located in the side aisles/additions to the shed. Occasionally, a machine was so large that one of the shed posts had to be removed to provide the needed space and a steel rod truss had to be installed for support in place of the removed post. The Beck & Beck shed had a post removed between Bays 6 & 7 on the west elevation and another removed between Bays 3 & 4 in the side shed that was used as a Tool Sharpening and Polishing Room (#11). These two steel trusses are evidence that this modification was made to accommodate the installation of large machinery like polishers. Since the shed originally had a dirt floor, machinery was mounted on wood or concrete bases. Other machinery was suspended from the shed

beams; for example, the electric operated, steel beam hoist still in (#11), or mounted on columns supporting the shed roof.

The entire shed was serviced by a network of pipes, ducts and ditches. Pipes, running the length of the shed supplied water to cool tool working surfaces, to wash away cuttings, and to keep down the dust. Other pipes supplied compressed air to operate pneumatic tools and machinery and supply steam to radiators. Numerous ducts throughout the shed provided hot air for heating or suction for the removal of airborne dust. A network of ditches in the dirt floor carried away waste water. All of these systems with water pipes, steam pipes, and ducts for dust collection are still in evidence in the Shed. The dirt floor has been totally covered with concrete.[21]

The Beck & Beck factory was a medium-size granite cutting shed that employed about 25 men engaged in finishing and sand blasting to manufacture a variety of carved and polished monuments for cemeteries. The company did not own their own granite quarry in Barre nor did they operate a retail operation.

Expansion of the Beck & Beck Company

Novelli & Calcagni was a granite manufacturing company that began operations with Samuel Novelli and Joseph G. Calcagni in a granite shed near the intersection of Blackwell Street and Center Street that had been acquired by Calcagni and Corti in 1906. Lothar and Marie Beck's third daughter, Freida M. Beck married Joseph C. Calcagni in 1933 and their families were joined in the granite business. In 1938 Frieda's brother Wendelin Beck became President of the granite shed that was constructed for Novelli & Calcagni in 1924. That shed was completely destroyed by fire in 1944. In 1945 the Beck & Beck Company expanded with the acquisition of the Novelli & Calcagni property at 41 Center Street in Barre City and constructed a shed that became known as Beck & Beck's Plant no. 2.[22]

Beck & Beck's Plant No. 2 (Center Street) was engaged in "sawing, polishing and contour work, with a special emphasis on the production of larger work" while Plant No. 1 (Granite Street) was "engaged principally in finishing and sandblast work". Beck & Beck's Plant No. 2 produced a wide variety of granite products from many colors of granite. In addition to monuments they produced pre-assembled and walk-in mausoleums, shrines, veteran's memorials, etchings and granite products for industrial, commercial and residential purposes. In the late 1940s and 1950s the company had retail representatives in Paw Paw, MI; Cincinnati, OH; Quincy, MA; Dallas, TX; N. Charleroi, PA; Chicago, IL; Madison, NJ; and Janesville, WI; later Nashville, TN and Chatham, NJ. Beck & Beck continued operations at Plant No. 2 until 1993.[23]

In 1960 Charles Beck retired and his brother Wendelin Beck became President, a position he held until his death in 1976. Under Wendelin's management, Beck & Beck decided to leave Plant No. 1 and entered a lease agreement with an option to buy with Charles & Paul Trottier and Douglas Letourneau doing business as Twin City Custom Sandblasting Company. The tenant Dawson-McDonald continued to operate the retail granite supply store at 34 Granite Street until 1963. In 1969 Twin City fulfilled the terms of the prior agreement and purchased the property.[24]

In 1969 Beck & Beck sold the Granite Street property with Plant No. 1 to Twin City Custom Sandblast Company, who continued a granite business at this location. In 2006 Twin City sold the granite business to Buttura & Sons and in 2009 the property was sold to 28 Granite Street LLC. The property is now leased to ReSOURCE, a recycling company with headquarters in Burlington, Vermont.[25]

In 1975 the Jones Brothers Granite Shed, the largest granite manufacturing company in Barre, went out of business. Beck & Beck secured the rights to use the Jones Brother's famous 'Guardian' trademark, one of the strongest warranties in the manufacture of granite monuments, to market monuments to retailers from Plant No. 2.[26]

Prominent work of the Beck & Beck Company included the Cumming Mausoleum (1979) at the Hope Cemetery (1895) in Barre.[27]

Following the death of company president, Wendelin Beck in 1976, his son Norman became president and Charles's son Paul became vice-president at Plant No. 2. When Norman and Paul Beck retired in 1985, Norman's son-in-laws, Robert Zider and Robert Hilferty stepped into the roles as president and vice president. In 1990 the Beck & Beck Company filed Chapter 11 it its first brush with bankruptcy. In 1994 the company ended their 98 year legacy as the oldest family-owned granite business in Barre. Forty employees were terminated and the Lyndonville Savings Bank coordinated the liquidation of assets to satisfy nearly $3 million in debts.[28]

Conclusion

The 1933 Beck and Beck Granite Shed meets criterion A and is historically significant because of its association with the Beck and Beck Granite Works in Barre, Vermont and with the world class granite industry in Barre. It illustrates the development of the local granite industry through development of individual granite sheds where the raw stone was processed and finished by stonecutters and carvers, usually emigrants from Europe and Canada.

The Beck and Beck Granite Shed also meets Criterion C and remains an excellent example of the straight shed type of granite shed, with intact historic form and massing, although vinyl siding has covered the historic exterior materials. Importantly, it is evident that the 9/9 wall and 6-light clerestory windows and the historic wood clapboard and pressed metal siding are in place behind the vinyl on the main block, as are the gable-end windows on the west ell. The non-contributing materials can be removed, revealing a 'straight shed' sheathed with wood and lit by continuous bands of tall wall and clerestory windows. The original roof soffits and fascia are also preserved beneath the added

roofing. Installation of the non-historic covering may have damaged the historic materials but its existence provides good physical evidence about the original appearance of the Beck and Beck Granite Shed.

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[5] Barre Town, Land Records, Book 20, Page 29 (1881); Barre Town, Land Records, Book 22, Page 340, (1887); Barre City, Land Records, Book 5, Page 114 (1898); Barre City, Land Records, Book 76, Pages 73-78, (1960), Book 85, Pages 515-517, (1969).
[6] Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office, City of Barre; Vital Records, Town Clerk's Office, City of St. Johnsbury; *St. Johnsbury City Directory*, 1901.
[7] *Barre City Directory*, 1900 to 1914, 1929; Barre Town, Land Records, Book 9, Page 516 (1914). The duplex on Branch Street is still standing.
[8] Sanborn Maps, Barre, Vermont, 1884, 1889, 1900, 1905.
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[14] Jones, Robert C. and Whitney J Maxfield and William G. Gove. *Vermont's Granite Railroads: The Montpelier & Wells River and the Barre & Chelsea*, pp. 40-63; Gove, Bill. *Sky Route To The Quarries: History of the Barre Railroad,* "Railroad Track Layout, 1894, pp. 24-25 and 1916, pp. 68-69.
[15] Gove, Bill. *Sky Route to the Quarries*, pp. 11, 23.
[16] Gove, p. 24; Allen, p. 9.
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[18] Photograph dated 1884, Vermont Granite Museum of Barre.
[19] "Lane Manufacturing Co.", The Vermont Watchman-Souvenir Edition, Montpelier, 1893, pp. 39-40.

[20] Burwell, Miranda P. and Liz Pritchett. 'Jones Brothers Granite Shed', National Register Nomination, listed on the NRHP in 2002.
[21] Wood, Paul. "Tools and Machinery of the Granite Industry, Part II", pp. 81-86; "Part III", pp. 130-131, 137-139, 151.
[22] Brayley, pp. 57-58; City of Barre, Land Records, Book 14, pp. 414; Book 29, pp. 210; Book 56, pp. 91-92,
[23] Monumental News, December 1949, February, 1957, p. 5; *Barre City Directory*, 1904, 1925, 1932, 1994; Sanborn Maps, 1910, 1925-1948.
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[26] Burwell, Miranda P. and Liz Pritchett. 'Jones Brothers Granite Shed', National Register Nomination, listed on the NRHP in 2002.
[27] Allen, p. 40.
[28] "Beck & Beck, Inc. Observes Its 90th Anniversary", *Barre Life*", Summer 1986; Beck & Beck to liquidate its assets", *Burlington Free Press*, April 9, 1994; "Beck & Beck Fails To Avoid Bankruptcy", *The Times Argus*, April 11, 1994.

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Geographical Data:

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is the same as that known as Barre City Tax Parcel # 0685-0028-0000 and Vermont SPAN # 036-011-19288.

The property at 30 Granite Street is 0.60 acres and contains one large granite shed (with additions, for a total of 12,468.5 Square feet) and one detached building (see Site Plan).

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property is the lot historically associated with the Beck and Beck Granite Shed.

UTM reference.

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1.	18	4896811N	699260E

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photograph Labels Page 1

Beck & Beck Granite Shed

The following is the same for all photographs:

Beck & Beck Granite Shed
Barre, Washington County, Vermont
Photographs by John Johnson, March 2009

A CD with digital images is on file at the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.
Photos printed with Epson Premium Glossy Photo Paper.

Photograph

1. Along Granite Street with Office on right and Marker Storage Shed on left, facing south.
2. Parking Lot with Marker Storage Shed on right and Granite Shed on left, facing northwest.
3. Granite Shed, facing west.
4. Sandblast Generator on right and Granite Shed on left, facing north.
5. Sharpening and Polishing Room on right and Store on left, facing north.
6. Store/Storage Room, facing southeast.
7. Overhead Crane on top of timber support frame, facing south.
8. Sand Blast Blowing Room, facing south.
9. Granite markers ready for shipment, facing east.
10. Supporting beams and rafters; framing.
11. Historic photo "Beck & Beck, Inc., Barre, Vermont, No. 1 Plant, 28-34 Granite St.", Barre Directory, p. 260. (1949).
12. Historic photo; 1913
13. Monumental News, 1938; interior and exterior photos

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Beck and Beck Granite Shed

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: VERMONT, Washington

DATE RECEIVED: 8/19/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/14/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/29/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/04/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000714

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 9.29.11 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.


ENTRANCE
RESTORE
60th Annual
MAY 20 - 21
1:00 PM
ReStore

Beck & Beck Granite Shed
Washington County
Barre, Vermont
Photo #1


RESTORE

Beck & Beck Granite Shed
Washington County
Barre, Vermont
Photo #2


MEMORIALS

Beck & Beck Granite Shed
Washington County
Barre, Vermont
Photo #3

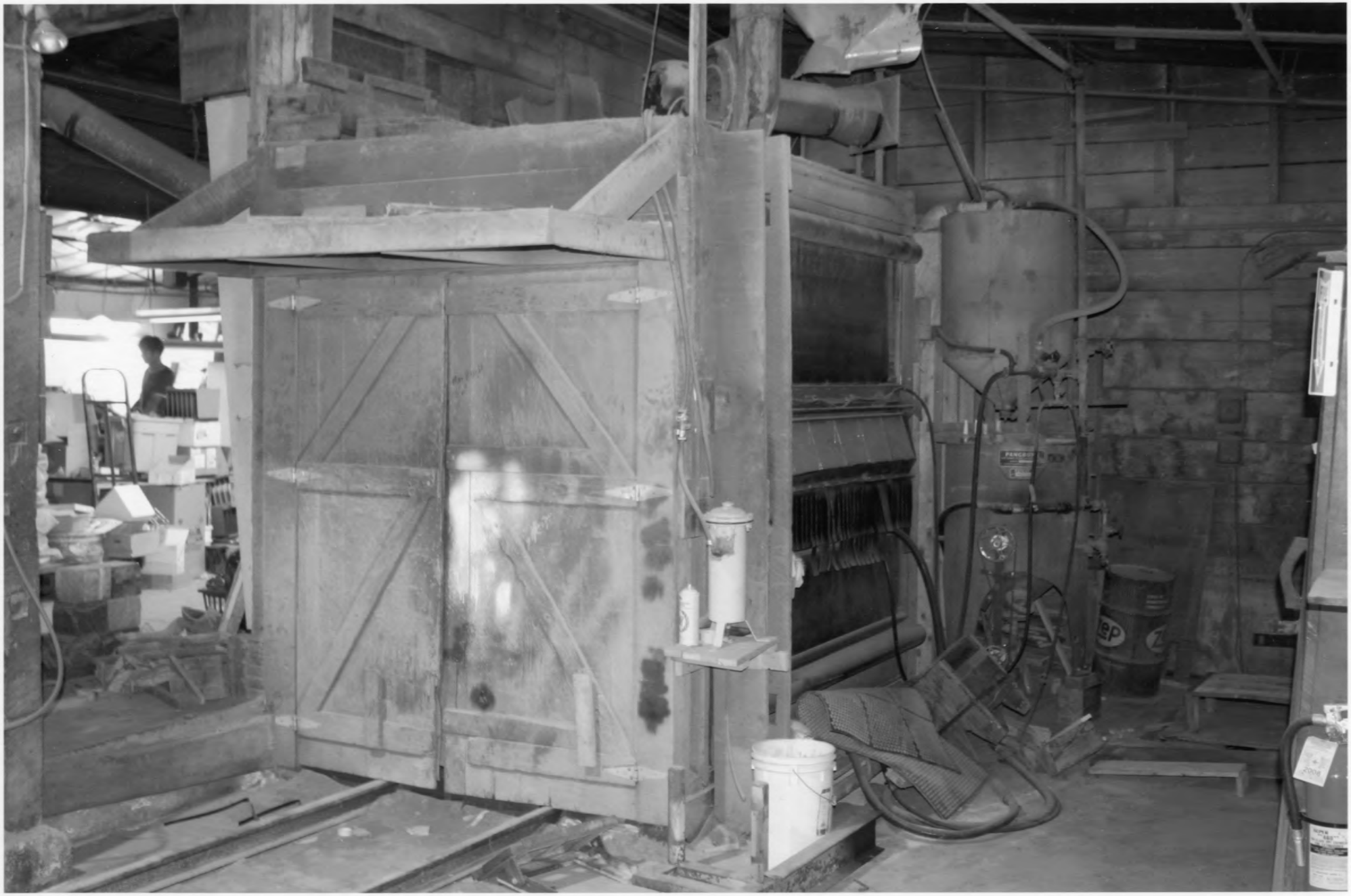
Beck & Beck Granite Shed
Washington County
Barre, Vermont
Photo #4

Beck & Beck Granite Shed
Washington County
Barre, Vermont
Photo #5

Beck : Beck Granite Shed
Washington County
Barre, Vermont
Photo # 6


5 TON NORTHERN CRANE

Beck & Beck Granite Shed
Washington County
Barre, Vermont
Photo # 7



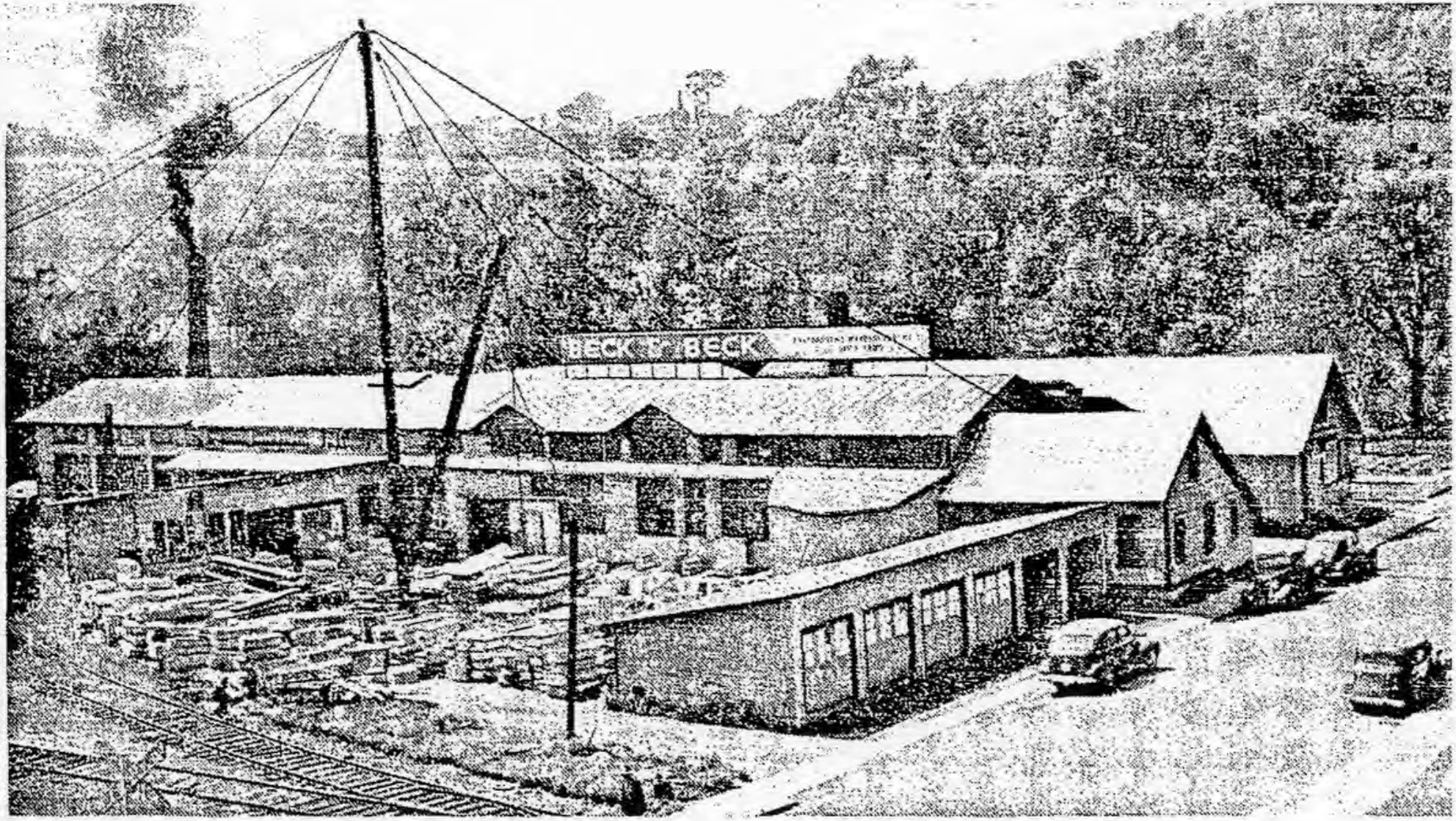
Beck & Beck Granite Shed
Washington County
Barre, Vermont
Photo # 8


COMMUNITY HONOR ROLL
WAR II

Beck : Beck Granite Shed
Washington County
Barre, Vermont
Photo #9

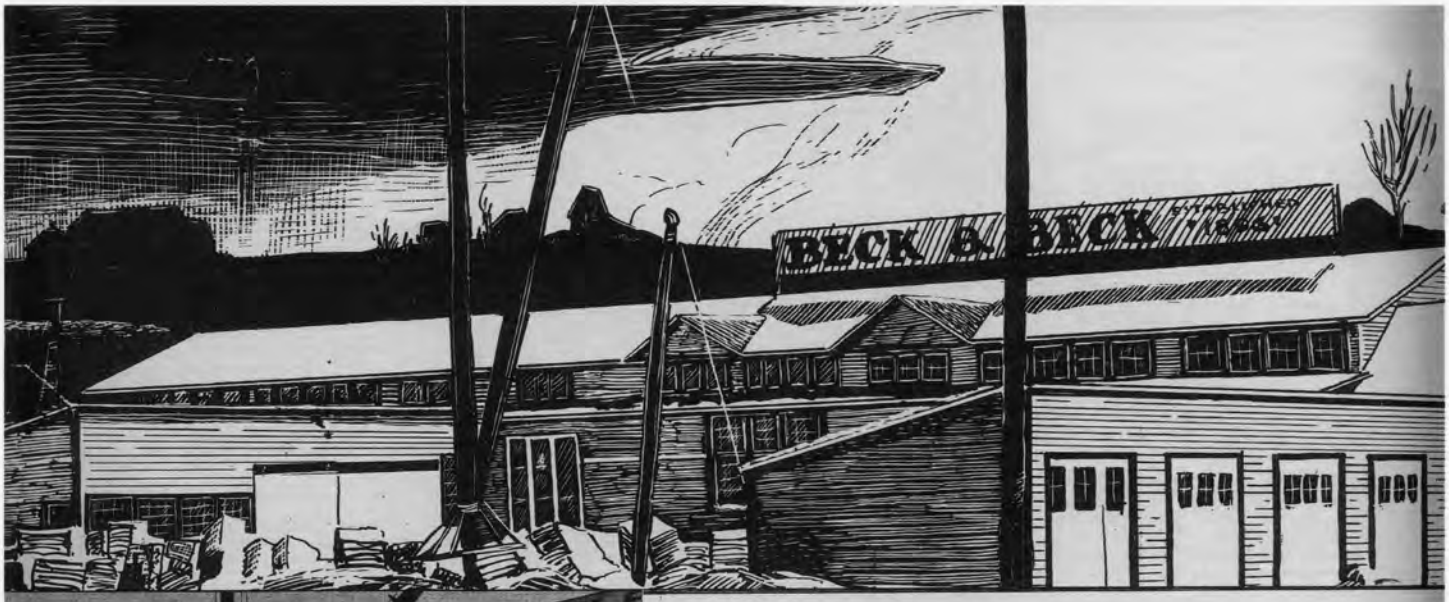

from Spain

Beck & Beck Granite Shed
Washington County
Barre, Vermont
Photo # 10


BECK
BECK

Beck & Beck Granite Shed
Washington County
Barre, Vermont
Photo # 11

Beck: Beck Granite Shed
Washington County
Barre, Vermont
Photo #12



Hundreds of semi-finished slabs are stored in the spacious Beck & Beck yard insuring speedy execution of customer orders.

One of the modern high-speed polishers shown in the recent well-lighted addition to the Beck & Beck plant.

BECK & BECK

In recording the histories of other leading Barre firms, we have remarked upon the many notable mausoleums, important public memorials and impressive statuary, which so measurably brought nation-wide acclaim to the Barre district. In reviewing the story of Beck & Beck we see an equally venerable organization whose reputation equals that of its confreres, but whose steady growth and recognized success, however, has been built largely upon works of a lesser scale.

Founded in 1896 by Lothar C. Beck, who passed on in 1929, the firm is operated today by his two sons, Wendelin and Charles, who, learning the business from the ground up, are thoroughly familiar with both the old and the modern in Monumental production. The Beck & Beck plant, 230 ft. by 50 ft., with two extensive wings is a model of efficiency in layout and modern equipment, housing from 30 to 40 skilled artisans engaged in the fabrication of all types of Memorials. Modern polishing machines, a carborundum saw and a large sand blast department, aided by an unusually efficient system of handling stone feature operations in this plant.

Particularly noteworthy is the Beck & Beck list of clients, several of whom have been consistent patrons for 40 years and many more who have favored this firm for more than 20 years. Such a record of customer approval is indeed enviable and is convincing testimony of the masterful craftsmanship with which Beck & Beck has faithfully executed their clients' requirements.

The tendency of retail memorialists to rely more and more upon Barre manufacturers for finished memorials is an oft-acknowledged fact, and the service and superior craftsmanship of such Barre firms as Beck & Beck has been a prime factor in this transition.

Thus is told the story of another respected Barre name whose achievements in Memorial Architecture have played such an important part in building the fame that is today traditionally Barre's.

One of a series of advertisements by E. L. Smith & Co., quarriers of Smith-Barre Granite, in which the foremost shops in the world-famed Barre district are described and illustrated. Smith-Barre Granite, "Medium of The Masters," has become a standard specification with manufacturers and dealers who demand the utmost in monumental materials.

Beck & Beck Granite Shed
Washington County
Barre, Vermont
Photo # 13

USGS
science for a changing world

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF VERMONT
VERMONT GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

BARRE WEST QUADRANGLE
VERMONT
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
NE/4 BARRE 15' QUADRANGLE

6472 I SW (MIDDLESEX)
6472 I NW (PLAINFIELD)
6472 II NW (NORTHFIELD)
6472 II SE (BROOKFIELD)
6572 III SW (WASHINGTON)
6572 III NW (BARRE EAST)

72°37'30" 44°15' 72°30' 44°07'30"

MONTPELIER
EAST MONTPELIER
BARRE
BERLIN
NORTHFIELD
WILLIAMSTOWN
Berlin Pond
Berlin Corners
EDWARD F. KNAPP STATE AIRPORT
Goldsbury Hill
West Hill
Irish Hill
Becket Hill
Pecks Pond
Bolster Reservoir
South Barre
Paine Mtn
Dry Pond
Martin Brook
Cold Spring Brook
Falls
Stevens Branch
Winooski River
Dog River
Jail Branch
Interchange 8
Interchange 7
Interchange 6
Interchange 5
Substation
Armory
Hosp
Library
Trailer Park
Convalescent Center
Water Tank
Runway
Sewage Disposal
Golf Course
Radio Tower (WSKI) BM 550
Drive-in Theaters
Union High Sch
Maplewood Cem
St Monica Cem
Hope Cem
Auditorium
St Monica Sch
City Hall
Libr
PO
Radio Tower (WSNO - WORK)
Berlin Sch
Berlin Cem
Wright Cem
Loomis Cem
West Hill Cem
Williamstown High Sch
Sandpit
Quarry
Trailer Park
Montpelier Corp Rdy
Barre Corp Rdy
Barre-Montpelier Rd
Airport Road
Crosstown Road
Hill Street
Seminary Street
Smith St
N Front St
N Barre Sch
Washington Co
Orange Co
BM 1121
BM 550

INTERCHANGE 13 (BURLINGTON) 39 MI.
WATERBURY 11 MI.
MIDDLESEX 6 MI.
NORTHFIELD 6 MI.
RIVERTON 1.5 MI.
EAST MONTPELIER 4.7 MI.
EAST BARRE 3.6 MI.
WOODSVILLE, N.H. 32 MI.
INTERCHANGE 5 (VT. 64) 1 MI.
INTERCHANGE 4 (RANDOLPH) 13 MI.
WILLIAMSTOWN 0.1 MI.
EAST BROOKFIELD 8 MI.

490 000 FEET
630 000 FEET
600 000 FEET
470 000 FEET

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA—1988

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1973. Field checked 1975. Map edited 1978

Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Vermont coordinate system (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 18
1927 North American datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 2 meters south and 36 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates area in which only landmark buildings are shown

MN GN
15½° 276 MILS
1°42' 30 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1988 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

20% TOTAL RECOVERED FIBER

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0 1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 KILOMETER

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

VT.
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1983 and other sources
This information not field checked. Map edited 1988

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Unimproved road
Interstate Route
U. S. Route
State Route

BARRE WEST, VT.
NE/4 BARRE 15' QUADRANGLE
44072-B5-TF-024

1978
PHOTOREVISED 1988
DMA 6472 II NE-SERIES V813

ISBN 0-607-56714-7
9 780607 567144

UTM REFERENCE!

→ BECK + BECK GRANITE SHED 30 GRANITE ST. BARRE WASHINGTON COUNTY VERMONT

VERMONT

State of Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
One National Life Drive, Floor 2
Montpelier, VT 05620-1201
www.HistoricVermont.org

[phone] 802-828-3211
[Division fax] 802-828-3206

Agency of Commerce and Community Development

August 12, 2011

J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Mr. Loether,

Enclosed please find the National Register nomination for the following property:

Beck & Beck Granite Shed, Barre, Washington County, Vermont

The property is being submitted under the Preservation Act of 1966, as amended in 1980, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

A Part One Tax Credit application for 28 & 34 Granite Street was approved on 6/17/09.

If you have any questions concerning the nomination please do not hesitate to contact me at (802) 828-3540 or diane.mcinerney@state.vt.us

Sincerely,
DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
Diane McInerney
Diane McInerney
Executive Historic Preservation Grant Program Coordinator

VERMONT

State of Vermont
Division for Historic Preservation
One National Life Drive, Floor 2
Montpelier, VT 05620-1201
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[Division fax] 802-828-3206

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