

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



462

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Anderson, George & Mabel, House

other names/site Pond, Lewis & Julia, House; Stratford, Clyde & Nadine, House

number _____

2. Location

street & 63 N. 200 East

number _____

city or town Brigham City

state Utah

code UT

county Box Elder

code 003

zip code 84302

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for
<input type="checkbox"/>	publication

vicinity

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

P. Hankerson _____
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

For Larson H. Beall
 Signature of the Keeper

10.15.14
 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
 public - Local
 public - State
 public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
2	0	Total

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

Historic Resources of Brigham City

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:

Bungalow, Arts & Crafts, Prairie School

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT SHINGLE

other: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The George and Mabel Anderson House, constructed in 1913, is a 1½-story brick bungalow located at 63 N. 200 East in Brigham City, Utah. The style of the bungalow includes characteristics of both the Arts & Crafts and the Prairie School movements. The interior layout is unusual for the period and includes a unique double-arch inglenook feature. The only exterior modifications are a balcony on the rear elevation and a planter box on the façade. The house is located in a residential neighborhood just east of the Brigham City commercial business district. The neighborhood includes a range of pioneer-era to modern houses. The 0.22-acre property includes a contributing concrete block shed with attached carport (circa 1950). The Anderson House is exceptionally well-preserved and retains integrity in all seven qualities as required by the National Register of Historic Places: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The building is a contributing resource in its Brigham City neighborhood.

Exterior

The footprint of the Anderson-Pond House is approximately 30 feet by 47 feet, with the narrow end facing the street. The house is built on a raised foundation of concrete. The pebbled concrete has been encased (date unknown), but is visible where spalling has occurred at two corners. The masonry is a high-quality pressed brick in a uniform color of red on all four elevations. The brick is laid in a running bond with raked dark-colored mortar joints. There is a frame screened-porch on the south half of the rear (west) elevation. The porch is either original or an early addition, as it appears on a 1917 Sanborn fire insurance map of Brigham City and in a circa 1920 photograph of the house. (Figure 1) The concrete steps that lead up to the screened porch from the south also appear in the circa 1920 photograph. The screened porch has a flat roof, which supports a balcony with a circa 1980s wood balustrade. Because the balcony rail is on the rear elevation, it does not impact the overall historic integrity of the house. The main roof is a simple gable running perpendicular to the street. There is a secondary roof (combination simple gable and hipped) over the full-width porch on the façade (east elevation). The roof material is asphalt shingles.

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The Anderson House faces east. The nearly full-width porch is supported on three square brick piers with Prairie School-style geometric cast concrete capitals (painted white). There is similar ornamentation at the top of the two engaged piers on the front wall. The asymmetrical façade is visually divided in halves. The north half is open with a set of wide concrete steps leading to the porch. The steps are flanked by concrete knee-walls with a coping (painted white) and wrought-iron rails (circa 1950s, also painted white). The south half of the façade features a half-height brick wall with a concrete coping (painted white). In the center of the wall is an arched vent for the concrete porch deck. The vent is accented by segmented rowlock brick and a three-soldier brick keystone. The lower portion of the south facade has been obscured by the addition of a red brick planter (circa 1980s), but because the brick matches the original, the planter has minimal impact on the original design.

Both the porch and the main roofs feature wide eaves typical of the Prairie School style. The porch roof is divided between a low gable over the north steps and a low hipped roof over the south half. The porch gable has pebble-dash stucco in the trim (painted grey). The main gable is symmetrical above the roof. The gable trim features four narrow wood-sash windows, each with divided Arts & Crafts-style square lights at the top. The window sashes are painted black. The other woodwork (surrounds, attic vents, cornice, etc.) is painted white. There is pebble-dash stucco in the remaining gable trim.

The façade gables give the house an overall Arts & Crafts feel. The front door is a French door with Arts & Crafts-style sidelights. A storm door with horizontal lights has been installed (circa 1930s). The main window is to the south and is tripartite with a flat lintel. The large fixed frame window is flanked by two narrower windows (with screens). All three windows feature the small square lights at the top. The sash is painted black and the surround is painted white. The storm door is white while the original door features are stained a natural wood color. The beaded ceiling of the porch has also been stained brown.

On the north elevation, there are five window openings. Two are small divided-light windows at the front of the house. There is a pairing of six-over-one windows in the center and two six-over-one double-hung windows toward the rear. Similar to the façade, the sashes are painted black and the casings are white. The lintels are flat and the corbelled sills feature a row of header bricks over a row of stretcher bricks capped by a thin layer of concrete. There are three divided-light basement windows. There is also extant coal chute door with a rare glass inset. At the front half of the south elevation is a brick chimneystack with a corbelled bottom. The chimneystack is flanked by two divided-light narrow windows (circa 1930s replacements for shorter windows seen in the historic photograph). (Figure 1) In the center of the south elevation is a projecting square bay with a tripartite window similar to the façade. The larger kitchen window toward the rear appears to be a later replacement (circa 1950s). There are two awnings on the south elevation. Window details and paint colors are similar to the other elevations.

The door to the screened porch faces south. The frame addition has a base of vertical siding with square screened windows above. The foundation is concrete similar to the original house. There is an opening in the foundation on the south (rear) elevation of the screened porch. In the center of the rear elevation is an original back door at grade level. There is a single six-over-one window on the main level and one basement window. In the rear gable trim are two one-over-one double-hung windows and the door to the balcony. The windows and door appear to be historic (possibly the 1940s), although the

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wood rail is circa 1970s or 1980s, suggesting that there was a historic balcony on the rear elevation. The gable trim is pebble-dash stucco. There is a second brick chimney in the center of the ridgeline toward the rear of the house.

Interior

On the interior, the house has approximately 1,400 square feet on the main floor and basement, and about half that amount on the second floor. The main entrance opens into an L-shaped open space that extends across the front of the house and along the south wall. The north room functions as a foyer. The living room, which features a tiled fireplace, is in the southeast corner of the house. The hearth tile has been replaced (date unknown). The original bookcases flanking the fireplace have been removed (possibly when the windows were replaced). Between the living room and dining room to the west is an unusual double-arch with spaces for built-in book cases along the walls, similar to popular inglenooks of the period. The L-shaped living/dining space has the original maple flooring. Marks on the floor suggest there were half-height built-ins on either side of the space under the arch.¹ The dining room extends into the square bay, which has a window seat.

The kitchen is located in the southwest corner of the house. The cabinets likely date from the 1940s. The stairs to the basement and the screened porch are at the rear of the house. Along the north side of the interior, a French door from the foyer leads to a hall with bedroom, bathroom, and the staircase to the second floor. On the second floor is a long landing, two additional bedrooms, and one bath. The interior is all original lath and plaster with original wood trim. There is original Douglas Fir flooring in the private spaces of the house. The chandelier in the living room is original and the non-historic light switches were recently replaced with historic and replica push button switches. The basement is partially finished as a family room, but is mostly concrete lined rooms for storage. The coal-fired furnace was in use until 2006. There are numerous built-ins including a laundry chute on the main and second floors.

Site

The George and Mabel Anderson House sits on a rectangular parcel of 0.22 acres. The relatively narrow lot measures approximately 58 feet by 165 feet. There is curb & gutter and a parking strip of lawn between the street and the sidewalk. A double-strip concrete driveway runs along the north property line to a concrete parking area at the rear of the property. The original irrigation ditches have been filled in, but there are a couple of concrete lined access points that are extant. There is lawn on all sides of the house, including between the driveway strips. There are flowerbeds at the base of the house on three of the four elevations. A central sidewalk leads to the porch steps. There is a partial chain link fence along the south and west property lines. In the northwest corner of the property is a circa 1950 concrete block shed and carport. This structure is a historic building and contributes to the historic character of the property.

¹ The current owners hope to restore this feature in the future. They would also like replace the bookcases flanking the fireplace, although shorter to retain the historic replacement windows.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1913

Significant Dates

1913

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance, 1913, was chosen to coincide with the construction date of the building.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The George and Mabel Anderson House, built in 1913, is locally significant under Criterion C as an exceptionally well-preserved and unique example of a bungalow house that embodies distinctive characteristics of a type and style in Brigham City, Utah. Stylistically, the 1½-story brick residence is a hybrid of the popular Arts & Crafts and Prairie School styles of domestic architecture in the early twentieth century. The building has many features that indicate a level of design sophistication beyond the tract bungalows that were common in the period. These features include decorative false half timbering in the gable end, geometric capital on the brick piers, a decorative porch vent, and a unique double-arch inglenook separating the two main interior spaces. The building is eligible under the Multiple Property Submission, *Historic Resources of Brigham City, Utah*, within the following historic context: “Economic Development and Residential Architecture, 1854-1950.” The historic period of significance for the house is the original construction, 1913. During this period, the house was occupied by only three families: George A. and Mabel W. Anderson, Lewis S. and Julia W. Pond, and Clyde B. and Nadine D. Stratford. These Brigham City families were involved in banking, agriculture and retail in the community. The Anderson House has had minimal modification since its original construction in 1913 and contributes to the historic character of its Brigham City neighborhood.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Architectural Significance

The Anderson House, built in 1913, is a unique example of an early brick bungalow in Brigham City. The bungalow was the most popular dwelling type for single-family homes in Utah in the years before World War I. Typical Utah bungalows were one-story, ground-hugging houses with rectangular plans.² The Anderson House is one of the less common, but also popular, 1½-story bungalows that are Arts & Crafts-influenced. These bungalows feature a broad gable roof that projects over a full-width front porch. The house exhibits many elements of the Arts & Crafts movements such as a variety of surface materials, square lights in the window sashes, and interior built-ins. The Anderson House differs from most Utah bungalows, which were built by “local contractors following ideas contained in popular pattern books and home-improvement magazines.”³ In particular, the unusual double arch dividing the living and dining rooms suggest a personalized design created by the unknown builder or architect.

The Anderson House also incorporated elements of the popular Prairie School movement, including raked mortar joints to emphasize the horizontal lines, a broad brick chimney and heavy, square, brick piers supporting the hipped porch roof with small gable over the stairs. The piers are topped by implied capitols of incorporating a geometric pattern that is very typical of the Prairie School style. However, the form of the bungalow, with a more steeply pitched gabled (rather than hipped) roof is much more typical of the Arts and Crafts style in Utah. The street-facing gable end features stucco and false half timbering that is also a hallmark of the Arts and Crafts style. The brickwork includes some unique features such as the porch vent and header-stretcher sills that also point to an individualized design. After a century of use, the Anderson House is also remarkable for the state of preservation of both the exterior and interior features.

² Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture: A Guide, 1847-1940*, (Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988): 54.

³ Ibid.

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Based on some construction details, it is possible that Brigham City contractor, T. W. Whitaker & Sons, may have been the builder of Anderson House. The brickwork is similar to other Whitaker projects, including the Prairie School-style Carnegie Library in Brigham City (NRIS #84000143). In addition, George A. Anderson would have been familiar with Whitaker's work on the State Bank of Brigham City building, which was also completed in 1913. The Anderson family would have also known Andrew Funk, a carpenter and self-taught architect working in Brigham City in the early 1900s. Unfortunately, no records could be located to verify an architect or builder of the house.

In 2004, Brigham City historian, Larry Douglass completed an analysis of a Reconnaissance Level Survey of the city's architectural resources. Mr. Douglass identified ten bungalows that had strong stylistic elements of either the Arts & Crafts or Prairie School style. Aside from the Anderson House, the remaining bungalows were more modest tract houses. Two of the bungalows identified had been demolished some time between the 1985 and 2004. Mr. Douglass found six bungalows that were pure examples of the Arts & Crafts style. Two other bungalows exhibited elements of the Prairie School style. Within the analysis, the Anderson House stood out as the only example of a Brigham City bungalow that features a thoroughly realized hybrid of architectural characteristics from the two most popular styles of early twentieth-century American domestic architecture, making it a truly unique architectural example in the city. Because of this the Anderson House is significant under Criterion C.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Brief History of Brigham City

The community of Brigham City was established only a few years after the initial settlement of the Salt Lake Valley by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) in 1847. By the early 1850s, ten families of Mormon pioneers had built homes along the banks of the Box Elder Creek. In 1853, church Brigham Young asked Lorenzo Snow to lead 50 families to the Box Elder area to create a self-sufficient community. The town site Plat A was surveyed in 1856, which included the area between 200 North and 200 South, and 400 West to 400 East. By the 1860s, Lorenzo Snow had successfully implemented a cooperative economic system in Brigham City, which became a model for other cooperative ventures throughout Utah. The system lasted until the late 1870s when a series of financial disasters forced the cooperative to sell its industries to private individuals. By the early 1900s, Brigham City was essentially a small Mormon town specializing in fruit production. The first half of the twentieth century in Brigham City was a period of steady economic growth of private industries, specialized agriculture, and community infrastructure.

The Anderson House represents this period of growth as the rural town lots were subdivided for the town's second and third generation residents, as these residents contributed to the development of the community. The city's population rose from 2,859 in 1910 to 3,685 in 1920. The city began to change after the construction of the Bushnell General Hospital, built in 1942 to treat wounded soldiers. After

World War II, the sixty-building facility was converted to the International Indian School, a boarding school for Native American students. Brigham City's population and prominence increased after the 1957 construction of the Thiokol Chemical Corporation's manufacturing complex, which is remains one of the community's biggest employers. Today, the population of Brigham City is approximately 18,000.

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Ownership History of the George and Mable Anderson House

On April 9, 1910, George A. Anderson purchased the north half of Lot 10, Block 19 of Brigham City's Plat A. He purchased the property from Anna A. Josephson.⁴ Anna Anderson Josephson (1841-1927) may have been a relative. She was born in the same Swedish town as George A. Anderson's grandparents. Anna immigrated to Utah in 1863 and settled in Brigham City with her husband in 1864. Ten years after her husband's death in 1880, she purchased the brick and adobe house on the south half of Lot 10, Block 19. Anna A. Josephson continued to live in the house at 53 N. 200 East until her death.

George Albert Anderson was born on January 10, 1880, in Logan, Utah. He moved to Brigham City as a young man where he met Mabel Watkins. They were married in Logan in 1909. Mabel Caroline Watkins Anderson was born in Brigham City on April 17, 1887. According to the 1910 census, the couple's first home was with Mabel's parents on 100 East. At the time, George A. Anderson had already embarked on his lifetime career with the State Bank of Brigham City. Their first son, George Marlowe, was born in 1911. They moved into their new home at 63 N. 200 East in 1913.⁵ They sold the house in April 1917, three months after the birth of their daughter, Glenna. In 1918, George, who was assistant cashier at the bank, was offered a job in Blackfoot, Idaho. The family stayed only three or four years in Blackfoot, but George Anderson maintained banking ties to southern Idaho throughout his life. George and Mabel's third child, William Lee, was born in 1921. In 1922, the family purchased the former Dr. R. T. Willey home at 45 N. 200 East. George A. Anderson was serving as a bank executive at the time of his death on May 1, 1951. He served as president of the Brigham City Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. Mabel Watkins Anderson later moved to Salt Lake City where she died on March 14, 1976. They are buried in the Brigham City Cemetery.

The Andersons sold the home to Lewis S. Pond in April 1917. Lewis Sumner Pond was born on Christmas Day 1854 in Salt Lake City. His wife, Julia Ann Whittle, was born on January 15, 1859, in Grantsville, Utah. Both Lewis and Julia were raised in Richmond, Utah, where they were married in 1879. Within a few years of the marriage, the couple moved to Thatcher in Gentile Valley, Idaho, where they lived for thirty-six years. While in Idaho, Lewis S. Pond worked on irrigation projects and was a county commissioner. He and Julia raised their ten children in Idaho. In 1917, the family moved to Brigham City. The 1920 census lists them with four grown daughters. Lewis Pond listed his occupation as farmer. Their oldest daughter, Clara, was a nurse. The circa 1920 historic photograph of the house shows Lewis S. Pond standing in the driveway next to the family automobile. (Figure 1) The Ponds remained active in civic and church affairs in Brigham City until 1929 when they moved to Salt Lake City. Lewis and Julia Pond lived at 277 "B" Street until their respective deaths in 1934 and 1940. They are buried in Richmond, Utah.

The Ponds sold their Brigham City property to Nadine Dunn Stratford on May 4, 1929. Nadine Dunn Stratford was born in Brigham City on March 21, 1895. Her husband, Clyde Ballantyne Stratford, was born on June 15, 1895, in Ogden, Utah. Nadine and Clyde were married on November 10, 1920. They moved to Pocatello, Idaho, where Clyde was attending school and where their first daughter was born. By the time of the 1930 census, the Stratfords were living in Brigham City with two daughters and

⁴ Anna A. Josephson also appears in historic records as Annie or Anna Akkeson Josephson.

⁵ The address of the house at the time was 39 N. 200 East. Anna Josephson's house was at 33 N. 200 East. The current address numbering system was put in place sometime before 1950.

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Nadine's mother, Marion W. Dunn.⁶ Clyde B. Stratford was an assistant cashier at the bank in 1930. The household contained the same members on the 1940 census, but Clyde was listed as the proprietor of the North Main Furniture Store. He operated the furniture store until his retirement in 1951. Clyde was a member of numerous business organizations and served on the planning commission for Brigham City. Clyde B. Stratford died in December 1971. Nadine Dunn Stratford remained involved in the community and donated many items to the Brigham City Museum before her death in November 1981.

In 1965, Clyde and Nadine Stratford granted a deed on the property to the First Security Bank. The bank later deeded the property to Keith H. and Erma F. Bradbury in 1976. Three years later, the Bradburys sold the property to Armond L. and Elaine T. Smith. The Smiths sold the property to Carlos E. and Marlene P. Martinez in 1986. None of these owners made substantial changes to the house. The current owners, Chase and McKell Jensen, purchased the property in 2011, and are committed to preserving its historic features.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Bradford, Kathy. *Historic Resources of Brigham City. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.* 1989.

Brigham City Museum-Gallery. Photograph and Manuscript Collections. Also Historic Home Tours brochure.

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: A Guide.* Salt Lake City, University of Utah Press, 1988.

Douglas, Larry. *Historic Resources of Brigham City, Utah. Economic Development Residential Architecture, 1854-1950. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.* 2000.

Forsgren, Lydia Walker, *History of Box Elder County, 1851-1937.* [Brigham City, Utah]: Box Elder County Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1937. Also Reprint 2004.

"History Contexts for Brigham City." Unpublished TMs, 1991. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

Jensen, Chase and McKell. Interview by author, February 25, 2014. Also notes and email correspondence from Chase Jensen.

National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.* Washington D.C.: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1990. Revised 1995.

⁶ The address of the house on the 1930 census is 43 N. 200 East.

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Powell, Allan Kent, ed. *Utah History Encyclopedia*, Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1994.

Randall, Debbie. "Reconnaissance Level Survey of Brigham City, 1986." Unpublished TMs. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

United States Census Enumerations, Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah, 1900-1940.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property

0.22 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude

Latitude: 41.511910°

Longitude: -112.012825°

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UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	
	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____	
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG AT NE COR OF LOT 10, BLK 19, PLAT A, B.C.S., S 3.5 RDS, W 10 RDS N 3.5 RDS, E 10 RDS TO BEG.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is based on the legal description of the property that has been historically associated with the property. It is the same as the current legal description of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Korral Broschinsky				
organization	Preservation Documentation Resource	date	July 17, 2014		
street & number	4874 Taylors Park Drive	telephone	801-913-5645		
city or town	Taylorsville	state	UT	zip code	84123
e-mail	kbro@kbropreservation.com				

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**

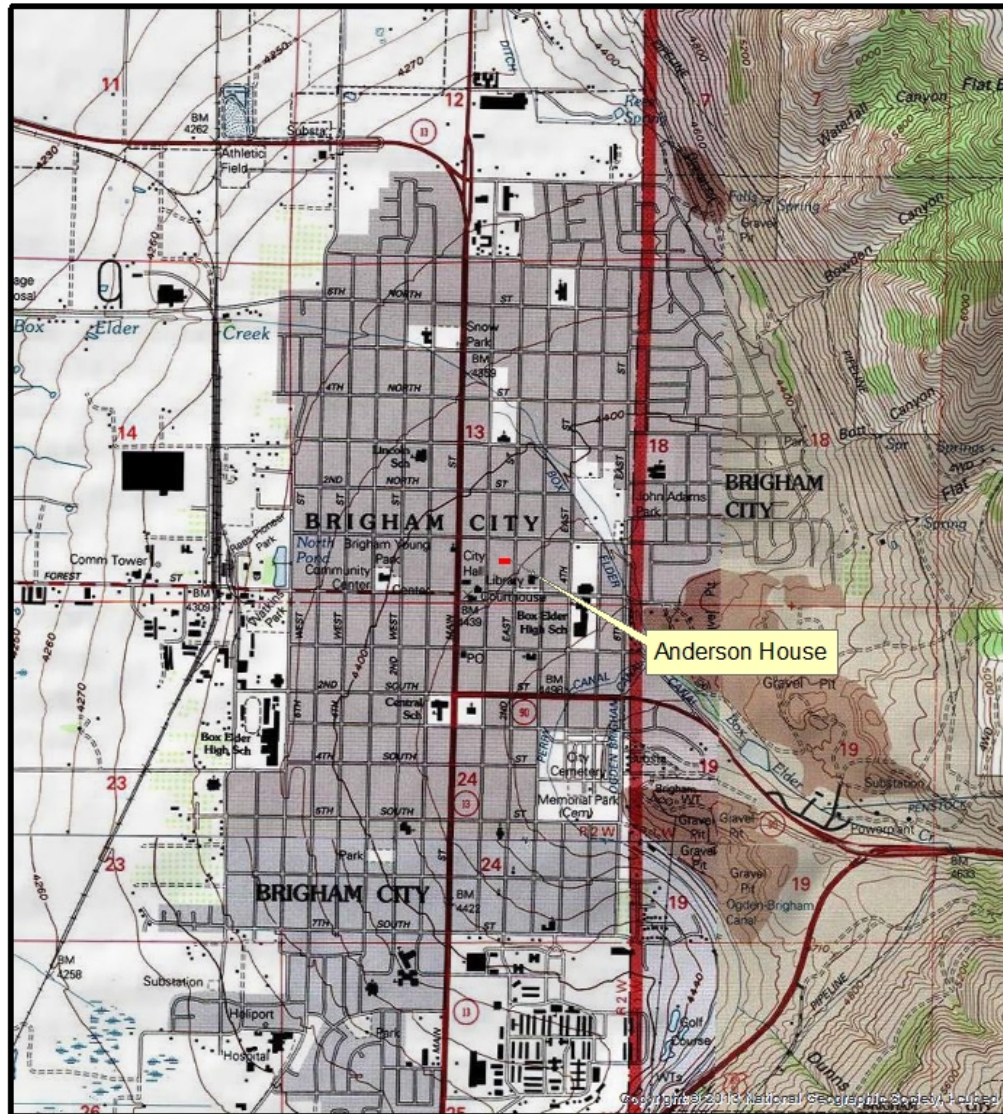
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Additional Documentation included with this application include:

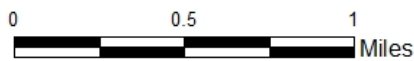
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Maps:



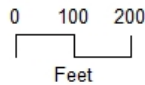
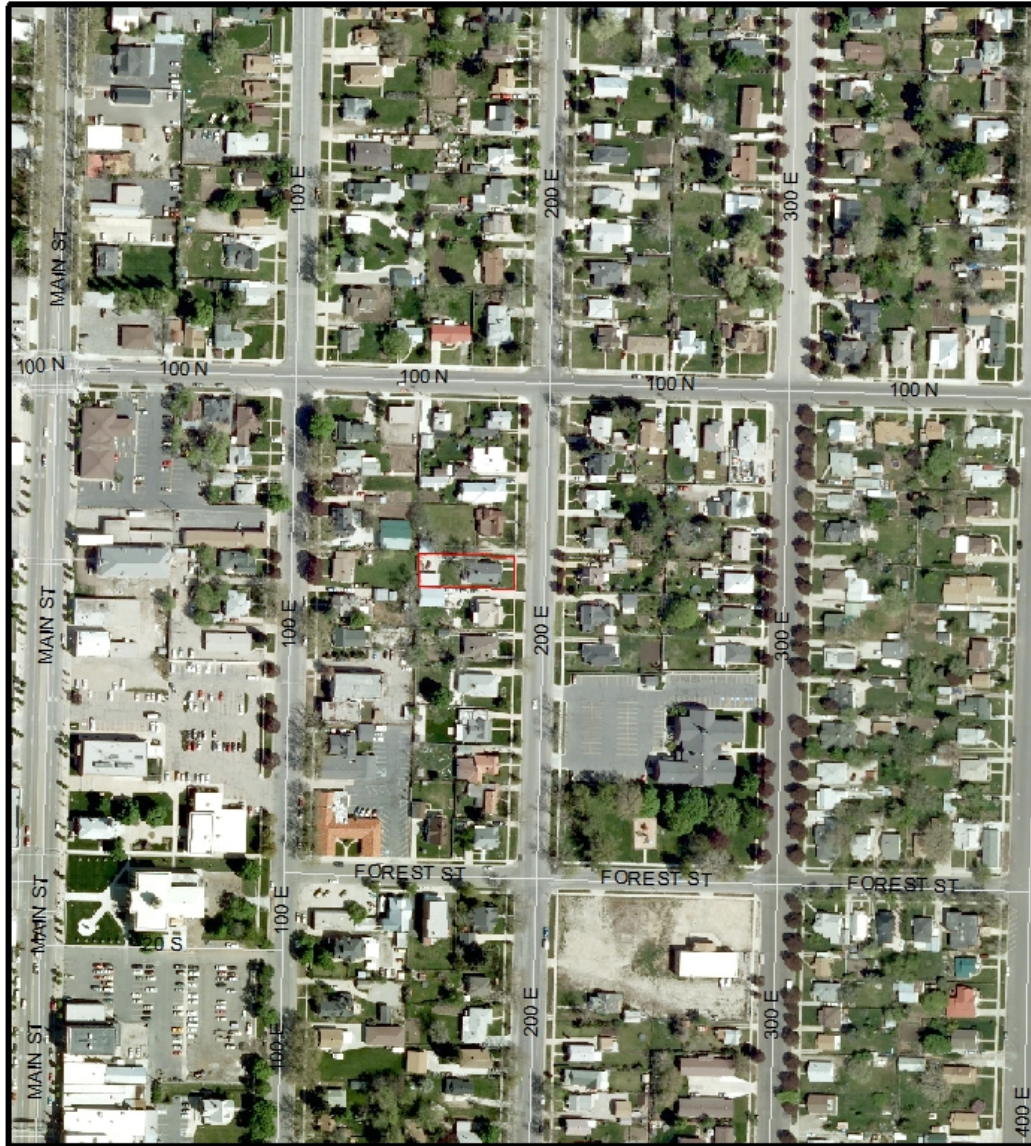
Anderson, George & Mabel, House
63 N. 200 East
Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah



12T 415482 4596082 UTM

Anderson, George and Mabel, House
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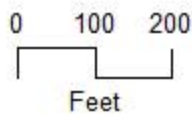
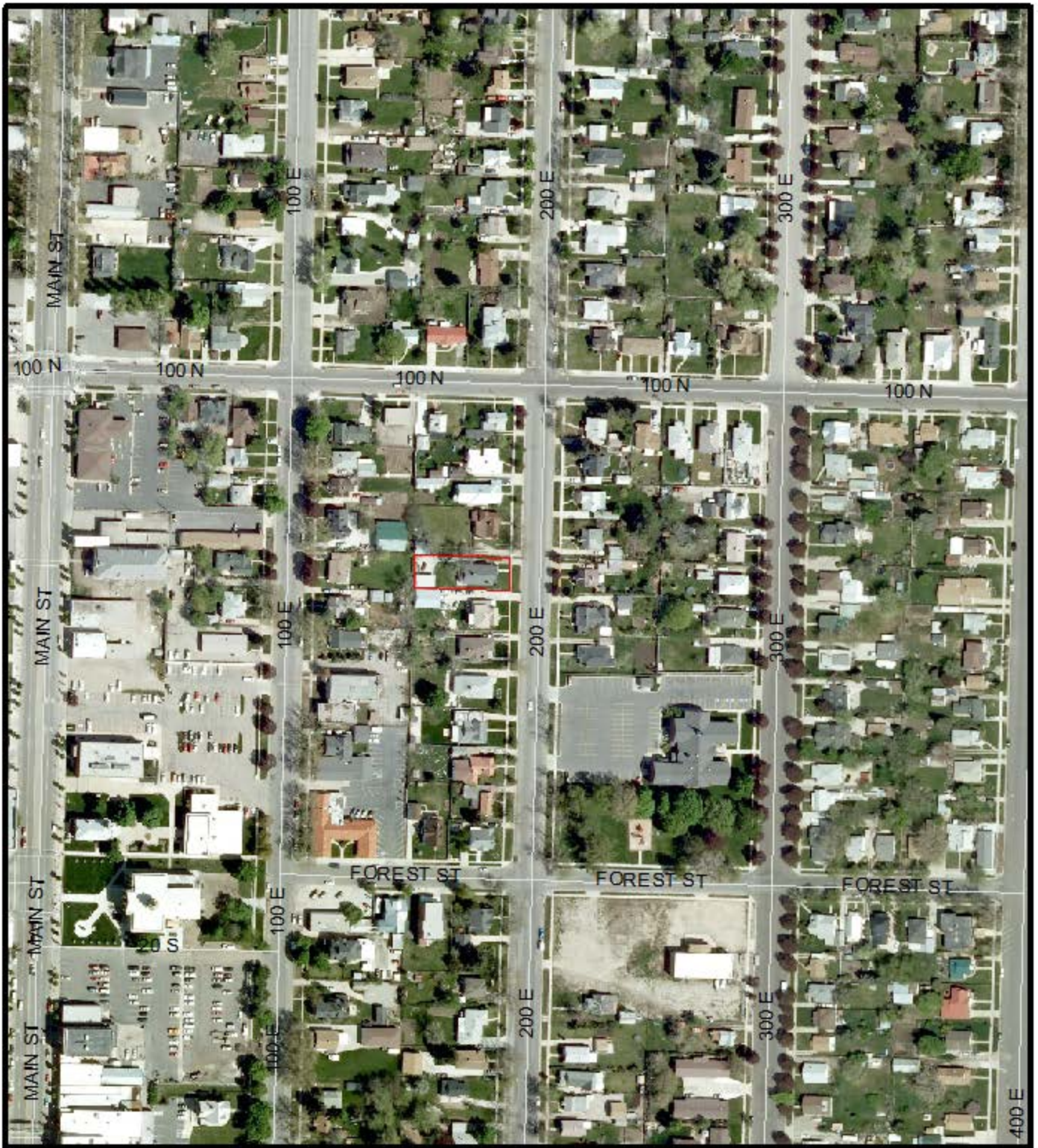
Box Elder County, Utah
County and State



Anderson, George & Mabel, House
63 N. 200 East
Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah

NAIP2011 Aerial Photograph
courtesy Utah AGRC

Latitude: 41.511910°
Longitude: -112.012825°



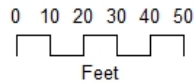
Anderson, George & Mabel, House
63 N. 200 East
Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah

NAIP2011 Aerial Photograph
courtesy Utah AGRC

Latitude: 41.511910°
Longitude: -112.012825°

Anderson, George and Mabel, House
Name of Property

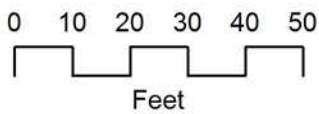
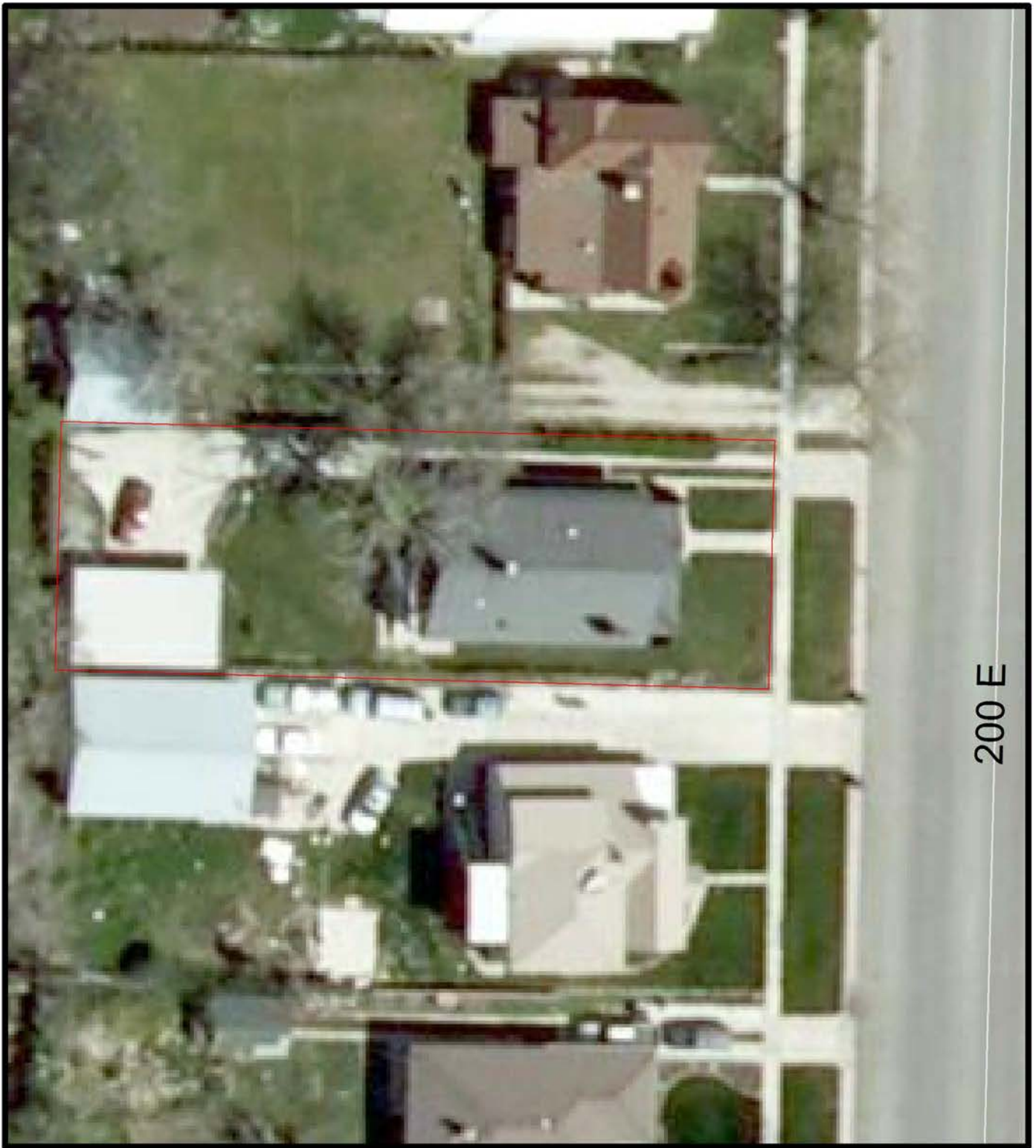
Box Elder County, Utah
County and State



Anderson, George & Mabel, House
63 N. 200 East
Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah

NAIP2011 Aerial Photograph
courtesy Utah AGRC

Latitude: 41.511910°
Longitude: -112.012825°



Anderson, George & Mabel, House
63 N. 200 East
Brigham City, Box Elder County, Utah

MAP 2
Aerial Site Plan

Latitude: 41.511910°
Longitude: -112.012825°

NAIP2011 Aerial Photograph
courtesy Utah AGRC

Anderson, George and Mabel, House
Name of Property

Box Elder County, Utah
County and State

Figures:



Figure 1
63 N. 200 East, Brigham City, Utah
East and south elevations, camera facing northwest.
(photographed circa 1920 by Compton Photography Studio
courtesy of Brigham City Museum Photograph Collection)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Anderson, George & Mabel, House

City or Vicinity: Brigham City

County: Box Elder State: Utah

Photographer: Korral Broschinsky

Date Photographed: March-April 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number:



Anderson, George and Mabel, House
Name of Property

Box Elder County, Utah
County and State



Photograph 1
East elevation, camera facing west.
(photographed April 2014)



Photograph 2
East and south elevations, camera facing northwest.
(photographed April 2014)

Anderson, George and Mabel, House
Name of Property

Box Elder County, Utah
County and State



Photograph 3
East and north elevations, camera facing southwest.
(photographed April 2014)



Photograph 4
West elevation, camera facing east.
(photographed March 2014)

Anderson, George and Mabel, House
Name of Property

Box Elder County, Utah
County and State



Photograph 5
Shed and carport, camera facing southwest.
(photographed March 2014)



Photograph 6
Interior, main floor, entrance foyer. Camera facing northeast.
(photographed April 2014)

Anderson, George and Mabel, House
Name of Property

Box Elder County, Utah
County and State



Photograph 7
Interior, main floor, arches between living room and dining room.
Camera facing southwest.
(photographed April 2014)



Photograph 8
Interior, second floor, balustrade. Camera facing east.
(photographed April 2014)

Anderson, George and Mabel, House

Box Elder County, Utah

Name of Property

County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name	<u>S. Chase & McKell Jensen</u>				
street & number	<u>63 N. 200 East</u>	telephone	<u>435-225-2635</u>		
city or town	<u>Brigham City</u>	state	<u>UT</u>	zip code	<u>84302</u>

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



63 N. 200 E.















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Anderson, George and Mabel, House

MULTIPLE NAME: Brigham City MPS

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Box Elder

DATE RECEIVED: 8/29/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/29/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/14/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/15/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000862

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 10-15-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

P. Bradford Westwood
State Historic Preservation Officer
Utah State Historical Society
300 Rio Grande
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

Dear Mr. Westwood,

In accordance with the requirements of the Certified Local Government Program, we have reviewed the proposed National Register nominations listed below and by majority approval of the Historic Preservation Commission of Brigham City. We recommend that they be submitted for inclusion in the National Register.

The following nominations were considered and approved:

Anderson House 63 N. 200 East

Smitha Felkman
Chair of Historic Preservation Commission

Date 6-27-2014

[Signature]
Mayor or County Commission Chair

Date 7-1-14



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Julie Fisher
Executive Director
Department of
Heritage & Arts



Brad Westwood
Director



August 26, 2014

CAROL SHULL
KEEPER
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
1201 "I" (EYE) STREET, NW, 8th FLOOR (MS 2280)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to submit the enclosed National Register nominations that have been approved by the Utah State Historic Preservation Review Board and the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer to be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

Anderson, George & Mabel, House
Shomaker, Ezra & Abigail, House
Murray Hillside Historic District

Box Elder County
Sanpete County
Salt Lake County

Thank you for your assistance with these nominations. Please contact me at (801) 245-7242, or coryjensen@utah.gov if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

J. Cory Jensen
National Register Coordinator
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures