

RECEIVED 4

OMB No. 10024-0018

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 on the back of this form. See Instructions for Completing the National Register of Historic Places Form (National Register Bulletin 18A). 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 Johnson/Hansen House

other names/site

number _____

2. Location

street & number 485 East 400 South

N/A not for publication

city or town Provo

N/A vicinity

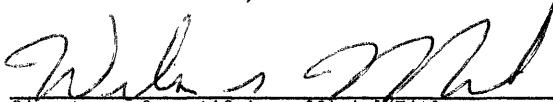
state Utah code UT county Utah

code 049

zip code 84606

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


DSHPD 10-15-5-1
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.

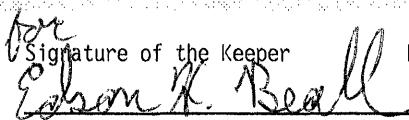
determined eligible for the National Register.

See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain): _____


Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Ehren R. Beall 12-1-94

Entered in the
National Register

Johnson/Hansen House
Name of Property

Provo, Utah 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	
3		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	0	Total

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

N/A

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)

Victorian Eclectic

Gothic Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>STONE: sandstone</u>
walls	<u>BRICK</u>
	<u>WOOD: log, weatherboard, shingle</u>
roof	<u>WOOD: shingle</u>
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

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OCT 24 1984

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Johnson/Hansen House, Provo, Utah County, UT

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 7 Page 1

Narrative Description

The Johnson/Hansen home consists of a log cabin, c.1870, a brick cross-wing type house, c.1876, and a garage, c.1938. The principal building is a Victorian Eclectic and Gothic Revival style brick house with cross-wing plan positioned to display two front elevations, one that faces 400 South and a secondary facade facing 500 East. The log cabin is positioned directly west of the house and is connected by an awning that extends approximately 10' from the northwest portion of the house. After the log cabin was moved to this location in 1937, the garage was built onto the west end of the log cabin. These buildings are located on a corner lot within an older tree-lined residential neighborhood in Provo.

The principal building is constructed mostly of "pink" Provo brick. The brick changes character in three locations, just above the sandstone, just above the first floor ceiling level, and at the abutment of the cross-wing walls. A few courses of a lighter, yellow brick are adjacent to the sandstone foundation and it may be that this portion was refaced at some point to repair damage. Above the first floor level of the main section of the cross-wing the brick changes in character indicating that the second floor may have been added a few years later. The rear ell appears to have been an early addition because the bricks of the rear ell have not been interlocked with the larger wing and the brick coursing pattern changes to common bond with a header course every sixth row. This physical evidence suggests that this could have originally been a one-story hall-parlor house that was expanded at an early date to a one-and-one-half story cross-wing house type.¹

The larger wing incorporates a small porch with a gable roof and arched ceiling that appears to be an early addition.² Two, double-hung, six-over-six, windows with pedimented lintels flank the centrally placed front door. This primary wing opens onto 400 South and incorporates a gable roof positioned parallel to the street. The roof contains two wall dormers, symmetrically placed, with six-over-six double hung windows. The roof lines of the cross-wing are perpendicular to one another and the eaves are deep enough that they may have originally contained bargeboards.

The east elevation has a slightly lower roof line with its ridge parallel to 500 East and it incorporates an east facing dormer with a door that opens onto a balcony. The porch below the balcony contains a door with a divided light transom and a large fixed sash window with divided lights above. The gable end of the larger ell in this east elevation includes a second level six-over-six double hung window and a larger window with a nine-over-nine central panel flanked by six-over-six panels of divided lights. It appears that the large window in this south gable

¹ Sanborn Maps from 1908, 1925, and 1951, show the house in the same configuration as it currently exists.

² The Sanborn Maps of this section of Provo, dated March 1908, February 1925, and revised 1951, all show a small porch on the south elevation.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 7 Page 2

Johnson/Hansen House, Provo, Utah County, UT

end is a later modification and may have replaced a bay window that is characteristic of the Gothic Revival style. Other Gothic Revival features in this Victorian Eclectic house include the pedimented window heads.³

The interior of the home retains many of the original features and the changes that have occurred have not decreased its historic integrity. Mr. Lester Jones, who still lives next door, dug out the basement in 1938 to make room for a furnace and food storage. Ray Hansen introduced plumbing into the house and partitioned off part of the upstairs hall for a bathroom (c.1940s). The kitchen was updated, probably in the mid 1940s, with new cabinets and plumbing fixtures and the kitchen window on the west side was reworked when the sink was installed below it. Closets were constructed in the bedrooms and several built-in drawers and cupboards were added. An open archway connects the dining room and living room areas.

The log cabin, constructed c.1870, currently adjacent to the brick house, was originally sited on the lot immediately to the north of the house and was moved to its current location in 1937 by Ray Hansen when he sold that lot. The logs are joined with full dovetail notching. The south elevation includes a six-over-six double hung window with a cornice window head. The cabin's paneled door is located centrally within the south elevation and is decorated with the same kind of wood carved head. There is a six-over-six double hung window in the north, rear elevation and a smaller window in the east gable end over the interior loft. A sleeping loft is located in the one room building and is accessed through a rectangular opening in the ceiling planking. The interior walls are covered with a limestone mortar. The log cabin is not linked to the garage with a connecting door, however, the ridge line of its wood shingle roof intersects the garage roof and is connected with a decorative ridge cap.

Under the ornamental hood of the ridge cap of the garage, the front gable incorporates drop siding over a nine panel wood garage door with a decorative "transom". The inset of lights above the garage door includes a central two-light rectangular panel flanked by two-light panels that are curved on the outer edges. The walls are board and batten siding.

The present owners, Dr. and Mrs. M. Gary Hadfield, have carefully rehabilitated the brick house and log cabin since they purchased the home in 1990. The restoration

³ Harvey H. Cluff house, built c.1877, is an early example of late-nineteenth-century vernacular architecture in Utah. The cross-axial plan is derived from a traditional design. The gable-facade house type is the product of the Greek Revival movement of the early 1800s. While this house type is most commonly characterized by Greek Revival returned pediments and other elements of classical detailing, it surfaces in Utah after approximately 1870 with Gothic Revival stylistic features. This Provo house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984.

The Cluff House features the same type of pedimented window heads found on this house. Many Gothic Revival style cross-wing houses had bay windows in their prominent gable ends. Notable examples are the Cluff House and the George Bonner, Jr. and George Bonner, Sr. Houses (National Register 1985) in Midway. National Register of Historic Places nominations are on file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

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Section No. 7 Page 3

Johnson/Hansen House, Provo, Utah County, UT

work included the chemical removal of many layers of paint on both buildings. The home is being maintained as a single family residence.

 See continuation sheet

Johnson/Hansen House
Name of Property

Provo, Utah 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 # _____

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

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 8 Page 4

Johnson/Hansen House, Provo, Utah County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Johnson/Hansen home is both historically and architecturally significant. The log cabin, brick house, and garage, built between c.1870-1938, describe settlement patterns and periods of development in Provo. These structures are architecturally significant as excellent examples of local 1870s architecture and as a unique, late 1930s blend of nostalgic and "modern" influences on residential design. The c.1870 single-cell log cabin and the c.1876 one-and-one-half story brick cross-wing house are both important and well-preserved examples of their respective styles and types. At the same time (c.1937) that the cabin was moved from the lot to the north and was attached to the rear of the brick house in an effort to preserve the old structure, a frame garage was attached to the end wall of the cabin. The owner was simultaneously preserving the pioneer origin of the community and acknowledging the realities of a more modern lifestyle, one increasingly influenced by the automobile.

Personal History

Niels Johnson was born in Denmark on August 5, 1848 and Josephine C.M. was born in Norway on December 17, 1846 and died January 2, 1917. Three of their five children died before 1898. Niels Johnson was listed as a farmer in the 1916 Polk Directory and then became sexton for the city cemetery for a number of years.⁴ He lived in this home (only four blocks from the city cemetery) between 1871 and 1923 and was listed as residing at 356 South 500 East, approximately one block away, between 1924 and 1929. Although Albert L. (a clerk) and Beatrice Hulick are listed as residing at 485 E. 400 S. between 1926 and 1929 and J. Lanning Hall is shown as the resident in the 1930-31 directory, Niels Johnson continued to own the property. At the time of his death in 1937, the property was bequeathed to his daughters, two-thirds to Caroline Hinckley and one-third to Christine Hinckley Robinson. The property was then sold to Mr. Ray Hansen.

Ray Hansen was born on February 22, 1902 in Benjamin Utah. He and Blanche McBeth were married on July 2, 1927 and for a short period of time they lived at the same address as Niels Johnson and Caroline Hinckley (356 South 500 East)⁵ before buying the Johnson/Hansen property. Ray Hansen was an employee of Pacific States CI and P

⁴ Polk Directory, 1917, 1922.

Webster's definition of a sexton is: "a church officer or employee who takes care of the church property and at some churches rings the bell for services and digs graves". This suggests that the cemetery was run by the Mormon church and helps to explain the fact that a sexton was considered to be a prestigious position in Utah.

⁵ Polk Directory, 1929.

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Johnson/Hansen House, Provo, Utah County, UT

Co., a pipeline manufacturer located a few blocks from the house, for many years. By 1939 Mr. Hansen is listed as foreman, and in 1950 as a pattern-maker at the same company. He was married a second time to Helen Hansen, and died on June 3, 1989.

History and Settlement Patterns

Provo was first occupied in 1849 when the first fort was built. People began moving outside the fort in 1850-51,⁶ and when two canals were dug to irrigate the fields in the 1850s, agriculture was the primary industry.⁷

Utah settlement patterns were based on the Plat of the City of Zion that was outlined by the Mormon prophet Joseph Smith. The plan, though not fully implemented, served as a model for Mormon settlements across the west under the direction of Brigham Young. The plats were one mile square, the blocks were ten acres each and forty rods square, and the lots were laid off alternately within the squares, setting up what were considered to be garden views from the houses. The houses were to be set 25 feet back from the street to leave a small yard in front for planting, and were to be constructed of brick and stone. The towns were set out in a grid pattern with the public buildings and church located in the center of town, surrounded by residences, with the outlying areas being used as farmlands. Mormon settlements became characterized by in-town family farmsteads with a daily trek to the outlying fields. Out-migration became inevitable as populations grew, but much of the old pattern originating in the Plat of the City of Zion has persisted to the present.⁸

The development of Provo followed the Plat of Zion's design and is described in the following paragraphs:

As soon as it was considered safe to move out of the fort, instead of making a home on his piece of land as the ordinary pioneer farmer would have done, the Provo settler, following the advice of President Young and the example of the older colony, selected a site and made his home in the platted part of the city. Each family had a quarter of a block--perhaps more--on which was the dwelling house... Each morning the farmer and his sons went to their work on the farm, returning to their town home in the evening.

There was a two-fold purpose in this combining town and farm life: first, the system gave better protection against the Indians; a second, it provided

⁶ Jensen, J. Marinus, A.M. Early History of Provo, Utah. Provo: NW Century Printing Co., 1924, p. 64.

⁷ By 1921 Utah County had 3,237 farms, nearly one thousand more than any other county in Utah, Idaho, Nevada, or Wyoming. Ibid, p. 302.

⁸ Peterson, Gary and Lowell Bennion. Sanpete Scenes--A Guide to Utah's Heart. Eureka, Utah: Basin/Plateau Press, 1987.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Johnson/Hansen House, Provo, Utah County, UT

greater opportunity for a social and religious life--an all-important consideration to the pioneer.⁹

The kinds of houses that were built during the initial phases of farming development outside the fort were small, one-story structures, usually built of logs or adobe brick. As the town grew, two-story structures became more common.¹⁰

A windshield survey of the blocks surrounding the Johnson/Hansen home shows it is one of four c.1870s houses remaining within this older, tree-lined residential neighborhood that demonstrate the town grid settlement pattern. These older homes are situated on corner lots and appear to have been laid off alternately within quarter sections of the square blocks.

The structures that remain with the Johnson/Hansen House help to describe the growth and development of Provo. The Johnson/Hansen House is located five blocks east of the old fort wall. The log cabin, probably one of the first dwellings in this section of Provo, may have been built prior to 1871 when Niels Johnson purchased the property from Alfred N. Billings.¹¹ The log building remains as physical evidence of the kinds of structures that were originally built when the area was first being developed. It also documents the changing uses of the pioneer home as the family grew and became more prosperous and as ownership changed hands. Niels and Josephine Johnson built a larger, brick house to meet the growing needs of the family and to reflect the permanence associated with a new, thriving city.

During the historic period (c.1937), Ray Hansen moved the log structure from the adjacent lot to its current location. The reasons he moved the log structure to its current location and connected it to his house and a "modern" garage are not known. However, his interest in preserving the materials and the architectural heritage of the settlement period cannot be disputed. Linking his brick historic home with a "modern" garage through the log cabin symbolizes the connection between past, present, and future. Because most original dwellings were replaced and removed as a property was developed, the Johnson/Hansen House is one of the few enduring examples illustrating the evolution of Utah housing. These structures have been well-maintained and retain their historic integrity and association.

⁹ Ibid, p. 152.

¹⁰ Ibid, p. 153.

¹¹ However, Niels Johnson's signature is apparent in one of the rafters in the one room log building. The Johnson family probably resided in the cabin while the brick house was being constructed. It may have later been used by Niels' mother, Christena Johnson Berg, or as a sleeping area for the boys or for guests. This information was provided by Kathleen Hadfield, researcher of this home, and is based upon her knowledge of the area and interviews with local residents.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 9 Page 5

Johnson/Hansen House, Provo, Utah County, UT

Bibliography

Cannon, Kenneth L. II. A Very Eligible Place, Provo & Orem. Provo: Windsor, 1987.

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

Jensen, J. Marinus, AM. Early History of Provo, Utah. Provo: New Century Printing Co., 1924.

Peterson, Gary and Lowell Bennion. Sanpete Scenes - A Guide to Utah's Heart. Eureka, Utah: Basin/plateau Press, 1987.

R.L. Polk Directories, Provo City, 1916-1939.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, 1908, 1925, 1951. Utah Historical Society Library.

Interviews:

Russell Billings, Executor, Ray Hansen.

Helen Hansen, widow of Ray Hansen.

Lester Jones.

Fern Quinn, Ray Hansen's sister.

John Wesley Taylor.

Other Sources:

Provo City Cemetery records and gravestones, Lot 94, Block I.

Johnson/Hansen House
Name of Property

Provo, Utah County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .19 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

B / ||||| |||||
Zone Easting Northing

C / ||||| |||||

D / ||||| |||||

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Com. at SE COR of Blk 6, Plat C, Provo City Survey; N 5 Rods; W 6 Rods; S 5 Rods; E 6 Rods to Beg.

Property Tax No. Serial #05:050:001
Alpha # G-695

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that have been historically associated with the buildings.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie W. Osborne, Architectural Historian; Kathleen H. Hadfield, Owner

organization Utah State Historic Preservation Office date September 1994

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone (801) 533-3559

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84101

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 M. Gary and Kathleen H. Hadfield

street & number 13001 Dykeland Road telephone (804) 561-3492

city or town Amelia state VA zip code 23002

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. PHOTOS Page 6

Johnson/Hansen House, Provo, Utah County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Johnson/Hansen House
2. Provo, Utah County, Utah
3. Photographer: Julie Osborne
4. Date: July 1994
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

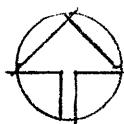
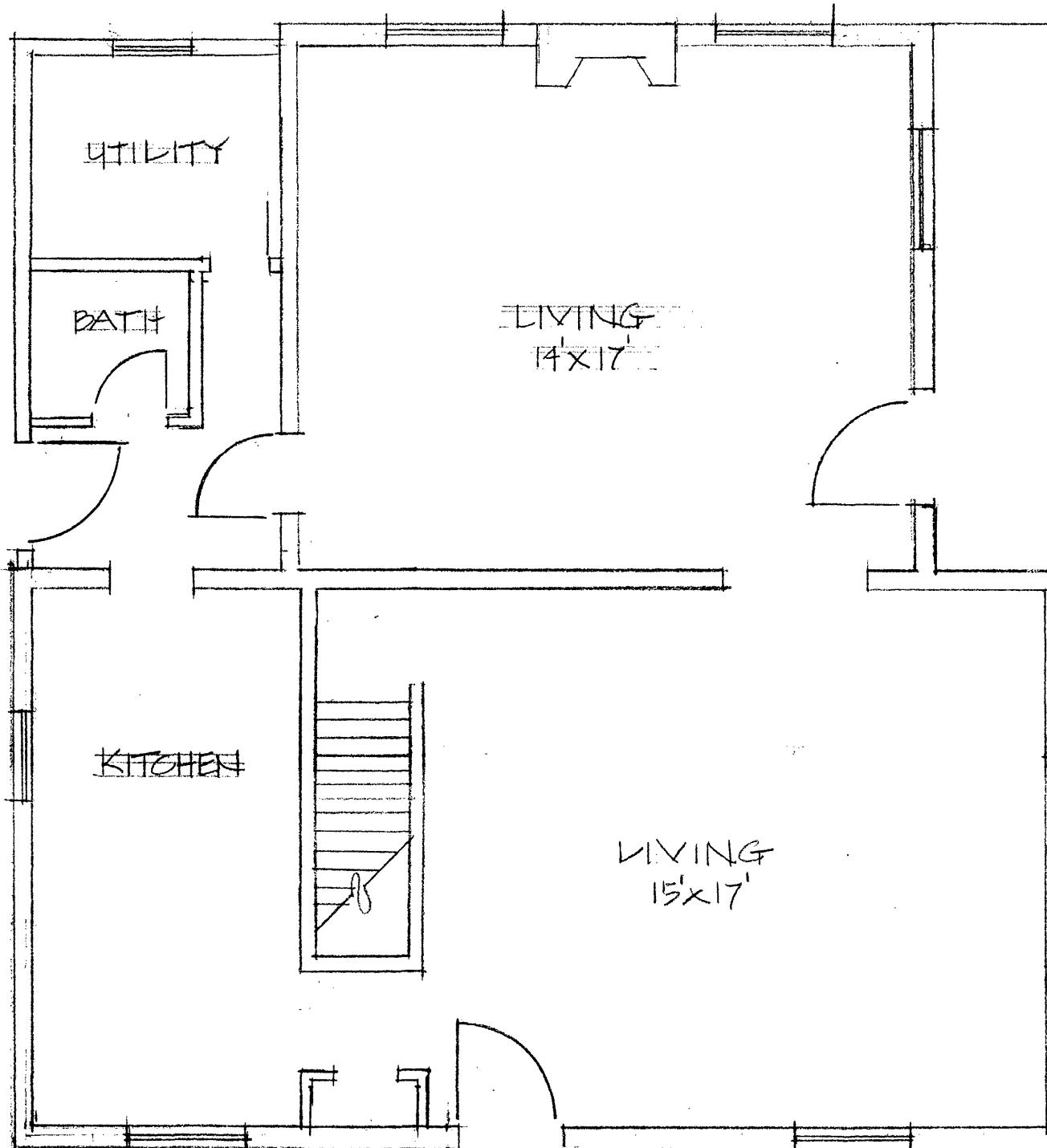
6. Southeast elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 2:

6. Southwest elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 3:

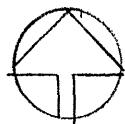
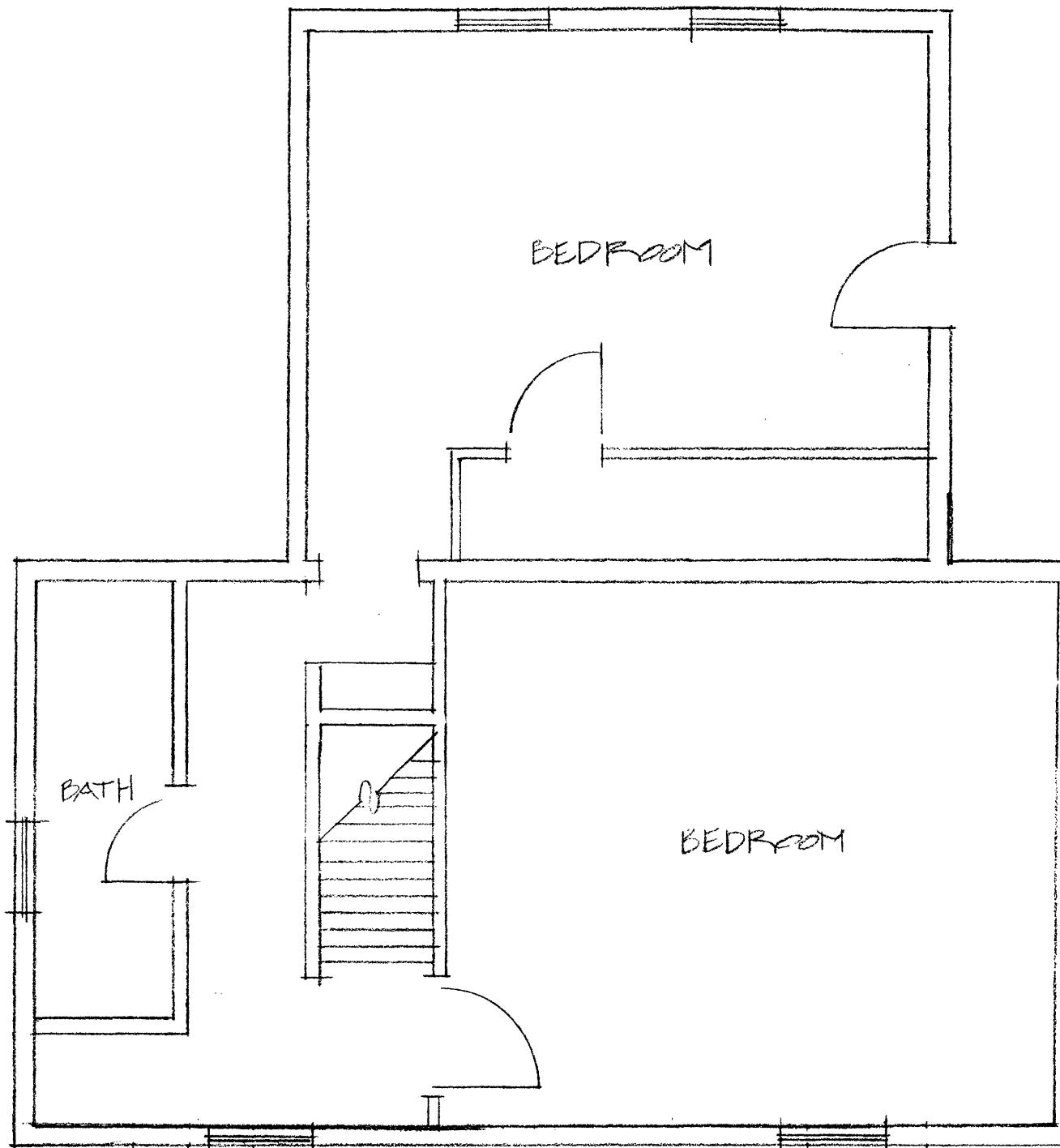
6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.



JOHNSON/HANSEN HOME
PROVO, UTAH

SCALE: $\frac{1}{4}'' = 10''$

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



JOHNSON/HANSEN HOME
PROVO, UTAH
SCALE = $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'0''$
SECOND FLOOR PLAN