

Utah State Historical Society

Property Type:

Historic Preservation Research Office

Site No. \_\_\_\_\_

Significant Site #124

Structure/Site Information Form

IDENTIFICATION 1

Street Address: 325 So. Main St. UTM: 12/356525/4236575  
 Name of Structure: T. R. S.  
 Less than one acre  
 Present Owner: Katheryn Mae Wright also James Cleon Perkins, Jr.  
 Peggie Marie Kline 429 S. Western Ave.  
 Owner Address: George Ronald Perkins Los Angeles, California 90020  
 Year Built (Tax Record): c. 1880 Effective Age: Tax#: 880 county  
 Legal Description Kind of Building:

Com. 24 chs N 5 chs W of SE cor of Section 21, T 29 S  
 R 7 W SIM: th W 12 rds to Beaver City limits: N 8 rds  
 E 12 rds S 8 rds to Beg. Cont. .53 of an Ac.

STATUS/USE 2

Original Owner: House at 325 S. Main St. Construction Date: c. 1880 Demolition Date:  
 Original Use: residence Present Use: residence  
 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.):

Mrs. Ellaleen Cartwright, interviewed 7/22/80 in Beaver by Linda L. Bonar.

001 18 1983

Architect/Builder: unknown

Building Materials: brick, stone, frame

Building Type/Style: vernacular hall and parlor

**Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:**

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

The original west section of the house was built in 1880 of locally burned brick and consists of a one story hall and parlor plan. There are 4 windows and a central door across the front facade. The home still retains its original windows of six panes of glass over six, and there are wooden lintels over both the windows and door. The brick work is common bond and the mortar joints are white. While the masonry work is of excellent quality, due to the extreme softness of the local brick, there has been some weathering where it is exposed to the elements. There are end wall chimneys, a plain Greek Revival cornice and the entire home rests upon a foundation of black rubble rock that is 1½ feet tall.

Circa 1885 a pink rock (tuff) section was added to the east rear of the original brick portion, giving it a T-plan. This portion faces south and has a central door with a window (6 panes over 6) on either side of it. The stone work on the south facade is coursed ashlar and rests upon a tall black rock foundation. The plain cornice around the eaves is carried over from the original brick section.

Behind the pink rock section is a black rubble rock section attached to the pink rock portion at its NE corner. It is likely that this black rock structure was at one time a free-standing granary since as it has no windows or doors on its 3 exposed facade.

**Statement of Historical Significance:****Construction Date:**

This home is significant because its plan and overall design are typical of Beaver's architecture during the town's major period of growth and development during the 1880s and 1890s. The two-room hall and parlor type was the house in which a good majority of the population would have lived. Such small houses were often enlarged to accommodate expanding family needs. The several additions to the rear of this home document this additive pattern.

There is a frame addition to the extreme rear of the house. Remaining separate from the house is an interesting round, wooden granary called "the round house" by long time inhabitants of the neighborhood. It was probably built c. 1900, and its wooden boards run vertically to meet a hipped roof with six sides (cone shaped). The house retains its general historic appearance; the frame addition, dating to the 1920s, does not affect the historic integrity of the house. The round granary is not considered to be a part of this nomination.