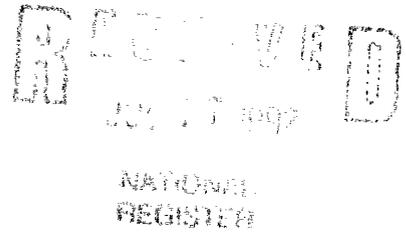


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 NELSON, NELS A., HOUSE

other names/site _____

2. Location

street & number 8840 South 90 East N/A not for publication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	
		contributing	noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
Name of related multiple property listing:		<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> Total
<u>Historic Resources of Sandy City</u>		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>	

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.

Wls MA
Signature of certifying official Date July 10, 1992

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:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	<u>Belou Byer</u>	<u>8/28/92</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)	_____	_____

for
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY
OTHER: Vernacular

foundation STONE
walls BRICK

roof WOOD SHINGLE
other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Built in 1895 on a corner lot, the Nels Nelson house is a brick hall-parlor structure which was built in the Victorian era yet retained the traditional plan type and styling of its pre-Victorian predecessors.

An example of a single story, Hall-Parlor house, each of the four sides is bilaterally symmetric, reflecting the influence of the classical traditions which were rejected to a large degree in the Victorian era. Supported on a stone foundation, the soft fired brick walls are laid in a Common or American bond with courses of headers each seventh course. The door and window openings are capped by segmental arches laid in a double row of header courses. The wood window, which appear to be original, are tall, well proportioned, two-over-two double hung windows. The steeply pitched gable roof is detailed with a simple cornice and frieze board which wraps the upper perimeter of the structure.

Likely during the first decade of the twentieth century, a wood frame addition was built at the rear of the structure to house a kitchen. This wood frame kitchen, which appears in a 1911 Sanborn map, has since been removed. This has caused minimal damage to the original structure.

The structure is in need of urgent preservation measures. While a majority of the structure is in good condition, the roof is extensively deteriorated and the brick at ground level is heavily deteriorated from dripping storm water and/or rising damp. The southeast corner of the house has settled due to excavation below the structure. The settlement appears to have stabilized.

___ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

Nelson, Nels A., House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

Since Sandy was a strategic shipping point, it is only logical that needed sampling 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, who 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.

Purchased by Nels A. & Marianne Nelson in 1891, one year after the family had immigrated to the United States from Denmark¹⁰, the property appears to have remained vacant until 1894-5 when mortgages were obtained, likely marking construction of the house. Nels Nelson, occupation unknown, lived for only a short time in the home until his death in 1901, leaving a widow and seven children. According to the 1910 census, his wife and four children remained at home, the

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 City, page 8, line 93.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

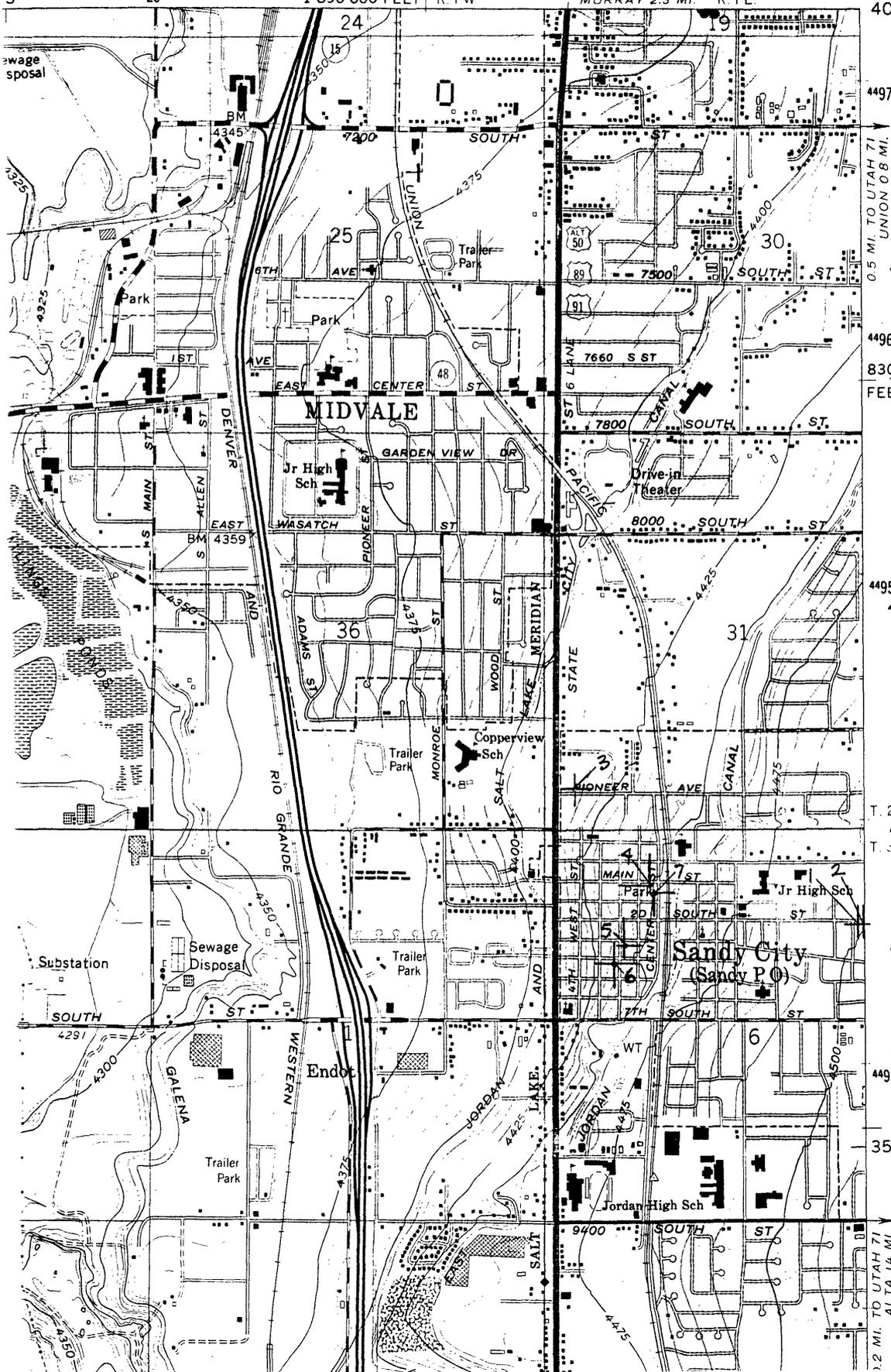
Nelson, Nels A., House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

eldest son working in a local smelter. Land records indicate that the Nelson family owned the site until January 1924 when Marianne sold the property to her daughter, Julianne Nelson Tolboe, only five months prior to the death of Marianne. The Tolboe family subsequently occupied the house until 1930 when it was purchased by Mildred Holm. Evelyn J. Holm, daughter of Mildred, acquired the property in 1964 and currently resides in an out-of-period wood frame structure adjacent to the Nels A. Nelson House.

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.1.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 424820
 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