

Property Type:

Historic Preservation Research Office

Sign. Site #68

Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 315 No. 100 East UTM: 12/356575/4237800
 Name of Structure: T. R. S.
 Present Owner: George J., Marvin L. and Alice E. White Less than one acre
 Owner Address: Beaver, Utah 84713
 Year Built (Tax Record): Effective Age: Tax #: B-217
 Legal Description: Kind of Building:

Plat A Blk 52 Lot 1.

STATUS/USE 2

(Beaver MRA)

Original Owner: White, Samuel, House Construction Date: 1869 & Demolition Date:
 1887
 Original Use: residence Present Use: residence (single family)
 Building Condition: Integrity: Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:
 Excellent Site Unaltered Significant Not of the National Landmark District
 Good Ruins Minor Alterations Contributory Historic Period National Register Multi-Resource
 Deteriorated Major Alterations Not Contributory State Register 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 Sanborn Maps Newspapers U of U Library
 Plat Records/Map City Directories Utah State Historical Society BYU Library
 Tax Card & Photo Biographical Encyclopedias Personal Interviews USU Library
 Building Permit Obituary Index LDS Church Archives SLC Library
 Sewer Permit County & City Histories LDS Genealogical Society Other fieldwork

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

Mr. John White, interviewed 9/18/79 in Beaver by Linda L. Bonar.
 Samuel O. White journal, loaned to the author through the courtesy of Mr. John White,
 of Beaver, Utah.

SEP 18 1979

Researcher: Linda L. Bonar

Date: 9/7/79

Architect/Builder: Samuel Orson White

Building Materials: brick

Building Type/Style: single cell-crosswing, remodeling/vernacular

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

The original portion of this home was built in 1869 by Samuel Orson White and his three brothers. This section of the house consists of one front room with a rear extension, giving it a rectangular plan. The roof has a low angle pitch and there is a Greek Revival style cornice with a boxed return. The front facade has a window-door-window piercing pattern, all arranged with bilateral symmetry and there are wooden lintels above them. In this portion of the house there is a large, central chimney, located on the ridge of the rear extension.

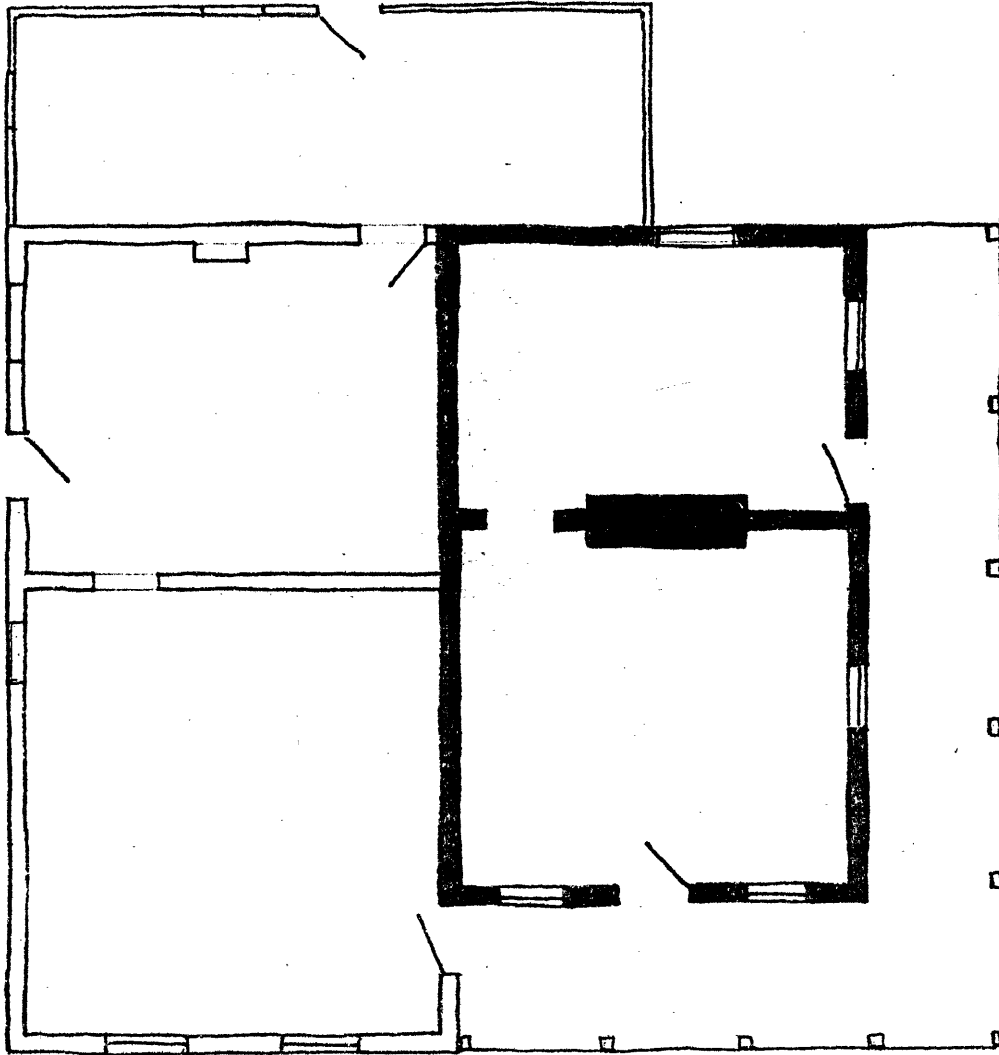
The addition to the west was also built by Samuel White and was constructed over about a four year period, beginning in 1887. This section is 1½ stories tall and has a steeply pitched roof. The half story is used as bedrooms and is lit by two windows in each gable end. There are two larger windows below the two upstairs ones and these have cut pink rock lintels above them. There is a black rubble rock foundation and a Greek Revival style cornice. This portion of the home has better quality brickwork than the original section. There has been a non-historic addition built on to the home on the rear. Also on the lot is a very interesting pink rock granary. It has the date "1882" incised in the lintel over the front door and would therefore be an early pink rock structure, as the pink rock quarry was opened c. 1880. The rock was probably quarried by Samuel White and is of poor quality. The blocks are quite large, the granary is gabled and it displays a modest cornice. The walls are very thick and

Statement of Historical Significance: it is quite large for a granary. Construction Date:

The Samuel O. White house is significant for several reasons: the original one-story section of the house (see shaded area on floorplan) was one of the very early permanent homes in Beaver, having been constructed by Mr. White himself around 1869-1870. The single-cell with lean-to plan and the massive fireplace are typical of the first building phase in the town. The 1887 remodeling of the White home is also significant because it follows a typical pattern of house addition found in Utah during the late 19th century. A 1½ story wing has been placed perpendicular to the original gabled section, thereby producing a complete and fashionable rendering of the then popular cross-wing house type. In this case, a smaller house was enlarged according to the prevailing architectural tastes of the community.

Samuel White was a farmer and a freighter, using his teams and wagons to haul goods to the mining town of Firsco in Western Beaver County. On the return trip, he picked up goods from the railroad town of Milford and other towns along his route. Samuel was born in Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1844 and married Ellen Gudgeon who was 22 years his junior. Mr. White's journals say that the original portion of the house cost \$86 in materials to build, the labor, of course, not being included. The journals that begin in 1887 mention small pieces of construction - done during free moments as they were completed by Samuel on the new section of his house. For example, the November 18, 1887 entry reads "I got the chimney topped out and the cornice painted so I could take the scaffold down and took the flooring for the lower floor to that (?) to have it dressed." By July 9, 1889, he reported that the house was "all ready for plastering" on the interior over the lathe. Yet another entry describes how he took a load of whay to someone in payment for some bricks (October 21, 1887).

The home has retained its historic integrity and remains unaltered on the exterior except for an addition on the rear that is not readily visible. The porch was added to the house at the time of the 1887 remodeling.



INTERIOR NOT TO SCALE

Samuel White House Floorplan
Shaded portion original house

Recorded by Tom Carter and Phil Notarianni 5/17/83