

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only
received AUG 4 1982
date entered

1. Name

historic ~~Historic Resources of Beaver~~ ^{MRA} ~~(Partial Inventory)~~; Historic and Architectural
Properties)
and/or common

2. Location

street & number Beaver City Limits (Approximately) not for publication

city, town Beaver vicinity of congressional district

state Utah code 049 county Beaver code 01

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multiple resource	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: multiple

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Beaver County Couthouse

street & number Center Street and First East

city, town Beaver state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah Historical Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1977-80 federal state county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Beaver City is located in southwestern Utah on the high, Great Basin desert at the foot of the lofty Tushar Mountains that rise over 12,000 feet in elevation. The town was--and still is to a large degree--an oasis, watered by the Beaver River which has its head in the Tushars. Beaver was founded by Mormon pioneers in 1856 and remains today a Mormon enclave, retaining many of the characteristics that folklorists recognize as making it part of the distinctive Mormon culture. The economy of the town is fairly evenly controlled by tourism, dairy farming and supplying the goods and services needed by local residents.

Originally some 700 structures in Beaver were surveyed and 130 sites were found to be of significant historic or architectural value. There is a high percentage of modern construction and because of these intrusions, a multi-resource area was deemed more appropriate than a National Historic District. Of the 130 significant sites, five are commercial structures, (including a vacant flour mill), five are public buildings, one consists of historic objects (old farm machinery and wagons), one encompasses the Mountain View Cemetery, one is the last remaining structure of Fort Cameron (now privately owned), four sites consist of agricultural outbuildings, while 113 are private residences. A breakdown of these significant structures by materials is as follows:

log:	9	pink rock:	22	mud-concrete:	1
adobe:	6?	brick:	54	brown stone:	1
frame:	7	black rock:	16		

The remaining 12 structures are a combination of two or more of the above listed materials, while neither the cemetery nor the one site of historic objects falls into any of these categories.

Preservation activities have been progressing steadily in Beaver over the years. There are a number of residences that have always been nicely maintained and about a dozen that have been restored within the last five years. When the new county courthouse was built in 1975, the Daughters of Utah Pioneers made the old county courthouse their headquarters and have received matching grants to restore this building which is listed in the National Register. The old opera house is now being used as a senior citizens center and plans to restore it are just beginning. The Beaver Relief Society building is a good example of alternate use and preservation, as it now serves as Beaver City's fire station.

AN ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE IN BEAVER

Functional Types of Historic Structures in Beaver:

The architecture within the proposed Multiple Resource District of Beaver is composed primarily of residential buildings. Beaver was founded as a stock raising village and the emphasis has always been on farming and normal rural

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life, thus insuring an architectural preponderance of residences and at one time, farm structures.

The farm structures themselves have not been as fortunate as the dwellings. Changing practices in agriculture have considerably reduced the necessity for several outbuildings adjacent to the house. Later, the introduction of alfalfa for hay and new baling techniques helped to render big barns for hay storage unnecessary. However, a few remaining examples of historic barns may be seen at sites #78, 85 and 86. Prior to World War I, hay was stored loosely in hay lofts, but alfalfa, which became widespread in Utah between the wars, is not as susceptible to rot and weather, especially when baled. This fact, in conjunction with the relatively inexpensive price of alfalfa has meant that it is usually stored in the open, thus eliminating the need for large hay barns. Nineteenth-century residents of Beaver nearly all had a few dairy cows, chickens, pigs, etc. on their homesite lots in town, but today farm animals within the city limits are more of a rarity. Thus, there are very few animal shelters still extant in Beaver though they were at one time plentiful. Granaries are the most common of the original outbuildings to still be standing, though few--if any--are used for grain storage today, (see for examples the granaries at the Thomas Frazer House, site #103, and the Harriet S. Shepherd House, site #37). Most have been converted to tool sheds or storage.

After residential and farm buildings, commercial structures are the third most numerous historic types in Beaver (see for examples the Tolton Building, site #25, the Mansfield-Murdock Building, site #26 and the Odd Fellows Building, site #27). These buildings are concentrated along Main and Center Streets.

One of the reasons for the large scale preservation of residential architecture in Beaver has been the relative poverty of the townspeople in the twentieth century. Because of a paucity of funds, few residents have been able to modernize their homes until the national prosperity of the post-war era. This same principle is reflected to some degree in the commercial architecture, though with a time lag. Photographs of Beaver's nineteenth-century Main Street bear little resemblance to the twentieth-century version because most of the extant historic buildings seen today were built to replace earlier and more humble structures. But the extant commercial properties were built slightly after the turn of the century and into the nineteen-teens, just before commerce as a whole began to decline in Beaver. Once the commercial district entered its sixty year slump, few buildings were replaced or rebuilt until the mid-1970s. Consequently, Beaver's commercial buildings are mostly of a historic date, though they are from the second commercial phase, beginning about 1905. Generally, the buildings have remained relatively unchanged (excluding paint, new windows and some veneers on store facades) until recently.

Institutional architecture in Beaver dates almost exclusively from the twentieth century. There were at one time some lovely old religious and

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educational structures but they have all been razed, except two which were built in 1896 and 1909 (the old Beaver Relief Society Buildings, see sites #36 and 32). This is partially a reflection of the aesthetic that "new is better" because of the unhealthy attitude that "old is backwards," and nowhere is it better expressed than in institutional architecture.

There were never very many historic industrial buildings in Beaver and there is only one that is still extant. This is a flour mill housed in a pink rock building on the eastern edge of town (see site #117). The Beaver Woolen Mills provided the town's first prosperity and were operational, beginning 1870, for thirty years. They were large, three story, black rock structures and they occupied nearly four acres of ground, though they were razed after a fire in 1920.

After discussing the functional categories into which these various historic structures may be divided, it is necessary to examine the building materials with which they were constructed.

Historic Building Materials:

In Beaver there are principally seven types of materials used in the walls of historic buildings: logs, lumber, adobe, mud-concrete, brick, black rock (basalt) and pink rock (tuff).

Logs were originally plentiful in the nearby Tushar Mountains and they were frequently used in cabins as some of the earliest shelters in town.¹ At one time there were scores--and perhaps hundreds--of log structures in Beaver, but scarcely a dozen still survive today in their original form (see sites #85, 87, 95 and 51 for examples). It is therefore difficult to make any truly representative statements regarding log cabin construction in Beaver. However, surveying what log cabins are still extant reveals that square notches were frequently used. Saddle notches were also popular, these two types being the easiest to construct because they required relatively little craftsmanship. Examples of half-dovetail notches are few, and full-dovetail and V-notches are non-existent. These observations are inconsistent with the writings of other scholars who have found the Mormon pioneers to have been excellent woodsmen.² Perhaps the answer to this dilemma is that the log cabins with the best notches were incorporated into later, permanent homes while those of lesser craftsmanship were abandoned or made to serve as outbuildings. Or perhaps because Beaver was settled by so many converts from Great Britain, the knowledge of how to construct more difficult notches was a part of the traditional building repertoire.

Adobe brick was a very popular building material among the Mormons and it was widely used in Beaver. The LDS church authorities, notably Brigham Young, encouraged its use nearly to the exclusion of everything else. It was seen as a material that could be utilized by unskilled laborers, one that had good

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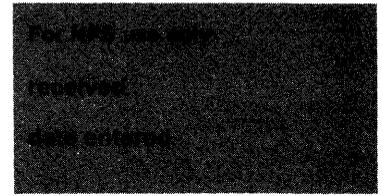
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insulating qualities and one that could be used to construct sturdy, aesthetically pleasing structures. Adobe buildings in Beaver are more common than is readily apparent, and adobe bricks were frequently used in residential architecture (for examples, see sites #4, the Robert Kershaw House, and #5, the Andrew Paterson House). As homeowners acquired more prosperity, they were able to plaster the exteriors of their homes, transforming them into structures with smooth, even surfaces. Later, many adobe homes were covered with wood siding, fired brick, shingles and even aluminum siding. Because adobe brick weathers poorly, these exterior alterations are functional as well as attempts to modernize historic buildings.

Adobe concrete, or mud-concrete, is another building material occasionally utilized in Beaver. Wooden forms no taller than 12 inches were erected and wet adobe with a high lime content was poured into them. After the mud-concrete had set, the forms were removed and the course was allowed to dry before the entire process was repeated. This building material was infrequently used in Beaver, being limited mostly to outbuildings and only one extant house (see site #41, the Alma Crosby House). Once again, to protect the material from the weather, these structures are frequently covered with siding.

Fired brick was one of the earliest building materials used in permanent houses. A certain degree of prosperity was first necessary before a structure could be built with brick and consequently in Utah and Beaver there was a lag between "temporary" and "permanent" phases of construction. As discussed earlier, brick production was not really initiated in Beaver until John Riggs Murdock was sent by LDS church authorities to reorganize the town. Murdock, like Brigham Young, placed a high priority on material comforts for the "Saints" and urged townspeople to build up the "kingdom" with permanent dwellings. A search for suitable brick clay revealed that there was little in the Beaver environs. The Patterson family, which had acquired some experience in brickmaking in England, located some clay on South Creek, about four miles south of town. Like nearly all early residents of Beaver, the Pattersons were primarily farmers and they confined brickmaking to spare hours when the chores in the fields were finished. They made and burned the brick at South Creek, though understandably their output was limited. This was Beaver's first phase of brickmaking and it spanned approximately a ten year period, from c. 1865 to c. 1875 (for examples of early brick houses in Beaver, see sites #6, 10, and 12). It was probably because these early bricks were soft and because of the expense involved in burning and hauling them that brick construction fell into a decline for about ten years. It was not until c. 1885 that a new clay bed was discovered and bricks were made and burned about one-half-mile southwest of town on the Mumford farm (for an example, see site #34, the James Boyter House). Though these bricks are also soft, they were made in larger quantities, for several brick homes were built during this time. These bricks were commonly used until c. 1915, when it became economically feasible to import brick via the railroad town of Milford.

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It was probably because of the inadequacy of the early brickmaking industry that John R. Murdock (the Stake President) began to consider stone as a building material. There were quantities of suitable stone in the nearby hills and by 1867 the townspeople had earned enough prosperity to afford the skills of a professional stonemason for their commercial, industrial and residential architecture. Thus, Murdock asked his former neighbor from Lehi, Thomas Frazer, to come to Beaver to initiate a stone building campaign. Frazer arrived in 1868 and immediately began construction on industrial structures, none of which are still extant. He built almost exclusively with the black rock until about 1881. The black rock is actually basalt, a very hard, dense volcanic stone and it is commonly found in the nearby foothills in small outcroppings. Because basalt is so hard, it weathers very well, but is somewhat difficult to cut. Frazer and his masons split the stone and then used chisels to make the fracture even smoother. If the basalt had no air pockets, it often fractured in several, small clean flakes, making a roughly squared face. These roughly squared blocks were set in courses on the front facades of buildings, the facades that faced the streets. Because they were not perfectly squared, the blocks were finished around the edges with black-dyed mortar and joined by a white mortar joint, the effect of which was to give the stone blocks a perfectly squared appearance (for examples, see sites #99, the Duckworth Grimshaw House and #100, the David Powell House). However, the ashlar stonework was only facade deep. Stone walls were commonly eighteen inches in depth and the cut stones were backed by rubble stone, then finished with lath and plaster on the interior of the building. This technique was also practiced with pink rock.

The pink rock is a volcanic tuff which apparently hardens slightly when it is exposed to the air. The pink rock quarry is located about four miles east of Beaver in a side canyon of the Beaver River. The quarry was not opened until c. 1881, but because the stone is softer than the black rock and therefore easier to work, it soon superceded the basalt. At the quarry, holes were drilled into the pink rock cliffs and then slabs of rock were blasted free. Smaller pieces were axed into the appropriate size though it was originally hoped that the stone could be sawed. However, sawblades were rapidly dulled due to the existence of small pieces of feldspar spread evenly throughout the tuff. If an axed block was to go into a front facade, it was further refined with a chisel (for examples set sites #93, the Limb House, and #104, the Limb-Smith House). Many pink rock buidings display lovely tooling on their facades, and it is even possible to identify some masons by their chisel patterns.

Historic frame buildings in Utah and Beaver are relatively rare (for examples, see sites #47, the Amie Fotheringham House, and #123). The most accessible timber was used early during the initial settlement of a given town for log cabins. Thus, by the time a stream sawmill was built (in Beaver it was in 1865, nine years after the town's founding) it was necessary to construct roads that made the timber in the higher mountains obtainable. Consequently, it was difficult at best, to procure quantities of lumber.

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Besides this problem, there was a prejudice against frame buildings because of their flammability.³ By the time quantities of lumber were available, in Beaver c. 1885, masonry buildings were traditionally preferred.

Yet another factor in the current paucity of frame buildings in Beaver is that they were often modest houses and have been drastically altered over the years as various owners could afford to "modernize" or "upgrade" them. Old tax photos reveal perhaps a dozen frame houses with construction dates of c. 1890 that today are covered with aluminum siding and are nearly indistinguishable from more recent construction.

For these reasons, there are few extant nineteenth-century frame houses in Beaver. But by the twentieth century, imported wooden siding had become popular and perhaps it was the use of the fire engine that allowed frame and siding houses to become more widespread. Nevertheless, a great many homes with wood siding actually disguise another material such as adobe, brick or stone. Consequently, it is necessary to do some research before a home with wood siding can be considered to be of frame construction.

Beaver has fine examples of buildings of all materials. But it is really the proportionately large numbers of stone structures for which the town is known to architecture aficionados. The United States is not a country with a tradition of stone architecture and the fact that Beaver retains so much interesting rock work helps to set it apart from other towns, even in Utah.

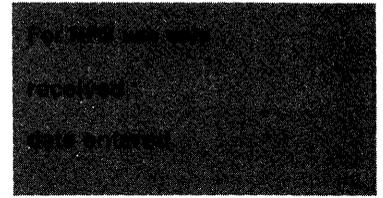
Another reason for the significance of Beaver's historic architecture is the fact that there are a great number of buildings that have remained unchanged, or nearly so, since their construction. For the reasons discussed in the first section of this paper, Beaver was a very prosperous Mormon community from about 1870 to about 1900. But the town fell into an economic decline until the post-World War II era and consequently few townspeople had the means to modernize their homes and businesses. As a result, there are hundreds of contributory and significant historic buildings still extant in Beaver today. Because of the dates involved here--1870 to 1900--most of these structures are vernacular in style. It was not until after 1900 that the folk tradition in architecture began to break down in Beaver. Though the town has beautiful examples of twentieth-century high-style architecture, the vast majority of historic architecture was built within the vernacular styles.

TYPES AND STYLES OF ARCHITECTURE

The vernacular styles of architecture in Beaver were influenced by many things. A building's design reflected its geographical location, the construction materials available, its builder's skills, traditional building patterns, etc. Beginning chronologically, the following discussion will examine these influences and their origins.

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The earliest homes in Beaver were log cabins, dugouts, and adobe cabins, and were commonly built from 1856 to 1865. The cabins consisted of one story homes, usually with only one room, but sometimes two. Generally, there was one end-wall chimney and the window/door piercing pattern on the front facade was often asymmetrical. These cabins and dugouts were always seen as temporary shelters until something better and more permanent could be erected.

Log Cabins

The Mormons were well versed in log craft, having settled many towns in the East and Midwest before making their mass exodus to the Utah Territory in 1847. Many Mormons were skilled woodsmen and experienced pioneers were always sent along when a new town was founded in order to help disseminate their skills to the newcomers. The house types and corner notches employed by the Utah pioneers were traditionally used in the United States. Both the plans and the corner notches can be further traced to Northern Europe before they were ever used in North America.

Adobe Cabins

Adobe craft was new to all the Mormons, but it was a traditional building material amongst the Indians and Mexicans in the Southwest. The first Mormon pioneers in Utah began making adobe bricks immediately upon entrance to the Salt Lake Valley. Though there was undoubtedly a period of trial and error, adobe skills were acquired quickly and became common knowledge. The "temporary" adobe cabins displayed plans and types similar to the log cabins, usually being one slightly rectangular room with various piercing patterns on the front facade, though the door was always located on the broad side.

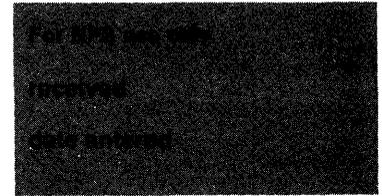
Dugouts

Dugouts were also used as residences in the first period of Mormon construction. These were homes that were partially subterranean, with perhaps four and one half feet underground and two feet above ground. They usually displayed gables and were roofed with dirt. The interior walls were frequently lined with cobblestone, while the above-ground portion was built of logs or rock. In Beaver, the only remaining dugout that this author has discovered was built into a gently sloping hillside that faces north. The ridgeline runs parallel to the face of the hill, rather than perpendicular as L. S. Pitman wrote was always the case (p. 112). It is built of stone and even has a small window in one of its gable ends (see site #85, probably built by Jeremiah Robinson).

Dugouts in Beaver were at one time much more common. Most have been destroyed, either filled in, used as a basement for a newer home, or altered to serve as a cold cellar. Their origins are uncertain, though perhaps they developed from the ubiquitous root cellar, found in most parts of the United States.

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Early Permanent Houses

The first permanent homes in Beaver were built of adobe and local brick and were usually constructed between 1865 and 1875. They were one story tall, with shallow-pitched roofs and interior, end-wall chimneys. There could be two to four windows and a central door on the front facade and all piercings were located with bilateral symmetry. Decorative motifs usually included a partial boxed return cornice, sometimes with paired brackets. These vernacular homes felt the influence of the Greek Revival style as indicated by their shallow-pitched roofs, bilateral symmetry, and decorative cornices (for examples see sites #6, the Charles A. Dalton Home, #10, the John Ashworth Home and #12, the Horace A. Skinner Home).

The floor plans for these early, permanent homes were almost invariably either hall and parlor plans, or rectangular cabins (using Henry Glassie's rule of thumb that a rectangular cabin is less than 30 feet in length). These plans were, of course, frequently used in the eastern and midwestern United States and the Mormon immigrants transported these plans in their minds as they moved westward to Utah. Like the log and adobe cabin plans, the hall and parlor and the rectangular cabin can be traced to European--and especially British--antecedents.

Classical Revival Styles

The classical styles--specifically the Greek Revival, the Federalist and the Georgian--had the most profound effects of any style on Beaver's vernacular architecture. This is to be seen most frequently in the strict adherence to bilateral symmetry on the front facades. This symmetry invariably imparts a very formal air which is further enhanced by straight, square, plumb lines. The observer also encounters such decorative, classical elements as cornices with paired brackets, round wooden pillars on the front porch, porticos, entablatures, transom windows above the doors and surrounding sidelights, and even dentilled cornice work. A building constructed totally in a classical style was actually quite rare, the Harriet S. Shepherd House being a marvelous example of a Georgian style (see site #37). Rather, what was more common, was the insertation of various classical elements that helped to give a building a classical atmosphere.

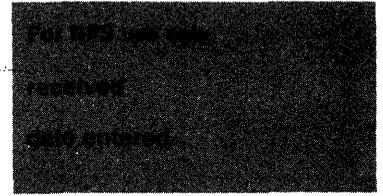
In Beaver, the aesthetics of the classical styles can be seen as early as the construction dates of the first permanent houses, c. 1865. And even when the Gothic Revival style began to make inroads during the early 1870s, many of the characteristics of the classical styles, for example, bilateray symmetry, remained firmly entrenched up until c. 1890.

Gothic Revival

Beginning approximately 1870, Gothic Revival elements were introduced into vernacular architecture in Beaver, though they did not really become popular

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until about 1875. Probably the most dramatic change was the incorporation of the one-and-one-half-story home in the architectural vocabulary. The upstairs portion of this new house type was not a true second floor; rather, it was a half story with a steeply pitched roof and was lit by dormer windows. This innovation, partially inspired by the Gothic Revival, allowed for comfortable sleeping quarters without the extra expense of a full second story. The floor plan for this new house type was changed slightly from the old hall and parlor plan by the insertion of a staircase in the middle of the ground floor, which effectively divided the space into two rooms. Interestingly, a central-hall plan was seldom ever used in Beaver. The more simple hall-and-parlor plan, divided by a staircase, being much more popular. Thus, the most common manifestations of the Gothic Revival style to be seen in Beaver are the one-and-one-half-story houses with their steeply pitched roofs and their dormer windows. Other common elements taken from the Gothic Revival style include bargeboard along the eaves, bay windows and the wooden finials decorating the tops of the dormers.

It is interesting to note, however, that traditional architecture of this period in Beaver (and most of Utah) did not accept the irregular massing and irregular floor plans common to the Gothic Revival style. Rather, a strict symmetry was adhered to and the lines of these vernacular houses were always straight and rigid to create a very formal, proper appearance. Thus, while the vernacular tradition of architecture readily accepted some aspects of the Gothic Revival style, it firmly rejected others that were not in keeping with the folk aesthetic.

Second Empire Style Influences

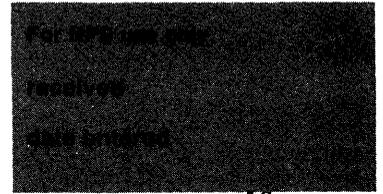
By about 1885, yet another style became popular in Beaver. It derived its inspiration from the French Second Empire style, though, like other influential styles, it was only loosely translated. In Beaver, it manifested itself with a verticle emphasis, a rectangular plan and a Mansard-inspired roof with dormer windows. This style was usually built in brick, for by c. 1885, there had been a renaissance in the brick-making industry. How this style became so popular in Beaver still involves some speculation, though it was probably introduced through house pattern books. The traditional hall and parlor plans persisted as did the bilateral symmetry on the front facade.

Queen Anne Style Influence

By about 1900, the folk tradition in architecture began to break down. Beaver became more susceptible to national and international architectural trends, their influences permeating all aspects of design and construction. Massing and floor plans often became symmetrical. Traditional building techniques and materials were no longer the only method of construction. A style incorporating elements of the Queen Anne style became very popular, and was

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characterized by decoratively shingled gables, steeply pitched roofs, a full return cornice in the gable and an irregular plan. This style was popular until c. 1915 when traditional, vernacular architecture became an extinct species in Beaver.

Bungalow Style

Beginning about 1901 the Bungalow style became predominant in Beaver, but as was usually the case, there were many regional modifications. Nonetheless, this was the first style to be followed closely enough that a home may truly be considered to have been built in the Bungalow style. As mentioned before, vernacular builders were influenced by high styles, but they only incorporated elements into their architecture that could be accepted by the folk tradition. With the breakdown of this tradition, the new styles were followed much more rigorously.

Popular characteristics of the Bungalow style in Beaver are often the same as those that defined the style nationally: rectangular plans with the gable end and entry to the street; shed dormers; gabled porches with tapered pillars and exposed rafters.

Prairie School Influence

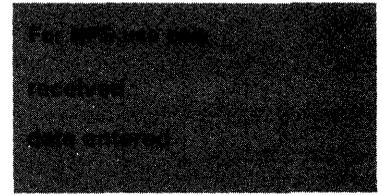
Beginning about 1920 elements of the Prairie School style were introduced in Beaver. Interestingly, there are almost no pure examples of this style in town, the high school being a notable exception. Rather, what is common is the combination of Prairie School elements with the well-entrenched Bungalow style. Thus, for example, some homes may have low, hipped roofs with horizontal lines and exposed rafters. Or perhaps a long, irregular Prairie School style plan will be combined with the gabled porches of the Bungalow style. It was probably because the Bungalow style was easy to build and adaptable to various locales that it was so popular in Beaver. The Prairie School style was more difficult to achieve and more expensive to construct and it was perhaps for these reasons that it was never common in its pure form in Beaver.

Craftsmen

Architecturally, Beaver is best known for its fine stone buildings and it is therefore fitting that this discussion on craftsmen should begin with stone masons.

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Stonemasons

Thomas Frazer was the most prolific stonemason in Beaver and the excellent quality of both craftsmanship and design found in his buildings has earned him the title of vernacular architect. He was the only builder in Beaver to make a full-time living from his construction skills, but like most people in town, he also had a farm to cultivate as well.

Frazer was born a mile from Blairgowrie, Scotland in 1821 and lived the first 40 years of his life there. He acquired his skills as a stonemason in Scotland, a craft which was much in demand when he immigrated to Utah in 1861 as a convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Mormon church authorities asked Frazer and his family to move to Beaver in 1869 to help initiate an aggressive building campaign there and Frazer immediately began to build commercial, industrial, institutional and residential architecture. Unfortunately, only his residential structures are still extant today, but they are more than enough to explain Frazer's style of architecture.

In his buildings, Frazer commonly employed one or more of six architectural elements: 1)ashlar stonework; 2)beaded or recessed mortar joints that were painted white; 3)cornice-line dormer windows; 4)bay windows; 5) a Greek Revival style cornice or decorative barge board; and 6) a center gable. These six architectural elements not only help to identify Frazer's work, but they combine to help create his architectural style.

Frazer worked almost exclusively with the local black basalt for about 12 years. He occasionally incorporated pieces of native green or brown granite in his buildings and even less frequently, some red sandstone. The basalt is a very hard stone and was fractured, or chipped, to create the flat surfaces. Circa 1881, the pink tuff quarry was opened near the mouth of Beaver River Canyon, and because it was so easy to carve, it replaced the black rock as the most popular building stone.

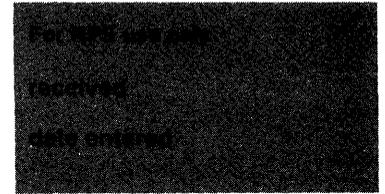
A list of extant buildings that Frazer built in Beaver is as follows:

(Note: Only those buildings that the author conservatively believes to have been built by Thomas Frazer have been listed here.)

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 615 North 400 West | Swindlehurst House, 2 room, hall and parlor house, black rock |
| 595 North 400 West | black rock, 2 room hall and parlor house originally, now with ell extension |
| 390 North 400 West | Smith House, pink rock, Jerkin Head with earlier black rock section, pink rock section has 2 rooms, black rock has one room |

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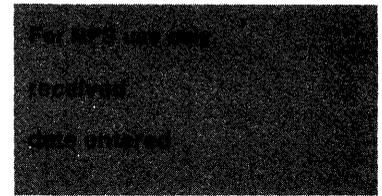
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295 North 400 West	Robert Stoney House, pink rock, now stuccoed, 1-1/2 stories
195 North 400 West	Joseph Tattersall House, 1-1/2 stories, black rock
115 North 400 West	David Powell House, 1-1/2 stories, black rock
95 North 400 West	Duckworth Grimshaw House, 1-1/2 stories, black rock
490 West Center Street	John Grimshaw House, pink rock, now stuccoed
95 North 300 West	Robinson House, 1-1/2 stories, black rock
115 North 300 West	North section is pink rock, now stuccoed
110 North 300 West	1 story, black rock, originally a 2 room hall and parlor plan with an original ell on the rear; several stone outbuildings
405 North 300 West	Heber Dean House, black rock, now stuccoed, 2 stories with elaborate barge board (which is no longer extant)
590 North 300 West	Thomas Frazer House
495 North 200 West	2 room hall and parlor house with brown granite lintels, 1 story
210 West 400 North	Tolton House, 1-1/2 stories, black rock
325 North 200 West	black rock, 3rd District School house
195 North 200 West	1 story, originally a hall and parlor house with 2 rooms, black rock now stuccoed
180 West Center Street	1-1/2 stories, brick
30 North 200 West	1-1/2 stories, black rock barn, Philo T. Farnsworth Barn
355 South 200 West	1-1/2 stories, black rock, Scots style masonry
50 South 100 West	Old Field's Hall
90 West 100 North	John Riggs Murdock granary, black rock
210 North 100 West	black rock, 1 room cabin, Scots style masonry, now painted white and located on north side of a brick house

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- 30 West 400 North black rock, 2 room hall and parlor house
- 25 South Main Street Laundramat--black rock complex, including 1 extant wall of the old Beaver Co-op Store (now the bank)
- About:
555 South Main Street pink rock, now covered with bricktex, 1-1/2 stories, used to have a bay window on the front facade
- 95 South 100 East brick, 1-1/2 stories, a fire in 1978 reduced it to 1 story and it is now covered with aluminum siding
- 90 East Center Street black rock foundation of old County Courthouse
- 410 North 100 East C. D. White House, 1-1/2 stories, black rock
- 480 North 100 East black rock granary
- 510 North 100 East black rock granary
- 190 North 200 East brick granary, Harriet Shepherd House
- 115 South 200 East 1-1/2 story brick
- 817 East 200 North D. I. Frazer House, 1-1/2 story pink rock, mansard roof and Jerkin Heads

Alexander Boyter

Alexander, or "Scotty" Boyter, was a second prominent stonemason in Beaver. He was born in Dundee, Scotland in 1849 and originally came to Beaver with the United States Army to Fort Cameron. After his discharge in 1875, he returned to Scotland. Within four years, he came back to Beaver, accompanied by his mother and youngest brother, James, and all three spent the remainder of their lives in Beaver County.

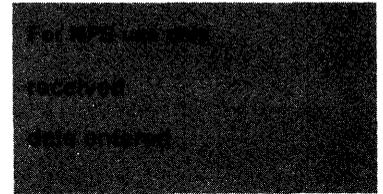
"Scotty" Boyter worked most frequently with the pink tuff, though he built numerous houses of locally burned brick. There was apparently not enough employment for both Frazer and Boyter, and it was Boyter who worked part time as a mason. Boyter did a fine job of cutting and smoothing the pink rock blocks and laid them up with perfection. While he was an excellent craftsman, his homes do not always display the same quality of design that Frazer's do.

The following is a list of buildings attributed to Alexander:

(Note: only those buildings that the author conservatively believes to have been built by Alexander Boyter have been listed here.)

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- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 495 North 400 West | pink rock, Jerkin heads |
| 415 North 400 West | pink rock with Jerkin heads, 2 room hall and parlor, cross hatching on stonework |
| 390 West 200 North | black rock center, brick on east side, frame on west; Boyter built the rock and brick sections |
| 290 West 200 South | pink rock, hipped roof, 1 story tall, brick section on west |
| 290 North 300 West | 1-1/2 story, black rock with Queen Anne gables |
| 270 West 300 North | Irregular plan and massing, brick, Queen Anne gables |
| 590 North 200 West | Alexander Boyter House, 1-1/2 story pink rock |
| 50 West 100 North | Dr. Shepherd Home, bungalow style, Boyter Brothers did the masonry work but not the designing |
| 90 West 200 North | James Boyter House, original hall and parlor plan with a rear extension, 1-1/2 stories |
| 265 North 100 West | Boyter Brothers, pink rock, Queen Anne gables, broken, coursed ashlar |
| 590 North 100 West | brick, 2 rooms, 1-1/2 stories, cresting on south bay window |
| 110 West 600 North | Irregular plan and massing, Queen Anne gables |
| 95 North Main Street | Low Hotel, Boyter was one of the masons who worked on the original portion of the hotel |
| 495 North 100 East | pink rock, several additions and a bay window of pink rock |
| 495 North 200 East | 2 room hall and parlor plan, pink rock with bay window, 1-1/2 stories |
| 15 South 200 East | pink rock, Mansard roof, Blackner House, excellent masonry |
| 275 East 300 North | pink rock granary, full basement with Jerkin heads |
| 295 North 400 East | pink rock granary with Jerkin heads, full basement |

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James Boyter, Alexander's brother, was also active in the construction industry. The two brothers frequently worked together, both with the pink rock and the brick. James preferred his work as a monument carver and his sculpture is some of the best in southern Utah and can be seen today in Beaver's cemetery.

David Muir was yet another Scotsman who worked with stone in Beaver. Muir usually worked as Thomas Frazer's ablest assistant, for his name is frequently recorded in Frazer's workbooks. Muir also constructed his own home at 295 North 300 West (see site #49) and his masonry techniques and design are quite different from Frazer's. Unfortunately, David Muir's home is the only extant example of his own work, for it is one of the finest stone houses in all of Beaver.

Louis A. Harris was a second generation stonemason in Beaver. His father and grandfather were born in Essex, England and were actively involved in the construction industry there before they immigrated to Beaver. Louis learned how to build with the pink tuff and constructed several industrial structures as well as residences in and around Beaver (see structure/site form BV-04-196 and site #117 for further information). He was an exacting craftsman and his rusticated treatment of the pink tuff is unexcelled in beauty.

The few senior citizens in Beaver who remember Robert Thimblebee recall that he was a plasterer. He undoubtedly did much plaster work, but his name is consistently noted as a stonemason in Thomas Frazer's work books for the decade of the 1880s.

There were several other men who did some work with stone, both the pink rock and the black rock. Henry Gale, Henry Boyter, Philo Boyter, Jim Frazer, D. I. Frazer and Tom Frazer, Jr. are the names that this writer most frequently uncovered. Most of these men were born in Beaver and learned what stonemasonry skills they had from the men who had immigrated from Great Britain. It was also during this generation's time that the demand for stone gave way to a demand for frame and brick and consequently the art and craft of stonemasonry in Beaver truly died out about 1901.

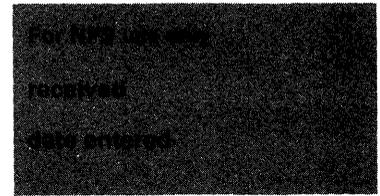
Carpenters

There is unfortunately little information available on early carpenters in Beaver. This could be due in part to the likelihood that there were few frame buildings in town before the advent of the twentieth century. There was a prejudice against frame buildings because of their flammability and it seems that they were never very popular until the efficiency of the volunteer fire department was established.

One early carpenter was Jonathan Crosby, who arrived in Beaver two years after founding, in 1858. He and his family came as refugees from San Bernadino,

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California, when LDS church officials decided to consolidate their territory. During this early period, Beaver consisted entirely of log cabins and dugouts, so Mr. Crosby never even had the chance to work in the construction industry until later. He earned his living during Beaver's early years as a furniture and coffin maker. He did help his son Alma construct his own residence at 115 East 100 North (see structure/site form BV-04-233) which is built of adobe bricks, mud concrete, and wood siding, c. 1867. At a later date, when milled lumber was available in larger quantities, Mr. Crosby built a frame home for himself and his wife at 195 North 100 East. The home has unfortunately been razed, but a lovely gazebo-type structure still remains, which was moved to 590 East 200 North (see site #113).

Another carpenter on which some information is available, was John Grimshaw. He was born in Beaver in 1870 and was active professionally from about 1890 to 1930. Besides building his own frame home, with plans being taken from a carpenter's guide book, he made much of the fancy trim that is still seen on houses in town today (see site #60 for further information). This trim was commercially produced and then sold to other carpenters in Beaver, who then installed it themselves.

Brickmakers and Masons

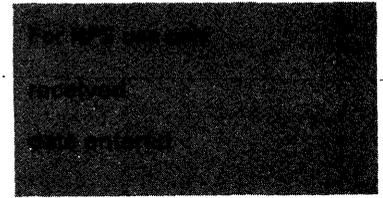
The earliest brickmakers this researcher has found were those in the Patterson family (see site #5, the Andrew Patterson House, for more information). While this family seemed to be most interested in farming, they also made and burned some brick in their spare time, which they then sold to other residents. They were definitely active during the 1870s and may have been making brick as early as the late 1860s, when the first brick homes in Beaver were built. By 1920, there were still members of the Patterson family actively engaged in making brick, though their kiln had been moved from South Creek (about 4 miles south of town) to Beaver some 11 blocks east of town on the canyon road.

It appears that the stone homes were more popular than the brick homes from 1870 to 1880 and perhaps it is for this reason that Thomas Frazer's counterpart brickmason never developed. The earliest brick homes in Beaver may well have been built by their individual owners. Later, the Boyter brothers (Alexander and James) did quite a lot of construction with brick and their sons continued in the trade. Thomas Frazer's son Jim did some work with brick and he was also an early concrete specialist, building walkways, fences, walls, etc., circa 1905.

By about 1900 the Beeson family became well known for brick masonry in Beaver (see structure/site form BV-04-173 for more information). Alexander Beeson and his son Frank were born in England where Alexander worked as a brick mason before bringing his family to Utah. In Beaver, they did excellent brickwork, frequently incorporating raised and squared mortar joints around each brick (see site #36, the old Beaver Relief Society Building for further information).

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Two men who were active in the construction industry as plasterers were William Burt and Robert Thimblebee. Both were immigrants to Beaver from Scotland and both worked with stone as well as their primary occupations as plasterers. In the interior of William Burt's own house, (see site #109) the decorative work around the ceiling is quite unusual as it is all plaster molding.

Notes

¹For an in-depth treatment of building materials among the Mormons, see Leon Sidney Pitman, "A Survey of Nineteenth Century Folk Housing in the Mormon Culture Region," Ph.D. dissertation, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1973.

²Ibid., p. 55.

³Ibid., p. 79.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) Scottish stone
Specific dates	1850's-1930's	Builder/Architect	N/A	masons

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The architecture in Beaver is significant for many reasons. The town was founded originally by a unique religious group that sought free land as well as the desert isolation that allowed them the freedom to practice their beliefs. The Mormons settled scores of such towns in Utah and Idaho, attracting converts from both the United States and Europe. Beaver was markedly influenced by a relatively high number of Scottish converts who were very active in the construction industry.

It was due to the skills of these Scotsmen that Beaver has been left with a high number of stone buildings. While the Scottish masons did not build all of the stone structures in Beaver, they did build a very large percentage of them. For example, Thomas Frazer and Alexander Boyter, the two most active stonemasons, are believed to have built 34 and 18 single family dwellings respectively. The extant stone buildings in Beaver now consist almost entirely of residences, as the commercial, industrial and institutional stone architecture has gradually been razed. Nonetheless, there are more than 100 stone structures in Beaver today and these buildings give the town a distinctive architectural flavor, the more so because stone has never been a traditional construction material in the United States or Utah.

While the large number of stone buildings is the most outstanding feature of Beaver's historic architecture, there are also some very fine examples in brick, adobe and frame. In these buildings--as well as the stone structures--the craftsmanship and vernacular styles are very interesting. Almost all of Beaver's historic architecture falls stylistically into the vernacular category. The main influences however, on these vernacular styles, were the Classical and Gothic Revival styles, with large architectural influences coming from Scotland and England. Because so many of the early residents of Beaver came from Great Britain, it should not be surprising that they carried ideas on construction and house design with them across the Atlantic. Such things as masonry styles, wall construction, fenestration patterns, floor plans, etc., have been traced directly to Great Britain. The building traditions imported by the first residents in Beaver--no matter where their origin--generally called for a high degree of craftsmanship. And because the Mormons were intent on founding a permanent "Kingdom of Zion" in Utah, there was great care lavished on the construction of these buildings.

The Mountain View Cemetery (Beaver's city cemetery) has been included within the boundaries of this multi-resource district for some of the same reasons that the 128 other sites have been considered significant. Unlike most cemeteries in southern Utah, this cemetery is kept in immaculate condition which is a reflection of the social values of the current residents. Most of the historic monuments were carved by James Boyter (a Scots immigrant) and

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later, by his son Henry K. Boyter. Both men used the white marble that was quarried at Newhouse in western Beaver County, though Henry also imported a lovely grey marble from Vermont during the second half of his career. Neither man had any formal training, yet their legacy of folk art is of the highest aesthetic caliber and compares favorably to anything set beside it.

BEAVER'S EARLY HISTORY:

Geographical Influence:

Beaver City, in southwestern Utah, is located in one of the valleys of the vast "Basin and Range" country.¹ The town was settled by Mormon pioneers on the banks of the Beaver River in February of 1856 and both the town and the river derived their names from the profusion of beaver that lived in the vicinity.²

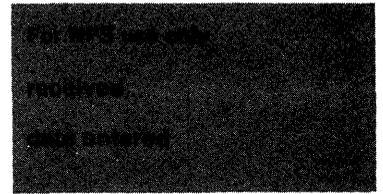
The local surroundings of Beaver are magnificent. There are mountains looming on all horizons, the lofty Tushar Range rising to over 12,000 feet to the east. The Tushars were once active volcanoes but are now tranquil, forested mountains. Several peaks tower above the timberline, and are either carpeted with low-growing wild flowers, or consist of barren scree slopes. It is also in these mountains that the Beaver River has its source. Beaver City is situated on an ancient alluvial fan, washed out from these mountains over the ages. The valley is broad, approximately thirteen miles wide, bounded on the west by the Mineral Mountains. These mountains are composed primarily of intrusive granite which is now exposed.

The valley's vegetation is typical of lower elevation Basin and Range country: there is sagebrush, some cactus, juniper and pinon pine on the hillsides, with willows and cottonwood trees along the streams. The climate is considered desert or sub-humid, in that the evaporation of moisture is greater than the annual amount of precipitation. Beaver's elevation is almost 6,000 feet, and this factor has played as important a role as the desert climate in shaping the town's character. Wilson G. Nowers, one of the original pioneers in Beaver, said:

Beaver River valley was then thought to be a cold, and inhospitable salaratus desert, although fairly well supplied with water, a good growth of wire grass between the river and Devil Creek and a frail sprinkle of bunch grass among the stunted sage brush These resources were considered sufficient to justify the establishment of a herd ground for cattle of the southern settlements. . .³

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Thus, Beaver was settled primarily as a stock raising village, though local farmers have always grown hay (now alfalfa), corn and oats. Both the high altitude (and therefore the short growing season) and the arid climate of the area, have dictated that settlers depend more on stock than crops.

Mormon Settlement Patterns

Beaver City is a typical example of the Mormon settlement pattern employed in the Intermountain West. Whereas most of the United States was settled by individuals or single family units, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints made settlement a religio-economic institution and retained strong control over it. "The Mormons and the West were peculiarly suited to one another; the Mormons were, in 1847 and thereafter, in need of the asylum the barren West provided, while only by such a cooperative group as the Mormons could the desert land have been opened up."⁴ Water is the key to the arid West, and the United States had a tradition of viewing water like any other mineral. "It was perfectly feasible under the law for private individuals or companies to appropriate waters, construct canals, sell water rights, and collect annual rentals . . ."⁵ The Mormons however, managed to make the desert bloom on a large scale because of their cooperative water policies. They built irrigation canals and ditches together and shared the water in common.

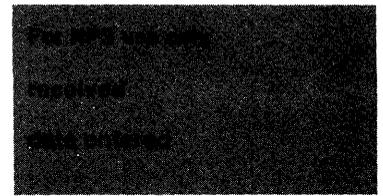
A further illustration of controlled Mormon settlement programs in the West is the manner in which pioneers were selected to establish a new town. Experienced pioneers were sent with each new founding party and these people were able to explain and direct the craft of settling the wilderness. The proven leaders used the same tried-and-true methods again and again. Besides such experienced pioneers, the LDS church tried to assign the necessary craftsmen to insure the success of each new village. Blacksmiths, teamsters, carpenters, masons, etc., were carefully distributed by the church throughout the new settlements.

In fact, the LDS church so needed skilled craftsmen during its pioneer western period that missionaries were actually directed to convert such workers. Brigham Young, the famous Mormon leader, designed the "Perpetual Emigration Fund" to finance importation of a skilled work force from Europe and especially Britain.⁶ Over nearly a forty year period, between 1849 and 1887, some 85,000 European converts came by horse, wagon, handcart, on foot, and later by train to the Great Basin Kingdom.⁷ These converts, upon arrival in Utah, were frequently "called" on a mission to help settle a new town depending on their individual trades.

The first pioneers in Beaver, who were called to fulfill a mission, arrived primarily from Parowan, Utah, a town about 35 miles to the south. They immediately began organizing their new home. Samuel Howd, Wilson G. Nowers, James P. Anderson and some other original pioneers built the first cabin on

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the Beaver River.⁸ The surrounding farmland was divided into sixteen ten-acre plots, surveyed by William H. Dame of Parowan. The parcels were distributed amongst the colonists by casting lots to determine ownership.

By the spring of the same year, more colonists had arrived and a survey for city lots in addition to the farm lots became necessary. Dame sent his assistant, James Martineau, to do the city survey, but as the blocks contained eight lots, the settlers were unhappy with the "Dame Survey." "Men were quarreling because all wanted corner lots."⁹ These corner lots were considered more valuable, especially if they had commercial potential. Consequently, two years later, the townspeople decided to re-survey the existing Plat A and add a new Plat B. This survey became known as the "Edward E. Thompson Survey," and stipulated that each block would be 24 rods square (or four acres) divided into four lots so all could have a one acre corner lot.* This is the survey that is still in use today in Beaver. Ownership certificates were signed by the surveyor and the mayor or probate judge, then given to the owner. The one acre city lots were located some distance north from the river and the original ten-acre parcels to the south remained as farmland. The one acre lots were intended to be large enough for a house, a vegetable garden and various outbuildings sheltering chickens, pigs, dairy cows, etc.

Despite this somewhat unique arrangement of only four lots to a block, Beaver was otherwise organized along the lines of the typical Mormon "City of Zion" plat. A rigid grid-iron system was imposed over the terrain, with wide streets and a few central city blocks reserved for town and church functions. Townspeople lived in town and commuted to their fields to work, thus also reinforcing the strong Mormon social fabric. Because of the "village" pattern, Mormon towns naturally took on somewhat of an urban character. One realizes how urban these towns were when they are compared to the original isolation of the farmer in the Midwest. Utah pioneers clustered around water sources in the West, creating "Urban Oases" amidst the otherwise unsettled desert vastness.¹⁰

Temporary Shelters:

When the first Mormons immigrated to Utah in 1847, they were faced with providing food, clothing and shelter for themselves far from the last outposts of American civilization in the East and Midwest. Besides the vast distances of the physical geography with which to contend, church leaders were determined that their people should be self-sufficient, rather than dependent on uncertain supply sources in the sometimes hostile United States. With so

*In Salt Lake City and many other Mormon-founded towns, the blocks are larger.

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many pressing matters of survival demanding their immediate attention, it is not surprising that the Mormons initially built log cabins, dugouts and sometimes adobe cabins as adequate but temporary shelters. Even these temporary dwellings were often seen as relatively luxurious by pioneers who had just spent several months living in wagon boxes. Despite the fact that these structures were seen as temporary--until something more substantial could be built--the Mormons saw absolutely nothing temporary about their communities. They believed they had at last found their Zion and all the faithful were encouraged to immigrate to Utah for the "gathering."

In their previous communities in the East and Midwest, the Mormons had utilized the ample supplies of timber for their initial homes, following the well established American tradition of log cabins. In Utah, however, nearby quantities of timber were scarce, and the Mormons were forced to rely as well on dugouts and adobe cabins. Upon their entrance into the Salt Lake Valley, "Immediately, men were set to work making 'dobbies' with which to build houses."¹¹ These first cabins and dugouts were small, usually consisting only of one or two rooms for the entire family.¹²

Privations of Shelter, Food and Clothing:

In Beaver, log cabins, dugouts and occasionally adobe cabins soon sprang up all over Plat A. But these were humble structures, usually consisting of one or two rooms. While numerous cottonwood trees grew along the banks of the Beaver River, builders sought the tall, straight timber of the conifers which were located further up the canyon. Thus it was quite a laborious process to cut and transport logs for cabins. For the roof poles of dugouts, the wood of the nearby pinons and junipers was suitable. While dugouts were often easier to build than cabins, they had other disadvantages. John F. Tolton, whose family had moved as refugees from Circleville to Beaver wrote:

In the month of August, 1868, shortly after we moved into our first home in Beaver, 'the cellar' (actually a dugout), there occurred a great cloudburst which submerged the streets in all parts of town 'knee deep' with water. In our cellar home we had all our earthly possessions, our beds, books, boxes containing valuable papers, our newly threshed grain for our food-stuff for the following year . . . our grain and foodstuffs were all water-logged and ruined, and all other contents of our home badly damaged.¹³

The privations suffered by the early settlers of Beaver seem extremely difficult today, but hunger, sickness and very hard work were apparently common to most pioneer settlements. Mary Greenwood White arrived in Beaver with her family and other founding pioneers as a child. She wrote: "I have heard my mother say that on one occassion when they went up North Creek to

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gather their berries, she was so weak and faint from hunger that it was impossible for her to gather a berry. They had been three weeks without tasting bread . . ."¹⁴ While the threat of famine lessened with each passing harvest, clothing remained very scarce. Mrs. White also remembered her father having to go to bed early while her mother sat up and washed his only change of clothes by firelight.¹⁵ The whole family was in the same condition and, "In '63 when my sister Rachel was born, she like the rest of us, came without clothing; but it was not possible for my mother to prepare any for her, and had it not been for kind neighbors uniting and contributing from their scanty supply of such clothing, she would have remained in that condition."¹⁶

Poverty inevitably made life very hard for the new settlers. It was even more difficult to construct shelters, herd stock, farm, tend vegetable gardens, etc., with insufficient food and clothing. Besides these considerable physical discomforts, a disastrous event was soon to take place that would adversely affect the mental and spiritual attitudes of the pioneers.

The Mountain Meadows Massacre and its Effects

The new town of Beaver was just over a year old when the tragic Mountain Meadows Massacre occurred in southern Utah.¹⁷ A wagon train, known as the "Fancher Party" passed through Utah on its way to southern California. There were unfortunate hostilities between the Mormons and the members of the Fancher Party all along the travellers' route and the tensions finally exploded on September 11, 1857, at the Mountain Meadows in southwestern Utah. By the time the massacre was over, some 120 immigrants were slain, decoyed from their wagon fortress and slaughtered by Mormon and Indian alike.

Within a month of the massacre, rumors had reached California, and the Mormon settlements there began to feel the hostilities. It was this pressure, and the desire to consolidate the Territory in the face of the "Utah War," that led Mormon officials to abandon the San Bernardino mission in 1858. Many of the refugees settled in Beaver, thus considerably augmenting the local population. Among them were several people who were to play prominent roles in Beaver's history: Marcus L. Shephard, Sidney Tanner, Horace A. Skinner, Jonathan and Caroline Crosby, Alma Crosby, John Ward Christian, Louisa Barns Pratt and many others.¹⁸

The consequences and effects of these incidents on the settler of southern Utah and Beaver were severe. Gustive O. Larson states in his book Outline History of Territorial Utah, that iron production ". . . withered under the blight of the Utah War and Mountain Meadows Massacre in 1857 when Cedar City dropped from a population of 900 to less than 400."¹⁹ During the period preceeding the Massacre and Utah War, towns adopted military rule. Militias were drilled, grain cached in the nearby mountains and other precautionary measures were taken. The people of southern Utah were ordered to remain in

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their home towns and forbidden to leave the Territory. Many people chafed under military rule and there was much resentment against the leaders.²⁰ When at last military rule was lifted in August 1858, many people left the area.

New Organization in Beaver

Those that remained in Beaver were oppressed by the aura of the Massacre, grinding poverty, sickness and lack of leadership and organization. Consequently, the settlers of the new town were very slow to construct more than the most rudimentary shelters over their heads. The village of Beaver during this period appeared to be little more than a shanty-town, a miserable collection of temporary dwellings. Brigham Young, in 1862, on one of his annual tours of the southern Utah communities "rebuked the local people (of Beaver) for their failure to build up the kingdom."²¹ "He showed the lack of local improvements of every kind, and stated that instead of visible improvements calculated to attract his attention on leaving, everything had remained in statu(s) quo since his last visit. . . . We left the folks at Beaver feeling well, most of them showing signs of contrition and evincing a determination to improve the habitation of both man and beast by the time of the President's next annual visit."²²

Actually things for man and beast improved very little. The following year, a member of Brigham Young's party informed the Deseret News that "we were unable to discover all those marks of enterprise and improvement so eagerly looked for by the Presidency on their entrance into the various settlements. The houses are built chiefly of logs, with a few adobies, and I saw two shingle roofs and one frame stable. The meeting house is built of logs also. There has been a great neglect on the part of the people of Beaver."²³

A year later, in 1864, the church leaders decided in despair, to import new leadership. "Owing to factional differences, lack of unity, and the inability of the local authorities to carry on the Church work, the General Authorities decided to graft new blood into the community in the way of new leadership. John Riggs Murdock of Lehi was to become the new leader."²⁴ Under Murdock's hand, things began to improve in Beaver. In May of 1868, Elder George A. Smith reported: "Much improvement is going on at this place; several new burnt-brick houses are going up. The walls of a large and commodious brick school-house are being enclosed and a number of good frame barns ornament the town."²⁵ As well as houses, barns and a school building, the town boasted a newly founded tannery, a stream sawmill, the Beaver Co-op Store, and a branch office of the Deseret Telegraph Company. Not only was the town beginning to prosper, it was growing too. By 1868 there were about 1000 people living in Beaver and it appeared that the tentative community had finally taken root as a permanent settlement.²⁶

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Plans were being laid for the establishment of a co-operative woolen mill. J. R. Murdock realized that the first blushes of prosperity had already come to Beaver, and that with construction of the woolen mill, the material life of the "Saints" in Beaver would improve dramatically. It was with this promising future that Thomas Frazer, a Scots stonemason, was "called" to Beaver in 1868 to initiate and direct the foreseeable building boom.

Transition to Permanent Shelters

As discussed above, the Mormons had always placed great emphasis on well-cared for, permanent communities and church leaders were constantly exhorting people to improve their earthly lives rather than wait for rewards in heaven. Consequently, Mormons were not long satisfied with temporary cabins but aspired to larger, well-built, comfortable homes. How long a house was used as a temporary dwelling depended mostly on how long it took a family to achieve some measure of prosperity. Commonly, this was anywhere from two to five years in Salt Lake City, and ten years or more in outlying villages like Beaver.

With the first prosperity in Mormon pioneer towns, craftsmen were able to specialize in their trained labors to a larger degree. Most townspeople continued to do some farming, but with prosperity, there was a greater demand for the skills of, say, trained carpenters and masons. At the same time, other people began to sell milled lumber, burnt brick, cut stone and adobe brick in commercial quantities.

As the settlers began to think in terms of permanent houses they found various construction options open to them. If a family needed more space but was of modest means, extra rooms could be added to the existing cabin. Dugouts were seldom enlarged, but instead served later as tool sheds, root cellars, or some other type of outbuilding. Usually a new addition was built with a more refined building material, such as burnt brick, and when it was completed, the original cabin was then sheathed in the same refined building material to match the new addition. Thus, even today it is common to find original adobe walls veneered with brick, or perhaps a log wall covered with milled wood siding. In some instances, so many additions to an original cabin were built over the years that the cabin may now be just one more room in the house, completely surrounded by later construction.

Another construction alternative for a family considering a permanent home was to abandon the original cabin or dugout as living quarters and build a completely new house. This method was commonly practiced in Beaver, especially when the temporary cabin was being replaced by a permanent house with materials as different as stone. This desire on the part of many Beaver citizens to have a new, permanent house was also one of the many factors responsible for the lengthy period of time between the construction of temporary and permanent houses, because it was obviously a more expensive proposition and it took longer to acquire the necessary degree of prosperity.

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Prosperity in Beaver

As discussed previously, Beaver's high elevation and its arid climate made the land more conducive to stockraising than extensive farming. A good supply of wool, and settlers who had learned the woolen trade in England, persuaded LDS church leaders that Beaver would be a good place to locate a woolen mill. John Ashworth, an English convert to the Mormon Church, who was familiar with the woolen industry, was sent to England to purchase machinery for the mills. "In 1870 a woolen factory was built in Beaver. A number of wagons loaded with machinery for the same left Salt Lake City, June 23rd, 1870, and arrived at Beaver a few days later"27 The new woolen mills were an instant success, both in terms of employment and profit. "Although it has only been running a little over half a year, a dividend of 27 percent was recently declared. The mill is quite a benefit to the people as money has heretofore been somewhat scarce"28 Beaver's local newspaper reported in 1874 that the factory was 90 feet by 35 feet, three stories tall and built of volcanic rock. The mill was capable of manufacturing about 400 yards of cloth daily as well as several blankets.²³ The Beaver Woolen Mills were a great boon and brought much prosperity to the town. "This institution was responsible for the substantial growth of Beaver more than any other factor. Most of the prominent buildings erected in Beaver during the '70s and '80s owe their existence to employment at this factory."³⁰ And indeed, further research shows that most of the permanent, substantial, rock and brick homes were built during this period.³¹

These woolen mills were a "cooperative" effort in that local people furnished the labor and materials in return for stock in the factory. Capital came jointly from the LDS church and wealthy capitalists, subscribed stock totaling \$30,500. "This technique represented a conscious attempt to develop a manufacturing industry without the importation of the capital from the East."³²

By 1890, it was difficult to trade woolen products for raw wool, as the wool growers wanted cash. Thus business slowly decreased until about 1900 when the mills were forced to close. The old black rock mill was destroyed by fire and razed in 1920.

The building of Fort Cameron added yet another facet to Beaver's character. There were two primary reasons for founding a U.S. Military fort in Beaver. Once again, the Mountain Meadows Massacre was to play a part. In a letter written by Judge C. D. Hawley to the U.S. Secretary of War, William W. Belknap, January 12th, 1872, Hawley said that there were witnesses willing to testify against the leaders of the Mountain Meadows Massacre, but that because their lives had been threatened, they were afraid to do so.³³ Approximately four months after receiving this letter and after considering other recommendations, Secretary Belknap decided to establish a post at Beaver.

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Another reason given for the fort's construction was the protection of the Mormon settlers from Indian attack. Beaver's population had been augmented in 1866 by refugees from Circleville "when Black Hawk and his tribe made successful attacks on the town. . . ." ³⁴ Generally, however, by this time the Mormon settlers of the area were more powerful and therefore had "good" relations with neighboring Indians.

A post* was established in May of 1873, and soon contracts were given out to local men in the construction business. The buildings were made of black rock and comprised military barracks, officer's quarters, a hospital, a jail, a kitchen and a bakery, some twenty buildings all together. ³⁵ There was employment for every available man in Beaver. Teamsters were needed to haul rock--masons, carpenters, plasterers, lime burners, blacksmiths, painters, lumbermen, etc.--all had jobs if they wanted them. Needless to say, the construction of the post was a great boost to Beaver's economy. And once the fort was completed, the officers, their families and the 250 enlisted men depended on the townspeople for a number of local products.

Not only were there commercial benefits, but social ones too. Friendships developed between many Beaver residents and people at the fort and both groups participated in civic functions, parades, and national celebrations. There were also such groups as musical and literary clubs and some of the soldiers married local women and stayed in Beaver after their enlistment had ended.

Within ten years of the fort's founding, the Mountain Meadows Massacre affair and Indian troubles had been settled to almost everyone's satisfaction. These facts, in conjunction with the high cost of hauling goods long distances to the fort and the establishment of Fort Douglas in Salt Lake City as a permanent fort, all served to render Fort Cameron obsolete. Consequently, in April, 1883, Fort Cameron was abandoned by the U.S. Government. ³⁶

By the 1870s, Beaver had also become a crossroad for travellers. The town was the diverging point for Pioche, a booming mining town in eastern Nevada and was on the route to St. George, a thriving Mormon community to the south where the new Mormon Temple was being constructed. To accommodate visitors, Beaver had a number of hotels and boarding houses: the Low Hotel (circa 1865), Lee Boarding House (1873), Betensen Hotel, the Mathews Hotel (1876), the Farnsworth Hotel, the Hutchings Hotel (1880), the Bakes House and the Beaver Hotel. ³⁷

*It was called the "Post of Beaver" for about a year until the name was changed to "Fort Cameron" on July 1, 1874. "It was named Fort Cameron by order of General Sheridan in honor of Col. James Cameron, a gallant soldier who fell in the Civil War on July 21, 1861." (Beaver County File, p. 4, Utah State Historical Society Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.)

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Besides catering to travellers, the people of Beaver also supplied mining towns with some of the things they needed. The Horn Silver Mine was discovered in 1876, and the nearby town of Frisco was considered by many to be the "wildest" in the West. Everything from culinary water to lumber had to be imported and the people of Beaver profited by both their merchandise and freighting. Until the 1870s when the country experienced prosperity as a whole, "The period of Beaver County's greatest prosperity was the four decades after 1870 when the mines were pouring out their wealth"³⁸ 1?

An interesting note to add to events in Beaver's history is the fact that Robert Parker, alias Butch Cassidy, was born in Beaver. His sister, Lula Parker Betensen says, "Ironically, Annie's and Max's first son, Robert Le Roy Parker, my brother, was born on Friday, April 13, 1866, in Beaver, Utah."³⁹

Summary of Beaver's Early History

Historically, Beaver's character was shaped by many things. The geographical elements, such as the desert climate, the high elevation, the Tushar Mountains and the Beaver River have helped to define the quality and quantity of Beaver's growth.

The town was settled in 1856 by pioneers from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in a pattern that was similar to all Mormon settlements. It was organized on a grid-iron plan, with townspeople living in the village and commuting to their outlying farms.

The town of Beaver had a difficult time establishing itself and for many years it was little more than a shantytown. This was due in part to poverty, lack of organization and the effects of the Mountain Meadows Massacre and the Utah War on Beaver and southern Utah as a whole.

Finally, the LDS church officials sent new leadership to Beaver in the person of John Riggs Murdock, who became the Beaver Stake President. Murdock helped to turn the tide in Beaver's favor and within ten years of his arrival, the town was thriving as a permanent settlement. The town's prosperity marked Beaver as an important place in southern Utah, prosperity that was in part accumulated due to the Beaver Woolen Mills, building and supplying Fort Cameron and nearby mining towns, and catering to the many travellers passing through the town.

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¹Basin and Range country describes the Great Basin which includes most of Nevada and parts of California, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Oregon. The Great Basin has no outlet to the sea and is comprised of scores of mountain ranges and valleys. Rivers converge in salt lakes or disappear under valley floors.

²Andrew Jensen, "Beaver County History," microfilm, Archives, Department, LDS Church Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

³Wilson G. Nowers, microfilm, Archives Department, LDS Church Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁴Dale Morgan, "Historical Sketch of Beaver County," p. 4, WPA Files, Box 13, Historical Records Survey, 1938. Located in the Utah State Historical Society Library.

⁵William Ellsworth Smythe, The Conquest of Arid America, p. 44.

⁶Leonard J. Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1958), pp. 97-98.

⁷Gustive O. Larson, Outline History of Territorial Utah (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University, 1958), p. 116.

⁸"Beaver County File," unpublished manuscript, Utah State Historical Society Library, Salt Lake City, Utah. Also, two other families that arrived on their own were the William Greenwoods and the John Ashworths. They had "become dissatisfied and somewhat disgusted with their environment financially, socially and otherwise . . ." in Cedar City and sought a new place of residence. John Ashworth later became Beaver's second mayor. Unpublished manuscript, "An Address Delivered by Mary Greenwood White on Beaver's Fiftieth Anniversary, February 6, 1906, pp. 1-2. Courtesy of Susie Beeson of Beaver, Utah.

⁹Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Beaver County, Utah, comp., Monuments to Courage, "A History of Beaver County," ed. Arid G. Merkley (Beaver, Utah: Daughters of Utah Pioneers of Beaver County, 1949), p. 10.

¹⁰For an excellent presentation of the topic urban oases in the West, see Gerald D. Nash, The American West in the Twentieth Century (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1973).

¹¹Kate B. Carter, ed., Our Pioneer Heritage (Salt Lake City: Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1958), 1:118.

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¹²For an in-depth discussion of Mormon temporary shelters, see Leon S. Pitman's third chapter in his dissertation entitled "A Survey of Nineteenth Century Housing in the Mormon Culture Region." Special Collections, Marriot Library, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹³John Franklin Tolton, "From the Halls of Memory," chapter 9, p. 2, unpublished manuscript (A 136 8), WPA Writer's Collection, Utah State Historical Society Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

¹⁴Mary Greenwood White, "Beaver's Fiftieth Anniversary," February 6, 1906, p. 3. An unpublished manuscript, courtesy of Susie Beeson of Beaver, Utah.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 5.

¹⁶Ibid., p. 6.

¹⁷For further information on the Massacre, see Juanita Brooks' The Mountain Meadows Massacre (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1970).

¹⁸Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Monuments, p. 11.

¹⁹Larson, Outline History, p. 70.

²⁰Brooks, Massacre, p. 164.

²¹Gordon Irving, "Encouraging the Saints;; Brigham Young's Annual Tours of the Mormon Settlements," Utah Historical Quarterly 45 (Summer 1977), p. 236.

²²"Manuscript History of the Church, Brigham Young Period, 1862," pp. 807-09, MS, Archives Division, Historical Department, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²³Lyman O. Littlefield, Deseret News, (News:12:368), May, 1863.

²⁴Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Monuments, p. 115.

²⁵"Journal History," (MS f 143 #24), Wednesday, May 20, 1868, Beaver, microfilm, Archives Division, Historical Department, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²⁶"Journal History," (MS f 143 #24), Beaver, April 4, 1868, p. 6, Editor of Evening News, Daniel Taylor, microfilm, Archives Division, Historical Department, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.

²⁷From a letter to Mrs. Alice White, Beaver, Utah to the Deseret News 54:476, 1870.

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²⁸Andrew Jensen, "History of Beaver County," WPA Writers' Collection, p. 20, Box 13, Utah State Historical Society.

²⁹The Beaver Enterprise, June 22, 1874.

³⁰Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Monuments, p. 105.

³¹As documented by tax records and abstracts in the Beaver County Courthouse.

³²Arrington, Great Basin, p. 317.

³³A letter from C. M. Hawley, Associate Justice and Judge of the Second Judicial District, to Secretary of War Belknap. Judge Hawley further stated, "I am fully satisfied from my experience in that district for the last three years, as a judicial officer of the court, that their feeling of insecurity is well founded, and it will require a military force established in that district, say, at the city of Beaver, of at least five companies to render the protection needed effective." Andrew Jensen's "History of the Beaver Ward," p. 22, WPA Writer's Collection, Box 13, Utah State Historical Society Library.

³⁴Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Monuments, p. 11.

³⁵Andrew Jensen, "History of the Beaver Ward," WPA Writers' Collection, p. 31, Box 13, Utah State Historical Society Library.

³⁶The Fort was abandoned for fifteen years, but was eventually converted into a school, the Beaver Branch of the Brigham Young Academy. (Brigham Young Academy later became Brigham Young University.) The school later became Murdock Academy and served Beaver and all of southern Utah until 1922. All but one of the buildings have been razed.

³⁷Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Monuments, pp. 152-154.

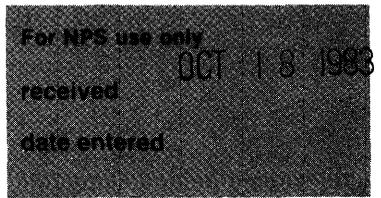
³⁸Dale Morgan, "Historical Sketch of the Beaver County," p. 24, Historical Records Survey, 1938, WPA Writers' Collection, Box 13, Utah State Historical Society Library.

³⁹Lula Parker Betensen, as told to Dora Flack, Butch Cassidy, My Brother (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1975), p. 32. The Parkers moved over the mountains to Circleville, but Robert returned to Beaver at the age of thirteen to attend school. He lived in Beaver and hired out as a ranch hand, reportedly being a hard, trustworthy worker.

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Historical Context for Beaver Commercial Development, Beaver MRA

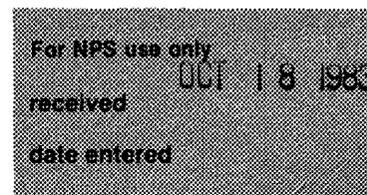
The commercial history of early Beaver is divided into two phases. The first began with the initial prosperity associated with the 1860s to 1870s and the reorganization of the community under John Riggs Murdock. Commencing with the woolen mills in 1870 and the establishment of Ft. Cameron in 1873, commercial businesses gained an effective foothold amidst an environment of growing prosperity. Also during this time, Beaver assumed an important role in the supplying of mining camps located in western Beaver County and eastern Nevada. This mining wealth proved to be a pivotal factor in transforming Beaver's commercial growth from that of a temporary situation to one of a more permanent nature. Thus, from the 1870s to 1910s, the town entered its second stage of business development (see Continuation Sheet 26, Item 8, p. 11). From the 1890s through the 1910s more substantial business blocks were built, replacing earlier, less permanent structures. Stone and brick became the more standard materials used, as was the case with residential construction.

Within this context, five commercial structures remain in Beaver that best retain their historic integrity and represent the second phase of economic development (none remain from the earlier period). The Louis W. Harris Flour Mill (ca. 1896), functioned as an industrial structure, while the remaining four served as businesses and hotels, as well as a hall for social gatherings. They are as follows: the Mansfield, Murdock & Co. Store (1893), and the Tolton Block (1899), both operated as important general stores; the Odd Fellows Hall (1903), housed commercial establishments on the first floor and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows fraternal organization on the second; and the Hotel Low (1906), which functioned as a dwelling, lodging house, and in about 1923 expanded as the hotel. After the 1910s, mining operations in western Beaver County began to decline, and so did Beaver's commercial activity. These five buildings help to document the town's peak commercial period, with the four business blocks all located in a group on Beaver's Main Street. They also served a vital function not only for Beaver, but for various nearby mining areas in providing needed general merchandise, lodging, and in the case of the Odd Fellows Hall, a social gathering place.

Beaver served, and continues to serve, as a stop for travelers. As motor vehicles became more plentiful and prevalent in the 1920s, Beaver again emerged as an important tourist resting place, located on a main north-south Utah highway. It was during this period that the Hotel Low developed and expanded, representing the needs of a growing business. Waning in the 1940s and 1950s, the tourist business again revitalized in the 1960s and continues, with new motel accommodations replacing the hotel blocks of the early twentieth century. Only the Mansfield Hotel and Hotel Low remain as excellent examples of Beaver's initial period of importance as a stop-over point on a main Utah highway (now Interstate 15).

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In looking over the nominations from the Beaver Multiple Resource Area returned by the National Register office, it is apparent that the reviewer's concern in the majority of these cases rests in the area of significance, i.e., "age and integrity do not, in and of themselves, constitute a statement of significance." A corrolary observation must be that most of the returned sites are the smaller, more average type houses rather than the larger ones that are more obviously exceptional (and therefore significant). In resubmitting these Beaver sites for consideration by the National Register, it seems necessary to provide an architectural framework within which these buildings may be properly evaluated. Within an historic district (as Beaver was originally intended to be), these small typical buildings would "contribute" to the overall fabric of the nomination and would therefore be eligible for National Register listing. Because in a Multiple Resource Area (MRA) nomination all buildings must be individually eligible, such outwardly unexceptional houses naturally are at a disadvantage. In the case of the Beaver sites included in this resubmission, most lack obvious features of significance, i.e., they are not the best (biggest) examples of local architectural styles and they were not the homes of exceptionally important individuals. They are, however, significant nonetheless and this significance rests largely in their numbers. These homes are historically important in Beaver's past because they are the homes in which most people lived.

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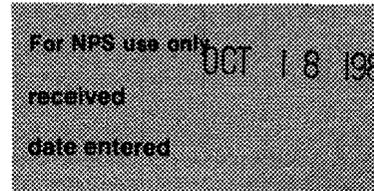
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Following the Guidelines for Applying the National Register Criteria, these buildings would be individually undistinguished but eligible for nomination under Criterion A as properties associated with the "events that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or the nation." The majority of buildings covered by this continuation sheet were constructed during Beaver's first period of rebuilding, that time when local economic prosperity was such that a temporary architecture was largely replaced by an overlay of more substantial and prestigious buildings. Obviously not all of these new homes were mansions. Many were not much bigger than the earlier homes they replaced, but in terms of materials (brick and stone rather than log), technology (planed floors, milled window and door casings, better heating), and comfort, they represented a major development and improvement in the material life of the community. Additionally, because most of these buildings were traditionally designed, they reflect a general pattern of 19th century architectural thinking that may be further evaluated under Criterion C.

During most of its early history, Beaver's residential architecture displays identifiable features which "recur in particular types." These types are significant because in their form and numbers, they "can be said to characterize [important] kinds of properties or construction practices in the past." A material (architectural) record of Beaver's history must then reflect the complete range of building activity found here. Some homes are

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significant for their unique qualities, others are significant for being typical. The typical architectural expressions must be recognized as important historical resources and to accomplish this properly, they must be recorded in numbers which confirm and corroborate their typicalness. It is not enough to single out one house to "stand for" many others which are similar in size and appearance. The full historical impact of Beaver's vernacular (in this sense, common) architecture¹ is best expressed quantitatively and can be accomplished without sacrificing quality. The sites resubmitted under this supplemental cover sheet display a high degree of visual integrity and their age reflects the period of Beaver's history outlined in the main nomination form. They are significant, however, in their numbers and thus serve to complete the total architectural history of Beaver.

Beaver City's history is marked by one clearly defined period of economic prosperity. Beginning in about 1870 and lasting almost until the end of the century, the town enjoyed the financial benefits of a thriving woolen mill and a busy army post. It was during these years that the rebuilding of the city took place, with rebuilding used here to mean the replacing of early pioneer buildings by substantial and even luxurious dwellings. Small temporary homes, built mostly of log, gave way to larger dwellings of brick and stone. Residential construction activity was greatest during the peak years of prosperity, roughly the years 1875-1885, but lasted almost until 1900 as new

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homes were built and older ones remodeled according to the prevailing architectural fashion. Beaver's buildings during these years fall into recognizable types which correspond in their external appointments to the socio-economic status of their builders and owners. A range of house types may be identified and recorded which, taken as a whole from the smallest to the largest, yield a complete picture of material life in Beaver during the late 19th century.

During Beaver's principal rebuilding period, classically derived and traditional architectural styles were popular everywhere in Utah and not surprisingly determined the visual character of Beaver as well.² Traits associated with this classical vernacular tradition are the presence of a symmetrical facade and a geometric system of house planning. Of the 107 houses included in the Beaver MRA nomination, 70 or 65% of the total fall into this architectural category and generally reflect the main 1875-1885 period of the town's growth. Fort Cameron would close in 1883 and while the Beaver Woolen Mill would continue to operate until 1900, by 1890 it was already running at less than full capacity. Hard times brought an end to the town's building boom and new construction slowed considerably during the last decade of the 19th century. Some homes were built during these years following new Victorian stylistic impulses. Ranging in size from the moderately priced house to the smallest cottage, 27 homes, about 25% of Beaver MRA sites, are

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types associated with the Victorian period of Utah's architecture. The remaining 6 dwellings, about 6% of the total, are bungalow forms from the early 20th century. The types and the percentages of sites selected for inclusion in the MRA grow naturally from the initial inventory of over 700 buildings and accurately reflect the 19th century architecture of Beaver.

Beaver's architectural history is largely written then in classical terms and in Utah this means that several important house forms may be singled out for discussion and evaluation. These house forms, all traditional, are the single-cell (square cabin), the double-cell (double pen), the hall and parlor, the central-hall, and the temple-form types (see figure 1). A discussion of each of these main types follows here, supplemented by several of the local Victorian house types. (Percentages given here are based upon the 107 dwellings within the Beaver MRA.)

Single Cell: 6 examples, 6%. One room houses (often with a rear shed or lean-to extension) were the prevailing dwellings during the first years of Beaver's settlement. All of the remaining log houses in town are of this type and predate the rebuilding years. The form certainly would have continued to be built during the 1875-1900 period, but no free-standing examples continue to exist, most being the subject of enlargements and remodelings through the years. One of the most common ways of remodeling the simple square house was by adding a gabled wing across one end, thereby producing another popular house form, the cross-wing house (see below).

Double Cell: 2 examples, 2%. This two room house was created by designing a house which was two square rooms wide (i.e., two-cell). Such houses were never extremely popular in Utah and Beaver houses seem to follow the general pattern of the rest of the state.

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Hall and Parlor: 49 examples, 46%. The two room hall and parlor house type, popular throughout 19th century America, was easily the most common house in early Utah and certainly the most abundant house form in Beaver. The house is found in a number of forms, depending on the cost, and ranges from small, 1 story, 3 and 5 opening houses, to larger and more prestigious 1 1/2 and 2 story examples. One particular distinctive Utah variant of the hall and parlor type is 1 1/2 stories high with upper story wall dormers (the house may have three equal size dormer windows, or it may have an enlarged center gable containing a door flanked by two dormer windows). There are 12 such houses in the Beaver MRA.

Central Hall: 3 examples, 3%. Central hall homes were usually the largest of the traditional house forms in early Utah and often belonged to the local elite. Such houses, popular throughout the 19th century in most areas of the United States, were found only infrequently in Utah.

Double Pile, 2 examples, 2%. Houses that are two rooms deep are double pile houses. Like the central hall form, the double pile house is quite rare and is invariably the residence of the upper class citizen.

Temple Form: no extant examples. Temple form houses are houses which have their short ends placed facing the street in imitation of the monumental buildings of classical Greece. Such houses were popular during the peak years of the Greek Revival and in Utah usually date prior to 1870. The declining popularity of this particular house type after 1870 might account for its lack of impact on Beaver's architecture, for no homes were initially built here following this plan.

These classical forms then, account for 70 of the 107 houses in the Beaver Multiple Resource Area. Of the remaining sites, 6 are bungalows, 4 are unique housing forms which exist outside these major formal categories, and 27 are examples of the major house types found in Utah during the Victorian architectural period. These Victorian types are as follows:

Queen Anne Cottage: 5 examples, 5%. These are usually 1 or 1 1/2 story houses, generated largely from house pattern book plans, which are characterized by multiple gables projecting from a central hip roof. This massing arrangement is associated with the Queen Anne style and thus the name, Queen Anne

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cottage. Decoration in these houses is limited to the gables (usually wall shingling) and the front porch (Classical or Eastlake elements are most commonly encountered).

Cross Wing: 13 examples, 12%. The cross wing house is morphologically related to the temple form house but exists in time as a recognizable and distinctive type. The house form is characterized by a floorplan which has a two room, forward projecting wing placed across a side wing which may or may not contain a passageway. Looking from above, the massing of the cross wing house resembles either a T or an L and may have any number of extensions to the rear. The cross wing type was extremely popular throughout Utah during the late 19th century, a popularity aided no doubt by its similarity to earlier temple form houses but inspired largely by its widespread occurrence in the pattern book catalogues of the time. 5 Beaver cross-wing houses were the result of later remodelings, a process by which a smaller single cell or hall and parlor house was enlarged to approximate the gable-facade appearance of the temple form house type.

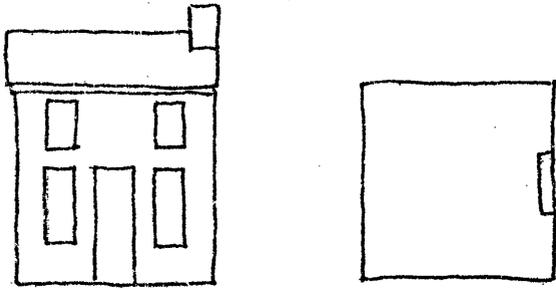
T/L Cottage: 13 examples, 12% (not included in Figure 1). These small houses replaced during the late 19th century the smaller hall and parlor house as a middle and lower income family dwelling. Structurally similar to the larger cross wing, in scale and appointments the T/L cottage exists as a recognizable and important type in its own right. Stylistic features are minimal and confined, as in the case of the Queen Anne cottage, to the gable and porch areas.

Victorian Side Hall: 1 example, 1%. In communities where Victorian styles became dominant during the later 1800s, the Victorian Side Hall house is frequently encountered as a late 19th century equivalent to the classical central passageway house, being identified primarily with larger and more substantial homes of the time. The house itself is identified by an irregular rectangular plan, consisting of two or more rooms flanking a side passageway containing the staircase and main entry. There is a central hip roof punctuated by projecting gables and usually a prominent porch or portico covering the side entryway.

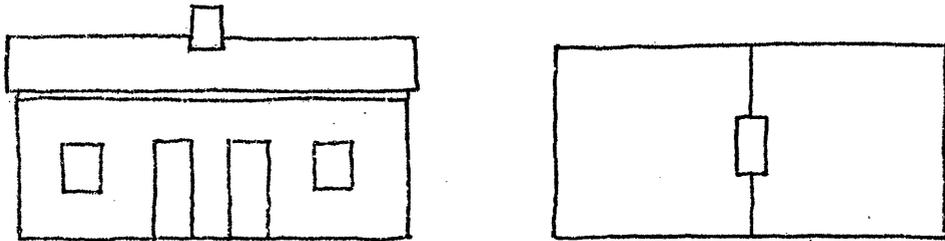
Tom Carter, Architectural Historian
September 1983

¹See Tom Carter, "Utah's Vernacular Landscape: A Preservation Method," Utah Preservation/Restoration, 4(1983), forthcoming.

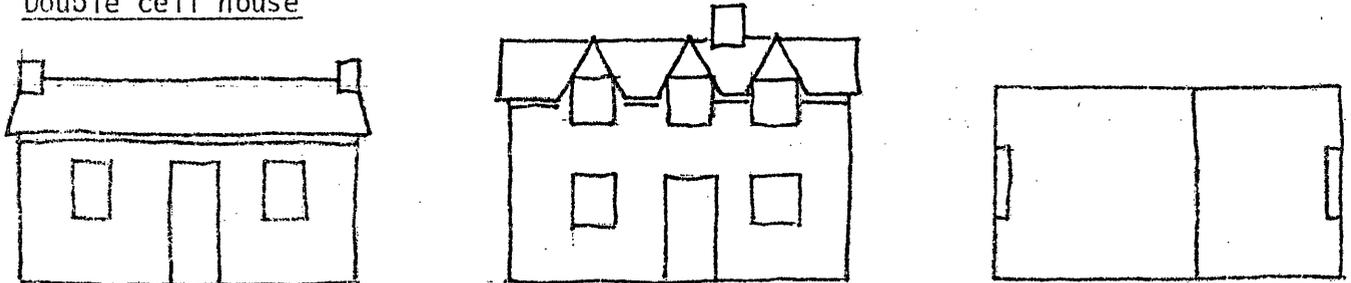
²Tom Carter, "Folk Design in Utah Architecture, 1847-1890," in Utah Folk Art: A Catalog of Material Culture, ed. Hal Cannon (Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1980), pp. 35-60.



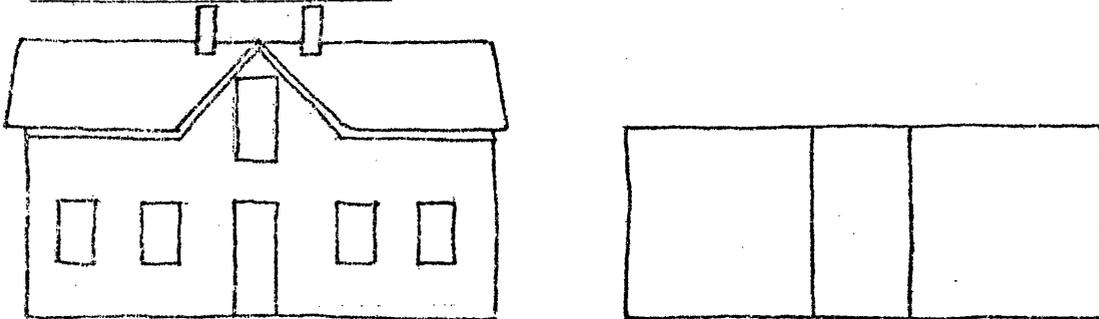
Single cell house



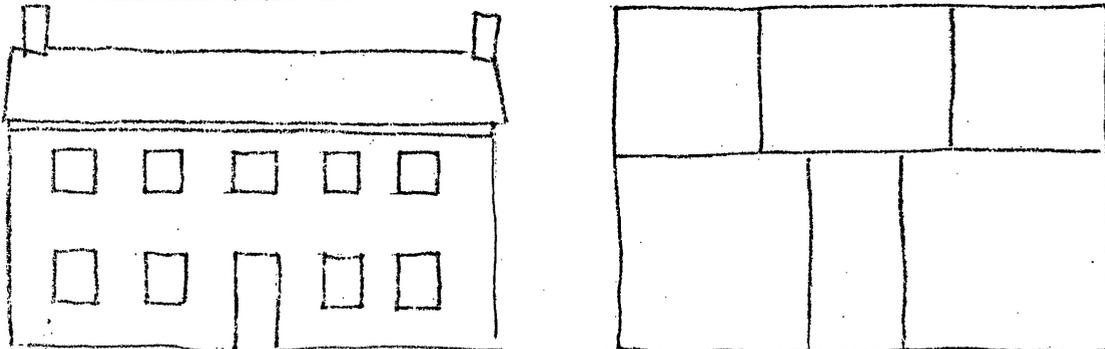
Double cell house



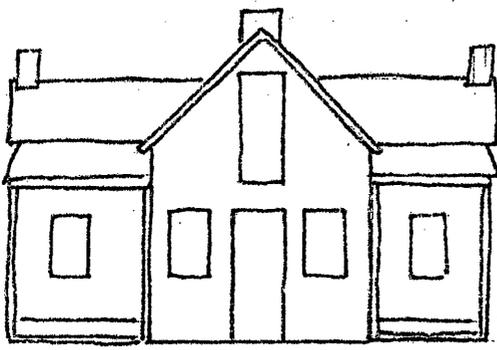
Hall and Parlor houses



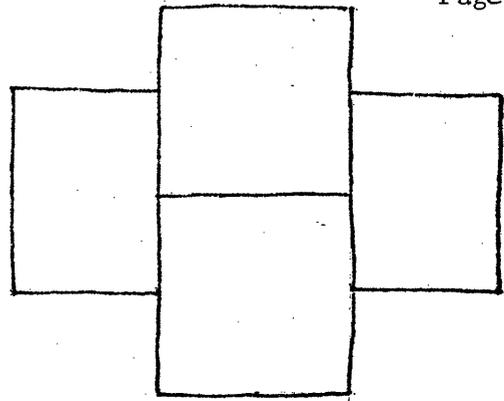
Central Passageway house



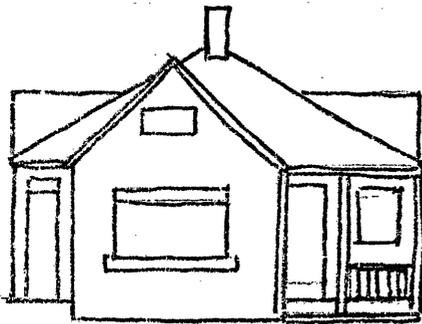
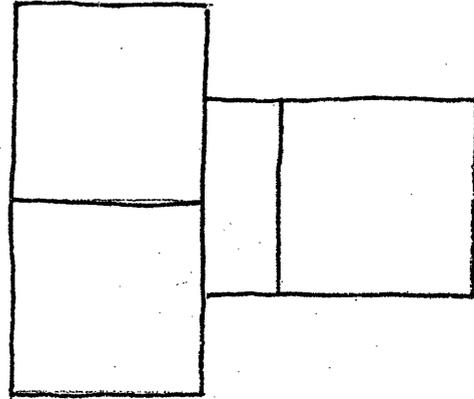
Double Pile house



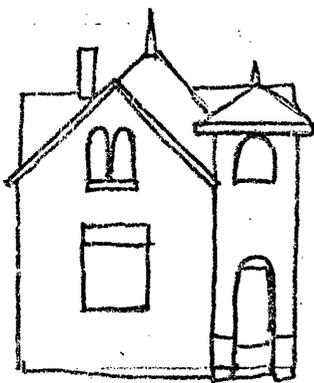
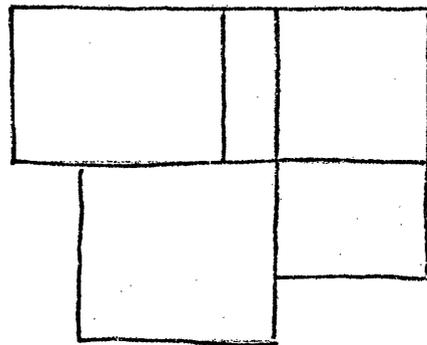
Temple Form House



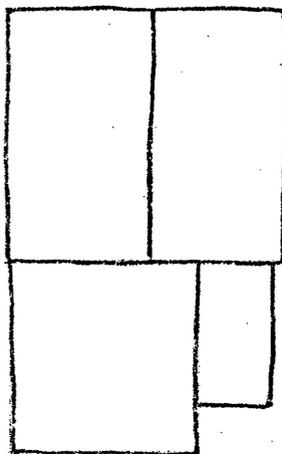
Cross Wing House



Queen Anne Cottage



Victorian Side Hall house



9. Major Bibliographical References

Arrington, Leonard J., Great Basin Kingdom, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1958.

Bonar, Linda L., "Thomas Frazer: Vernacular Architect in Pioneer Beaver, Utah," Master's Thesis, University of Utah, 1980. See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property ca. 800

Quadrangle name Beaver, Utah

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References See map, and individual site forms

A

Zone	Easting							Northing	

B

Zone	Easting							Northing	

C

Zone	Easting							Northing	

D

Zone	Easting							Northing	

E

Zone	Easting							Northing	

F

Zone	Easting							Northing	

G

Zone	Easting							Northing	

H

Zone	Easting							Northing	

Verbal boundary description and justification

All of Plats A, B, C, and D of the Beaver City Survey. Areas outside the plats include the following: homes on the South side of Center Street, between 300 West and 500 West; also, homes on the West side of 300 West, See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Bonar, Research Assistant

organization Utah State Historical Society

date December 1980

street & number 300 Rio Grande

telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City

state Utah 84101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer

date July 20, 1982

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature] date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest date

Chief of Registration

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Glassie, Henry, Folk Housing in Middle Virginia. Knoxville, Tennessee: University of Tennessee Press, 1975.

Pitman, Leon Sidney. "A Survey of Nineteenth Century Folk Housing in the Mormon Culture Region." Ph.D. dissertation, Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1973.

"Thomas Frazer Journals." Edited by Linda L. Bonar, 1978. Manuscript Division, Special Collections, Marriott Library, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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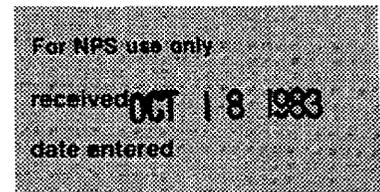
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between Center Street and 300 South; also, homes on the East and West sides of 200 West, between 300 South and U.S. Highway 9N; also, buildings on U.S. Highway 9N between 300 South and approximately 500 South; also, homes on both sides of Main Street, between 300 South and approximately 500 South; also, homes along the South side of East 300 South; also, homes on the East side of 400 East between 200 and 300 South; also, homes on and near East 200 North near the golf course.

This boundary was chosen because it comprises the city limits of Beaver as well as that area which contains the highest concentration of buildings and sites. The boundary takes into account Beaver's historic and architectural development.

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The following sites are being resubmitted as significant sites:

Site #	Site Name	Address
✓ #1	Jackson, Samuel, House	215 So. 2nd E.
✓ #3	Willden, Charles, House	180 E. 300 So. (rear)
✓ #8	Yardley, John, House	210 So. 1st West
✓ #10	Ashworth, John, House	155 So. 200 W.
✓ #11	Ashworth, John, House	110 So. 1st W.
✓ #12	Skinner, Horace A., House	185 So. Main St.
✓ #13	Willden, Feargus O'Connor, House	120 E. 1st So.
✓ #14	Puffer, Ephraim Orvel, House	195 So. 2nd E.
✓ #15	Twitchell, Ancil, House	100 So. 200 E.
✓ #16	Cox, Silas, House	1st So. and 4th E.
✓ #24	Reeves, Sylvester H., House	90 No. 2nd W.
✓ #25	Tolton, J. F., Grocery	25 No. Main St.
✓ #26	Mansfield, Murdock & Co.	W. Center & No. Main Sts.
✓ #27	Woodhouse, Charles C., House (probably)	33-35 No. Main St.
✓ #28	Murdock, John Riggs & Mae Bain, House	94 W. Center St.
✓ #29	Murdock, Almira Lott, House	85 W. 1st No.
✓ #30	Low Hotel	95 No. Main St.
✓ #32	Beaver Relief Society	35 No. 1st E.
✓ #33	Smith, William P., House	190 E. Center St.
✓ #38	Nowers, Wilson G., House	195 E. 1st No.
✓ #45	Murdock, John Riggs & Mary Ellen Wolfenden, House	90 W. 1st No.
✓ #51	Bradshaw, George Albert, House	265 No. 200 W.
✓ #56	Hawkins, William & Eliza, House	95 E. 200 No.
✓ #58	Maeser, Reinhard, House	295 E. 200 No.

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Site #	Site Name	Address
✓ #59	Fernley, Edward, House	215 E. 200 No.
✓ #68	White, Samuel, House	315 No. 100 E.
✓ #69	Tyler, Daniel, House	310 No. Main St.
✓ #70	Moyes, William Jr., House	395 No. 100 W.
✓ #71	Beaver School District #3	325 No. 200 W.
✓ #73	Stoney, Robert W., House	305 W. 300 No.
✓ #75	Smith, Ellen, House	395 No. 300 W.
✓ #79	Tolton, Walter S., House	195 W. 500 No.
✓ #81	Gale, Henry C., House	495 No. 1st E.
✓ #83	Stephens, Mitchell M., House	495 No. 200 E.
✓ #88	White, William H., House	510 No. 100 E.
✓ #95	Orwin, Jessie, House	390 W. 600 No.
✓ #108	Thompson, Mary I., House	25 No. 400 E.
✓ #109	Burt, William, House	515 E. Center St.
✓ #110	Olcott, Frances A., House	590 E. 100 No.
✓ #116	Frazer, David I., House	817 E. 200 No.
✓ #118	Fernley, William, House	1045 E. 200 No.
✓ #120	White, Gillies, Maggie, House	200 No.
✓ #121	Robinson, William, House	E. of Beaver on UT 153
✓ #122	Baldwin, Caleb, House	200 So. 400 E.
✓ #124	House at 325 So. Main St.	325 So. Main St.
✓ #125	Willden, Elliot, House	340 So. Main St.
✓ #126	Tanner, Jake, House	580 So. 200 W.
✓ #128	House at 110 So. 3rd W.	110 So. 3rd W.

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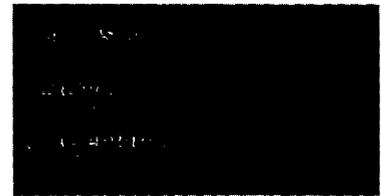
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Due to a reevaluation of the Beaver Multiple Resource Area conducted from March to June 1983, the following sites have been withdrawn as Significant sites:

Site #	Site Name	Address	Reason for Exclusion
✓ #2	Ward, Thomas, House	195 E. 300 So.	Integrity
✓ #4	Kershaw, Robert, House	290 So. 1st E.	Integrity
✓ #5	Patterson, Andrew, House	291 So. 1st W.	Integrity
✓ #19	Low, Will M., House	95 So. Main St.	Integrity
✓ #34	Smith, William P., House	90 No. 1st E.	Demolished
✓ #35	Ashworth House	85 No. 2nd E.	Documentation
✓ #47	Fotheringham, Amie, House	130 No. 2nd W.	Integrity
✓ #63	Gillies, Daniel S., House	295 No. 400 E.	Integrity
✓ #64	School District #4 School hse	310 No. 300 E.	Integrity
✓ #66	Gillies, Sarah Jane, House	205 E. 300 No.	Integrity
✓ #78	Rolands, Mary, House (Barn)	415 No. 100 W.	Integrity
✓ #84	Scholfield, Thomas, House	490 No. 200 E.	Integrity
✓ #85	Robinson, Jeremiah, House & Log Cabin	590 No. 300 E.	Integrity
✓ #86	Riley, James H., House (Barn)	295 E. 500 No.	Integrity
✓ #87	Oleson, Andrew House	200 E. 500 No.	Documentation
✓ #90	Outbuildings	.90 W. 500 No.	Integrity
✓ #93	Limb, John & Alice, House	315 W. 500 No.	Integrity
✓ #96	Neilsen, Neils B., House	210 W. 600 No.	Integrity
✓ #98	Stoney, Frederick James, Hse.	85 E. 600 No.	Integrity
✓ #119	Maxom House (Farm Machinery)	East on 200 No.	Not eligible

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Continuation sheet	Item number	Page 35
✓ #123	House 300 So. 200 E.	Not eligible
/ #130	Mountain View Cemetery ---	Not eligible

Note: Due to the recent addition (1983) of aluminum siding to the Alma Crosby House, 115 East 1st North, Significant Site #41, it is requested that this building be removed from the National Register.

Please remove these sites from the Beaver Multiple Resource Area Map.

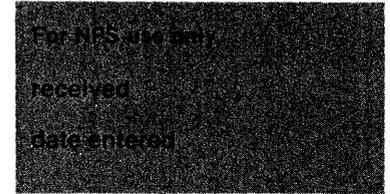
#	ADDRESS	ORIGINAL OWNER	CONSTRUCTION DATE	BUILDING MATERIALS
1	215 South 200 East, about	Samuel Jackson	1878	brick
2	195 East 300 South	Thomas Ward	1907	brick
3	180 East 300 South, about	Charles Willden	c. 1869	log
4	290 South 100 East	Robert Kershaw	1860	adobe
5	291 South 100 West	Andrew Patterson	1876	adobe & brk
6	270 South 100 West	Charles A. Dalten	c. 1868	brick
7	215 South 200 West	Joseph Huntington	1878	black rock
8	210 South 100 West	John Yardley	c. 1880	pink rock
9	190 South 100 West	William Greenwood	c. 1878	black rock
10	115 South 200 West	John Ashworth	c. 1875	brick
11	110 South 100 West	John Ashworth	1884	brick
12	185 S. Main Street, about	Horace A. Skinner	1863	brick
13	120 East 100 South	Feargus O'Conner Willden	1884	brick
14	195 South 200 East	Ephriam Oruel Puffer	1881	brick
15	100 South 200 East	Ancil Twitchell	c. 1888	brick
16	100 South 400 East, SW cor	Silas Cox	1901	brick
17	Center & 300 East, SW cor	Edward Bird	1893	pink rock
18	160 E. Center Street	William Thompson	1867	adobe
19	95 S. Main Street	Will M. Low	c. 1893	brick
20	90 South 100 West	Dr. George Fennemore	1888	brick
21	95 North 300 West	William Robinson	c. 1876	black rock
22	180 W. Center Street	Julia Farnsworth	c. 1885	brick
23	180 W. Center, behind	Julia Farnsworth	c. 1880	black rock
24	90 North 200 West	Sylvester H. Reeves	c. 1885	pink rock
25	25 N. Main Street, about	J. F. Tolton	1910	brk, pink rk
26	5 W. Center Street, about	Mansfield, Murdock	1893	brick
27	Cemetery	multiple	N/A	N/A
28	94 W. Center Street	John Riggs & Mae Bain Murdock	c. 1868	brick
29	85 West 100 North	Almira Lott Murdock	c. 1890	brick
30	95 N. Main Street, about	Low	1909	pink rock
31	55 E. Center St., about	Beaver Opera House	1907	pink rock
32	35 North 100 East, about	Beaver Relief Society	1896	pink rock
33	190 E. Center St., about	William P. Smith	1871	brick
34	90 North 100 East	William P. Smith	c. 1873	brick
35	85 North 200 East	William Ashworth	1870	frame, plstr
36	100 North 300 East, NW cor	Beaver Relief Society	1909	brick
37	210 East 200 North	Harriet S. Shepherd	1876	brick
38	195 East 100 North	Wilson G. Nowers	1883	brick
39	Center & 100 East, SW cor	Beaver County	1882	brick
40	50 W. Center St., about	Beaver County	c. 1917	brick
41	115 East 100 North	Alma Crosby	1867	adb, md-conc
42	195 North 200 East	James Fennemore	1887	wd sdng, brk
43	150 N. Main Street	Board of Education	c. 1920	brick
44	50 West 100 North	Dr. Warren Shepherd	1913	brick
45	90 West 100 North	John Riggs & Mary Ellen Wolfenden Murdock	c. 1880	brick
46	190 West 100 North, about	William Fotheringham	1873	brick
47	130 North 200 West	Amie Fotheringham	1913	frame
48	195 North 100 West	John Ruphard Lee	c. 1880	brick
49	295 North 300 west	David Muir	1873	black rock
50	290 North 200 west	unknown	c. 1900	black rock
51	265 North 200 West	George Albert Bradshaw	c. 1885	log

52	205 North 100 West	Mathew McEvan	1874	brick
53	50 West 200 North	James Boyter	1911	pink rock
54	90 West 200 North	James Boyter	1883	brick
55	55 East 200 North	Louis W. Harris	1905	pink rock
56	95 East 200 North	William & Eliza Hawkins	c. 1880	brick
57	195 East 200 North	Sidney Tanner	1868	adobe brick
58	295 East 200 North	Reinhard Maeser	1885	brick
59	215 East 200 North	Edward Fernley	c. 1885	brick
60	290 North 200 East	John Grimshaw	1909	frame
61	295 North 300 East	William Barton	1876	log & frame
62	375 East 200 North	Sarah Eliza Harris	c. 1874 & 95	adobe
63	295 North 400 East	Daniel S. Gillies	c. 1875 & 1906	adobe, frame
64	310 North 300 East	School District #4	c. 1890	brick
65	390 North 300 East, beside	Henry M. Tanner	before 1875	log
66	205 East 300 North	Sarah Jane Gillies	1912	brick
67	395 North 300 East	James Whitaker	1877	brick
68	315 North 100 East	Samuel White	1869 & 87	brick
69	310 North Main Street	Daniel Tyler	c. 1887	brick
70	395 North 100 West	William Moyes, Jr.	c. 1905	brick
71	325 North 200 West	Beaver School District #3	c. 1882	black rock
72	260 West 300 North	James Atkin	1911	brick
73	305 West 300 North	Robert W. Stoney	1895	brick
74	390 North 400 West	Atkins & Smith	c. 1873 & 1890	pk & bk rock
75	395 North 300 West	Ellen Smith	1908	brick
76	210 West 400 North	Edward Tolton	1876	black rock
77	495 North 200 West	John Willden	c. 1875	black rock
78	415 North 100 West, behind	Mary Rolands	c. 1888	frame barn
79	195 West 500 North	Walter S. Tolton	1894	brick
80	10 West 400 North	William Thompson, Jr.	c. 1880	black rock
81	495 North 100 East	Henry C. Gale	c. 1889	pink rock
82	400 North 100 East	Charles D. White	c. 1881	black rock
83	495 North 200 East	Mitchell Stephens	1883	pink rock
84	490 North 200 East	Thomas Schofield	1901	pk rk, stco
85	590 North 300 East, behind	Jeremiah Robinson	c. 1860	log cabin
			c. 1870	log barn
			c. 1880	dugout
86	295 East 500 North, behind	James Riley	1901	log barn
87	200 East 500 North, NE cor	Andrew Oleson	1888	log
88	510 North 100 East	William H. White	c. 1882	brick
89	95 East 500 North	Henry C. Gale	1897	brown tuff
90	90 West 500 North, behind	unknown	c. 1880	stone, log
91	590 North 200 West	Alexander Boyter	1882	pink rock
92	595 North 100 West	John Black	c. 1910	brick
93	315 West 500 North, about	John & Alice Limb	1916	pink rock
94	390 West 500 North	James Heber Dean	1911	brick
95	390 West 600 North, about	Jessie Orwin	c. 1870	log
96	210 West 600 North	Neils B. Neilsen	1909	frm, brk, adb
97	110 West 600 North	William Morgan	1910	brick
98	85 East 600 North	Frederick James Stoney	c. 1897	adobe, brick
99	95 North 400 West	Duckworth Grimshaw	1877	black rock
100	115 North 400 West	David Powell	c. 1875	black rock
101	195 North 400 West	Joseph Tattersall	c. 1877	black rock
102	275 North 400 West	Robert Stoney	c. 1883	pink rock
103	590 North 300 West	Thomas Frazer	1870	pk & bk rock
104	495 North 400 West	Lester Limb	1915 & 1930	pink rock

105	415 North 400 West, about	W. O. Thompson	1900	pink rock
106	595 North 400 West	Enoch E. Cowdell	c. 1873	black rock
107	635 North 400 West	Thomas Jones	c. 1873	black rock
108	25 North 400 East, about	Mary I. Thompson	1901	brick
109	515 East Center St.	William Burt	c. 1875	pk & bk rock
110	590 East 100 North	Frances A. Olcott	c. 1874	adobe & frame
111	190 North 600 East, about	Seth W. Smith	1910	brick
112	110 North 400 East	Andrew James Mom's	c. 1860, 1889	log & brick
113	490 East 200 North, beside	Jonathan Crosby	c. 1880	frame
114	290 North 600 East	Caroline Fotheringham	1901	brick
115	415 East 400 North	James E. Robinson	c. 1895	pink rock
116	817 East 200 North	David I. Frazer	c. 1880	pk & bk rock
117	915 East 200 North	Louis W. Harris	c. 1896	pink rock
118	1045 East 200 North	William Fernley	c. 1919	brick
119	11 blks E on 200 North			machinery
120	1st house W of golf course on 200 North	Maggie Gillies White	c. 1903	brick
121	1-3/4 m. E of Beaver on Hwy 153 (200 North)	William Robinson	1910	pink rock
122	195 South 400 East	Caleb Baldwin	c. 1885	pink rock
123	300 South 200 East, about	unknown	1893	frame
124	325 South Main St.	unknown	c. 1880	brk, stn, frm
125	340 South Main St.	Elliot Willden	c. 1875, 1885	pk & bk rock
126	580 South 200 West	Jake Tanner	c. 1885	pink rock
127	355 South 200 West	Joseph Bohn	c. 1872, 1885	pk & bk rock
128	110 South 300 West	unknown	1895	brick
129	Fort Cameron			

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

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dnr 11

Name Beaver Multiple Resource Area
State Utah *Beaver Co*

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 1. Kershaw, Robert, House *w/drawn*
Substantive Review Keeper *Return*
Attest _____
- 2. Patterson, Andrew, House *w/drawn*
Substantive Review Keeper *Return*
Attest _____
- 3. Dalton, Charles A., House
Substantive Review Keeper *Beth Grosvena 9/12/82*
Attest _____
- 4. Huntington, Joseph, House *x*
Substantive Review Keeper *Beth Grosvena 11/15/83*
Attest _____
- 5. Yardley, John, House
Substantive Review Keeper *Beth Grosvena 11/29/83*
Attest _____
- 6. Greenwood, William, House
Substantive Review Keeper *Beth Grosvena 9/12/82*
Attest _____
- 7. Ashworth, John, House
(115 S. 200 West) **Substantive Review** Keeper *Beth Grosvena 11/29/83*
Attest _____
- 8. Ashworth, John, House
(110 S. 1st West) **Substantive Review** Keeper *Beth Grosvena 11/29/83*
Attest _____
- 9. Skinner, Horace A., House
Substantive Review Keeper *Beth Grosvena 11/29/83*
Attest _____
- 10. Willden, Feargus O'Connor, House
Substantive Review Keeper *Beth Grosvena 11/29/83*
Attest _____

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Beaver Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Puffer, Ephraim Orvel, House

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Substantive Review

Attest

12. Twitchell, Ancil, House

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 2/23/84

Substantive Review

Attest

13. Cox, Silas, House

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Substantive Review

Attest

14. Bird, Edward, House

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83

Substantive Review

Attest

15. Thompson, William, House

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82

Substantive Review

Attest

w/drawn

16. Low, Will M., House

Keeper

Retain

Substantive Review

Attest

17. Robinson, William, House

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83

Substantive Review

Attest

18. Farnsworth, Julia, House

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82

Substantive Review

Attest

19. Farnsworth, Julia P. M., Barn

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82

Substantive Review

Attest

20. Reeves, Sylvester H., House

Keeper

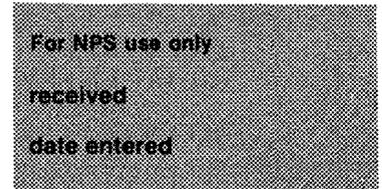
Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Substantive Review

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Beaver Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Tolton, J. F., Grocery

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

22. Mansfield, Murdock and Co. Store

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

23. Odd Fellows Hall

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

Murdock, John Riggs and Mae Bain, House

24. ~~Riggs, John, and Murdock, Mae Bain,~~
House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

25. Murdock, Almira Lott, House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

26. Low Hotel

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

27. Beaver Relief Society
Meetinghouse

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

28. Smith, William P., House
(190 E. Center St.)

Substantive Review

Keeper

Return

Attest

29. Smith, William P., House
(90 N. 1st East)

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

30. Answorth, William, House

Ashworth

Substantive Review

Keeper

Return

Attest

*Remove
8/13/84*

w/drawn

w/drawn

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Beaver Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. Meeting Hall *Substantive Review*

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82

Attest

32. Nowers, Wilson G., House *Substantive Review*

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

33. Beaver City Library *Substantive Review*

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83

Attest

34. Crosby, Alma, House *Substantive Review*

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83

Attest

35. Fennemore, James, House *Substantive Review*

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83

Attest

36. Beaver High School *Substantive Review*

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82

Attest

37. Shepherd, Dr. Warren, House *Substantive Review*

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83

Attest

Murdock, John Riggs and
38. ~~Riggs, John, and Murdock,~~ *Substantive Review*
Mary Ellen Wolfenden House

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

39. Fotheringham, William, House *Substantive Review*

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83

Attest

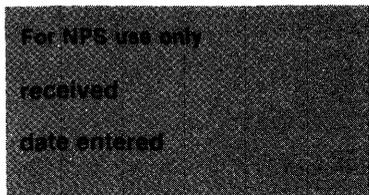
w/draw 40. Fotheringham, Amie, House

Keeper None

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Beaver Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 41. Lee, John Ruphard, House **Substantive Review** Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82
Attest _____
- 42. Erickson House **Substantive Review** Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82
Attest _____
- 43. Bradshaw, George Albert, House **Substantive Review** Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83
Attest _____
- 44. McEvan, Mathew, House **Substantive Review** Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83
Attest _____
- 45. Boyter, James, Shop **Substantive Review** Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83
Attest _____
- 46. Boyter, James, House **Substantive Review** Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83
Attest _____
- 47. Harris, Louis W., House **Substantive Review** Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83
Attest _____
- 48. Hawkins, William and Eliza, House **Substantive Review** Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83
Attest _____
- 49. Tanner, Sidney, House **Substantive Review** Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83
Attest _____
- 50. Maeser, Reinhard, House **Substantive Review** Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83
Attest _____

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Beaver Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 51. Fernley, Edward, House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 2/23/84
Attest _____
- 52. Grimshaw, John, House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82
Attest _____
- 53. Barton, William, House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82
Attest _____
- 4 54. Harris, Sarah Eliza, House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83
Attest _____
- w/drawn 55. Beaver School House Substantive Review Keeper Return
Attest _____
- w/drawn 56. Gillies, Daniel S., House Substantive Review Keeper Return
Attest _____
- 1 57. Tanner, Henry M., House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83
Attest _____
- w/drawn 58. Gillies, Sarah Jane, House Substantive Review Keeper Return
Attest _____
- 59. Whitaker, James, House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83
Attest _____
- 60. White, Samuel, House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83
Attest _____

Thompson
8/13/80

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Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Beaver Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

61. Tyler, Daniel, House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

62. Moyes, William, Jr., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

63. School House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

64. Atkin, James, House

Substantive Review

✓Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82

Attest

65. Atkins and Smith House Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83

Attest

66. Smith, Ellen, House Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

67. Tolton, Edward, House Substantive Review

✓Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82

Attest

68. Willden, John, House Substantive Review

✓Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82

Attest

w/drawn 69. Rolands, Mary, House Substantive Review

Keeper

Return

Attest

70. Tolton, Walter S., House Substantive Review

Keeper

Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Beaver Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

71. Thompson, William, Jr., House
Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/11/82
Attest _____

72. Gale, Henry C., House
Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83
Attest _____

73. Stephens, Mitchell M., House
Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/29/83
Attest _____

w/drawn 74. Schofield, Thomas, House
Substantive Review

Keeper Return
Attest _____

w/drawn 75. Robinson, Jeremiah L., House
Substantive Review

Keeper Return
Attest _____

w/drawn 76. Riley, James H., House
Substantive Review

Keeper Return
Attest _____

w/drawn 77. Oleson, Andrew, House
Substantive Review

Keeper Return
Attest _____

78. White, William H., House
Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 2/23/84
Attest _____

79. Gale, Henry C., House
95 E. 500 N
Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83
Attest _____

w/drawn 80. House at 90 W. 500 North
Substantive Review

Keeper Return
Attest _____

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Beaver Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

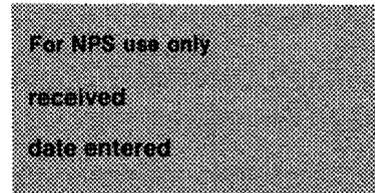
Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- * 81. Boyter, Alexander, House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83
Attest _____
- 82. Black, John, House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82
Attest _____
- w/drawn 83. Limb, John and Alice, House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Return
Attest _____
- 84. Dean, James Heber, House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82
Attest _____
- 85. Orwin, Jessie, House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/30/83
Attest _____
- w/drawn 86. Neilsen, Neils B., House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Return
Attest _____
- + 87. Morgan, William, House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83
Attest _____
- w/drawn 88. Stoney, Frederick James, House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Return
Attest _____
- + 89. Powell, David, House ~~Substantive Review~~ Keeper Beth Grosvenor 4/15/83
Attest _____
- 90. Tattersall, Joseph, House ~~Substantive Review~~ ✓Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82
Attest _____

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Beaver Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| 91. | Stoney, Robert, House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 92. | Limb, Lester, House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 93. | Thompson, W. O., House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 94. | Cowdell, Enoch E., House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 95. | Jones, Thomas, House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 96. | Thompson, Mary I., House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 11/30/83</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 97. | Burt, William, House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 11/30/83</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 98. | Olcott, Frances A., House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 11/30/83</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 99. | Smith, Seth W., House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 100. | Morris, Andrew James, House | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82</u> |
| | | | Attest | _____ |

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Beaver Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- 101. Crosby, Jonathan, House *Structure at 490 E 200 N* Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82
Attest _____
- 102. Fotheringham, Caroline, House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82
Attest _____
- 103. Robinson, James E., House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82
Attest _____
- 104. Frazer, David I., House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/30/83
Attest _____
- 105. Harris, Louis W., Flour Mill Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82
Attest _____
- 106. Fernley, William, House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/30/83
Attest _____
- 107. Maxom House Substantive Review Keeper Return
Attest _____
- 108. White, Maggie Gillies, House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 2/23/84
Attest _____
- 109. Robinson, William, House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/30/83
Attest _____
- 110. Baldwin, Caleb, House Substantive Review Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/30/83
Attest _____

to be submitted

This will be submitted when it is resubmitted. → w/drawn

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Multiple Resource Area
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Name Beaver Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

w/drawn

111. House at 300 S. and 200 East
Substantive Review

Keeper Return
Attest _____

112. House at 325 S. Main St.
Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/30/83
Attest _____

113. Willden, Elliot, House
Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/30/83
Attest _____

114. Tanner, Jake, House
Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/30/83
Attest _____

115. Bohn, Joseph, House
Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 9/17/82
Attest _____

116. House at ¹¹⁰200 S. 3rd West
Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/30/83
Attest _____

w/drawn

117. Mountain View Cemetery
Substantive Review

Keeper Return
Attest _____

118. Jackson, Samuel, House
Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/30/83
Attest _____

119. Stoney, Robert W., House
Substantive Review

Keeper Beth Grosvenor 11/30/83
Attest _____

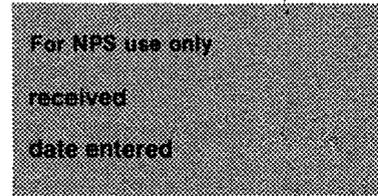
w/drawn

120. Ward, Thomas, House
Substantive Review

Keeper Return
Attest _____

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Beaver Multiple Resource Area
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review	Date/Signature
121. Willden, Charles, House <i>list between 9/16/82 - 9/18/82</i> Substantive Review	Keeper <u>Beth Crover 11/30/83</u>
	Attest _____
122. Fennemore, Dr. George, House (Previously listed)	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
123. Beaver Opera House (Previously listed)	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
124. Shepherd, Harriet S., House (Previously listed)	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
125. Beaver County Courthouse (Previously listed)	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
126. Muir, David, House (Previously listed)	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
127. White, Charles D., House (Previously listed)	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
128. Grimshaw, Duckworth, House (Previously listed)	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
129. Frazer, Thomas, House (Previously listed)	Keeper _____
	Attest _____
130. Fort Cameron Barracks (Previously listed)	Keeper _____
	Attest _____