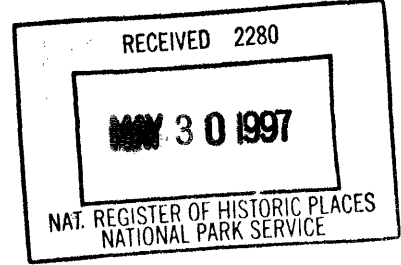


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



6711

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Anderson, Frederick C. and Anna, House

other names/site number Fones, Joseph George, House

2. Location

street & number 8650 South Center Street N/A not for publication

city or town Sandy N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84070

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 5/22/97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

[Signature] 7/9/97
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Anderson, Frederick C. and Anna, House
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County, and State

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	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic Resources of Sandy 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

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

Victorian Eclectic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD

roof ASPHALT SHINGLE

other _____

Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Anderson, Frederick C. and Anna, House
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all that apply.)

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

c. 1890-1910

Significant Dates

c. 1890

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Anderson, Frederick C. and Anna, House
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.17 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/5/1/2/0 4/4/9/3/8/4/0 B 1 11111 11111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 11111 D 1 11111 11111

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Lots 10, 11, 12 of Block 105, Sandy Station Plat.

Property Tax No. 28-06-127-008

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were historically and continue to be associated with the building.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky

organization _____ date January 1997

street & number 1049 University Village telephone (801) 581-1497

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84108-3453

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name David and Amberlee Hansen

street & number 8650 South Center Street telephone (801) 562-0868

city or town Sandy state UT zip code 84070

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Anderson, Frederick C. and Anna, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The Frederick C. and Anna Anderson house, built c.1890, is located on Center Street very close to the commercial district of Sandy's historic downtown.¹ It is a one-and-one-half story wood frame cross-wing Victorian style house. In over one hundred years the house has seen remarkably little exterior and interior alteration and retains its historic integrity. The house sits on a square piece of property with three large shade trees. The front porch is only 3 ft. from the public sidewalk. The narrow sidewalk connects the front concrete porch area to the back door. There is a large area of lawn north of the house and a gravel driveway at the rear. A white picket fence borders the property on the north and east sides. A chainlink fence is to the south and a wood fence is to the west.

The stone foundation has been concealed beneath a concrete grade beam. The lean-to at the rear has wood siding that matches the rest of the house and was therefore probably part of the original construction.² The house is sheathed with a 6¾" channel groove, drop siding. The entire roof has been covered with asphalt shingles. The brick chimney originally located at the intersection of the gables has been replaced by a metal pipe.

A front porch is supported by turned posts. The posts are original, but the wagon wheel braces here and at the back of the house were probably added to the house in the 1980s. Two tax card photos of the house indicated that in 1938 the house still had its full-length porch and scrollwork brackets; by 1958 half of the porch had been removed and the brackets were missing. The current porch retains the shorter profile and the decorative wood brackets have been reintroduced.

There are one-over-one double hung windows through the house with the exception of the north kitchen window and the two attic windows. Most of the doors and hardware on the house are original. The two-over-two attic windows gives the house its one-and-one-half story appearance; however, there is no interior or exterior stair access to the upper floor. The current owners use a ladder to access the upper floor via a window in the rear gable. The space is unfinished with 6 ft. of headroom at the apex and it currently being used for storage.

On the interior, the north parlor is being used as a living room and features a large fireplace with a wood mantelpiece and two carved cherub heads. Embossed lincrusta has been applied to the walls as wainscoting, and an elaborate molded baseboard has been installed. Only the original chair rail remains in this room of the house.

X See continuation sheet

¹The current address of the house is 8650 South Center Street (150 East). In 1986 the city of Sandy converted their address system to match the system for Salt Lake County. The original address of the house was 175 North Center Street.

²The house retains the same footprint it was given on the 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance map of Sandy City.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Anderson, Frederick C. and Anna, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

The south parlor, used as a bedroom, is very simply detailed. The two closets between this room and the back bedroom are most likely later additions. The back bedroom is the smallest of the three. Some type of exterior opening at the southwest corner of this room has been bricked over. The northwest corner of the room was partitioned to make a small laundry area in 1996. All three rooms have been carpeted and feature 9 feet 8 inch ceilings. The ceiling of the two parlors have been plastered and painted, but the ceiling of the back bedroom is of bead board.

The kitchen has a sloped ceiling (from 8 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. 8 in.). The curved cabinets and splash board tile appear to be original, or perhaps as old as 1910. The floor was retiled with square white blocks in 1996. The bathroom probably dates from the 1930s. The bathroom is very small because an enclosure for the gas furnace projects into the space.

Below the kitchen and bathroom is a partially excavated root cellar, accessed by a staircase on the exterior of the house. The concrete floor of the cellar was poured sometime before 1958.

__ See continuation sheet

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 8 Page 3 Anderson, Frederick C. and Anna, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

Built c.1890, the Frederick C. and Anna Anderson house is significant for its association with an important period of development in Sandy's history. The house is an example of the cross-wing house type ubiquitous in Utah during this time period³ and built by residents of Sandy during the Mining, Smelting, and Small Farm period of 1871-1910. The Anderson house retains its historic integrity and is being nominated as part of the multiple property submission, Historic Resources of Sandy City.

HISTORY OF SANDY:

Located 12 miles south of Salt Lake City, Sandy is at the crossroads of what was once a busy series of mining districts. Paralleling to a large extent the history of mining in Bingham Canyon to the west and Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons to the east, Sandy's history and development either boomed or declined based on these mining operations. Sandy's first major period of development, known as the "The Mining, Smelting, and Small Farm Era, 1871-c.1910". This period coincided with the discovery and mining of precious metals in nearby canyons beginning in 1863, and with the arrival of the transcontinental railroad to Utah in 1869. Extending south from Ogden, the Utah Central Railroad reached Salt Lake City in 1870. From there the Utah Southern Railroad extended south from Salt Lake City reaching the Sandy area in 1871.⁴ This placed Sandy at a crossroads between Salt Lake City, Bingham Canyon, and Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons. Soon after the arrival of the railroad to Sandy, spurs were constructed to Bingham and to the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon, allowing materials to be shipped to and from the mining operations.⁵

Since Sandy was a strategic shipping point, it was only logical that sampling mills and smelters were built in the area. Three smelters were built in Sandy between 1872 and 1873. These smelters treated those ores which generally came from Little Cottonwood and Bingham, though small lots came from the Big Cottonwood, Tintic, and other districts.⁶ The existence of these operations, as well as several sampling mills in Sandy was directly linked to the successes of the mining operations.

³Historic photographs of this house have been confused with the William Bradbury house, a nearly identical residence in South Sandy. See The History and People of Early Sandy by Roxie Rich, (n.p. [1975]),59.

⁴Tales of a Triumphant People: A History of Salt Lake County, Utah 1847-1900. Compiled and published by the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Salt Lake County Company, 276.

⁵Porath, Joseph H., "Materials gathered for a history of Big Cottonwood Canyon and Little Cottonwood Canyon." USHS Call # MSS, A, 435-16, 17.

⁶Ibid., 16.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Anderson, Frederick C. and Anna, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

With the increase in population due to the coming of the railroad and the expanded mining operations, a 160 acre townsite was platted in 1871.⁷ The construction of a "boom town" followed with the associated hotels, stores, saloons, and brothels. The population of Sandy likely peaked during the mid 1870s with hundreds of miners, smelter workers, teamsters, and railroad men working or passing through Sandy.

The boom period of the 1870s was short lived with the failure of several mining concerns which fed Sandy's economy. With the failure of the Big Emma Mine at Alta and the demise of the city of Alta, as well as the failure of other mining operations, the smelting and sampling concerns of Sandy began to close, first the "Saturn" in 1876 and then the "Flagstaff" in 1877.⁸ With this came a drop in the population which in 1880 fell to 488. Mining, however, continued to have a large impact on Sandy in the years following this initial slow down.

While the dominant force in the economy of Sandy during the 1870s, 1880s and 1890s was undoubtedly that of mining, the local agricultural community continued to develop. A series of wells and ditches were dug beginning as early as 1869 to supply the city and smelters, as well as farms, with water. In 1880 the Salt Lake City Canal was dug through the area and in 1883 the East Jordan Canal reached Sandy.⁹ These and other sources of water aided greatly in the establishment of the local agricultural economy which saw Sandy through the mining boom and subsequent depression. The majority of those involved in agriculture were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) who were encouraged to pursue agriculture instead of mining.

By 1882, after the mining boom had passed and many of the "gentile" population had removed from the region, there was a sufficient number of Saints who had located in the area to organize the Sandy Ward, which had heretofore been a branch of the Union Ward.¹⁰ These early agricultural pioneers, which generally established small, family type farms, were by forerunners of a later, agriculturally-oriented lifestyle which was to dominate Sandy's economy.

During the 1890s, despite a downturn in the mining industry, Sandy continued to establish itself as a permanent community in the Salt Lake Valley. New business enterprises came into being to support the local agricultural economy, new schools were built, and the city was incorporated in 1893.¹¹ With the relocation of sampling and smelting concern to other sites, Sandy's impact as a mining town

⁷Rich, Roxie N., The History and People of Early Sandy. (n.p. [1975]), copy in possession of the Sandy City Planning Dept., 87.

⁸Frank C. Robertson, Boom Towns of the Great Basin, (Denver, Colo.: Sage Book, 1962), 73.

⁹Tales, 279.

¹⁰Lerona Carpenter, "Sandy Ward Vignettes, 1882-1982," (n.p. [1982]), 14. Copy in possession of the Sandy City Planning Department.

¹¹Tales, 280.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Anderson, Frederick C. and Anna, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

diminished. Soon after the turn of the century Sandy had lost much of the mining component of its economy, marking an end to its initial phase of development. The agricultural component also shifted at this time away from small family farms toward larger, more specialized farming operations, inaugurating a new phase of development in the city.

ARCHITECTURE:

This house is representative of a common house type in Sandy during the Mining, Smelting and Small Farm Era. The cross-wing house became popular in the 1860s and 1870s in Utah. Part of the Picturesque movement, design of cross-wings were often based on principles set forth in architectural stylebooks.¹² Rural areas of Utah were not isolated from stylistic developments occurring on both the national and local levels. The pattern book styles and standardized building components were available and easily adapted for use with local materials. The former isolation of rural areas was no longer an obstacle to building well and the quality of design and workmanship were also affected during the Victorian era.¹³ There are 38 surviving examples of the cross-wing house in Sandy.¹⁴ The Anderson house is among the best preserved.

HISTORY OF THE ANDERSON HOUSE:

Frederick C. Anderson purchased the property at 8650 South Center Street from the LeGrand Young in 1888 for \$50.¹⁵ The house was built around 1890. Frederick C. and Anna C. Anderson probably lived in the house for eight years. Little is known of the home's original owners.

In 1898, the house was purchased by Joseph George Fones for \$900. Joseph Fones (1828-1906) was a prominent choir director in Utah, and is best remembered for writing the music to the LDS hymns "Beautiful Zion Built Above" and "Earth With Her Ten Thousand Flowers." There is no indication that Joseph Fones ever lived in the home. Earlier he had been a polygamist and may have purchased it for one of his six wives. The fact that title was transferred two years after his death by a deed specifically listing him as an unmarried man supports this theory.¹⁶

Peter M. Christensen bought the property in October, 1908 for \$450. He and his wife Anna J.

¹²Carter and Goss, 102.

¹³Ibid., 110-111.

¹⁴Reconnaissance level survey of Sandy, Utah, 1987.

¹⁵Title abstract, Salt Lake County Recorder's Office.

¹⁶"Walking Tour of Historic Sandy", 1991, 11. See also title abstract to property.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 8 Page 6

Anderson, Frederick C. and Anna, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Christensen sold the home to their son, Samuel Peter Christensen a year later for \$1,000.¹⁷ Samuel Christensen was married to Florence Katharine Harrison, daughter of early Sandy settler Isaac Harrison. Samuel Christensen (1884-1916) was employed by C.C. Crapo & Sons, and was a salesman for ZCMI. The Christensens sold the home to Francis Oscar Sigfred Kim in 1912.

F.O. Sigfred Kim was employed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He and his wife Amelia Marie Erickson lived in the house until his death in 1984. They had six children. The house was inherited by their daughters Velma Kim Birch and Ruth Marjorie Kim (Mrs. C. Shirley Reynolds).

The current owners, David and Amberlee Hansen, bought the house in 1991. David Hansen is a painting contractor. They have two daughters.

___ See continuation sheet

¹⁷David R. Haws who prepared the intensive level survey suggests that the rise in value may indicate an extensive remodeling of the interior, perhaps the fireplace and the kitchen.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 9 Page 7 Anderson, Frederick C. and Anna, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

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Hansen, David and Amberlee. Interviews conducted by Korral Broschinsky, July 1996, Sandy, Utah.

Haws, David R. Intensive level survey, 1988. Photocopies on file at the Sandy City Planning Department and the Utah State Historical Society.

Rich, Roxie N. The History and People of Early Sandy. (n.p.: [1975]). Copy in possession of Sandy City Planning Department.

Salt Lake County title and tax records. Salt Lake County Recorder's Office and Salt Lake County Archives.

Sanborn Fire Insurance map, 1911.

Stone, Eileen. "Walking Tour of Historic Sandy." Sandy City Community Development Department, 1991.

__ See continuation sheet

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 8

Anderson, Frederick C. and Anna, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 1

1. Frederick C. and Anna Anderson house
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: July 1996
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.
6. Northeast elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 2

1. Frederick C. and Anna Anderson house
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: July 1996
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.
6. Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

 See continuation sheet

The Frederick & Anna Anderson Home

