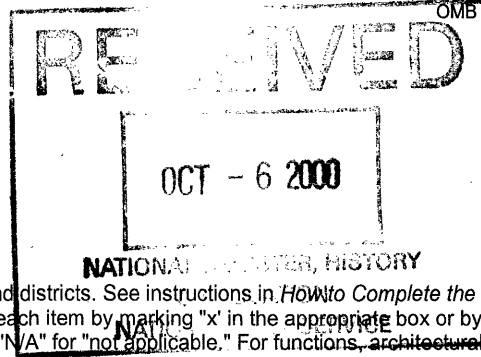


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 SANDY LDS STAKE RECREATION HALL

other name/site number 200 South 400 East

2. Location

street & town 295 East 8800 South  not for publication

city or town Sandy  vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84070

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] 9/27/2000  
 Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
 Deputy Commissioner for Historic Preservation

State of 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 of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 11/6/00

Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall  
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah  
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  |
| 0            | 0               | sites      |
| 0            | 0               | structures |
| 0            | 0               | 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 Resources of Sandy

N / A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION / religious facility

---

RECREATION & CULTURE / theater, auditorium,  
music facility

---

SOCIAL / clubhouse

---

RELIGION / religious facility

---

RECREATION & CULTURE / auditorium,  
music facility, sports facility

---

SOCIAL / clubhouse

---

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER

---



---



---

foundation CONCRETE

---

walls BRICK

---

CONCRETE

---

roof ROLLED PAPER/ASPHALT

---

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 5Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

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### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall, constructed c.1920, is a two-story brick building with a concrete foundation, rectangular footprint, symmetrical facade, and a bowed roof. The building is located in the historic core of Sandy City, where the narrow streets and small-scale homes offer a distinct and cohesive character to the neighborhood.

Historic photos reveal that the west elevation was originally the main entrance to the building. In the center of the west elevation were double doors in a recessed arched entry. There are five equal bays; the arched entry is located in the center bay, with a window above. The two bays on each side of this have windows on the first and second floors. The arched entry was filled in with brick, bringing the wall flush with the façade. A window was created in the center of the arch; it completes the row of windows across the first floor.

The south elevation is now used as the primary entrance to the building. This elevation is comprised of ten equal bays; each bay has either a window or a door. Facing the south elevation, the building appears to be one story as there is just one row of openings; the windows are tall and placed well above ground level, and the west door has a transom that is nearly equal to the size of the door. The exaggerated size of the openings allows the windows and doors to appear, from a distance, to be in proportion with the two-story height of the building. Two of the windows on the south elevation have been filled in; the window on the far west end was filled in with brick, creating a double diamond pattern. The second window in from the far east end has been covered with a large piece of plywood; the door west of this has had its transom filled in.

The north elevation is parallel to a side street; there is a door located four bays west of the east end, which is no longer used. The opening for the door, as well as the second window from the east end, has been filled in with brick. The window on the far west end has also been filled in with brick and has the same double diamond pattern that is on the south elevation.

On the east elevation there is a concrete patio with a freestanding aluminum canopy. Just north of the canopy is a storage building which is not of the historic period. Several windows and a door on this elevation have been filled in with brick.

In a c.1965 photograph, the windows on the west elevation are two-over-two, metal double hung sashes. Metal window sashes were popular beginning in the late 1930s through the mid 1950s; the metal windows in the recreation center most likely replaced wood frame sashes in 1933 when the building was renovated by August Nelson. Sometime prior to 1988, the steel windows were replaced with aluminum frame windows. These dark brown aluminum windows have an upper fixed section (approximately 4/5 of the window area), and a lower awning of (1/5 of window area).

Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall  
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah  
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.)

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

#### Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT / RECREATION

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

#### Period of Significance

1933 - 1946

#### Significant Dates

1920, c.1933

#### Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N / A

#### Cultural Affiliation

N / A

#### Architect/Builder

architect: unknown

builder for renovation: August Nelson

#### 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 1

Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

### NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built c.1920 and renovated c.1933, the Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall is significant under Criterion A as part of the multiple property nomination *Historic Resources of Sandy City*. Under Criterion A, the building is significant for its association with the *Specialized Agriculture, Small Business, and Community Development Period* in the history of Sandy. The existing building is not the original; fire destroyed the first building, and again fire destroyed nearly all of the second building. The rebuilding, as well as the substantial renovation of the hall, represents a commitment by Sandy residents to establish a permanent community recreation center. Although it is owned by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the significance of the building lies in its social rather than its religious function. Additionally, the hall represents the period of community development when there was a shift toward permanent, substantial construction. Located in the historic core of town, the Recreation Hall retains its historic integrity and is a contributing historic resource of Sandy City.

### HISTORY

Located twelve miles south of Salt Lake City, Sandy City was founded in the 1850s as a farming settlement. The majority of these early farmers were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) who were encouraged by their church leaders to pursue agricultural activities and establish self-sufficiency. When work on the Salt Lake LDS Temple began in 1852, Sandy became an essential way station as the granite for the building was cut from Little Cottonwood Canyon, located just east of Sandy. During the 1860s and 1870s, settlers came to Sandy with the promise of easy land grants in the less crowded south valley. In 1863, precious metals were discovered in the canyons located just east of town and the early history and development of Sandy parallels the history of the mining industry. The farming town soon changed to suit the clientele; hotels, saloons and brothels dominated Main Street. Sandy became an important diversified hub for farming, granite cutting, mining and smelting. In 1873, LDS church leader Brigham Young christened the town "Sandy" for its thirsty soil.

The first major period of development in Sandy is known as the *Mining, Smelting and Small Farm Era, 1871-c.1910*.<sup>1</sup> In 1871, a 160-acre town site was platted,<sup>2</sup> a number of sampling mills and smelters were built and Sandy became a strategic shipping point. While the dominant economic force during the 1870s through the 1890s was mining, a local agricultural community also developed. New business enterprises arose to support the local agricultural community, new schools were built, and in 1893 the city was incorporated.<sup>3</sup> By 1930, production in the mines had ceased; without the presence of miners, Sandy City began to clean up the saloons and brothels, and concentrate on civic improvements.<sup>4</sup>

The *Specialized Agriculture, Small Business, and Community Development Period, 1906-1946* is the second period of development in Sandy. The mining, smelting and small farm era was gradually replaced by a more diversified economy. The population of Sandy remained at approximately 1,500 between 1900 and 1940.<sup>5</sup> During this time the city was defining itself as the political, economic, civic and social center for the southeast Salt Lake Valley. This second period of Sandy's history laid the groundwork for the city's eventual transformation from small town to suburb.

<sup>1</sup> Balle, Wayne, *Historic Resources of Sandy City*, Multiple Property NR Nomination, 1992.  
<sup>2</sup> Rich, Roxie, N, *The History and People of Early Sandy*, 1975.  
<sup>3</sup> Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, *Tales of a Triumphant People: A History of Salt Lake County 1847-1900*, 1975.  
<sup>4</sup> Billette, Linda, *A History of Salt Lake County*, USHS & SLCC, 1996.  
<sup>5</sup> Bradley, Martha Sonntag, *Sandy City: The First 100 Years*, Sandy City Corporation, 1993.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

One of the earliest signs of community development was the creation of subdivisions from large farm parcels. During the first four decades of the twentieth century the majority of Sandy residents continued to live on farms. Most of these residents survived economically by combining subsistence farming with other occupations, primarily cottage industries and mercantilism; other farmers created large specialized agricultural enterprises such as sugar beet, poultry and dairy farms. Sandy residents also continued to work in the mining and smelter industries in nearby communities even after the smelters in Sandy closed down.

The core of the initial settlement in Sandy has several unique characteristics. The width of the residential streets are significantly smaller than most Utah towns laid out with the requisite ten-acre blocks as directed by LDS church leader Joseph Smith. The residences are primarily one-story residences with modest floor plans. The Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall is located in the square mile core of historic Sandy where the combination of small-scale homes and narrow streets lend a distinctive quality to the neighborhood.

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL HISTORY

By 1863, there were only four homes in the southeast area of the Salt Lake Valley.<sup>6</sup> On March 2, 1883, the property on which the hall is built was purchased by the first LDS Church Bishop of Sandy Ezekial Holman, along with Emil Hartvicksen and Issac Harrison, *et.al.* On September 6, 1884, they deeded the property to the Sandy LDS ward.<sup>7</sup>

The first formal Sandy "ward" of the LDS church was organized in December 1882. One of the first orders of business was to build a twenty-six by forty foot wood-frame meetinghouse on the corner of 200 South and 400 East Streets. In 1893, work was begun on a new, more permanent brick meeting house; the foundation and basement walls were built and the corner stone was laid on March 27<sup>th</sup> of that year. As money was scarce, the pressed brick for the walls was not purchased until 1897, and the chapel was completed in May 1900.<sup>8</sup> The building was Victorian Gothic in style; it had a steep gable roof, tall arched windows, and a tower with a pyramidal roof on the south elevation. Demolished c.1998, the building was located several yards south of the recreation hall.

In 1907, a wood frame recreation hall was built for dances, stage plays and musical programs. Brothers Byron and Lester Park were the first to use the recreation hall to show early black-and-white silent films. Horace Burkinshaw took over the job and the building became known locally as "Burk's Theater." The movies played on Tuesday and Thursday evenings; Horace's wife Lottie and daughter Atha would accompany the silent films on the piano.<sup>9</sup> The amusement hall was heated with wood stoves (in the late 'teens (c.1917) the stoves caused the building to catch fire and it burned to the ground). In 1920 a new stake<sup>10</sup> recreation hall was built on the same site; it was constructed of brick and had a gable roof. Beginning in 1925, Horace Burkinshaw showed "talking" movies in the new building.

The hall served the community well until the early 1930s when it was partially destroyed by fire. Sandy resident Zen Littlefield saw flames coming out of the roof of the building and immediately sounded the fire alarm (the fire station was just across the street to the west). By the time the firemen responded, it was too late to save the building; everything had burned except for the walls. Local contractor August

<sup>6</sup> Bradley, Martha Sonntag, *Sandy City the First 100 Years*, 1993.

<sup>7</sup> Abstract of Title, *The People and History of Early Sandy*, 1975

<sup>8</sup> Bradley, Martha, *S. Sandy City, The First 100 Years*, 1993.

<sup>9</sup> Bradley, Martha, *S. Sandy City, The First 100 Years*, 1993.

<sup>10</sup> A stake is made up of several wards, similar to a diocese.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

Nelson was hired to rebuild the hall.<sup>11</sup> In c. 1933, salvaging the existing walls, Nelson constructed a new bow roof. The bow shape of the roof gives the building the look of a warehouse. The building then served as meetinghouse for the Sandy Ward of the LDS Church until 1981 when a new building was constructed on another site. In 1988, the LDS Church allowed the building to be used by Laotian refugees.<sup>12</sup> Today the building is used by the LDS Church as a recreation center.

August M. Nelson was born in Sandy on December 12, 1876, to Mads Swen and Elma (Akeson). He was an active member of the LDS church and served as a Bishop for 14 years. August married Mabel Electa Jensen in April of 1906. After marrying, August served a church mission in Sweden from 1906 to 1908.<sup>13</sup> During this time Mabel was employed as a teacher for the Sandy School.<sup>14</sup> August Nelson was a local contractor who was responsible for the construction of more than forty homes in Sandy.<sup>15</sup> He became a prominent citizen in Sandy; at the time of his death he was president of the board of the Sandy City Bank. Nelson also served on the Sandy City Council and was secretary of two canal companies, Sandy Irrigation Co. and Sandy Canal Co.<sup>16</sup> August and Mabel had three daughters (first names unknown) and four sons: M. Leo, Raymond A., Virden J. and Arval J. August passed away in November 1944, at the age of 67; Mabel in January 1948, at the age of 66.<sup>17</sup>

The Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall meets the registration requirements as outlined in the 1997 National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic Resources of Sandy City*. Built c.1920 and renovated c.1933, the recreation hall is associated with the history and development of Sandy between 1920 and 1950. Although the building has few stylistic details, what architectural features that there were are still evident. With a few exceptions, the fenestration patterns as well as the size of the openings have not been modified on the principal elevations. The Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall represents not only a community commitment, but also a level of prosperity in the economic development of Sandy City.

<sup>11</sup> Bradley, Martha S. *Sandy City, The First 100 Years*, 1993  
<sup>12</sup> *Walking Tour of Historic Sandy*, 23, 1944  
<sup>13</sup> *Salt Lake Tribune*, November 23, 1944  
<sup>14</sup> *Salt Lake Tribune*, November 23, 1944  
<sup>15</sup> Rich, Roxie N. *The People and History of Early Sandy*, 1975.  
<sup>16</sup> *Salt Lake Tribune*, November 23, 1944.  
<sup>17</sup> *Salt Lake Tribune*, January 30, 1948.

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

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## MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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- Balle, Wayne L. *Historic Resources of Sandy City: The Mining, Smelting and Small Farm Era, 1870-c.1910*, National Register Multiple Property Nomination, Salt Lake City, 1992.
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- Utah State Historical Society Research Room: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps 1911/updated  
1930, Obituary Index, City Directories, Photo Archives.
- Walking tour of Historic Sandy*. c.1990.



Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall  
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah  
County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 5.0 acres

**UTM References**

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

1 1/2 4/2/5/4/6/0 4/4/9/3/6/4/0  
Zone Easting Northing

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

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

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

**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)  
Block 67, Sandy Station Plat.

Property Tax No. 28-06-150-001

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)  
The boundaries are those that were and continue to be associated with the property

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Lisa M. Miller / Preservation + Planning  
organization Sandy City Certified Local Government date September 8, 2000, update 11/6/00  
street & number 1382 Perry Avenue telephone 801 / 355-8611  
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84103

**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 Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints  
street & number 50 East North Temple telephone 801-240-1000  
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84150

**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. Photo Labels Page 1 Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

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### PHOTOGRAPH LABELS

For All Photos :

1. Sandy LDS Stake Recreation Hall
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Lisa M. Miller
4. Dates: September 2000
5. Negative on file at the Utah SHPO.

**Photo 1:** South & west elevations. Camera facing northeast.

**Photo 2:** West elevation. Camera facing northeast.

**Photo 3:** North & east elevations. Camera facing southwest.

**Photo 4:** East elevation. Camera facing northwest.

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