1

**IDENTIFICATION** 

Utah State Historical Society

**Historic Preservation Research Office** 

Site No. BV 04-466-A Sign. Site # 88

## Structure/Site Information Form

Street Address: 510 N. 100 East

Name of Structure:

UTM: 12/356725/4238125 Τ. R. S.

Present Owner: Gladys Smith

Owner Address: Beaver, Utah 84713

South 1/2 of Lot 2, Block 67, Plat A Beaver City Survey

Year Built (Tax Record): Legal Description

Effective Age: Kind of Building: Tax #: B-269-4

Less then one Acre

Original Owner: Construction Date: c. 1882 Demolition Date: White, William H., House Original Use: Present Use: residence single family **Building Condition:** Integrity: Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status: X Excellent □ Site Unaltered 🕱 Significant LI Not of the □ National Landmark District 🗆 Good □ Minor Alterations exterior □ Major Alterations **Historic Period** □ Multi-Resource Ruins □ Contributory National Register Deteriorated □ Not Contributory **D** State Register Thematic Photography: Date of Slides: Slide No.: Date of Photographs: Photo No.: Views: 🗆 Front 🕱 Side 🗆 Rear 🗆 Other Views: 🗆 Front 🗆 Side 🗆 Rear 🗆 Other **Research Sources:** X Abstract of Title Sanborn Maps Newspapers U of U Library D Plat Records / Map □ City Directories □ Utah State Historical Society BYU Library 🗴 Tax Card & Photo Biographical Encyclopedias x Personal Interviews USU Library Obiturary Index □ LDS Church Archives Building Permit □ SLC Library x Other field work Sewer Permit County & City Histories LDS Genealogical Society

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

Mr. William H. Wheeler, interviewed 8/29/79 in Beaver by L. L. Bonar Mr. Thomas Szendre, interviewed 8/29/79 in Beaver by L. L. Bonar

Researcher

Street Address:		Site No:	
Architect/Builder:	William White and family		
Building Materials:	brick		
Building Type/Style	hall & parlor/ Victorian Eclectic		

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

> This brick home is 1-1/2 stories tall with a later rear addition giving it a "T" plan. On the front facade there are four windows and a central door on the ground floor. Upstairs there are three cornice-line dormer windows and all the piercings on the front facade display bilateral symmetry. Above the windows and door on the ground floor, radiating voussoirs are used not only for strength but for decorative effect. The home rests on a black rock foundation and there is a modest Greek Revival style cornice along the eaves. Unlike most 1 1/2 story houses in Beaver this home never had a front porch on the front facade.

> The rear extension also faces the street (the home sits on the corner) and thus it's facade is as formal as the original portion of the house. It has four windows and a central door, all located with bilateral symmetry. It also has a porch with Greek Revival style, square columns and a tapered base. There is decorative brickwork along the cornice line, an indication of a c. 1890 construction date. This addition is not quite 1-1/2 stories tall.

Also, on the property is a black rock granary which was probably built by Thomas Frazer. On the facade that faces the street it displays cut black rock. There is a door and a window on this facade, both of which have wooden

## Statement of Historical Significance:

Construction Date:

The William White house, built c.1882 of native brick, is significant because it represents one of the most commonly encountered middle-to-upper-middle class dwelling types found in Beaver during its principal years of growth, 1870-1900. This dwelling was a 1-1/2 story dormered variant of the midwestern "I" house type, a house long considered the most visible architectural symbol of agricultual prosperity during the 19th century. The White house is a well preserved example of this typical dwelling form and serves todocument the full range of domestic architecture within the Beaver Multiple Resource area nomination. The black volcanic granary is included as a significant feature on the White farmstead, being one of a quickly diminishing number of such support buildings which remains in good original condition.

William White was one of four White brothers, and they all settled in Beaver along 100 East in the same neighborhood. All of the brothers were farmers and stockmen, being primarily concerned with the sheep industry.

William White is said to have done much of the construction on his own home. The actual house type - 1 1/2 stories tall, with cornice-line dormer windows and seven piercings located with bilateral symmetry on the front facade - is a house type frequently seen in Utah and Beaver. In Beaver it was utilized by the builder, Thomas Frazer, who was probably responsible for the construction of the granary. It is possible that Frazer helped with the masonry in this home as it is known that Frazer built the Charles Dennis White home (one of the four brothers homes) located one block away. lintels over them. The granary is quite large in size and also has a fu<sup>11</sup> basement.

The interior of the house has an interesting plan. The stairway in the original section is approximately three feet behind the front door and it goes straight up until it nearly reaches the opposite wall of the house, then makes a 90 degree turn into the upstairs bedroom. Thus, there was no hallway on either floor but the stairway serves to separate each floor into two rooms. Also, on the interior are several doors with hand-painted graining. Each interior door still has its original transom above it. Renovation of the house during the past several years involved primarily interior changes. Alterations made on the exterior are minor and do not substantially affect the historic appearance and integrity of the house.