

1066

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See Instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name ANDERSON, JOHN A., HOUSE

other names/site _____

2. Location

street & number 510 East 8800 South

N/A not for publication

city, town Sandy

N/A vicinity

state Utah

code UT

county Salt Lake

code 035

zip code 84070

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

Category of Property

No. of Resources within Property

private

building(s)

contributing

noncontributing

public-local

district

1

2 buildings

public-State

site

_____ sites

public-Federal

structure

_____ structures

object

_____ objects

Name of related multiple property listing:

1 2 Total

Historic Resources of Sandy City

No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.

See continuation sheet.

Wil A. Mat
Signature of certifying official

July 10, 1992
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.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the
National Register

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:)

Aloua Byers
Signature of the Keeper

8/28/92
Date of Action

for
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Functions 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

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE / Granite

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Built in 1907, the John A. Anderson House is a single story Victorian eclectic brick structure which employs the crosswing or "T" cottage floorplan. The traditional crosswing plan which joins projecting and flanking wings, typically one room deep and covered by intersecting gable roofs, has been expanded in this example to include a two-room deep flanking wing. This additional space, which is original to the house, infills the area created by the intersecting wings at the rear of the structure. Covered by a shed roof, this area originally housed the kitchen.

Resting on a coursed ashlar granite foundation, the exterior brick walls are laid in a stretcher or running bond. They are accented by the use of a two-course water table directly above the foundation and by a single course of brick headers in the segmental arches above door and window openings. The doors and sashes appear to be original. The most elaborate brick work is found at the parlor window on the building's main elevation. The window, a fixed, single pane assembly with a transom above, is richly articulated with a decorative brick hood above and a stylized brick panel below which employs an alternating dogtooth, header pattern. A brick hood, identical to that of the main elevation, is also found above a set of paired windows, located directly below the gable of the flanking wing.

The design of the house is further enriched by elements of the porch covering the main entry. Turned wood posts and spindle railing, original to the house are employed. The gable ends and roof cornice are also richly articulated with decorative wood elements. The projecting and flanking gable ends use a patterned shingle infill and a total return of the roof cornice and frieze. The projecting gable is pierced by a round arched attic window which is currently boarded. The rear gable contains only a minor return of the frieze board only, allowing the brick to run continuous up to the raking cornice.

Outbuildings on the site date to c. 1930 and consist of a wood frame garage/storage shed and a concrete roofed root cellar, both located directly behind the house.

___ See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
___ nationally ___ statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A ___ B X C ___ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1907

Significant Dates

1907

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Built in 1907, the John A. Anderson House is significant under Criterion C as a distinct and important example of the crosswing, a house type common to Sandy, the surrounding area, and throughout Utah from 1880 to 1910.¹ Among the best preserved examples of this version of the crosswing in Sandy, this structure retains a vast majority of its Queen Anne and Victorian eclectic detailing. It is also expressive of the level of craftsmanship attained locally on the construction of such structures, including the use of native materials, such as the granite employed on the foundation. Under Criterion A, this house type is significant for its association with an important period of development in Sandy's history. The house provides an example of one type of dwelling which was commonly built in Sandy by and for its residents during the Mining, Smelting, and Small Farm Era, 1871-c,1910.

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 surrounding canyons, Sandy's early history and development either boomed or declined based on these mining operations.

Sandy's first major period of development, known as the "Mining, Smelting, and Small Farm Era, 1871-c.1910", closely 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 Salt Lake City, the Utah Southern Railroad reached the Sandy area in 1871,² placing Sandy at a crossroads between Salt Lake City, Bingham Canyon, and Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons.³ Railroad spurs were subsequently extended to the mouths of these canyons,³ allowing materials to be shipped to and from the mining operations. Since Sandy was a strategic shipping point, it is only logical that needed sampling

X See continuation sheet

¹Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1988. pp.37-43.

²Tales of a Triumphant People: A History of Salt Lake County, Utah 1847-1900. Compiled and published by Daughters of Utah Pioneers of the Salt Lake County Company. p.276.

³Porath, Joseph H. "Materials gathered for a history of Big Cottonwood Canyon & Little Cottonwood Canyon" USHS Call # MSS, A, 435-16, p.17.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Deseret News, June 21, 1945, p.7.

Jenson, Andrew, Latter-Day Saint Biographical Encyclopedia. Western Epics, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1971 (Reprint of 1901 publication)

LDS Geneological Records: Ancestral File Numbers IVIW-SR & IVIW-TX, Family History Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Rich, Roxie N. The History and People of Early Sandy (no publisher listed) ca. 1975, Copy in possession of Sandy City Planning Dept.

Salt Lake County Assessor's & Recorder's offices, Salt Lake City, Utah

1910 Census, Sandy, Utah

___ See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic preservation office
- ___ Other State agency
- ___ Federal agency
- ___ Local Government
- ___ University
- ___ Other

Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .31

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/2/5/8/6/0</u>	<u>4/4/9/3/5/5/0</u>	B	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / /</u>	D	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / /</u>

___ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Com. 75 rods and 10.18 feet east of the northwest corner of the south half of the northeast quarter of section 6, T3S, R1E, SLM; th E 100'; th. S 135'; th. W 100'; th. N 135' to POB.

___ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the property.

___ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Wayne L. Balle, Architect

organization Thomas G. Smith Architectural Associates date May 1992

street & number 845 South Main telephone 801-298-1666

city or town Bountiful state Utah zip code 84010

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Anderson, John A., House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

mills and smelters were built in the area.⁴ Also in 1871, a 160 acre townsite was platted,⁵ and the construction of a "boom town" shortly followed. The boom period of the 1870s was short lived with the failure of several mining concerns which fed Sandy's economy,⁶ leading to the closure of several smelting and sampling concerns beginning in 1876. Mining, however, continued to have a large impact on the town in the years following this initial slow down.

While the dominant force in the economy of Sandy during the 1870s, '80s, and '90s 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, smelters, and farms with water. Early agricultural pioneers, which generally established small, family type farms, were but 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 1893.⁷ With the relocation of sampling and smelting concerns to other locations, Sandy's impact as a mining town diminished. Many of the mines that once supported Sandy's mining industry either played out,⁸ or their refining operations were relocated.⁹ By 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.

The property on which the John A. Anderson House is located was acquired from John Lundgren in January 1907. Lundgren, born in 1830 in Sweden, immigrated to the United States in 1872.¹⁰ John Alferd & Johanna Nelson Anderson, also Swedish immigrants in 1887 & 1891 respectively, were the parents of four children, all of whom appear to have been born in Sandy, beginning in 1897. According to the 1910

X See continuation sheet

⁴Ibid. p.16.

⁵Rich, Roxie N., The History and People of Early Sandy (no publisher listed). ca. 1975. Copy in possession of Sandy City Planning Dept. p.87.

⁶Robertson, Frank Co., Boom Towns of the Great Basin. Sage Books, Denver Co., 1962. pp.72-73.

⁷Tales of a Triumphant People: A History of Salt Lake County, Utah 1847-1900. Compiled and published by Daughters of Utah Pioneers of the Salt Lake County Company. p.280.

⁸"The Cottonwood Canyons." USHS Call # MSS, A, 4324.

⁹Bailey, Lynn R., Old Reliable, A History of Bingham Canyon, Utah. Westernlore Press, Tucson, Arizona, 1988, p.278.

¹⁰1910 Census, Sandy, Utah, p.2B, line 77.

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Anderson, John A., House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

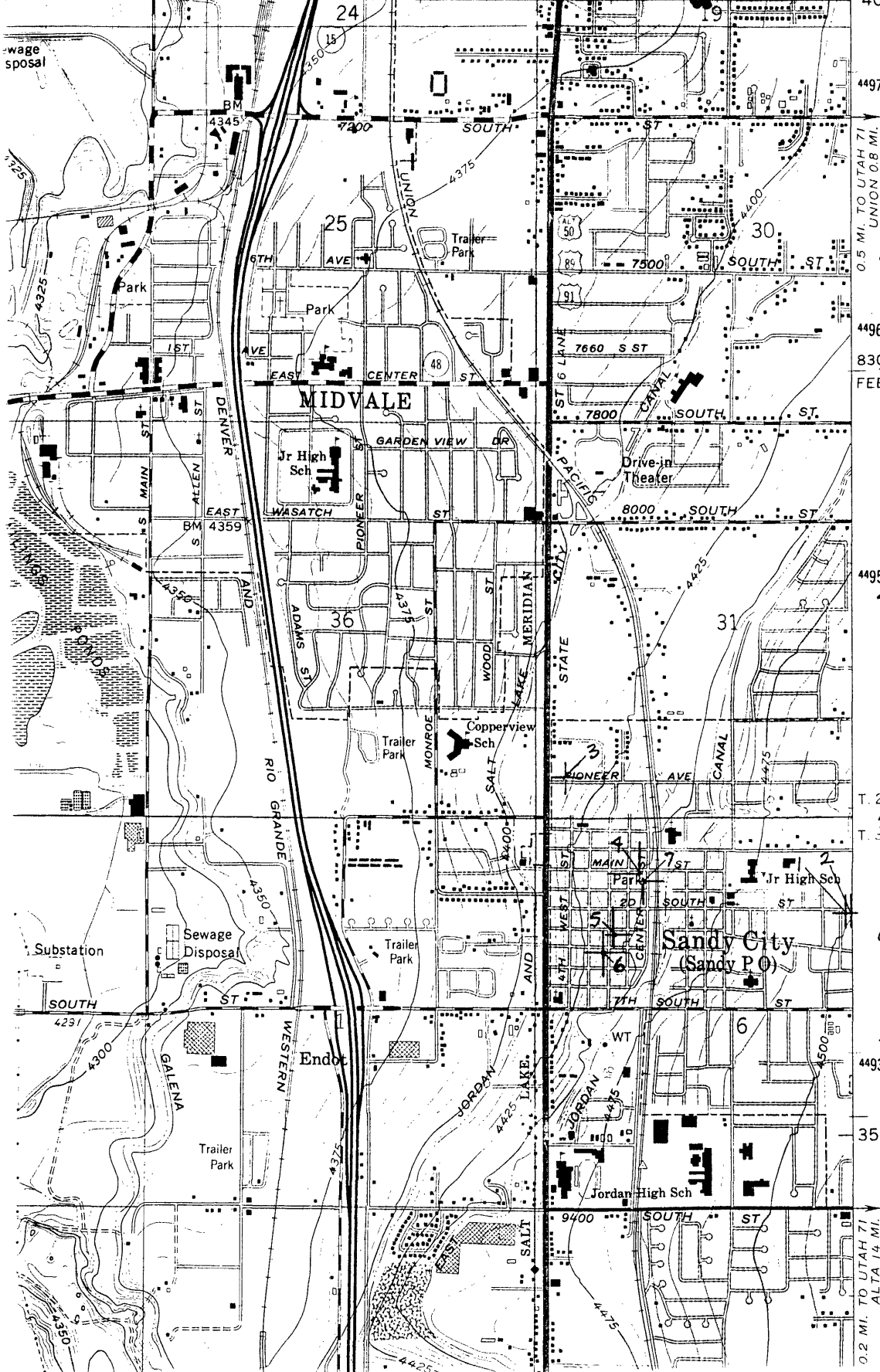
census¹¹, Anderson, who worked as a laborer, lived in the home with his wife, three children, and John Lundgren, the previous owner of the property, who is listed as a "boarder" in the home. The relationship of Lundgren to the Andersons is unknown. The Andersons continued to live in the home until the death of John A. Anderson in 1945 at which time the property was deeded to his son, Arthur R. Anderson, who was born in 1908. Arthur and his wife Hazel resided in the home until 1975 when the property was acquired by Lynn A. Anderson.

¹¹Ibid. p.2B, lines 73-77.

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

3665 III NE
 (SUGAR HOUSE)

5' 423 1 890 000 FEET | R 1 W SALT LAKE CITY 10 MI. MURRAY 2.3 MI. R. E. 111°52'30" 40°37'30"



ALL SITES LOCATED IN:
 SANDY, SALT LAKE
 COUNTY, UTAH

1. ANDERSON, JOHN A.
 HOUSE
 UTM: 12 E 425860
 N 4493550
2. FARRER, BENJAMIN
 HOUSE
 UTM: 12 E 425900
 N 4493550
3. FARRER, JOHN W.
 HOUSE
 UTM: 12 E 424320
 N 4494120
4. HOLMAN, ABBA R.
 BLOCK
 UTM: 12 E 425110
 N 4493710
5. NELSON, NELS A.
 HOUSE
 UTM: 12 E 425010
 N 4493465
6. PETERSON, CHARLES
 HOUSE
 UTM: 12 E 424945
 N 4493590
7. SANDY CO-OP
 BLOCK
 UTM: 12 E 425130
 N 4493680

0.5 MI. TO UTAH 71 UNION 0.8 MI.
 830,000 FEET
 T. 2 S.
 T. 3 S.
 0.2 MI. TO UTAH 71 ALTA 14 MI.