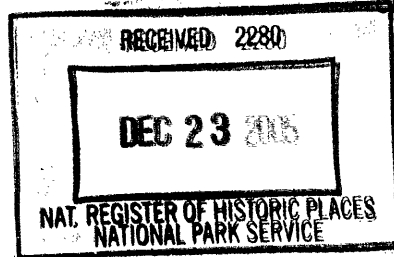


1620

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration 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 Erickson, Hilda, House

other name/site number Erickson, Perry & Mary, House; Erickson, John & Hilda, House

2. Location

street & town 247 W. Main Street not for publication

city or town Grantsville vicinity

state Utah code UT county Tooele code 045 zip code 84029

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] 12-21-05
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 the 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] 7/11/2006
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Erickson, Hilda, House
Name of Property

Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
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.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic and Architectural Resources of Grantsville, Utah: 1850-1955

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th & EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS:
Bungalow/Craftsman
Arts & Crafts Movement

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK, STUCCO

roof ASPHALT SHINGLE
other _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Erickson, Hilda, House, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

Narrative Description

The Hilda Erickson House, built in 1915, is a one-story frame and brick bungalow with Arts & Crafts elements. The house is built on a concrete foundation. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles. The house faces north. The ridgeline of the main roof is parallel to Main Street. The front portion of the low-pitched roof features a small gable with an attic vent. A secondary simple gable roof is perpendicular to the main roof and extends over the rear of the house. The roofs have wide eaves supported on craftsman-style exposed rafter tails. The house is mostly frame construction and has been covered in stucco, currently tan in color. Brown brick has been used for accent on the façade in the brick piers and half-height walls, and on the east elevation where the chimneystack is located. The porch walls and piers have a concrete coping. The brick chimney features corbelling at the level of the windows.

The north elevation (façade) features the full-width porch with concrete steps and deck. Two full-height piers hold a flat beam, which supports the roof. The façade is symmetrical with two-fixed frame window flanking the front door. The windows have leaded-glass transoms and wood surrounds. The door is original with small glass windows above a bracketed shelf. The soffit of the porch roof features the original bead board. The east and west elevations are similar, except for the presence of the chimneystack on the east elevation. The stucco extends to the apex of the gables. The windows are double-hung wood windows. The rear extension may have been an enclosed porch originally. It has wide eaves and rafter tails similar to the front portion of the house. The extension is not as wide as the original house and is recessed four feet on the west side. The extension was remodeled in the early 1970s and aluminum sliding windows were added at that time. The south (rear) elevation has a concrete stoop and steps for the back door (southeast corner).

On the interior, the house has approximately 1,124 square feet of living space on the main floor. The basement is partially excavated with a concrete floor, although it mostly unfinished. The main floor is arranged in a traditional bungalow fashion with the front half devoted to living room and dining room. The front spaces of the house retain many original features. In the rear, the kitchen is on the east side. The bedrooms and bathrooms are on the west side. The kitchen and bathroom were remodeled in the early 1970s.

The Erickson House is located at the north side of a 0.67-acre rectangular lot. The front half of the parcel is landscaped with lawn and mature trees. The original wrought-iron fence runs along the north property line parallel to Main Street. The rear of the property is over-grown. Behind the house is a non-contributing metal shed (circa 1980). The property can only be accessed from the adjoining lot to the rear. Despite a few modifications in the rear, the Erickson House has good historic integrity and is a contributing resource in Grantsville, Utah.

Erickson, Hilda, House
Name of Property

Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah
City, County and State

8. Description

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 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.)

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

circa 1925 - 1955

Significant Dates

circa 1925

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Hilda Erickson

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John Perry Erickson: Builder

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

Primary location of additional data:

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Erickson, Hilda, House, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Hilda Erickson House, a bungalow built in 1915, is significant under Criterion B for its association with Hilda Anderson Erickson. Hilda Anderson was born in Sweden in 1859. She immigrated to the United States in 1866 and with her family crossed the plains as a member of a Mormon wagon train three years before the completion of the continental railroad. Hilda's life as a pioneer woman in Utah was both typical and extraordinary. For many years, she was a rancher in the western Utah town of Ibapah, along with her husband John A. Erickson, but she was also a seamstress, doctor, merchant and politician. The life of Hilda Erickson is significant primarily for its longevity. In 1947, she was honored along with her contemporaries at the centennial celebration of Utah's pioneer settlement. The accolades continued through the 1950s, but by the early 1960s, she had outlived them all, and received local, state and national attention as the "last living pioneer," out of approximately 80,000 pioneers who came to Utah before the railroad. Hilda Erickson died on January 1, 1968, at the age of 108. The newspapers proclaimed her death as the end of an era and the dissolution of the last living link to Utah's pioneer past. Although she spent portions of her life outside of Grantsville, Hilda Erickson was associated with the city for the majority of her long productive life, particularly the last half of her life, from 1925 on, when she resided in the 1915 bungalow built by her son Perry Erickson. Although one other residence in which Hilda resided intermittently for several years is still extant, the bungalow was her longest and most permanent residence in Grantsville and the one in which she resided when she was most actively involved with the local community.¹ The house is also eligible for the National Register within the Multiple Property Submission: *Historic and Architectural Resources of Grantsville, Utah, 1850 – 1955*. The associated historic contexts are "Impact of Technology and Transportation Period, 1905-1930," and the "Economic Diversification Period, 1930-1955." The Hilda Erickson House retains its architectural integrity and is a contributing historic resource of Grantsville, Utah.

History of the Hilda Erickson House

The community of Grantsville was settled on October 10, 1850, three years after the first settlement of the Salt Lake Valley by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church or Mormon Church). After several altercations with the nomadic Native Americans who camped in the area, the Grantsville area was settled and known as Willow Creek. In 1852 a town site was surveyed and in 1853, the town was renamed Grantsville in honor of George D. Grant, who led a company of the territorial militia to protect the settlement. Before 1905, Grantsville was primarily an agricultural village. With improvements in transportation and technology, the economy diversified in the first half of the twentieth century. The life of Hilda Erickson spans the four historic periods of the Grantsville MPS. The life history of Hilda Erickson reflects the development of Grantsville as she evolved from pioneer rancher and housewife to merchant. Throughout her adult life, she practiced medicine, though her mode of transportation (from horses to automobile) changed with the times. Her last home on Main Street is significant within the two later periods of the MPS.

¹ The community honored Hilda's life with a statue, placed in front of Grantsville city hall in 1998

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Erickson, Hilda, House, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

The first recorded deed to Lot 3, Block 2 of the Grantsville City Survey, was from Charles L. Anderson (1846-1908), administrator, to Otto Moline.² Otto Moline presumably built the cross wing house, which sits directly east of the Erickson House on Lot 3. He and his wife sold the property to John A. Erickson on October 18, 1911. John A. Erickson's son, John Perry Erickson, built the bungalow on the west half of the lot, around 1915, the year he married Mary Higgs. Perry and Mary Erickson lived in the house until 1925 when they moved to California. John A. and his wife, Hilda Anderson Erickson, moved into the bungalow that year as their primary residence, and spent the remainder of their lives there.

Hilda Anderson was born in Ledsjo, Sweden, on November 11, 1859. She was the youngest of five and the only girl born to Pehr Anderson (1820-1887) and Maria Kathrina Larson (1819-1888). When she was four years old, her parents converted to the LDS Church. Her father sent her mother, Hilda and the two youngest sons, to America in May 1866. Pehr Anderson stayed behind with the older boys to raise money. After nine weeks on the ship *Cavour*, they landed in New York in July. They traveled by train to St. Joseph, Missouri, and by boat on the Missouri River to Omaha, Nebraska. Hilda was six and a half years old when she walked across the plains from Omaha to Salt Lake City. They arrived in Salt Lake on October 22. A man named Frederick Peterson, who had driven the wagon holding their belongings, offered to take Maria Anderson and her children to Mount Pleasant, Sanpete County, in central Utah to live with his parents. The Peterson family allowed Maria and the three children to live in two rooms in of their house. Hilda's mother, who was trained in the craft of weaving and spinning, provided a livelihood for her family. In 1868, the Peterson family decided to relocate to Grantsville and take Maria and her family with them. The same year, Hilda's father, Pehr Anderson, joined them in Grantsville.

Hilda Anderson grew up attending Grantsville schools until the age of fourteen when she went to Salt Lake City to take a course in dress-making and tailoring. Her father bought her a sewing machine on her return to Grantsville and her skills were in constant demand. She charged 50 cents for a pair of overalls and \$2.50 for a dress. She often completed an entire dress, suit, or coat in a day. When the Grantsville Brass Band was organized, Hilda helped make the uniforms for its fifteen members. In her spare time, she loved horseback riding and dancing. She met John A. Erickson at a dance in Grantsville. After a lengthy courtship, they were married on February 23, 1882.

John August Erickson was born on January 20, 1860 in Hemsjo, Sweden. He immigrated to Utah with his family in 1864, where they settled in Grantsville. A year after their marriage, John and Hilda Erickson, were called along with two other Grantsville families to serve an LDS mission to the Goshute Indians. They went to live in Ipabah near Deep Creek at the west end of Tooele County, ninety miles southwest of Grantsville. The LDS Church bought property there with the intent to proselytize the Goshutes while teaching them farming methods. In addition to her duties on the ranch and farm, Hilda taught the native women to read, write, spin, weave, and sew. She also served as the mission's Sunday school secretary. Hilda kept a diary of her early days in Ipabah and sewing was still her primary occupation on most days. Their first child was Amy Dorothy Erickson, who was born in Ipabah, on July 23, 1884.

² Except for the reference in the title abstract, this no available information on Otto Moline.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Erickson, Hilda, House, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

Among her duties at the ranch, Hilda Erickson nursed many of the native women during illness and confinement. As a result of these experiences, in the fall of 1885, Hilda was invited to attend a course in obstetrics from Dr. Romania B. Pratt being held in Salt Lake City. Hilda left her young daughter Amy with her mother Maria in Grantsville while she attended school. She graduated from the course in 1886 and returned to Ipabah. She practiced medicine among the natives and the white settlers, often riding sidesaddle for miles in order to attend to the sick. Hilda Erickson became the de facto dentist for the community and always carried her forceps with her in case of emergencies. She continued practicing medicine upon her return to Grantsville, riding her horse until she bought her first automobile in 1915. She received a state license for obstetrics in 1898 and kept it renewed until 1953, when she retired from medicine.

John and Hilda Erickson spent fifteen years on the church's mission ranch. Their second child, John Perry Erickson, known as Perry, was born in Ipabah on October 6, 1890. The Erickson's log home soon also became the community center.³ In 1900, they are listed on the census with their children and three hired hands. Because of Ipabah's isolation, John and Hilda opened a store and trading post for their white and native neighbors. After being released from the mission, John Erickson purchased property in the area for his personal farm. He grew alfalfa and wheat, under difficult circumstances, which earned the ranch the nickname "Last Chance Ranch."⁴ For many years, it was an oasis for travelers across Utah's desert to the Gold Hill mining district. He also raised cattle and had the first Pole Angus herd in the county. Hilda Erickson returned to Grantsville in 1898 so her children could attend school there. Her daughter, Amy married John Ulrick Buhler Hicks (1873-1963), on June 21, 1905.⁵

For several years, Hilda split her time between Grantsville and the ranch. On the 1910 census, Hilda is listed living with her son Perry in Grantsville. After John Erickson purchased the Moline property in 1911, Hilda and Perry probably lived in the cross-wing house. Perry graduated from Grantsville High School. In 1909, he accompanied his mother and sister on a trip to Sweden and returned there in 1912-1913 as a missionary for the LDS Church. After his return home, he married Mary Higgs on June 30, 1915.⁶ Mary Melvira Higgs was born on May 11, 1892, in Salt Lake City. The couple and their three sons lived in the Grantsville bungalow for the first ten years of their marriage. The 1920 census lists the two Erickson families and the Hicks family living side by side on Main Street. In 1926, John A. Erickson sold the Last Chance Ranch and moved to Grantsville permanently. Since Perry had moved his family to California, John and Hilda took up residence in the bungalow which would be their most permanent home.

While in Grantsville, Hilda sewed a little and kept up her medical/dental practices using her automobile purchased in 1915 to visit patients. She made the four-to-six day trip out to the ranch while her husband served a mission in Sweden in 1903-1904. When the Grantsville Deseret Bank was organized in 1910, Hilda was one of its directors. She held this position until the bank closed in 1931. She also served as the secretary of the Grantsville Farm Loan Association. In 1922, Hilda was nominated by the Democratic Party to run for the state

³ This log residence in Ipabah was restored in the late 1990s and moved to the Benson Mill site, approximately 100 miles northwest of Ipabah, and has therefore lost its integrity of location and setting.

⁴ The cross wing house, built at the Last Chance Ranch, was demolished in 1990.

⁵ Amy Erickson Hicks died on September 20, 1975.

⁶ Jay Hicks, the current owner of the Erickson House, recalls helping his uncle Perry cut shingles for the bungalow when he was five or six years old. Jay Hicks was born in 1909, so it is likely Perry Erickson was building the house in 1915 for his new bride.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Erickson, Hilda, House, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

legislature, however she lost the bid. Though her life, she held numerous leadership positions in the LDS Church.

Hilda and John opened a general store in Grantsville in 1925. The 1927-28 Utah State Gazetteer lists her as the general manager of the J. A. Erickson Company. Sometimes she would combine her many vocations. Often young toothache sufferers would be taken to the back room of the store, where Hilda would extract the tooth, then send the youngster home with a bag of candy to soften the blow. She continued to deliver babies (an estimated 200) and stitch up the wounds of her neighbors. After the death of her husband, Hilda continued managing the store until 1946. She also had a butcher shop, a Texaco gas station and a lumberyard in connection with her store. During World War II when commodities were scarce, she would lock up the store for a few hours and drive to Salt Lake City for supplies (the full war allowance), and return to her waiting customers. John August Erickson died on January 20, 1943. Her son, Perry Erickson, died just one year later in 1944.

In 1946, when she was eighty-seven years old, Hilda Erickson's pioneer memories were chronicled by the local chapter of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers (DUP), of which she was a lifelong member. She was feted, with many other pioneers, during the DUP centennial celebrations in 1947. The DUP also sponsored a trip to Nauvoo, Illinois, for Hilda and five other elderly Utah pioneers. The return trip, which originally took Hilda's family ten weeks on foot, was made in less than six hours by plane. At the age of ninety-nine, she flew to Washington D.C. to meet President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Hilda always thought of an airplane ride as her greatest adventure. On Hilda's 91st birthday she attributed her longevity to "right living, plenty of exercise, work, proper food and rest, then early to bed and early to rise." She went on to say "More people rust out than wear out."⁷ Hilda loved automobiles and speed. She enjoyed racing the train from Grantsville to Wendover whenever she traveled that route. She wore out nearly a dozen automobiles over her lifetime before she reluctantly gave up her driver's license at the age of 94. Alice Palmer Hawker recalled that "Aunt Hildy was our town's famed and most talked about citizen for many years as I was growing up in Grantsville, Utah."⁸

By the time she reached the age of 100, Hilda Erickson was a celebrity. The *Tooele Transcript Bulletin* provided a three-page write up for her 100th birthday. Although she had been in several Days of '47 Parades, she took great pride at the age of 101 of appearing on a special float with two of her great-granddaughters. On July 24, 1962, Hilda Erickson was honored at a special DUP luncheon. In October 1962, the DUP prepared a lesson entitled "*Hilda Erickson - Pioneer*" which detailed her life story. The lesson was presented to DUP members throughout Utah and the United States. The lesson declared that Hilda Erickson was Utah's "oldest living pioneer."⁹ She would continue to be Utah's last pioneer for nearly six more years, living in her own home alone until just shortly before her death. She lived with Amy in Salt Lake City before moving to a Salt Lake nursing home. Hilda remained alert to the end. She celebrated her 108th birthday in November 1967 and the same month, voted in a Grantsville election by absentee ballot. Hilda Erickson died on January 1, 1968.

⁷ Julynn Ann Tanaka, *Biography of Hilda Anderson Erickson: Utah's Last Surviving Pioneer*, (Tooele, Utah: Settlement Canyon Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1997): 67.

⁸ *Ibid*, 61.

⁹ Daughters of Utah Pioneers, "Hilda Erickson - Pioneer," Lesson for October 1962, 112.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Erickson, Hilda, House, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

The day after her death, the newspaper headlines read “Utah’s Last Original Pioneer Dies at 108” and “Oldest Utahn, 108, Dies, Mrs Hilda A. Erickson.”¹⁰ Both articles had similar statements, noting that “Mrs. Erickson was the last living link with Utah’s pioneer era. She was the sole survivor of the 80,000 persons who came to Utah before the transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869.”¹¹ In reporting on her funeral, the *Deseret News* had the headline that read “Erickson Rites End Pioneer Era.” At the funeral, Elder LeGrand Richards of the LDS Church during his remarks stated “We are not just laying away here today this body of Sister Erickson. We are burying a dispensation, a generation. There are none left – she was the last.”¹²

Hilda Erickson was buried in the Grantsville Cemetery. In 1962, Hilda deeded the Grantsville bungalow to her oldest granddaughter Hilda Richens. The property was transferred to Hilda Richen’s brother, Jay Hicks, in November 1968. Jay Hicks and his wife, Leatha, are the current owners. The bungalow remains one of the few historic reminders of Hilda Erickson’s remarkable life. The older cross-wing house to the east was subsequently rented to relatives. This house is still standing and from the outside appears to have sufficient historic integrity. However, an argument can be made that it is less significant than the bungalow because Hilda lived in the cross wing intermittently only about ten years during which time she went back and forth from Grantsville to the ranch in Irapah where her husband was living. The bungalow is her longest and most permanent residence in Grantsville, and is the house that the community associates with Hilda. In 1998, the city of Grantsville honored her by placing a statue of her in front of city hall on Main Street. The statue depicts Hilda Erickson, circa 1900, riding her horse sidesaddle on her way to care for another of her pioneer neighbors.

¹⁰ *Deseret News* and *Salt Lake Tribune*, January 2, 1968, respectively.

¹¹ *Deseret News*, January 2, 1968: B-1.

¹² *Deseret News*, January 5, 1968: D-8.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Erickson, Hilda, House, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

Bibliography

[Ancestral File]. Available online at the Family Search website (www.familysearch.org).

Architectural Survey Data for Grantsville. Report generated by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, May 2003. Copy available at office.

Barnett, Alan. *Historic and Architectural Resources of Grantsville, Utah: 1850-1955*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, prepared 2003, revised 2005. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

Blanthorn, Ouida. *A History of Tooele County*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah State Historical Society and Tooele County Commission, 1998.

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

Daughters of Utah Pioneers. *Pioneer Women of Faith and Fortitude*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1998.

_____. "Hilda Erickson – Pioneer." Lesson for October 1962, compiled by Kate B. Carter. Available at the Utah State History Research Center.

Deseret News.

"Erickson, Hilda." Interview, February 21, 1965. Hugh Barnes, interviewer. TMs, transcribed 1986. Available at the Utah State History Research Center.

Gardiner, Alma. "The Founding and Development of Grantsville, Utah, 1850 –1950." M.S. thesis, Brigham Young University, 1959.

Mercer, Mildred Allred, ed. *History of Tooele County*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Tooele County Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1961.

Miller, Orrin P. *History of Tooele County, Volume II*. Tooele, Utah: Tooele Transcript Bulletin, 1990.

"Mrs. Hilda Erickson, Utah's Last Pioneer." *Utah Historical Quarterly Newsletter*. Vol. 17, no. 6 (Nov. 1967): 1.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 2

Erickson, Hilda, House, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

Rosenburg, Donald. Collection of Hilda Erickson photographs, 1883-1994. Available at the Utah State History Research Center.

_____. "Hilda Erickson was Rancher, Doctor, Mother, Pioneer." *Pioneer*, vol. 32, #1 (Winter, 1985).

Plat Maps. Available at the Tooele County Recorder's Office.

Salt Lake Tribune.

Tanaka, Julynn Ann. *Biography of Hilda Anderson Erickson: Utah's Last Surviving Pioneer*. Tooele, Utah: Settlement Canyon Chapter, Sons of Utah Pioneers, 1997.

Thompson, Lisa. *Erickson, Hilda, House*. Historic Site Form. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

Tooele Transcript Bulletin.

"Tour Historical Grantsville." Historical Brochure Committee of the 1884-1984 Centennial Old Folks Sociable. Printed 1984.

United States Census, Grantsville, Utah, 1880-1930. Available at the Utah State Historical Society.

Utah State Gazetteers, Grantsville, Utah, 1900-1928. Available at the Utah State Historical Society.

[Utah State Historical Society Burials Database]. Available online at Historical Society's website.

Erickson, Hilda, House
Name of Property

Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.67 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/2 3/7/5/5/4/0 4/4/9/5/1/4/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / ////// //////
Zone Easting Northing

3 / ////// //////
Zone Easting Northing

4 / ////// //////
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

W 1/2 OF LOT 3, BLOCK 2, PLAT A, GRANTSVILLE CITY SURVEY.

Property Tax No. 1 - 92 - 8

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The current boundaries are those that were associated with the property historically.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky / Preservation Documentation Resource

organization prepared for the Grantsville CLG date December 1, 2005

street & number P. O. Box 58766 telephone (801) 913-5645

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84158

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 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/title Jay & Leatha Hicks

street & number General Delivery telephone (435) 234-1122

city or town Ibapah state UT zip code 84034

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.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Erickson, Hilda, House, Grantsville, Tooele County, UT

Common Label Information

1. Erickson, Hilda, House
2. 247 W. Main Street, Grantsville, Tooele County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: 2005
5. Negatives on file at Utah SHPO.

Archival Photographs

Photograph No. 1:

6. North elevation of house. Camera facing south.

Photograph No. 2:

6. North & east elevations of house. Camera facing southwest.

Supplemental Photographs

Photograph No. 3:

6. North elevation of house, porch detail. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph No. 4:

6. North & west elevations of house. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph No. 5:

6. South & east elevations of house with shed on left. Camera facing northwest.