

Utah State Historical Society

Site No. BV-04-409

Property Type:

Historic Preservation Research Office

SIGN. SITE # 76

Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 210 West 400 North

UTM: 12/356100/4237925

Name of Structure:

T. R. S.

Present Owner: ✓ Clifford L. & Ada L. Kramer

LESS THAN ONE ACRE

Owner Address: Beaver, UT 84713

Year Built (Tax Record):  
Legal Description

Effective Age:  
Kind of Building:

Tax #: B-239

PLAT A BLK 58 LOT SO. 1/2 OF 1

STATUS/USE 2

Original Owner: Edward Tolton

Construction Date: 1876

Demolition Date:

Original Use: residence

Present Use:

Building Condition:

Integrity:

Preliminary Evaluation:

Final Register Status:

- Excellent
- Good
- Deteriorated
- Site
- Ruins
- Unaltered
- Minor Alterations
- Major Alterations
- Significant
- Contributory
- Not Contributory
- Not of the Historic Period
- National Landmark
- National Register
- State Register
- District
- Multi-Resource
- 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
- Plat Records/Map
- Tax Card & Photo
- Building Permit
- Sewer Permit
- Sanborn Maps
- City Directories
- Biographical Encyclopedias
- Obituary Index
- County & City Histories
- Newspapers
- Utah State Historical Society
- Personal Interviews
- LDS Church Archives
- LDS Genealogical Society
- U of U Library
- BYU Library
- USU Library
- SLC Library
- Other fieldwork

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

Mr. Clifford Kramer, interviewed 7/19/79 in Beaver by L.L. Bonar

Researcher: Linda L. Bonar

Date: 9/19/79

Architect/Builder:

Thomas Frazer

Building Materials:

black rock

Building Type/Style:

Description of physical appearance &amp; significant architectural features:

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

This home is a 1½ story hall and parlor house with end wall chimneys. On the front facade there are four windows and a central door downstairs and three dormer windows upstairs, all of which are arranged with bilateral symmetry. There are wooden lintles above the piercings on the ground floor and though the original porch is no longer extant, the joists are still visible in the rock facade. The front facade has ashlar stonework, as does the east facade and both have beaded mortar joints that were at one time stained white. These two architectural elements, plus the cornice-line dormer windows and the Greek Revival style cornice are four of the six characteristics commonly employed by Thomas Frazer, the local Scots stonemason. On the west gable end there are two piercings over two (one of which is a door, while the east gable end has two windows over two). The house is quite large and is wider than most of Frazer's 1½ story hall and parlor house. Because of its size, the three dormer windows appear to be proportionally too small for the facade, a problem that Frazer later rectified with a center gable in his later house designs.

Statement of Historical Significance:

Construction Date:

This home is significant because of its historic date, its stone building materials, its unaltered condition as well as its original owner and its builder. The home was built for Edward Tolton who was a convert to the LDS Church from England. He was born in 1822 in Newbold-on-Avon and immigrated to the United States with his family when he was twenty years old. The family worked in St. Louis and Illinois for eleven years before travelling west to Salt Lake City in a wagon train in 1853. Once in Utah, the Toltons were sent, or "called" on many missions for the LDS Church. Edward and his wife Mary Ann Tomlinson helped to settle Tooele, Utah in 1853 with the rest of the Tolton family. They lived there for 3½ years before being sent to help colonize Ephraim in San Pete County. After six years in Ephraim, the Toltons were again asked to help settle yet another Mormon town, this one being Circleville. In Circleville, Edward was appointed probate judge and was therefore considered the leader of that small community. A fort of log cabins was built and provided protection against the Indians but the early settlers of Circleville were finally forced out in 1868, fleeing only with what possessions they could carry. Eleven members of the Tolton clan moved over the mountains and settled permanently in Beaver. Edward worked as a farmer and later served as the County Clerk. Circa 1874, he was wealthy enough to have Thomas Frazer build a large 1½ story black rock house.

This home was one of Frazer's earliest 1½ story hall and parlor homes, most of Frazer's other homes consisting of one story cottages up to this date. The home is important in analyzing the evolution of Frazer's design skills. Though the house has a pleasing design, the proportions are not as good as Frazer would have liked, for in his later designs he made considerable changes and improved the appearances of his houses. This home has three rather inadequate dormer windows on the front facade, a design Frazer never used again in his extant stone houses. Instead, he preferred to add a central gable or vary the proportions of the front facade which greatly improved the design of his other homes.