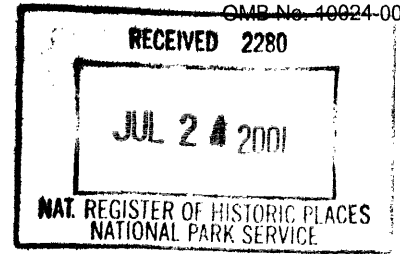


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 an 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 Beech, Thomas and Jane, House

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 47 West 50 South not for publication

city or town Coalville vicinity

state Utah code UT county Summit code 043 zip code 84017

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] Date 7/10/2001
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Entered in the National Register 9/17/01

Beech, Thomas and Jane, House
Name of Property

Coalville, Summit County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

OTHER: Victorian Eclectic

OTHER: cross wing

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK
STUCCO
roof METAL: aluminum shingles
other WOOD: weatherboard

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Beech, Thomas and Jane, House
Name of Property

Coalville, Summit County, Utah
City, County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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.
- D** 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 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1900

Significant Dates

c.1870s or '80s, c.1900, c.1940s

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John Allgood (builder)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Beech, Thomas & Jane, House
Name of Property

Coalville, Summit County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .29 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 <u>1/2</u>	<u>4/6/6/4/8/0</u>	<u>4/5/2/9/1/6/0</u>	2 <u>1</u>	<u>////</u>	<u>////</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
3 <u>1</u>	<u>////</u>	<u>////</u>	4 <u>1</u>	<u>////</u>	<u>////</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG AT NW COR BLK 26 PLAT "A" PAGE SURVEY N 67*14' E 65.3 FT; S 23*32 E 200.52 FT; S 66*18' W 62.88 FT; N 24*02' W 201.6 FT TO BEG CONT 0.29 ACRES MWD-415 RWD-59-254 560-41 1045-590

Property Tax No. CT-69

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those legally and historically associated with the building.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sandra Morrison, County Historian, and Utah SHPO Staff

organization Summit County Historical Society date June 22, 2001

street & number P.O. Box 128 telephone 435-336-3015

city or town Coalville state UT zip code 84017

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

name/title C. Bryant Copley Trustees etal

street & number P.O. Box 32 telephone 345-336-5519

city or town Coalville state UT zip code 84017

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Thomas & Jane Beech House, Coalville, Summit County, UT

Narrative Description

The Thomas and Jane Beech House is a two-story, brick Victorian-Eclectic-style dwelling with a cross wing plan. The house is located on the corner a residential block of downtown Coalville, one block west of Main Street. Constructed of locally made brick, the walls were finished with stucco c.1950. The house consists of two distinct structures, the larger two-story cross wing and a small one-story gable-roof wing that projects perpendicularly to the rear. The rear section is actually an earlier dwelling, constructed by 1891, but as early as the 1870s or '80s;¹ the large cross-wing primary structure was completed c.1900. Though a substantial home for the small rural town, the home has few decorative elements compared with the other cross wings in town, and is the latest two-story example in Coalville. The property is in excellent condition and has had little alteration since its construction.

As typical of a cross-wing plan, the gable end of the cross-wing on the primary (north) facade faces the street while the stem-wing parallels the street with its gable end facing the neighboring house to the east. The front porch, which originally spanned the length of the stem wing was truncated in 1940 and now covers only the front door. At the same time, a room was constructed on the porch roof and is accessed by the former second-story window opening. This room is used for storage.

The exterior of the house is mostly original with the major changes being the remodel of the front porch in 1940 and the addition of the enclosed second floor porch in 1952. Built of light red brick with a limestone foundation, the exterior of the house was stuccoed in the early 1940s. The steeply pitched roof retains the original brick chimneys and has been covered with aluminum shingles.

On the rear (south) elevation is located a small, classical-inspired ell, also of stucco-covered brick. According to the second owner, this was a detached dwelling on the property when the Beech's purchased the land. Trying to date the structure has proved difficult since no mention of it is made in the title abstract and there are no early Sanborn maps of Coalville. It is possible that squatters constructed the house in the 1870s or 1880s. The ell has a porch addition to the east of wood-frame and drop-siding construction. The ell contains the kitchen, bathroom and bedroom. There is also a small cellar area accessed by a trap door in the bedroom floor. The interior of this section was updated in the late 1940s. The three windows along the west elevation are asymmetrically situated and have slightly pedimented lintels of lumber.²

¹The only documentary evidence to pin a date on the original house's construction is a \$350 tax assessment for "improvements" on the property in 1891, but architectural elements suggest an even earlier construction date.

²It is possible that these openings were symmetrical and one was a doorway into a single-cell arrangement. The pedimented windows are evidence that this ell was earlier construction. Although no documentary evidence has been found to support the idea, the ell possibly received a small addition at the south end, creating the asymmetrical fenestration composition on the west façade. Further evidence of this idea is the arched fenestration on the south façade of the ell, which appears to be from a later date than the pedimented fenestration.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Thomas & Jane Beech House, Coalville, Summit County, UT

All of the windows in the main portion of the cross-wing have sandstone sills and are single pane two-over-two double-hung windows. All have the original wood frames and none of the openings has been enlarged (except for the entry into the second-story porch room. On the gable end of the cross wing on the front façade is attached a semi-octagonal bay window that retains its original wood trim and double-hung windows.

Interior

The front door opens onto the main entry hall that continues through the structure to the kitchen in the rear addition. To the left was a parlor and to the right a living room. These two rooms retain the original 12-foot ceilings and working transoms over the doors. The original flooring in both was replaced with the existing hardwood floors in the early 1940s. Charles Copley, who also constructed the folk-art-inspired, inlaid stone mantelpiece in the parlor, installed these floors, which implement various species of wood. The living room features the bay window in the gable end of the cross-wing. Both front rooms have elaborate Eastlake-inspired wood moldings around all door and window openings. The rear ell and upper story has much simpler trim, although it could have been replaced.

A steep staircase connects to the upstairs from the main hallway. The staircase retains the original balustrade with turned balusters and newel post. The second level floor plan consists of three large bedrooms, two above the living room (on the west side of the house) and one over the parlor (on the east side). The bedrooms are relatively unchanged and feature little architectural detailing. The main alteration on this floor is the second-story enclosed porch addition and the partial glass block entryway to this room.³

The property on which the house is situated is narrow and deep, with one contributing outbuilding, a garage (c.1940s) located behind, to the south of the house. There is a row of large cedar (juniper) trees that fronts the property and obscures the main façade of the house. Numerous other deciduous and coniferous trees are located about the yard. Though several historic houses still remain in Coalville, the Thomas and Jane Beech House is one of the few examples that retain their historical architectural integrity.

³ There was originally a window located above the roof of the original front porch. When the room was constructed on top of the porch this entry was enlarged to provide access to the room. The upper one-third of the doorway is enclosed in glass block, the lower two-thirds is a frame-and-glass door way.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Thomas & Jane Beech House, Coalville, Summit County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Thomas and Jane Beech House, built c.1900 with a rear ell that served as an earlier dwelling and possibly dates from 1891 or earlier, is significant under Criterion C. Thomas Lewis Beech, a common laborer, began construction of this large home but relinquished the task of completion to his wife while he served a two-year religious mission to England for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon church). Though basically Victorian in style, the house displays few of the "high-style" adornments typical of this style and visible on Victorian-era residences throughout Utah. Curiously, in spite of the Beech's modest income and Thomas' absence during much of the house's construction, the family managed to construct one of the largest residences in town. The family's economic circumstances become apparent in the practicality of design in a house type that had basically become outdated at the turn of the century. Although the house has received a few minor, primarily historical, alterations, it still remains one of the largest and latest examples of a Victorian Eclectic-style cross wing residence⁴ in Coalville, and therefore is a significant historical resource.

History of Coalville

Coalville, Utah, is a small community approximately 35 miles northeast of Salt Lake City at the convergence of the Weber River and Chalk Creek in Summit County. First settled in 1859 by four Mormon families, these original settlers were farmers. Less than a year later, however, outcroppings of coal were found in the area. By 1867 seven mines were up and running and ox teams were hauling hundreds of tons of coal to Salt Lake City. The coal was sold for \$35 to \$40 per ton. In 1866, the community incorporated. In 1880, the completion of two railroad spurs to the silver mining camp of Park City, 30 miles away, gave an immediate boost to Coalville's coal mines, production increased five-fold.⁵ By 1908, the town had a population of 1,200 and several businesses, along with an opera house and its own electric light plant. Today, Coalville maintains a rural atmosphere and, although mining has ceased in the area, the population has remained fairly steady at about 1100, with many residents commuting to other areas for work.

Architecture

The Beech House represents a type of domestic architecture that, at the time of the construction of the primary structure in 1900, had been popular in Utah for nearly three decades, the cross wing. The Beech family had been living in a small house on the property that became the rear ell and

⁴ Out of 238 buildings listed for Coalville in the Utah SHPO database (based on a 1987 reconnaissance level survey and verified in a 2001 windshield survey), there are only four other 2-story cross wing-type houses remaining in Coalville. Of these, three are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and one is ineligible for listing.

⁵ David Hampshire et al, *A History of Summit County*, 1998, 286.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Thomas & Jane Beech House, Coalville, Summit County, UT

housed a kitchen. Both Thomas and Jane had worked at coal camps, railroad construction and other menial jobs, along with running their family farm in Coalville, and never made much income. With her husband leaving on a Mormon mission abroad and in the midst of constructing a home for their large family, Jane Beech was left the task of overseeing construction and supporting the family. The Beech's possibly spared the architectural embellishment on the new house to ensure a large enough structure that would meet the family's needs. The result was a fairly austere house that was Victorian in form but lacking in Victorian detailing. The only real ornament on the exterior was the Victorian-inspired porch and the bay window.

What is interesting is that the Beech's chose to build a cross wing-type house at all. With central-block-with-bays cottages becoming very popular and transitional bungalows just making their overture, the cross wing house was fast becoming a relic of the previous century (of five remaining two-story cross wings in Coalville, the Beech House is the latest constructed by fifteen years and was also the least decorative with the other examples featuring elaborate Picturesque detailing). But rather than construct a house of more up-to-date design, perhaps the Beech's modest circumstances warranted a more sensible solution for a new home, a practical and proven design in the cross wing form.

The home's second owner, C.B. Copley, was also on a modest income because of his job as a public schoolteacher. Probably because of this he never fully remodeled the home. The changes made to the house are basically from the historic period. The most apparent alterations are the addition of an enclosed room over the porch in the early 1950s and the stuccoing of the brick in the early 1940s. Also in the 1940s a small frame lean-to was added to the southeast corner of the house. Except for the addition of electricity to the house and plumbing in the rear ell, it was never fully modernized. The interior décor has remained equally unaltered except for the folk art-inspired wood floors and mantelpiece C.B. installed in the 1940s; other than these the turn-of-the-century detailing remains. As the house passed to Copley's children, they have also elected not to update the house's appearance.

As the primary format for Victorian design in Utah's domestic architecture the cross-wing house type, with its early historical association and asymmetrical appearance, became very popular throughout the United States. Because of Utah's isolation the type became popular later than most areas of the country (as did the Victorian influence), generally making its appearance in the mid 1870s and peaking in the 1890s.

The cross wing house plays a ubiquitous role in Utah. Because Brigham Young promoted strict Mormon town planning based on Joseph Smith's "Plat of the City of Zion," nucleated villages were set up in a gridiron fashion. With a prescribed number of lots per block, housing, a garden, and a small family farm were incorporated into each homestead.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Thomas & Jane Beech House, Coalville, Summit County, UT

Houses were usually placed at the corner of the lot nearest the intersection of the streets, which left two sides of the house as potential formal facades. With symmetry being a principle concern in the design of a house, the ambiguity of placement was somewhat disconcerting to local house builders, but they devised solutions that were also in keeping with changing architectural trends, and thus, the cross wing was introduced to the Mormon culture region.⁶

Early cross wings were basically modifications of existing homes, thus by adding another wing to the common single-cell or hall-parlor plans, another less-formal facade was created so that, in many cases, there was now an entrance onto both streets. Later, as population increased in Utah, cross wings were constructed as mid-block infill housing, showing that the plan was popular for more than just the formality of having double entryways.

With the addition of the wing the symmetrical classical form of the house was altered to the asymmetrical Victorian-era cross-wing type. The idea, however, was not completely new, for the earlier temple-form houses often had subordinate wings. In fact, often times, it is difficult to distinguish a typical cross-wing house from an earlier temple form with wings and judgment is primarily based on the era of construction and use of the attached wing.

Although most early cross wings were modifications of existing, classical house types like the single cell and hall parlor, the fully realized cross wing became common in the early 1880s. The type is basically comprised of a few different derivations or sub-forms. These include the common **L** plan, the center cross wing (cruciform, or **T** plan), the double cross wing (**H** plan), and the half cross wing.

The Beech House is basically an **L** plan. This is the most frequently encountered cross-wing type in Utah, primarily because the early hall-parlor and single-cell houses were most commonly modified to this plan with the attachment of a perpendicular wing. With this addition, not only was space increased but the appearance of the house was updated as well. Aside from the modified, earlier house forms, **L**-plan cross wings built from the ground up (as opposed to ell additions to existing buildings) were a popular type because of the utility of the design. The main section of the Beech House was conceived and built as an **L**-plan cross wing that was added to an earlier, smaller house. In spite of the alteration to the porch and addition of stucco, both historic alterations, the Beech House retains its historical integrity and is a contributing historic resource of Coalville, Utah.

History of the Beech Family

Thomas Lewis Beech was born August 27, 1846, at Hanly in Staffordshire, England. He came to the United States in 1861 to meet his mother, stepfather and their children, and join an emigrant train in Florence (Winter Quarters), Nebraska, bound for Utah. Upon arrival, his stepfather, Josiah Rhead,

⁶Keith Bennett & Thomas Carter, "Houses with Two Fronts: The Evolution of Domestic Architectural Design in a Mormon Community," *Journal of Mormon History*, Volume 15, (Provo, UT: Mormon History Association, 1989, 49-50).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Thomas & Jane Beech House, Coalville, Summit County, UT

traded a yoke of cows for a ten-acre farm on Chalk Creek and to another man, traded his best suit of clothes for a one-room log cabin, which he moved to the farm and the family used as their home. In 1866-67, Thomas was called by the Mormon Church to serve in Mormon Militia during the Black Hawk War.⁷

Jane Allgood was born May 5, 1849, at Coleorton in Leics, England, immigrating in 1864 with her widowed mother and brothers. After two years in Salt Lake City, her family moved to Coalville and she married Thomas Beech there on January 9, 1868. Thomas and Jane purchased a small log cabin and their first child was born in Coalville December 5, 1868. Thomas worked on the construction of the Union Pacific Transcontinental Railroad through Echo Canyon in 1868, while Jane cooked for the construction gangs. Completion of the railroad and lack of other employment in Coalville forced the Beech's to move to Almy, Wyoming, where Thomas found work as a Stationary Engineer and Jane operated a boarding house for miners.⁸ Here she bore three more children.

Returning to Coalville in 1877,⁹ Thomas worked in the Allen Hollow and Grass Creek mines, purchased some land to begin farming and dairying, and even performed odd jobs in the community to make ends meet. Jane bore two more children and in 1885 adopted her brother's two-week-old child when his wife died abruptly. She supported both her large family of seven and Thomas for fifteen months (1892-93) while he served his first mission for the Mormon Church in England.¹⁰

In 1897, they purchased the lot with a small home on it in Coalville¹¹ and by 1900 were building a substantial home for their family. In November that year, Thomas was called on a second mission to England. By this time, the walls were "up to the square,"¹² so again Jane was left to the job of supporting the family and her husband on his mission. Thomas writes of Jane's efforts, "...besides keeping me on my mission, my family finished the house."¹³ Jane managed to finish the construction of the new home with the help of her brother, John Allgood.¹⁴

Thomas returned home in October 1902 and "labored on my own place and for other people at anything I could do to make a dollar."¹⁵ He also served Coalville in the capacity of City Councilman,

⁷ Congress implemented Lincoln's 1861 proclamation creating the Uintah Reservation in 1864 and a treaty was signed with the Ute Indians in 1865 to secure their removal to the new reservation. Dissatisfied with conditions, a minor Ute leader named Black Hawk planned a series of raids in retaliation of those who had invaded their territory. Richard Poll et al, *Utah's History, 1989* 364-365

⁸ Jane Allgood Beech obituary, Salt Lake Tribune, March 22, 1939, page 27

⁹ Jane Allgood Beech obituary, Salt Lake Tribune, March 22, 1939, page 27

¹⁰ *History of Thomas Lewis Beech*

¹¹ Title abstract, Summit County Recorders Office: Mayor John M. Faddies sold the lot to Thomas Beech for \$2.75 under the "Act Prescribing Rules and Regulations for the Execution of the Trust Arising Under an Act of Congress, entitled "An Act for the Relief of the inhabitants of Cities and Towns upon the Public Lands", approved March 2nd, 1867.

¹² *History of Thomas Lewis Beech*, copy from his grandson Basil W. Beech

¹³ *History of Thomas Lewis Beech*

¹⁴ Interview with C.B. Copley, March 23,2000

¹⁵ *History of Thomas Beech*

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Thomas & Jane Beech House, Coalville, Summit County, UT

City Marshall, Justice of the Peace and Deputy Sheriff and filled many offices within the Mormon Church.

Thomas and Jane lived in the home the rest of their lives, Thomas died in 1927. Upon Jane's death in 1939 the home passed to her children who sold it to Charles Bryant Copley in 1940. Copley obtained a mortgage from the First National Bank of Coalville that July for \$1,500.00 and another in 1952 for \$1,400. He used the money to alter the porch and add the second-story porch enclosure, install new hardwood floors and folk-art-inspired mantel in the parlor, and replace the kerosene lighting with modern electric wiring and stucco the house.¹⁶

Born and raised in Coalville, Copley's father was killed in a railroad accident when C.B. was only three years old. Copley began working at odd jobs when he was very young with the intention of saving this money for a college education.¹⁷ He avoided the draft of World War I by obtaining a teaching position with the North Summit School District and completed his degree after the war at the University of Utah. He remained with the School District for 47 years, teaching high school math and science. After his retirement, he continued to teach local students through private tutoring until he reached the age of 95, hence the sign over the front door "After Math". Beloved by the community, Copley's legacy lives on in endowed scholarship funds for North Summit High School Students to Brigham Young University and Brigham Young University Idaho (formerly Rick's College). C.B. Copley died on May 3, 2000, and his heirs currently own the home.

¹⁶ Interview with C.B. Copley, March 23, 2000.

¹⁷ *101 Year Old Community Leader C.B. Copley Dies*, Summit County Bee newspaper, May 19, 2000

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Thomas & Jane Beech House, Coalville, Summit County, UT

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- History of Thomas Lewis Beech. Date and Place of writing unknown.
Copy available at Summit County Historical Society.
- "Jane Allgood Beech." *Salt Lake Tribune*. March 22, 1939, page 27
- Poll, Richard, Thomas Alexander, Eugene Campbell, and David Miller. *Utah's History*. Logan, UT: Utah State University Press, 1989.
- "101 Year Old Community Leader C.B. Copley Dies." *Summit County Bee*. May 19, 2000.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Thomas & Jane Beech House, Coalville, Summit County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Copley/Beech house
2. Coalville, Summit County, Utah
3. Photographer: Cory Jensen
4. Date: February 2001
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. North & east elevations of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 2:

6. North elevation of building. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 3:

6. North & west elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 4:

6. West elevation of building. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 5:

6. South & west elevations of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 6:

6. South & east elevations of building. Camera facing northwest.



Thomas
Jane
Beech
House

Thomas & Jane Beech House
Photo c. 1910-15



Beech House Tax Photo c. 1940s