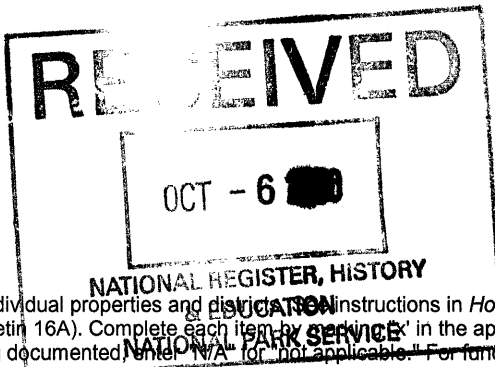


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



1298

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. 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 JENSEN/CLARK HOUSE

other name/site number Dr. Thomas E. Clark Home & Infirmary

2. Location

street & town 32 East Main Street not for publication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] 11.6.00
 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson A. Beall

Jensen/Clark House
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(check only one box)

- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
3	0	Total

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

Historic Resources of Sandy

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N / A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling
DOMESTIC / multiple dwelling
HEALTH CARE / clinic

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS
Bungalow/Craftsman
OTHER: Prairie School vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK
STUCCO
roof ASPHALT
other STONE/fieldstone

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

Jensen/Clark House
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

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1921 - 1950

Significant Dates

1921, 1936, 1948

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N / A

Cultural Affiliation

N / A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

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NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Jensen/Clark House is a one-story bungalow with a full-width front porch and hipped roof with wide, overhanging eaves. The foundation is concrete, and the walls, chimneys and porch piers are built of regular red brick. The house 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. The house is located on a corner; the façade faces north on Main Street and the east elevation is parallel to 40 East Street. Behind the house, at the level of the main floor, is a large, open patio. There are two other buildings located on the property. Directly below the patio, at the basement grade, is a two-car garage. Access to the garage is from the west, from a driveway that enters from Main Street and runs south to the rear of the lot. The small lawn on the east side of the patio is at the same grade as 40 East Street. The other building is an infirmary located approximately twelve feet west of the house. The two buildings are physically and visually connected with an ivy-covered fence and arched gateway. The infirmary building has a raised basement and a main level; the façade has two primary entrances, one with a gable facing Main Street to the north. The building has undergone some non-historic alteration to the exterior that has diminished its integrity, but it is still considered a contributing outbuilding. The property is in excellent condition, and has had very little alteration since its construction.

The primary façade of the Jensen/Clark House is not quite symmetrical; the front door is located slightly off-center with identical large fixed-pane windows on either side. There are five steps that lead up to the full-width front porch; an aluminum handrail located in the center of the front steps was added at a later date. On either side and on top of the front steps are concrete based, brick piers. These brick piers, as well as the brick porch rail, are topped with exposed aggregate concrete caps. The windowsills on all elevations also use this detail, which lends a horizontal element as well as continuity to the bungalow. The porch ceiling, as well the underside of the wide eaves, retains the original varnished bead board.

On the east elevation there is a separate entrance to the basement. A small, hipped roof projects out from the wide eave to protect the steps leading down to the lower grade. The projection is supported by thin aluminum poles, which are not the original supports. The rear, or south elevation, has a 1948-49 addition of a patio, which is located on the roof of a two-car garage at basement grade. Projecting out from the wide eave is a slatted aluminum awning, which covers approximately half of the patio area. On the south end of the patio is a built-in barbecue grill that is faced with fieldstone. East of the patio is a small, carefully manicured lawn enclosed with a fence. Directly south of the patio, at the rear of the lot, are concrete steps that lead down to the driveway behind the infirmary, and access the garage. The exterior wall of the garage is faced with the same fieldstone as the barbecue; this was a popular material in the mid-to-late 1940s. The two large, sliding doors of the garage are made of corrugated aluminum.

There is a low, rounded, stone retaining wall at the rear of the infirmary building, with inset steps that lead up to a rear entrance to the infirmary, as well as to the sidewalk that runs in-between the two buildings. On the west side of the infirmary is the driveway, which runs in a north-south direction to Main Street. The façade of the infirmary has two entrances. The right-hand side or west entrance projects out under a gable from the main body of the house. There are wide concrete steps that lead up to the entrance landing on the main level. The landing consists of the west half of the area under the gable; the east half is enclosed, and the entrance door is located in the center wall. The entrance vestibule on the east side was a later addition; the

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Jensen/Clark House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

front porch was historically comprised of the entire area under the gable with the entrance door located where there is now a window on the west side of the landing. When the vestibule was created, and the door converted into a window, the ever-popular fieldstone was used to face the exterior walls on the landing. It was most likely at this time that the aluminum railings were installed and the original roof supports on the front porch replaced with the thin aluminum poles that exist today. The left-hand or east side entrance is tucked under an aluminum slat awning that is attached to the wall of the house just under the eave. The awning projects four to five feet and is supported by thin aluminum poles similar to those used in other places on the buildings. The awning covers concrete steps that access the entrance to the basement below grade. A fourth entrance to the infirmary building is on the east elevation. The infirmary building now consists of three rental dwelling units; the Jensen/Clark House has two dwelling units.

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1921, the Jensen/Clark House is significant under Criterion A and C as part of the multiple property nomination *Historic Resources of Sandy City*. Under Criterion A, the house is significant for its association with the *Specialized Agriculture, Small Business, and Community Development Period* of the history and development of Sandy. The bungalow represents a level of prosperity, despite economic uncertainty, which allowed many middle-class residents to purchase their own homes.¹ Under Criterion C, the house is significant as a well-preserved example of the bungalow: an important house type common Utah between 1906 and 1930. The bungalow residence in Sandy represents the spread of 'popular' urban styles to rural Utah towns.² The Jensen/Clark House retains its historic integrity 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 Later-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*.³ In 1871 a 160-acre town site was platted⁴; 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.⁵ 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.⁶

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 1940.⁷ During this time the city was defining itself as the political, economic, civic

¹ Broschinsky, Korral, *Historic Resources of Sandy City*, Multiple Property NR Nomination, 1997.

² Carter, Thomas & Goss Peter, *Utah's Historic Architecture 1847-1940*, Salt Lake City, 1988.

³ Balle, Wayne, *Historic Resources of Sandy City*, Multiple Property NR Nomination, 1992.

⁴ Rich Roxie, N. *The History and People of Early Sandy*, 1975.

⁵ *Daughters of the Utah Pioneers. Tales of a Triumphant People: A History of Salt Lake County*, 1947.

⁶ Sillitoe, Linda A *History of Salt Lake County*, USHS & SLCC, 1996.

⁷ Bradley, Martha Sonntag *Sandy City: The First 100 Years*, Sandy City Corporation, 1993.

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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.

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 Jensen/Clark House 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.⁸ Thomas Hill Allsop was a farmer from Yorkshire, England, who joined the LDS church and immigrated to Utah in 1857. Allsop settled in Sandy where he claimed a homestead of 240 acres, nearly half of the land that comprises present day Sandy; the other half belonged to LeGrand Young.⁹

The land on which the Jensen/Clark House is built was originally owned by LeGrande Young. Although he never lived in Sandy, LeGrand Young was one of the first two major landowners in what is now Sandy City. He was a corporate attorney and prominent citizen of Salt Lake City. LeGrand was born in Nauvoo Illinois; in 1850 the family immigrated to Utah with other members of the Mormon church. At the age of 24, LeGrand began to study law; he became a student in the Salt Lake City law firm of Hoge & Johnson; he later attended the University of Michigan Law School and graduated in 1874. Young served as the attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Utah Southern Railroad, and the Deseret National Bank. In 1895, he was elected judge of the Third Judicial district Court, opening the first term of the district court in Utah. He later resigned as he felt the salary was inadequate. Young was president of the State Bar Association, and served two terms on the City Council. In 1907, Young and his business partners began construction on the Emigration Canyon Railroad.

In 1891, the entire block was sold to James and Caroline Osterman. In 1902, the Ostermans sold it to William and Amaryllis Vincent. The Vincents took out a series of mortgages in 1910, 1912, and 1917, possibly for business and constructions loans in connection with the commercial block abutting State Street to the west. In 1918, part of Lots 6-9 and all of Lots 10-16 were sold to Heber and Sarah Smith for \$3,500.00; until this sale all transactions included the entire block. In September 1921, Smith sold a 98 foot wide by 200 foot deep section to Joseph and Frances (Knight) Jensen for \$1,000.00. One month after the purchase, the Jensens secured a mortgage for \$3,500.00; presumably to build the

⁸ Bradley, Martha Sonntag, Sandy City the First 100 Years, 1993.

⁹ Bradley, Martha Sonntag, Sandy City the First 100 Years, 1993.

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house. The Jensens were from the town of Sigurd, in Sevier County, Utah. They lived in Sandy just long enough to build the house (in 1921) and give birth to their son, Vernal (in 1922); by 1925 they had moved to nearby Crescent, Utah.

The Jensens sold the house in October 1922, to Ole and Ethel Dastrup for \$6,000.00. Ole was a farmer from the town of Richfield in Sevier County, Utah. Ole's first wife Maggie Nebeker died in 1908, leaving Ole to raise their five children. In 1911, Ole married Ethel Stringham and they had three children together. Three years later, in 1925, the Dastrups sold the house to William and Angelina Brockbank.

William Brockbank was a farmer from the town of Spanish Fork, in Utah County. He and his wife Angelina were married in 1901 and had six children. William later took two more wives; Ella (married in 1938) and Rebecca (married in 1944).¹⁰ The Brockbanks did not own the house for long, selling it just seven months after they purchased it (April 1926) to Myrle and Gladys Veloy Allsop.

Myrle Allsop was born in Sandy in 1897, the son of Joseph Henry Allsop and Annie Eliza Mace. Myrle's father Joseph Henry Allsop was born in Utah in October 1865, the son of parents who emigrated from England.¹¹ The Allsop family was one of the first two major landowners in Sandy. Gladys' brother George Bateman ran the Bateman A&D Company; Myrle was a machinist for the company and "had a garage west of the home."¹² Myrle and Gladys lived in the house for seven years; their fourth of five children was born in January 1933. In April 1933, they sold the house to Lionel and Charlotte Sorensen.

Dr. Lionel Winton Sorensen was born in Gunnison, Utah, and married Charlotte Edmunds in 1925. They had one child, Lionel, Jr., who was born in 1927 in Washington D.C. In 1935, the Sorensens secured a \$3,200.00 mortgage from the First National Bank of Murray. Tax Assessment records indicate that the infirmary was built in 1936; part or all of this money was most likely used for the construction. In 1939, the Sorensens sold the property, minus the south 100 feet of the lot, to Thomas and Charlotte Clark.

Thomas Edgar Clark was born on March 24, 1893, in Manti, Utah. In September 1917, he married Charlotte Parry who was also born in Manti. Their first of six daughters was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1918; unfortunately she lived only one month. One year later their second daughter was born in Manti, Utah. Their third and fourth daughters were born in 1921 and 1922 in Salt Lake City; the fifth and sixth in 1926 and 1930 in Park City. Their last child (and only son) was also born in Park City, in 1935.¹³ From 1939 to 1953, the Clarks secured seven mortgages totaling \$11,649.10. In 1948, they borrowed \$3,500.00 and in 1949, another \$3,500.00; part of this money was undoubtedly used for the garage/patio rear addition as by 1949 the garage was included in the tax assessment. Thomas Clark was a family physician and used the infirmary for his practice. The Clark family held the property for forty-five years; selling it in 1984 to the current owner, James R. Witherspoon.

ARCHITECTURE

The Prairie School influenced style of the Jensen/Clark House reflects not only the changes in early-twentieth century Utah, but also the development of Sandy City from a small farming and mining

¹⁰ LDS Church Ancestral File

¹¹ United States Census 1900

¹² Haws, David, Intensive Level Survey, 1988

¹³ LDS Church Ancestral File

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Jensen/Clark House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

community to a more cosmopolitan suburb of Salt Lake City. The bungalow was a popular type of residence throughout Utah in the years prior to World War I; it architecturally represents the end of isolation in early twentieth century Utah.¹⁴ With the influence of pattern book designs and fashionable magazines, combined with the availability of standardized building components, architectural styles that were popular in more urban areas of the country were finding their way to isolated areas of rural Utah. The Prairie Style created forms with a sparse appearance; clean, precise and angular, with an overall emphasis on horizontality. This describes the Jensen/Clark House, along with other elements common to the Prairie School style: wide, overhanging eaves; brick construction; a single-story porch projecting from the house; wood banding on the wall surface directly under the eaves, and cast-aggregate concrete caps and window sills that provide a horizontal emphasis.¹⁵ Although there are several bungalows throughout historic Sandy, the Jensen/Clark House is an excellent example of one with a Prairie Style influence that has retained a high degree of historic integrity.

The Jensen/Clark House meets the registration requirements as outlined in the 1997 National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic Resources of Sandy City*. Built in 1921, the Jensen/Clark House is associated with the history and development of Sandy between 1906 and 1946. The original architectural features are still evident; the fenestration patterns as well as the size of openings have not been modified; there have been no alterations to the residence. The Jensen/Clark House represents not only the bungalow residence type and widespread influence of the Prairie School style, but also a level of prosperity in the economic development of Sandy City.

¹⁴ Carter, Thomas & Goss, Peter Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940, 1991.

¹⁵ Carter, Thomas & Goss, Peter Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940, 1991.

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Section No. Photo Labels Page 1

Jensen/Clark House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

PHOTOGRAPH LABELS

For All Photographs :

1. Jensen/Clark House
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Lisa M. Miller
4. Date: March & September 2000
5. Negative on file at the Utah SHPO.

House:

Photo 1: North & east elevations. Camera facing southwest.

Photo 2: North & west elevations. Camera facing southeast.

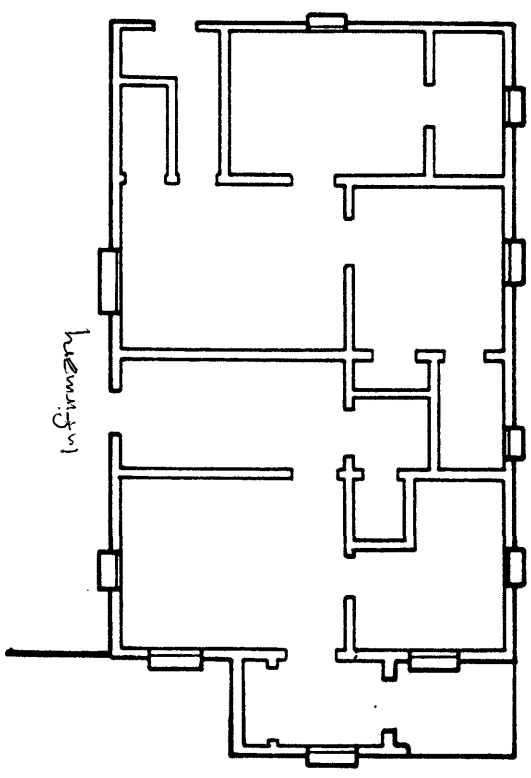
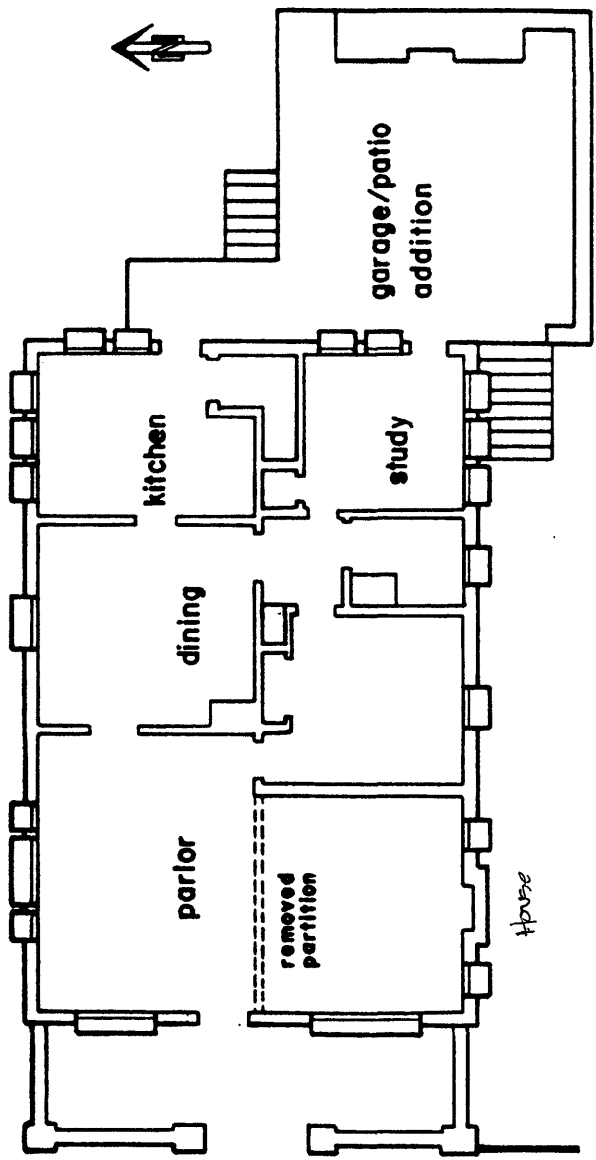
Infirmary:

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

Photo 4: North & west elevations. Camera facing southeast.

House, Infirmary, & gargage:

Photo 5: South & west elevations. Camera facing northeast.



Jensen / Clark House

