

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

1556

# 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, Alfred C. and Annie L. Olsen, House

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Location

street & number 8850 South 60 East N/A not for publication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.)

Walter Mat 11/2/99  
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): \_\_\_\_\_

for  
Edson H. Beall 12/9/99  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Anderson, Alfred C. and Annie L. Olsen, 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	Non-contributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	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

Other: Central block with projecting bays

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE BLOCK

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

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, Alfred C. and Annie L. Olsen, 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.)

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

ARCHITECTURE

#### Period of Significance

c. 1916-1940s

#### Significant Dates

c. 1916

#### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

#### Architect/Builder

Unknown (possibly August M. Nelson)

#### Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Utah State Historic Preservation Office

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Anderson, Alfred C. and Annie L. Olsen, House  
Name of Property

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

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.25 acres

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

C 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1 D 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

ALL LOTS 10 THRU 13 & THE EAST 10 FT OF LOTS 6 THRU 9. BLK 53, SANDY STATION PLAT.

Property Tax No. 28-06-158-003

     See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those which are currently and which were historically associated with the property.

     See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky  
organization Sandy City Community Development Department date October 8, 1998  
street & number 1049 University Village telephone (801) 581-1497  
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84108

## 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 Robin Mueller  
street & number 8850 South 60 East telephone (801) 566-2357  
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, Alfred C. and Annie L. Olsen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

---

## Narrative Description

The Alfred and Annie Anderson house, built c. 1916, is a one-story brick house resting on a concrete block foundation with a nearly pyramidal asphalt-shingled roof. The house type is bungalow, though the facade design suggests the Victorian form of a cross wing or central block with projecting bays. Many of the details of the house are in the Victorian Eclectic style, however the porch shows evidence of the emerging Bungalow-Craftsman movement. The house is located on a corner lot near Sandy's historic downtown at 8850 South 60 East.<sup>1</sup> The site includes several mature trees, a c. 1957 garage at the rear, and a new plank fence. The house is in excellent condition and contributes to the historic resources of Sandy.<sup>2</sup>

The Alfred and Annie Anderson house was constructed of buff-colored brick, which has been painted white (date unknown). The bricks are laid in a running bond with rock-faced brick accentuating the bay windows on the east and south elevations. The home sits on a foundation of rock-faced concrete blocks with a smooth concrete-block water table. The foundation, concrete porch deck, and front steps have been painted a rust color (date unknown). The windows have concrete lug sills and flat lintels. The east elevation features a small dormer in the center its facade. The roof is nearly pyramidal with only a one-foot hipped section. There were originally metal hip knobs at the top of the roof and on the dormer (removed c. 1970s). Two brick chimney stacks with corbeled caps are extant on the north and south portions of the roof.

The east elevation is divided in half with a projecting bay to the north and the main entrance sheltered under the porch to the south. The bay features one large, fixed-frame wood window with a leaded-glass transom flanked by narrow one-over-one double-hung windows. The front door is located slightly off-center and also has a transom. There are two windows near the door. The south window is similar to the main window of the bay, and the other is a small window located on the south side of the projecting wing. The porch consists of two half-height rock-faced concrete block piers and a single battered wood column at the southeast corner. The balustrade-wall is solid brick with a small, arched drain hole at the bottom. The dormer has one small horizontal window and is covered with square shingles.

The bay on the south elevation is slightly smaller with a horizontal fixed-frame window flanked by one-over-one windows. Two other one-over-one double-hung windows are also on the south elevation. The north and west elevations have two more similar windows each. A screened-porch is on the south end of the west elevation. This structure was probably built near the time of the original construction

---

<sup>1</sup>In 1986, Sandy changed its address system in its historic district to conform with the Salt Lake County system. The original address of the house was 318 South 300 West.

<sup>2</sup>Some information provided by David R. Haws' *Intensive Level Survey of the Alfred C. Anderson House*, prepared for the Sandy City Community Development Department, 1989.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 7 Page 2

Anderson, Alfred C. and Annie L. Olsen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

---

since it also sits on a similar concrete block foundation. The porch has a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles and extending from the roof of the house. Windows are found on all three sides except where the back door is located. Narrow vertical strips of wood sheath the structure below the window line.

On the interior, the house has 894 square feet of space. There is a pocket door between the two parlors. A bedroom and bathroom are located in the rear of the house, as is the kitchen. The screened-porch is used as a utility room. The cellar is only partially excavated and has a concrete floor; attic space is minimal. The tax cards indicate the current garage was built in 1957. A c.1920 garage and two other outbuildings on the property were demolished at the time. The garage has a simple gable roof, a double door and is covered with narrow clapboards. A plank fence installed c. 1995 surrounds the north, west and south sides of the property, and connects to the house and the garage. There is a large evergreen tree in the backyard and several deciduous trees. The front yard has lawn and a narrow sidewalk encircling the house. On the east and north sides of the property runs a sidewalk and a sandstone-lined gutter (c.1905). The neighborhood contains a mix of late nineteenth-century and early-twentieth century homes, with some later additions. The Alfred and Annie Anderson house is in excellent condition and contributes to the resources of the neighborhood.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Anderson, Alfred C. and Annie L. Olsen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

---

## Narrative Statement of Significance

The Alfred C. and Annie L. Olsen Anderson house, built c. 1913, is a one-story brick house and significant under Criteria A and C. It is significant under Criterion A for its association with the second period of Sandy City's development, *Specialized Agriculture, Small Business, and Community Development Period (1906-1946)* of the multiple property submission, *Historic Resources of Sandy City*. Several members of the Anderson family were influential business owners in Sandy during this period. The house may also be considered significant under Criterion C as an interesting example of Sandy's residential architecture in transition during the early twentieth century. The house is essentially a transitional Victorian cottage, displaying the influence of both the bungalow style and Craftsman movement. It is in excellent condition and contributes to the historic resources of Sandy City.

---

## Historical Significance

Located 12 miles south of Salt Lake City, historic 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 is known as the *Mining, Smelting, and Small Farm Era, 1871-c. 1910*. During this period Sandy became a strategic shipping point and a number of sampling mills and smelters were built in the area. While the dominant force in the economy of Sandy during the 1870s through the 1890s was undoubtedly that of mining, the local agricultural community continued to develop. 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.<sup>3</sup>

The *Specialized Agriculture, Small Business, and Community Development Period (1906-1946)* is the second period of development in Sandy. It encompasses the first half of the twentieth century and was a period of transition for the city. The mining, smelting and small farm era (1871-circa 1910) was being replaced by a more diversified economy. In some ways the town still resembled the earlier predominantly agricultural community founded by Mormon settlers in the 1860s, especially as the "boom town" economy created around the mining industry waned. The population of Sandy remained around 1,500 for the four decades between 1900 and 1940.<sup>4</sup> However, the city was defining itself as the political, economic, civic and social center for a major portion of the southeast Salt Lake Valley.

---

<sup>3</sup>See *Multiple Property National Register Nomination: Historic Resources of Sandy City*, prepared by Wayne Balle.

<sup>4</sup>Martha Sonntag Bradley, *Sandy City: The First 100 Years*, (Sandy, Utah: Sandy City Corporation, 1993), 205. The population totals in Sandy for census years 1880 to 1950 are as follows: 1880 - 488; 1900 - 1,632; 1910 - 1,716; 1920 - 1,208; 1930 - 1,436; 1940 - 1,487; 1950 - 2,095.

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

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 8 Page 2

Anderson, Alfred C. and Annie L. Olsen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

---

This period of Sandy's history laid the groundwork for city's eventual transformation from small town to suburb. One of the earliest signs of community development was the creation of subdivisions from large farming parcels. During the first half of the twentieth century, the majority of Sandy residents continued to live on their farms, however most managed to survive economically by combining subsistence farming with other occupations, primarily cottage industries and mercantilism. Other farmers created large specialized agricultural enterprises such as sugar beets and poultry. Many Sandy residents continued to work in the mining and smelter industries in nearby communities after Sandy's smelters closed down. The history of the Hardcastle family spans these two periods of Sandy's development.

The land on which the Alfred and Annie Anderson home sits was originally owned by LeGrand and Grace Young. The Youngs sold the property to Kanuts Swenson in 1895. It was later sold to Olof Peterson in 1909. Alfred C. Anderson acquired the property on May 15, 1914. The existing house was constructed soon after 1914. The 1937 tax card gives the year of construction as 1916.

Alfred Christian Anderson was born near Oslo, Norway, on February 11, 1878. He was the second child of Karl Ludvik and Maren Christopherson Anderson. The Anderson family joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS church) and immigrated to Utah around 1887. The family first lived in Salt Lake City and later moved to a farm in West Jordan where they stayed until 1897. When Alfred, known as Alf, was about nineteen, he went to Cardston, Canada with his father and younger brother Mart to work on a church-sponsored canal and sugar factory. Alfred Anderson married Annie Louisa Olsen on April 20, 1909, in Salt Lake City. Annie Louisa Olsen was born on November 11, 1881, in Park City, Utah, to Fredrik and Hannah Baltzersen Olsen. Alf and Annie lived for a time in Canada where their son Raymond was born in 1911, they then moved back to Utah in 1913.

The family eventually settled in Sandy where Alf built a meat market in partnership with his brother Mart. The Anderson brothers built a brick shop at 123 East Main Street in 1914. By 1922, the partnership had broke up. Alfred became a grocer and Mart move the meat market and butcher shop to a new location.<sup>5</sup> Alfred continued in the grocery business until the early 1930s. The Andersons sold the house to Newton and Florence Whittenburg in 1939. The Andersons were apparently living in Salt Lake prior to that time. Alfred Anderson died on February 25, 1948. He appears to have been living in Sandy at the time of his death, possibly with a family member. Annie L. Olsen Anderson died in Los Angeles, on November 24, 1956.

Newton Wesley Whittenburg was born March 25, 1894, in Missouri. His wife, Florence Sarah Lancaster was born on April 18, 1904, in West Jordan, Utah. Newton and Florence were married in Salt Lake City on April 11, 1932 and they moved to Sandy around 1934. They are listed at the house

---

<sup>5</sup>The shop at 123 East Main Street later became the Sandy City Post Office. It still stands and is currently used as offices. Mart Anderson's shop was moved to 115 East Main Street.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Anderson, Alfred C. and Annie L. Olsen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

---

at 8850 South 60 East in the 1936 Polk directory, the year their son Raymond Wesley was born. They purchased the home in 1939.

Newton Whittenburg was employed as a boilermaker's helper at the United States Smelting and Refining plant in Midvale since 1927. On December 18, 1941, Newton Whittenburg suffered a heart attack at the Midvale smelter and died. Florence Whittenburg remained in the home until just before her death on October 7, 1984. She was known for her service to her church and community. Raymond Whittenburg sold the property in 1993. The house subsequently had four owners before being purchased by the current owner, Robin Mueller, in 1997.

### Architectural Significance

The center of Sandy's initial settlement possesses a unique character due to several components. First, the width of the residential streets remain consistently smaller than many towns in Utah that were laid out with wide streets and ten-acre blocks. Although Sandy employed the grid pattern of development, the streets, other than the major thoroughfares such as Main Street, are relatively narrow. Secondly, the scale of the residences are consistent, mostly one or one-and-a-half story homes with a modest footprint. Third, the earliest buildings are sporadically placed within the city's core. The buildings built prior to 1910 provide the street scape with a strong sense of historic association as they are located among homes that date from the 1920s through the 1940s. The blending of pre-1910 buildings within the narrow streets of smaller-scale residential structures provide a distinctive quality to Sandy's historic core.

This house is representative of a major shift in Sandy community architecture. When the Sandy mining boon ended in 1893 and local commerce turned to agricultural business, construction slowed and the quality of houses improved. The homes built at the turn-of-the-century in Sandy were permanent, substantial structures made of brick, stone, adobe, or frame with drop siding, and adorned with decorative woodwork of trained craftsmen. This house is expressive of the level of craftsmanship attained locally during this turn-of-the-century shift to more substantial and elaborate homes.

The style of the Alfred and Annie Anderson house illustrates the early twentieth century changes that were occurring in Utah. Victorian Eclectic details were important in describing the end of isolation of Utah in the late nineteenth century.<sup>6</sup> Rural areas were less 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.<sup>7</sup> The Alfred and Annie Anderson house

---

<sup>6</sup>Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: A Guide*, (Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988), 44.

<sup>7</sup>Carter and Goss, 110-111.

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

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 8 Page 4

Anderson, Alfred C. and Annie L. Olsen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

---

represents the influence of the bungalow-craftsman movements which were very popular in Salt Lake City by 1916. The house is very transitional: it incorporates both Victorian and Craftsman elements. The battered porch column of wood, especially showed the builder's knowledge of the latest popular style. In addition, the use of concrete and rock-faced concrete block on the Anderson house is an early example of new building technologies reaching relatively rural Sandy.

The builder of the Anderson home was possibly August Matts Nelson, a native of Sandy. Nelson was born in Sandy on December 12, 1876. He is credited with building at least forty homes in the area and the Sandy Recreation Hall in the 1930s.<sup>8</sup> As a young man, he moved several times trying different occupations, but soon acquired a reputation as a carpenter and contractor. He is listed as a contractor in the 1927-1928 Utah State Gazetteer.<sup>9</sup> He also served on the Sandy City Council, and as Vice President of the Sandy City Bank. Nelson retired in 1936, but continued to work for the Jensen & Kuhre Company. He died in November of 1944.

August Nelson favored brick, often buff or yellow, as a material, although he also built frame houses. His homes are all one and one-and-one-half story modest residences. As a group they represent a local builder's transition from Victorian house types to the twentieth century. He built several homes using traditional Victorian house types, such as the cross wing and central block with projecting bays, with a modest amount of Victorian ornamentation. However, at the same time he built homes which resemble the much simpler (and relative modern) twentieth-century bungalows popular in Salt Lake City. These homes exhibit characteristics of both styles, sometimes as a hybrid. The Alfred and Annie Anderson is such a home, and along with its rock-face brick bays and metal hip knobs, is similar to many of Nelson's residential work in the Sandy area. However, this home, if built by Nelson, is unique in its use of concrete block. Though there was a certain amount of experimentation in Nelson's career as a local builder, according to his daughter, he also had a reputation for methodical quality work.<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>8</sup>Bradley, 69.

<sup>9</sup>Rich, 582-586. Polk *Utah State Gazetteer* 1927-1928, 299.

<sup>10</sup>Rich, 583.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Anderson, Alfred C. and Annie L. Olsen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

---

## Bibliography

- Balle, Wayne L. *Multiple Property National Register Nomination: Historic Resources of Sandy City*.
- Bradley, Martha Sonntag. *Sandy City: The First 100 Years*. Sandy, Utah: Sandy City Corporation, 1993.
- Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: A Guide*. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988.
- Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Family History Library. Ancestral File and miscellaneous records.
- Haws, David R. *Intensive Level Survey of the Alfred C. Anderson House*. Prepared for the Sandy City Community Development Department, 1989.
- Jenson, Andrew, comp. *Latter-day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia, 4 vols*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Andrew Jenson History Company, 1901-1936.
- Reconnaissance Level Survey of Sandy City, 1987*.
- Rich, Roxie N. *The History and People of Early Sandy*. (n.p. [1975]).
- R.L. Polk Directories, Salt Lake City, 1900-1957*.
- Salt Lake County Archives*. Tax assessor's cards and photographs.
- Salt Lake County Recorder's Office*. Title abstracts.
- Salt Lake Tribune*. December 19, 1941: p. 29; November 23, 1944: p. 19; February 26, 1948: p. 21; and October 8, 1984: D-1.
- Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sandy 1930*. Available at the University of Utah Marriott Library.
- United States Census, 1920*.
- Utah State Gazetteer and Business Directory*. R.L. Polk & Co., 1922-1923; also 1927-1928.

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

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Anderson, Alfred C. and Annie L. Olsen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

---

**Common Label Information:**

1. Anderson, Alfred C. and Annie L. Olsen, House
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: 1998
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

**Photo No. 1:**

6. East elevation of house. Camera facing west.

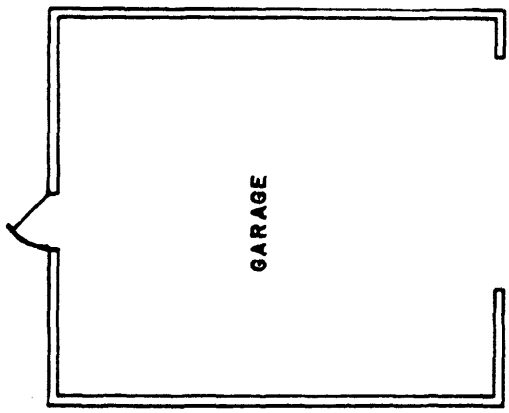
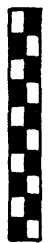
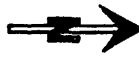
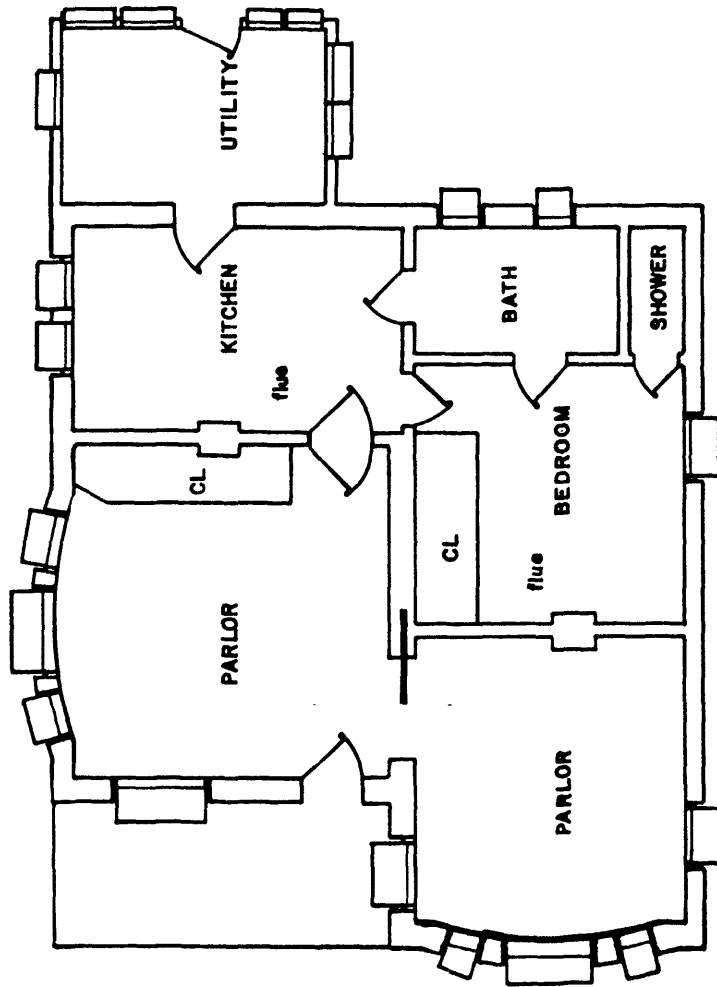
**Photo No. 2:**

6. East and north elevations of house. Camera facing southwest.

**Photo No. 3:**

6. North and west elevations of house and garage. Camera facing southeast.

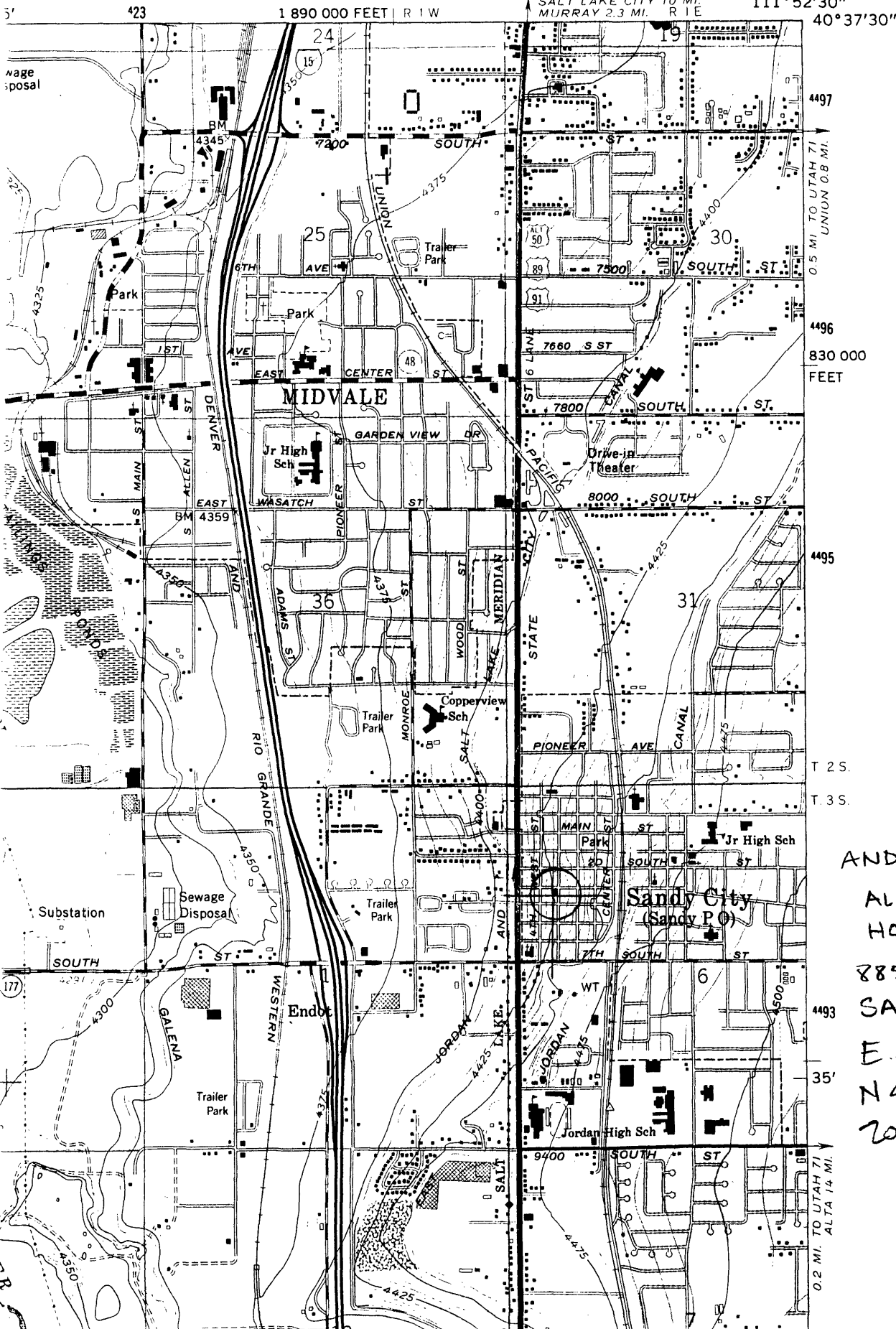
The Alfred & Annie Anderson Home



GARAGE

MIDVALE QUADRANGLE  
 UTAH-SALT LAKE CO.  
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

3685 III NE  
 (SUGAR HOUSE)



4497  
 0.5 MI. TO UTAH 71  
 UNION 0.8 MI.  
 4496  
 830 000  
 FEET  
 4495  
 T 2 S.  
 T. 3 S.  
 4493  
 35'  
 0.2 MI. TO UTAH 71  
 ALTA 14 MI.

ANDERSON,  
 ALFRED C. + ANNIE  
 HOUSE  
 8850 S 60 EAST  
 SANDY, UT  
 E. 42840  
 N 4493500  
 Zone 12