

HISTORIC SITE FORM

UTAH STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

(10-91)

1 IDENTIFICATION

Name of Property: **Hyrum Henry & Alma E. "Bessie" Forbush House**

Address: 1341 E. Creek Road

Township 2S Range 1E Section: 28

City, County: Cottonwood Heights, Salt Lake

UTM:

Current Owner Name: Steven R. Oakeson

USGS Map: Draper Quadrangle (2017)

Current Owner Address: same as above

Tax Number: 22-28-351-041-0000

Legal Description (include acreage): BEG N 416.13 FT & E 342.62 FT & N 19°40' E 20.45 FT FR SW COR SEC 28, T 2S, R 1E, SLM; N 19°40' E 175.75 FT; N 22°10' E 2.5 FT; S 60°49'01" E 99.72 FT; S 31°33'52" W 10.68 FT; S 54°34'59" E 92.43 FT; S 37°08' W 21.81 FT; S 20°32' W 103.46 FT; NWLY ALG A 629.17 FT RADIUS CURVE TO L 40.83 FT; N 71°35'13" W 111.67 FT; NWLY ALG A 527.5 FT RADIUS CURVE TO R 24.65 FT TO BEG. 0.706 AC M OR L.

2 STATUS/USE

Property Category

☒ building(s)
☐ structure
☐ site
☐ object

Evaluation

☒ eligible/contributing
☐ ineligible/non-contributing
☐ out-of-period

Use

Original Use: **single family dwelling**

Current Use: **single family dwelling**

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photos: Dates

☒ digital: 2018
☐ prints:
☒ historic: c. 1940

Drawings and Plans

☐ measured floor plans
☐ site sketch map
☐ Historic American Bldg. Survey
☐ original plans available at:
☐ other:

Research Sources (check all sources consulted, whether useful or not)

☒ abstract of title
☒ tax card & photo
☐ building permit
☐ sewer permit
☐ Sanborn Maps
☐ obituary index
☒ city directories/gazetteers
☒ census records
☒ biographical encyclopedias
☐ newspapers
☒ city/county histories
☐ personal interviews
☐ USHS History Research Center
☐ USHS Preservation Files
☐ USHS Architects File
☐ LDS Family History Library
☒ local library:
☐ university library(ies):

Bibliographical References (books, articles, interviews, etc.)

Attach copies of all research notes, title searches, obituaries, and so forth.

City Between the Canyons: A History of Cottonwood Heights, 1849-1953, Allen Dale Roberts, prep-publication manuscript, 2018.

Cottonwood Heights Historical Committee files.

Ancestry.com biographical files.

U.S. Censuses, city directories, death certificates.

Real estate records.

Researcher/Organization: Allen D. Roberts, John Ewanowski / History Projects

Date: 2018

4 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Building Style/Type: Victorian Cottage with vernacular additions *No. Stories:* 1.0
Foundation Material: concrete *Wall Material(s):* concrete block, wood siding
Additions: none minor ☒ major (describe below) *Alterations:* none ☒ minor major (describe below)
Number of associated outbuildings 5 *and/or structures* 0.
Briefly describe the principal building, additions or alterations and their dates, and associated outbuildings and structures. Use continuation sheets as necessary.

The Hyrum H. and Alma E. Forbush House is a one-story, 1,572 square foot, wood-frame structure sitting on a 0.71-acre lot. It contains 9 rooms including three bedrooms and two baths. The original Victorian-styled section to the left was built in about 1911 or earlier. A few, less architecturally compatible additions to the east and north/rear expanded the home as the family grew. It is said to have been expanded in 1953 and remodeled in 1998.

The original home was Victorian cottage with a crosswing plan and recessed front porch, with beveled concrete block walls on the main level walls and wood shingles on the triangular upper gable walls. The windows are rectangular, most with fixed sashes. The cornices are trimmed with simple, classical moldings. It is this original part of the house that retains some architectural significance. Aside from additions, the main alterations are of windows. The original lathe-turned porch columns remain and they also appear in the c. 1940 tax photo, taken before the east and north additions were built.

The house has had at least two additions. Built across the original north wall is a box-like, wood-sided, hip-roofed structure. Its newer siding, lower cornice, modern windows and varying roof shape are somewhat incongruous. Even more so is the larger east addition, also featuring narrow wood siding and a lower-pitched hip roof. It has newer sliding windows, minimal, flat trim and a recessed, outdoor porch area under roof along the east side. The additions appear to date from the 1930s through 1950s, with one dating to 1953, according to the tax card.

Also on the site, east of the house, are five outbuilding. The earliest one is a wood-frame, wood-sided, shed-roofed structure. The second, a more modern, metal-sided, slightly-pitched, gabled garage. The others, even further east, are small, frame, gabled and gambrel-roofed storage sheds.

5 HISTORY

Architect/Builder: unknown *Date of Construction:* 1911, 1953

Historic Themes: Mark themes related to this property with "S" or "C" (S = significant, C = contributing). (see instructions for details)

<u> </u> Agriculture	<u> </u> Economics	<u> </u> Industry	<u> </u> Politics/
<u>C</u> Architecture	<u> </u> Education	<u> </u> Invention	<u> </u> Government
<u> </u> Archeology	<u> </u> Engineering	<u> </u> Landscape	<u> </u> Religion
<u> </u> Art	<u> </u> Entertainment/	<u> </u> Architecture	<u> </u> Science
<u> </u> Commerce	<u> </u> Recreation	<u> </u> Law	<u> </u> Social History
<u> </u> Communications	<u> </u> Ethnic Heritage	<u> </u> Literature	<u> </u> Transportation
<u> </u> Community Planning	<u> </u> Exploration/	<u> </u> Maritime History	<u> </u> Other:
<u> </u> & Development	<u> </u> Settlement	<u> </u> Military	
<u> </u> Conservation	<u> </u> Health/Medicine	<u> </u> Performing Arts	

Write a chronological history of the property, focusing primarily on the original or principal owners & significant events. Explain and justify any significant themes marked above. Use continuation sheets as necessary.

The Forbush House, said to have been built in 1911, was likely built for Hyrum Henry and Alma E. Forbush, owners of the property from 1902 until 1959. This lot was created from a larger tract of land obtained by patent in 1886 by early Little Cottonwood and Union pioneer Rufus Forbush. Upon his death in 1901, his estate conveyed the property by degree to son Hyrum Henry Forbush in 1902. The Forbush family was one of the most prominent and influential in the settling of this southeast corner of Salt Lake County. Rufus Francis Forbush was born in 1818 in Royalston, Massachusetts. His parents were Rufus Forbush and Polly Clark, a couple among the very first to colonize here, beginning with the 1849 settlement of Little Cottonwood. It was Polly Clark whose death and burial in 1851 led to Rufus donating that land for use as a cemetery, the Union Pioneer Memorial Cemetery (See the Intensive Level Survey for 1533 E. Creek Road.)

Hyrum Henry Forbush was born in Council Bluffs in 1851 during the Mormon trek west. His parents were Rufus Francis and Sarah Louisa Beckstead Forbush, born in Iowa and Illinois, respectively, and both Mormon converts, they married in Nauvoo in 1843. Hyrum's wife was Alma Elizabeth Hackford.

The tax card gives a 1911 construction date for the original house, the Victorian cottage to the left, although that style of residence dates back to the 1890s, so the house could be older than suggested. The fact that its walls are of beveled, stone-simulated concrete block, popular mostly from 1910=on, suggest that the 1911 date is plausible.

After Hyrum's died in 1933, the house stayed in the Forbush family, next owned by Millie Tranquilla Forbush, the wife of Rufus Francis Forbush III. She was born in about 1887, the daughter of John Albert and Sarah Matilda Mower. He was born in about 1885-86 and they married in 1908. Among their children were Dellis R. and Lorna M. Forbush, who obtained ownership of the house in 1959 after Millie became a widow. She continued to live on Creek Rd, perhaps with her children and she died in 1970.

In 1977 Dellis R. and Mary E. Forbush sold the property to Lorna M., who had since married and went by Lorna M. Alder. Then in 1983, the house finally left the Forbush family for the first time, after more than 100 years of continuous ownership (including the pre-patent, early pioneer ownership). Now going by Lorna M. Alder Soffee, Lorna sold the property to Steven.R. Oakeson and Corrie van de Merve. Two years later Corrie sold her share to Steven, making him the sole and present owner.



1341 E. Creek Road.



1341 E. Creek Road.



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TITLE SEARCH FORM

[Obtain information from title abstract books at County Recorder's Office]

Tax Number: 22-28-351-041-0000

Legal Description (include acreage):

Address: 1341 E. Creek Road
City: Cottonwood Heights, UT
Current Owner: Steven R. Oakeson
Address: same as above

TRANSACTION DATES	GRANTOR (SELLER)	GRANTEE (BUYER)	TYPE OF TRANSACTION	DOLLAR AMOUNT	COMMENTS
10/4/1886	United States of America	Rufus Forbush	Patent		W1/2 of SW1/4 Sec 29 + 12 ac. in Sec 28
1/10/1902	Est. of Rufus Forbush, Dec'd	Hyrum Henry Forbush	Decree		
1/8/1959	Millie T. Forbush, widow	Dellis Forbush & Lorna M. Alder	W.D.	\$10.00	
3/15/1977	Dellis R. & Mary E. Forbush	Lorna M. Alder	Q.C.D.	\$10.00	
7/1/1983	Lorna M. Alder Soffee, f.k.a. Alder	S.R. Oakeson & C. van de Merwe	W.D.	\$10.00	
2/5/1985	Corrie C. van de Merwe	Steven R. Oakeson	Q.C.D.	\$10.00	

Researcher: John Ewanowski

Date: 12/15/2017

1341 E. Creek Rd

Hiram Henry Forbush

fa: Rufus Francis Forbush b. Iowa

mo: Sarah Louisa Beckstead b. Illinois

b. 25 Feb. (185) Council Bluffs, Iowa

d. 6 Jan. 1933, Union

sp. Alma Elizabeth Harkford
photos on Ancestry.com

1920 census: res: Union, farmer, 78, W

Tranquillo

Willie T. Forbush, 1920 b: d. c. 1887, Lt. Gen. Union

adj. to Reuben H. Forbush, Kres: Dellis R., Iowa M.,
21, 19. fa: John Albert Mower, mo: Sarah Matilda M.

d. 24 Jan. 1970, Fairview, died via Murray.

1920: res: Castle Dale, sp. Reuben H. Forbush; 34, 33
mo. 1908

1940 c: occ. SLK, Little Cot. Creek Rd., 55, 33

1934 City dir. res. Creek Rd., 10) Reuben

1958 " " " 508 Creek Rd.

3 June

Rufus Francis Forbush b. 1818, Royallston, MA, d. 21 May 1901

sp. Sarah Louisa Beckstead mo. Polly Grant Union

res. 1843, Nauvoo fa Rufus Forbush I

Rufus Francis Forbush, 1874, Union, d. 1948

" " " III, b. 1852, d. 1911 Union

" " " IV b. 1912, Union 1940 res. "

" " " b. 1919, d. 1997

1341 Creek Rd.

medium
pitched

of ornamental
wood posts

The _____ Place is a one-story, 1572 s.f., wood-frame structure sitting on a 0.71 ac. lot. It contains 9 rooms including 3 BRs and 2 baths. It is said to have been built in 1911 and renovated in 1998.

The orig. house is the small, gable-roofed structure to the left/west. It is a late Victorian cottage with a crossing plan, recessed front porch, the whole novelty riding on the main level and wood shingles in the triangular upper gable walls. The windows are rectangular, most with fixed sashes. The corners are trimmed w/ simple classical moldings. Most of the _____ This orig. portion of the house is its most archit'ly signif. part.

II The house has at least 2 additions. Built across the orig. W. wall is a box-like, wood-sided, hip-roofed structure. Its main riding and lower cornice and varying roof shape are somewhat incongruous. Even more so is the larger east addition, also featuring narrow wood siding and lower-pitched hipped roof. It has newer, sliding windows, minimal, flat trim and a recessed, outdoor porch area under roof along the east side. The addition appears to date from 1930s to 1950s.

Also on the site are two large outbuilds; the earliest one a wood-frame, wood-sided, shed-roof structure (use?) and the second a more modern, metal (?) -sided, slightly-pitched, garage storage bldg. (use).

5-20-15: orig. house, finished one-block

built
newsp
in
1911
on
corner

modern,
new
windows

In 1851 the "Garden Grove Company" of pioneers arrived in
settled in Little Cottonwood, among them the Carson, Ewin
on Staten Island in 1779, at 72 years of age, John Egbert wa
pioneers. His wife, Susannah Haun, was born in 1786 in Hag
in 1809. In 1834 they became early converts to Mormonism
difficulties as they were driven from place to place before le
when they arrived. She died six years later and was buried i
1876 and was interred in Kaysville where some of his family

("John Nicholas Egbert & Sasannah Hahn (Haun)," Union, U
182.)

*

FORBUSH, Hyrum Henry and Alma Elizabeth (Bessie) Hackfo

One of the sons of Union co-founders Rufus Francis Forbush
stay in Union was Hyrum Henry Forbush. He was born in 18
family was traveling west from Nauvoo. His mother died on
in Utah with his four children, aged one to seven years old.
married Alma Elizabeth (Bessie) Hackford, born in 1858 to l
Hackford. They had 12 children: Lillie May, Reuben Henry, M
Isabelle, Lydia Luella, Verda Ellen, Raymond Elgin and Marvi
children. Hyrum built his family a three-room home up the
the fort. Bessie was an early member of the Union Fort Cam
He died in 1933 and Bessie in 1948.

("Hyrum Henry Forbush & Alma Elizabeth (Bessie) Hackford,
Pioneers, 193-194, 199.)

GRIFFITHS, Joseph and Ann Roberts, Sarah Pidd

In the Union Memorial Cemetery there are buried at least s
many as any other family represented there. This tragic fac
among the many children of Joseph and his two wives, Ann
fifteen of them and Sarah, one. Of the sixteen, eight, or half
children.

Joseph Griffiths was born in Hinford, Whittington, Shropshir
Elizabeth Parry Griffiths. He is listed as among the first to ow
Cottonwood. He was also one of the few to stay, dying ther
or '50 after converting to Mormonism. He married Ann Rob
David H. and Mary Thomas Roberts. They moved to Little Co
Union Fort three years later.

FOOTE, Warren and Artemisia Sydney Myers

Warren Foote loomed large in the history of Little Cottonwood and Union, being in the middle of many of the important activities in these communities. Foote was born in 1817 in Dryden, New York, the eleventh child of David and Irene Lane Foote. In 1830 his parents became some of the first converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Warren therefore was a participant in many of the early events of the Church in Kirtland, Missouri (where he witnessed the Haun's Mill Massacre) and Nauvoo. In Nauvoo he married Artemisia Sydney Myers in 1843 and also buried his parents there. Warren and his wife arrived in Utah in 1850. The leader of his own "Warren Foote Company," he persuaded many of the families in his party to join him in colonizing Little Cottonwood. Among those who followed him there were the families of Warren P. Brady, Lindsay A. Brady, Sr., Marion H. Brady, Otis Terry Sr. and Jr. and Charles A. Terry. Although his individual achievements were significant, Warren Foote left Union in 1864, so it may be his leadership in bringing these other, permanent families into the area that represented his greatest contribution.

A literate man who kept a personal journal, Warren Foote records how his first work was helping to run a flour mill for miller Robert Gardner. After talking with Isaac Ferguson, Foote next decided to live in Little Cottonwood. He built an adobe house there and in 1851, was engaged to teach school. The next year, he and David Adamson built a grist mill along the creek. In 1853 they ground 8,597 bushels of grain, keeping ten percent of them and tithing 35 bushels. When everyone moved to Union Fort in 1854, they moved their mill there, later selling it to Robert Gardner's brother, Archibald, one of Utah's major millwrights.

In 1854 Warren Foote was elected local Justice of the Peace and the next year, became Union's assistant post master, keeping the post office in his home. He was then appointed President of the Court Martial of the Cottonwood Military District. He rose to the rank of major in the Nauvoo Legion and was active in the Utah War of 1857-58. Foote became the first counselor to Silas Richards in the Little Cottonwood Ward bishopric. Between 1857 and 1863 he worked in Archibald Gardner's West Jordan Mill and in 1864, decided to move south to Round Valley. He spent the rest of his days pioneering in the Muddy Valley and Long Valley areas of southern Utah. He died in Glendale in 1903.

(Union, Utah: Our Heritage of Pioneers, 191-192; L.D.S. Encyclopedia, I:375-378.)



FORBUSH, Rufus Francis and Polly Susannah Clark, Polly Pierce Knight Elmer and Catherine Lang Beckstead

Born in 1788 at Royalston, Massachusetts, Rufus Forbush was one of the oldest pioneers to make the arduous journey to Utah. An early Mormon convert, Forbush married Polly Clark, also of Royalston. They joined the early Mormons who lived in Kirtland, Ohio, Missouri, and Nauvoo, Illinois.

In 1846 Rufus and his son Loren joined the Mormon Battalion. Upon returning from southern California in 1847, he settled in the Cottonwood area. In 1850 he retrieved his family and brought them west to live on his land in Little Cottonwood. Here he remained until 1864 when he relocated to Santaquin. A polygamist with three wives and 13 children, he died in Santaquin in 1875 at age 87 but was buried in the Union Cemetery.

The cemetery came into existence 23 years earlier when, in 1851, his wife Polly died and he buried her on the highest spot on his farm. Next spring when he returned there, he found that other graves had been placed near Polly's. Feeling the die was cast for this piece of land, he donated it to the community for its public cemetery. For many decades it continued to serve as Union's pioneer cemetery, itself now an historic site.

In 1853 Rufus Forbush married a second wife, Polly Pierce Knight Elmer. She was born in 1788 at Hancock, New Hampshire, the daughter of Nehemiah and Mary Hobart Pierce. Both of her earlier husbands, Stephen Knight and Elijah Elmer, had preceded her in death. Polly immigrated to Utah in 1850 with her youngest son, Alonzo, an eventual long-term resident of Union. As a result of being thrown out of a carriage by a run-away horse, she became permanently deaf. She then learned to converse with people by signing the alphabet with her hands. She and Rufus had three children and moved to Santaquin in 1864. She died in Springville in 1876 and was also buried in Union.

Rufus's third wife was Catherine Lang Beckstead, whom he married in 1856. She was born in Williamsburg, Ontario, Canada in 1794 to Nicolas and Catherine Shelp Lang and arrived in Utah with her family in 1852 after a journey of 2,735 miles. Her family settled on Little Cottonwood Creek about 1-1/2 miles above the site where Union Fort was built. The widow of an earlier marriage to Francis Beckstead, she died in 1868.

(L.D.S. Biographical Encyclopedia, II: 325-326; Conquerors of the West, Vol. 2: 803; "Union, Utah: Our Heritage of Pioneers, 195-196, 201-202; "Union Death of Rufus Forbush, A Pioneer, Deseret evening News, June 3, 1901; "Rufus Forbush, 1788-1875" L.D.S. Collector's Library, Angie Sullivan, October 9, 2010.)



FORBUSH, Rufus Francis, Sr. and Sarah Louisa Beckstead

Rufus F. Forbush, Sr. was born in 1818 at Royalston, Massachusetts and in 1843, married Sarah Beckstead of Canada. Rufus and his four children arrived in Utah in 1852, two years after his parents Rufus and Polly had immigrated and settled in Little Cottonwood. Sarah had died of cholera enroute. Rufus hoped his mother Polly would help raise his youngsters but found upon arriving that she had passed away the year before. It would be his sister, Lucy Ellis Wheeler, handicapped by a withered hand, who became the family's housekeeper and helped him raise his children.

Rufus first built a log cabin under three large maple trees growing along Little Cottonwood Creek and then, after helping to build the fort, erected an adobe house outside of its walls while

maintaining another inside in the event protection was needed. His larger home later became a local history museum, known as the two-story Forbush/Cox Home. In 1856, Rufus and his father were among those who provided wagons, clothing and food to relieve the stranded Martin and Willie handcart companies. Rufus passed away in 1901 and was buried in Murray.

(Union, Utah: Our heritage of Pioneers, 206-207)

FORBUSH, Sanford and Mary Sophrenia Gaylord

Another Forbush son and his family to settle in Little Cottonwood was that of Sanford and Mary Forbush. Sanford was born in Vermont in 1822 to Rufus and Polly Forbush. In 1844 he married Mary Gaylord, born in 1826 in Hancock County, Illinois where the Mormons had settled. They were baptized in 1836 and 1838 and joined the body of Latter-day Saints. Before going west, the couple had four children: Mary Elizabeth, twins Sanford, Jr. and Maria, and Hyrum Warren. They lived briefly in Little Cottonwood, having and losing a child there (Elijah Clark) in 1853.

The family then moved permanently to Manti where eight more children were born. Mary died there in 1892, followed by Sanford in 1896.

(Union, Utah: Our Heritage of Pioneers, 210.)

GIFFORD, Levi and Deborah Wing

The Giffords and their six children arrived in Utah in 1850 and were among the settlers of Little Cottonwood. Levi was born to Noah and Mary Bowerman Gifford in Conway, Massachusetts in 1789. In 1816 he married Deborah Wing. They became parents of eleven children. Baptized into the LDS Church in 1831, Levi was one of its earliest members. Like many of Little Cottonwood's first colonists, the Giffords came to believe they would fare better elsewhere, so after a few years they moved to Farmington in Davis County, then to Richmond in Cache County and finally to Moroni in Sanpete County, where other early Little Cottonwood/Union Fort settlers lived. Levi died in Moroni in 1860. Deborah followed him in death in 1877.

(Pioneer and Prominent Men of Utah, 888.; "Samuel Kendall Gifford Reminiscences, 1864," 8-10, on Ancestry.com.)

GUYMAN, James and six wives

James Guyman was one of the several original settlers of Little Cottonwood who came, stayed briefly, possibly finding it too crowded and/or too difficult, and moved on to "greener pastures." Guyman was born in 1816 in Jackson, Tennessee. His first wife, Sarah Davis, died in 1838 and Guyman would eventually marry five other women. A Mormon convert, he arrived in Utah in 1849 and spent the first winter in a pole house where his son died six weeks after their arrival. In the spring of 1850 Guyman moved to Little Cottonwood where he rented a farm and raised a crop of grain. His farm was attacked by crickets that summer but he and others were able to fend off the pests sufficiently to save part of the harvest. In 1851 the Guymans moved to

CARLSON, John August and Anna Carolina Jonson Lundahl

John Carlson was born in 1839 in Nora, Varmda, Sweden to Carl Gustaff and Louisa Albertina Lostrum. He married Anna Lundahl, born in 1844 in Tolkallen, Varmda, Sweden, daughter of Nils Jonson Lundahl and Brita (Cajsa) Catherine Bergenholtz. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom died before coming to America. After converting to Mormonism in Sweden, the Carlsons made their way to Utah in 1880, bringing with them Anna's mother, Brita, and their children August Enoch, Anna Alfredia, Gustave Henning and Carl Gustave.

The Carlsons initially purchased property on 7200 South in Union, built a home there and then bought more land as they could afford it. They had an orchard and farmed hay and grain, sugar beets and potatoes. Anna sold milk and eggs, made rag rugs and rag dolls, and was a fine seamstress. The older Carlsons struggled with the language barrier but prospered nonetheless. Mother Brita, born in 1808 in Sweden, died in 1887. Her husband had died in 1849 prior to their emigration. John died in 1889 of pneumonia contracted while hauling granite from the quarry for the Salt Lake Temple. Anna died in the 1920s or '30s in Lehi.

("Union, Utah: Our Pioneer Heritage," 149-151.)

COLE, Alonzo Francis and Lydia Ann Butterfield Middleton Terry

In 1891 Union's Bishop Ishmael Phillips performed the marriage of Alonzo F. Cole to Mrs. Lydia Ann Butterfield Middleton Terry. Born in Taylorsville in 1861, she married Union's Thomas Benjamin Middleton in 1874 at age 13. He died in 1880 from a thresher accident. The next year she married Otis Lysander Terry in plural marriage. After he was imprisoned for polygamy and the Manifesto of 1890 was issued, the couple agreed that divorce would solve their problem. She then married Alonzo Cole and they moved to the Cole estate in Union. Here they had eight children: Alonzo, Albert, Amanda, Lida, Delila, Herman and two baby boys who died at birth. On their farm they raised chickens, fruit and vegetables which they sold in Salt Lake City. Alonzo died in 1930. She lived until 1956, just before her 97th birthday. She was the mother of 16 children and was survived by 49 grand-children, 151 great grandchildren 95 great-grandchildren and one great-great-great grandchild.

(Early Union Histories, 114-119.)



FORBUSH, Loren Ezra and Isabella Brimhall, and Catherine Milner McCay

Born at Council Bluffs, Iowa in 1846, Loren Forbush was the son of Rufus and Sarah Louise Forbush, settlers of Little Cottonwood in 1852. He was raised in Union Fort and in 1866 fought in the Black Hawk-Mormon War raging in Sanpete County, experiencing some narrow escapes during Indian skirmishes. In 1868 Loren married Isabella Brimhall, born in 1846 to Norman and Rozilla Albrow Brimhall. Their eight children were Sarah Isabella, Loren Henry, Nancy Rozilla, Rufus Francis, Norman Lester, Leona Lavica, John Milton and Lydia Laurena. Isabella died in

1884 at the birth of her last child and they were buried in Union. The next year Loren married Catherine Milner McCay. He died in Union in 1914.

("Early Histories of Union Fort," 133-134; "Union, Utah: Our Heritage of Pioneers," 200.)

GREENWOOD, Thomas and Ann Henrietta Parry

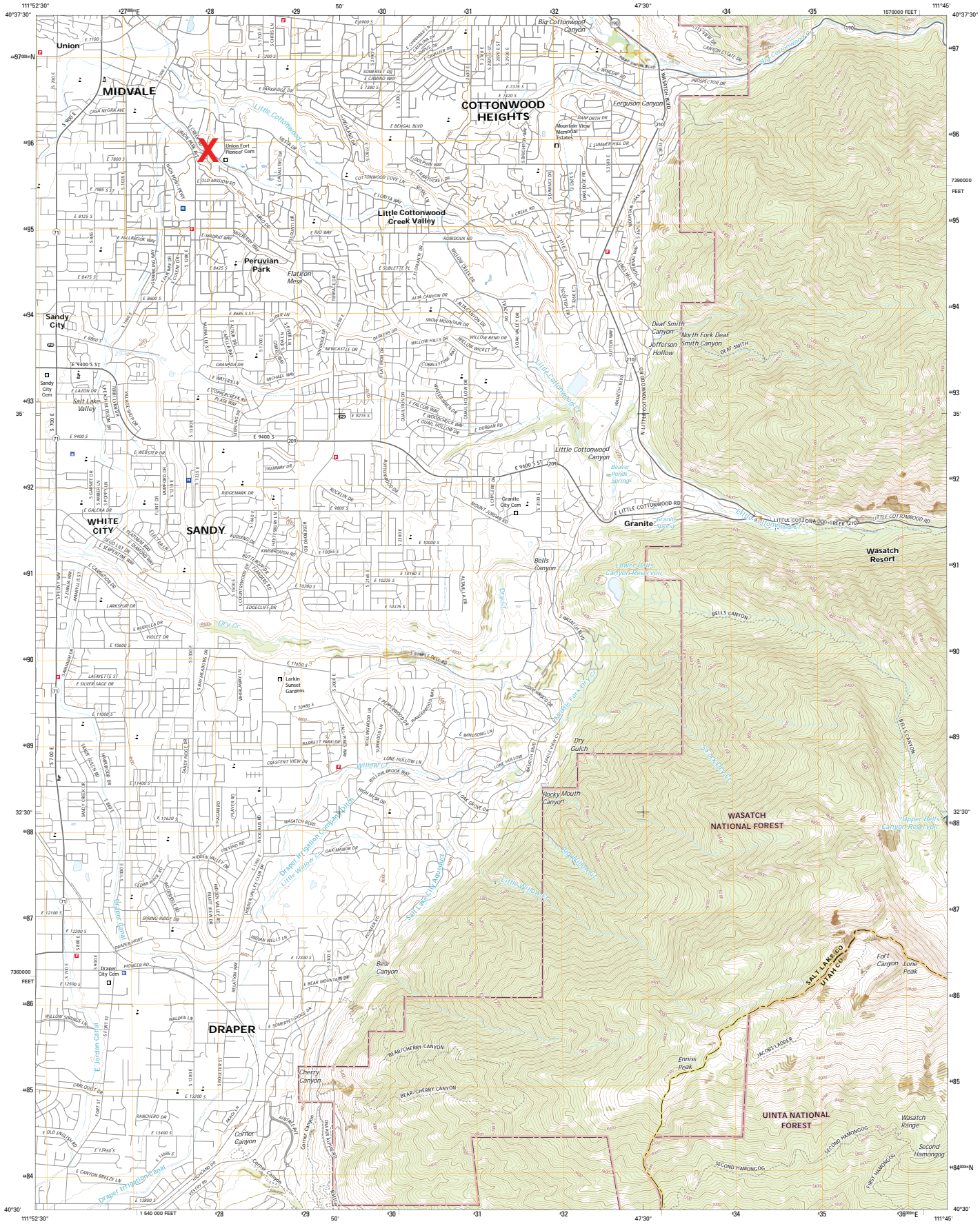
Thomas Greenwood led a busy young man's life, serving in the territorial militia and crossing the plains four times to help companies of pioneers make their ways west. In Union, he served in church callings and helped build roads and bridges and dig irrigation canals and ditches. In 1871 Thomas married Ann Henrietta Parry, daughter of Joseph and Ann Malin Parry of North Wales, pioneers of 1852. Thomas and Ann built a two-room adobe house where the first three of their twelve children were born. They then moved into a larger, brick home on 10th East on the border between Union and Sandy. Thomas Greenwood died in 1902 at the age of 56, five months before the birth of their last child, Mark. There were still eight unmarried children at home at the time and it was left to Ann to raise them without the support of a husband. She served as Union's first Primary president, one of the first four in the Church. For decades she was also an active Relief Society teacher and temple worker. Ann died in 1948 at age 90. The children of Thomas and Ann Greenwood were Foster, Ezra, Edith, Phebe, Clara, Charles John, Lillie, Ernest, Estella, Ray and Mark, eleven of whom survived her

Thomas was born in 1843 in Warsaw, Illinois. After marrying, the couple lived in his father's home until 1873 when their first son, Thomas Foster, was born. Upon building their adobe dwelling, the little family lived in one room, using the second for storage and as a granary. Their meager furnishing consisted of "a stove, a table, two chairs, a bench on which were the wash basin and water pail, an old fashioned bedstead and a row of nails driven into the walls on which they hung their clothing." Their sons, Thomas and Ezra, stood to eat meals due to a lack of chairs. They slept in a trundle bed. It was a "crude affair, four rough boards nailed together in a square to support a straw tick. A small rope was laced from end to end and criss-crossed from side to side. It was low enough to slide under the regular bed, and often the boys would wake up under the bed where their mother had slid them so she could get to her work."

Thomas supported the family through his farming and by harvesting firewood up the canyon, which he exchanged for food and clothing. On one of his excursions in the canyon, he helped dig out and rescue a family of seven who had been buried in a snowslide. He worked on building the railroad line and assisted in the planning and digging of Union's irrigation system. He died suddenly and unexpectedly in 1899.

("I Remember," Thomas Greenwood, summarized in "Midvale History, 1851-1979, Maurine C. Jensen, editor, Midvale Historical Society, 1979, 37-38.)

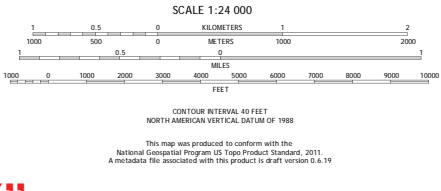
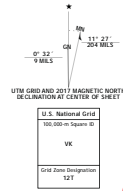
HAMMOND, John and Mary Lovisa Parker, Charlotte Osborn Patten



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84) Projection and
1 000-meter grid. Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 12
30 000-foot ticks. Utah Coordinate System of 1983 (central
zone)

This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be
generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government
reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before
entering private lands.

Imagery: MAP, October 2014
Roads: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 - 2016
Roads within U.S. Forest Service Lands: FSTopo data
with limited Forest Service updates, 2012 - 2016
Name: National Hydrography Dataset, 2016
Hydrography: National Hydrography Dataset, 2016
Contours: National Elevation Dataset, 2016
Boundaries: Multiple sources; see metadata file 1972 - 2016
Public Land Survey System: BLM, 2016
Wetlands: FWS National Wetlands Inventory 1977 - 2014



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Expressway	Local Connector
Secondary highway	Local Road
Ramp	4WD
Interstate Route	US Route
FS Primary Route	FS Passenger Route
	FS High Clearance Route

Check with local Forest Service unit
for current travel conditions and restrictions.

DRAPER, UT
2017

"X" MARKS PROPERTY LOCATION



1341 E. Creek Rd.

22-28-351-041



1341 ~~431~~ E. Creek Rd.

33B

Location _____
 Kind of Bldg. Res St. No. 7000-182 E
 Class 5 Type 1 2 3 4 Cost \$ 3123. X 103%
 Stories Dimensions Cu. Ft. Sq. Ft. Factor Totals
 1 x x 11.56 \$ 3217.
 x x
 x x
 Gar.—Carport x Flr. Walls Cl.

Description of Buildings Additions
 Foundation—Stone Conc. ☒ None
 Ext. Walls Conc. Block
 Insulation—Floors Walls Clgs. ☒ 116
 Roof Type Shingle Mtl. Shg.
 Dormers—Small Med. Large
 Bays—Small Med. Large
 Porches—Front 96" @ 110 166
 Rear 24" @ 60 15
 Porch @
 Metal Awnings 20" Alum 92" Mtl. Rail 62" @ 100 62
 Basement Entr. 60" @ 120 48
 Planters @
 Cellar-Bsmt. — 1/4 1/2 3/4 Full Floor 301
 Bsmt. Apt. Rooms Fin. Unfin.
 Attic Rooms Fin. Unfin.
 Plumbing { Class 2 Tub 1 Trays
 Basin 1 Sink 1 Toilet 1
 Wtr. Sfr. Shr. St. O.T.
 Dishwasher Garbage Disp.
 Built-in-Appliances
 Heat—Stove H.A. ☒ Steam Stkr. ☒ Blr.
 Oil Gas Coal ☒ Pipeless Radiant
 Air Cond.
 Finish—Fir ☒ Hd. Wd.
 Floor—Fir ☒ Hd. Wd. Other
 Cabinets Mantels
 Tile—Walls Wainscot Car. Floors Car. 175
 Storm Sash—Wood D. 1 S. ; Metal D. S.

Total Additions 1745.
 Year Built 1911 Avg. 36 Reproduction Value \$ 4962.
 Age Obsol. or Rem. %
 Inf. by { Owner - Tenant - Bldg. Value
 Neighbor - Record - Est. Depr. Col. 1 2 3 4 5 6 52% 2779.
 Remodel Year 1952 Est. Cost 1097 Repr. Val. Minus Depr. \$
 Garage—Class 2 Depr. 2% 3% Carport—Factor
 Cars 1 Floor Car. Walls Shd. Roof But Doors
 Size—13 x 20 Age 1952 Cost 2707. x 85% 201
 Other
 Total Building Value \$

Appraised 4-15-1952 By 1502

1-11-1952
 11/8/21 d

Hand-drawn floor plan of a building on graph paper. The plan shows a rectangular layout with various rooms and corridors. Key features include:

- FRONT ENTRANCE**: Located at the top center.
- REAR ENTRANCE**: Located at the bottom center.
- KITCHEN**: Located on the right side, with dimensions 12' x 12'.
- DINING ROOM**: Located on the left side, with dimensions 10' x 10'.
- LIVING ROOM**: Located in the center, with dimensions 12' x 12'.
- BATH**: Located at the bottom left, with dimensions 6' x 6'.
- BED ROOM**: Located at the bottom right, with dimensions 12' x 12'.

Dimensions are marked throughout the plan, such as 12' x 12' for the living room, 10' x 10' for the dining room, and 12' x 12' for the kitchen. The plan is drawn with red lines on a grid background.

Remarks: _____

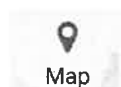
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Off Market

Est. **\$419,300** ⓘ

 Track Your Home Value

 **3** **2** **1,572** **0.71**
beds baths sq ft acres lot

Commute Time **1341 E Creek Rd, Sandy, UT 84093**

 Share

Request Details

Property Overview - 1341 E Creek Rd, Sandy, UT 84093 is a single family home built in 1911. The \$419,300 estimated value is 13.50% less than the median listing price of \$484,750 for the Cottonwood Heights area.

Read More ▾

13.50%

Less expensive than
nearby properties ⓘ

\$484,750

Neighborhood
Median Price

85.42%

Higher \$/sq ft than
nearby properties

Similar Homes For Sale

Comparison of 1341 E Creek Rd, Sandy, UT 84093 with Nearby Homes:



\$329,900

3 bd, 2 ba, 1,839 sq ft
7890 S Manzano Dr

↓ 21% less expensive

↑ 267 sq ft larger

↓ Smaller lot

↑ 61 years newer



\$459,900

4 bd, 3 ba, 2,236 sq ft
2336 E Treasure Mountain Cir

↑ 9% more expensive

↑ 664 sq ft larger

↓ Smaller lot

↑ 62 years newer



\$399,900

4 bd, 3 ba, 2,558 sq ft
1705 E Julho St S

↓ 4% less expensive

↑ 986 sq ft larger

↓ Smaller lot

↑ 76 years newer



\$419,900

3 bd, 3 ba
1347 E Old

● Similar

↑ 1,685 sq ft larger

↓ Smaller lot

↑ 104 years newer



Interested in any of these homes? Have a local agent show you around.

Contact Agent

Property Details



Status

Off Market



Price/Sq Ft

\$267



Type

Single family



Built

1911

Public Records

- Beds: 3
- Rooms: 9
- House size: 1,572 sq ft
- Stories: 1
- Lot size: 30928
- Garage: Detached Garage
- Heating: Central
- Cooling: Unknown
- Year built: 1911
- Year renovated: 1998
- Property type: Single family
- Style: Cottage
- Date updated: 07/05/2017
- Units: 1

[Request a FREE Analysis](#)

Nearby Schools

Rating* School Name

6 Oakdale School

8 Albion Middle School

5 Hillcrest High School

See More ▾

* School data provided by National Center for Education Statistics, Pitney Bowes, and GreatSchools. Intended for reference only. GreatSchools Ratings compare a school's test performance to statewide results. To verify enrollment eligibility, contact the school or district directly.



Neighborhood

