

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 Allsop/Jensen House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 8829 South 400 East N/A not for publication
city or town Sandy N/A 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 X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 6/27/96
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
X 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:)

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
[Signature] 8/8/96

Allsop/Jensen House
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>2</u>		Total

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

Historic Resources of Sandy City

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling
AGRICULTURE: animal facility

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
AGRICULTURE: animal facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

VERNACULAR / Victorian Eclectic
VERNACULAR / barn and shed

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls WOOD: Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT / METAL
other Barn: WOOD log / Shed: WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Allsop/Jensen House
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- SOCIAL HISTORY
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

c.1874-1910

Significant Dates

c.1874, c.1892, c.1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS): *

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Allsop/Jensen House
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .29 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/5/6/8/0 4/4/9/3/5/2/0
Zone Easting Northing

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

C / / / / / / / / / / / /

D / / / / / / / / / / / /

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEGINNING 1989.6 FEET WEST AND 1526 FEET SOUTH FROM THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF SECTION 6 TOWNSHIP 3 SOUTH RANGE 1 EAST, SALT LAKE MERIDIAN; THENCE SOUTH 84 FEET; THENCE WEST 150 FEET; THENCE NORTH 84 FEET; THENCE EAST 150 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.

Property Tax No. # 28-06-253-011

___ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the entire city lot that has been historically associated with the property.

___ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Maxine Hanks, historian / Allen D. Roberts, architect / Utah SHPO staff

organization Hanks & Company / Cooper-Roberts Architects date January 1996

street & number P.O.Box 1778 / 202 W. 300 N. Telephone Hanks (801) 322-5640 / Roberts (801) 355-5915

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84110 / 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/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.
- Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Sandy Properties

street & number 8829 South 400 East telephone (801)

city or town Sandy City state UT zip code 84070-

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.

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Allsop/Jensen House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

Built c.1874, c.1892, and c.1900, the Allsop/Jensen House is a one-story wood frame vernacular residence with wood novelty siding and modest Classical and Victorian stylistic influence. Varying architectural details provide evidence that the house was built in phases. The original portion of the house was probably a single-cell house with a lean-to kitchen at the rear. The north side or "T" portion of the house was probably added c.1892, making it a crosswing house type. Another addition on the northeast, because of its unusual roof form, detailing, and location in relationship to the front portion of the house, may have been moved to this location and connected to the house c.1900. This portion of the house is one-and-one-half stories and has a truncated roof, visually distinguishing itself from the original building.

The c.1874 portion of this house incorporates Classical Greek Revival detailing, evident in pedimented window heads of the original double hung windows. The remaining windows are primarily two-over-two, double hung windows in simple wood frames. The modest Victorian detailing is seen primarily in the north side porch which has retained the turned posts, Victorian Eastlake brackets and spindle frieze band. The original front (west) porch treatment may have been similar. Both have newer concrete decking.

The kitchen is located in the northeast section of the house. The storage room above the kitchen is accessed by a steep stairway on the south kitchen wall and is limited to the area above the kitchen. The apparent phasing of the building of this house has made for an unusual floor plan. Currently, the home has been converted to a duplex, with a relocation of the south apartment front door, a few interior wall changes, and the concrete replacement of the front porch decking.

A c.1874 log barn and c.1920 animal shelter are also located on the property. The barn is twenty-three feet square, made of hewn logs with flat sides. The corner notching includes mixed saddle and "V" notching. The chinking area has been covered with one-inch planks. The roof is made up of corrugated metal sheets over wood shingles. The gable ends are covered with plank siding. A small stone and brick foundation supports the structure. The floor is dirt. The upper level hay loft is accessed on the exterior by a double door located on the north side. The barn is in excellent condition and still in use today. To the west of the barn is the attached, wood-frame and sided, shed roof animal shelter or storage shed.

The overall historic appearance of the home has been maintained and the integrity of the wood siding, windows, and roof configurations, appear to be original. The barn and animal/storage shelter have retained their historic qualities and all buildings on this site contribute to the historic qualities of Sandy.

___ See continuation sheet

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Allsop/Jensen House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

Built c.1874, c.1892, and c.1900, the Allsop/Jensen home is significant under criterion C for its distinct house type common to Sandy, the surrounding area, and throughout Utah between 1880-1910. The house is well-preserved example of a wood frame home that exhibits late nineteenth and early twentieth century stylistic features, including Classical and Victorian detailing. The Watterson/Allsop/Jensen Barn, built in 1874 and moved to the site c.1880, is also significant under criterion C as an example of pioneer barns common to Sandy and Utah between 1860-1890. Under Criterion A, this house type is significant for its association with an important period of development in Sandy's history. The house provides an example of one type of dwelling which was commonly built in Sandy by and for its residents during the Mining, Smelting, and Small Farm period of 1871-1910. The Allsop/Jensen house retains its historic integrity and is being nominated as part of the multiple property submission, Historic Resources of Sandy.

HISTORY OF SANDY:

Located twelve miles south of Salt Lake City, Sandy is at the crossroads of what was once a busy series of mining districts. Paralleling to a large extent the history of mining in surrounding canyons, Sandy's early history and development either boomed or declined based on these mining operations. Sandy's first major period of development, known as the "Mining, Smelting, and Small Farm Era, 1871-c.1910", closely coincided with the discovery and mining of precious metals in nearby canyons beginning in 1863, and with the arrival of the transcontinental railroad to Utah in 1869. Extending south from Salt Lake City, the Utah Southern Railroad reached the Sandy area in 1871,¹ placing Sandy at a crossroads between Salt Lake City, Bingham Canyon, and Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons. Railroad spurs were subsequently extended to the mouths of these canyons,² allowing materials to be shipped to and from the mining operations.

Since Sandy was a strategic shipping point it is logical that needed sampling mills and smelters were built in the area.³ Also in 1871 a 160-acre townsite was platted,⁴ and the construction of a "boom town" shortly followed. The boom period of the 1870s was short lived with the failure of several

¹Tales 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. 276.

²Porath, Joseph H. "Materials gathered for a history of Big Cottonwood Canyon & Little Cottonwood Canyon" USHS Call #MSS, A, 435-16, p.17.

³Ibid, p.16.

⁴Rich, Roxie N. The History and People of Early Sandy. No publisher listed, c. 1975, p. 87. Copy located at Sandy City Planning Department.

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Jensen, James and Annie, House, Sandy, Salt Lake City, UT

mining concerns which fed Sandy's economy,⁵ 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-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 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 1893.⁶ With the relocation of sampling and smelting concerns to other sites, Sandy's impact as a mining town diminished. Many of the mines that once supported Sandy's mining industry either played out,⁷ or their refining operations were relocated.⁸ 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.

This house provides an example of one type of dwelling commonly built in Sandy during the combined Mining, Smelting, Railroad and Small Farm period between 1871-1905. More importantly, this house is representative of a major shift in Sandy community architecture. When the Sandy mining boom ended in 1893 and local commerce turned to agricultural business, construction slowed and quality of houses improved. The homes built at the turn-of-the-century in Sandy were permanent, substantial structures made of brick, stone, wood, or adobe brick with shiplap siding, and adorned with decorative woodwork of trained craftsmen. This house is expressive of the emerging craftsmanship locally during this turn-of-the-century shift to more substantial and elaborate homes.

The center of Sandy's initial settlement possesses a unique character due to several components. First, the width of the residential streets remain consistently smaller than many towns in Utah that were laid out with wide streets and ten-acre blocks. Although Sandy employed the grid pattern of development, the streets, other than the major thoroughfares such as Main, are relatively narrow. Secondly, the scale of the residences are consistent. The buildings are primarily one-story residences with modest footprints.

⁵Robertson, Frank Co. Boom Towns of the Great Basin. Sage Books, Denver Co., 1962, pp. 72-23.

⁶Tales 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.

⁷"The Cottonwood Canyons." USHS Call # MSS, A, 4324.

⁸Bailey, Lynn R. Old Reliable, A History of Bingham Canyon, Utah. Tucson, Arizona: Westernlore Press, 1988, p. 278.

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Jensen, James and Annie, House, Sandy, Salt Lake City, UT

Third, the earliest buildings, such as the subject nomination, are sporadically placed within the city's core. The buildings built prior to 1910 provide the streetscape with a strong sense of historic association as they are located among homes that date from the 1920s, 30s, and 40s. The blending of pre-1910 buildings within the narrow streets of smaller-scale residential structures provide a distinctive quality to Sandy's historic core.

The Allsop/Jensen house is located within the original historic square mile of old Sandy, an area first developed between 1860-1893 as a mining boom town, and further developed during a second phase of Sandy's growth (1893-1910). The Jensen home represents the architectural and economic development of Sandy beyond its original mining/pioneer character, during the agri-business phase between 1893-1910, in the heart of old historic Sandy.

The Allsop/Jensen Barn has been identified as the Watterson Barn, according to John Ralph Ferrin, MA Thesis, 1981. The barn is hewn log and wood frame construction. Ferrin indicates the barn was built in 1874 in Draper, from wood cut in Bell's canyon; later the barn was dismantled and moved to its present site in 1880. Ferrin notes several metal rings at the bottom logs, and states that they were used when the barn was dismantled and moved. Mr. Watterson, however, has stated that Evan Jensen (youngest son of James Jensen) indicated that the barn was dragged to its present site by team (with only the roof removed).

Just as Sandy's livelihood depended on its proximity to the canyons, rushing creeks and Salt Lake City, so Sandy's historic homes express the unique Sandy identity of dependence on the surrounding landscape. Sturdy adobe, wood, brick and stone homes built of materials gathered from the local canyons, were usually enhanced by garden plots, orchards, outbuildings and pasture. This home uses native wood in the structural framing and novelty siding. It was enhanced by agricultural property including a large wood barn made of local timber logs and likely included sheds and garden plot. The style and situation of these early Sandy homes reflect the Mormon ethics of self-reliance and community cooperation. Homesteads accompanied by property and outbuildings also reflected the diversity of skills and occupations mastered by early Sandy residents who, like James Jensen, functioned simultaneously as businessmen, farmers and laborers in order to survive economically.

ARCHITECTURE:

The single-cell house, popular in Utah between 1847-1910, is a square unit that is not subdivided. This minimal building form is sometimes referred to as a "square cabin" or "hall house", and is an English form that is found throughout the United States. While often considered an impermanent frontier house type, it was in fact a substantial and fashionable residential form that remained popular in Utah well into the 1890s.

The style of the house also describes the early-twentieth century and the changes that were occurring in Utah. The Victorian eclectic styling is important in describing the end of isolation of Utah in the late nineteenth century. Rural areas were less isolated from stylistic developments occurring on both the national and local levels. The pattern book styles and standardized building components were available

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Jensen, James and Annie, House, Sandy, Salt Lake City, UT

and easily adapted for use with local materials.

HISTORY OF ALLSOP/JENSEN HOUSE

This property was originally purchased in 1874 by Thomas Allsop as part of an 80-acre farm. This home may have originally been constructed by Thomas Allsop for his first wife, Elizabeth Mollart. According to Valora Allsop LeFevre, Thomas Allsop's granddaughter, Thomas Allsop came to Utah in 1857 with his wife and other family members and were sent to Provo by Brigham Young. After several moves they settled in Sandy, presumably in 1874. His original 240 acre homestead "extended from Alta Road on the south to the Lindell Farm on the north, and from the street in front of the Sandy Ward House to the County Road on the east."⁹ Thomas was a surveyor and became involved in a dispute over water from the Little Cottonwood Creek that resulted in a lawsuit. His battle with others over water rights out of Cottonwood Canyon to Sandy were resolved and he helped to build a reservoir above his orchard to store water that was piped to the smelter as well as to others in Sandy. Thomas Allsop¹⁰ died August 30, 1895. His first wife, Elizabeth, died February 17, 1910, and his second wife, Mary Elizabeth Roberts, died November 24, 1932.

The Jensen family purchased the property in 1892 and it appears that they constructed the first and second additions on this house. James B. Jensen was born July 14, 1847 in Denmark, then migrated to Mantua, Utah with his parents in 1861. He and Anna (Annie) Sophia Christensen, born November 8, 1849 in Denmark, migrating with her family to Mantua, Utah in 1862, were married on September 26, 1868. James was a dairyman and postmaster in Draper until 1892. While in Draper he also practiced old-time dentistry, was precinct constable 1876-80, Justice of the Peace, and was a veteran of the Black Hawk War. He was called to be bishop of the Sandy Ward (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints church building) in May of 1892.

When the Jensens moved to Sandy, they farmed this property and James operated coal and lumber businesses with the help of his sons. In 1900 he went into business with fellow LDS Church bishop W.D. Kuhre and they formed the Jensen and Kuhre Lumber, Coal and Hardware Store at 179 E. Main, Sandy. From the early 1900s to 1935, Jensen and Kuhre Lumber Co. was a busy enterprise in Sandy, and only one of many projects developed by Jensen. Occupying a commercial block on Main street, Jensen and Kuhre's double story parapets boldly spelled the store name and its business: HARDWARE, WAGONS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Jensen was a prominent businessman and civic and religious leader in Sandy. In 1900, the Salt Lake Herald credited James Jensen as responsible for the graduation of the largest number of pupils at one

⁹ Rich, Roxie N., The History and People of Early Sandy, c.1975. LeFevre, Valor Allsop, grand-daughter, p. 355.

¹⁰ To earn money for the lawsuit he began working at the smelter in Sandy and during that time lost his right arm in an accident. Also, Thomas spent some time in jail because of his polygamist activities.

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Jensen, James and Annie, House, Sandy, Salt Lake City, UT

time from Sandy public schools, due to his educating local citizens about the importance of keeping the schools going. Jensen put his children through school and some through college, helped them obtain local property and build their homes. It was said he was too generous to make a good profit in his business. Jensen was elected and served as Sandy's mayor from 1904-08. He was President of the Jordan Commercial Club, an organization that brought Utah Power and Light to Sandy about 1914. In July that year, Jensen and Kuhre deeded a park site to Sandy City.

The Jensens entertained in their home many people from the local community and church, as well as civic and church leaders from Salt Lake, travelers, and missionaries. They raised eight children in Sandy. James died May 19, 1915. Anna Jensen was very active with church activities and was a Counselor for the Sandy Ward Relief Society. Anna lived in this house until her death on December 21, 1939. Many of her children built their homes in the adjacent neighborhood. The property was sold to Woodrow Watterson in 1957, then to Sandy Properties in 1981.

__ See continuation sheet

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Allsop/Jensen House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Bibliography

Haws, David R., Intensive Level Survey, "James and Annie Jensen Home"
USGS map of Midvale, Utah. (plat map and Sanborn map)
brief architectural description of property
brief history of property
brief family history
personal interviews
city directories
city/county histories
Utah State Historical Society
LDS Family Group Sheet, Family History Library, LDS Church.
Unpublished history, "Sandy Ward Vignettes," Carpenter, LDS Church Archives
title search, Salt Lake county recorder's office
Watterson Barn narrative in "Historical Site Survey of Southeast Salt Lake County,"
MA Thesis, John Ralph Ferrin, June 1981.
photographs of home and barn

Interviews

Martha S. Bradley
USHS Historic Preservation Officer

Bradley, Martha S., Sandy City: The First 100 Years, Sandy City Corp, 1993, Sandy, Utah.

Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940, University of Utah Press,
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1988.

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

Stone, Eileen, Walking Tour of Historic Sandy, Sandy City, Inc., 1991, Sandy Utah.

__ See continuation sheet

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 8

Allsop/Jensen House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Allsop/Jensen House
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Allen Roberts
4. Date: May 1995
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. Southeast elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 2:

6. Southwest elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

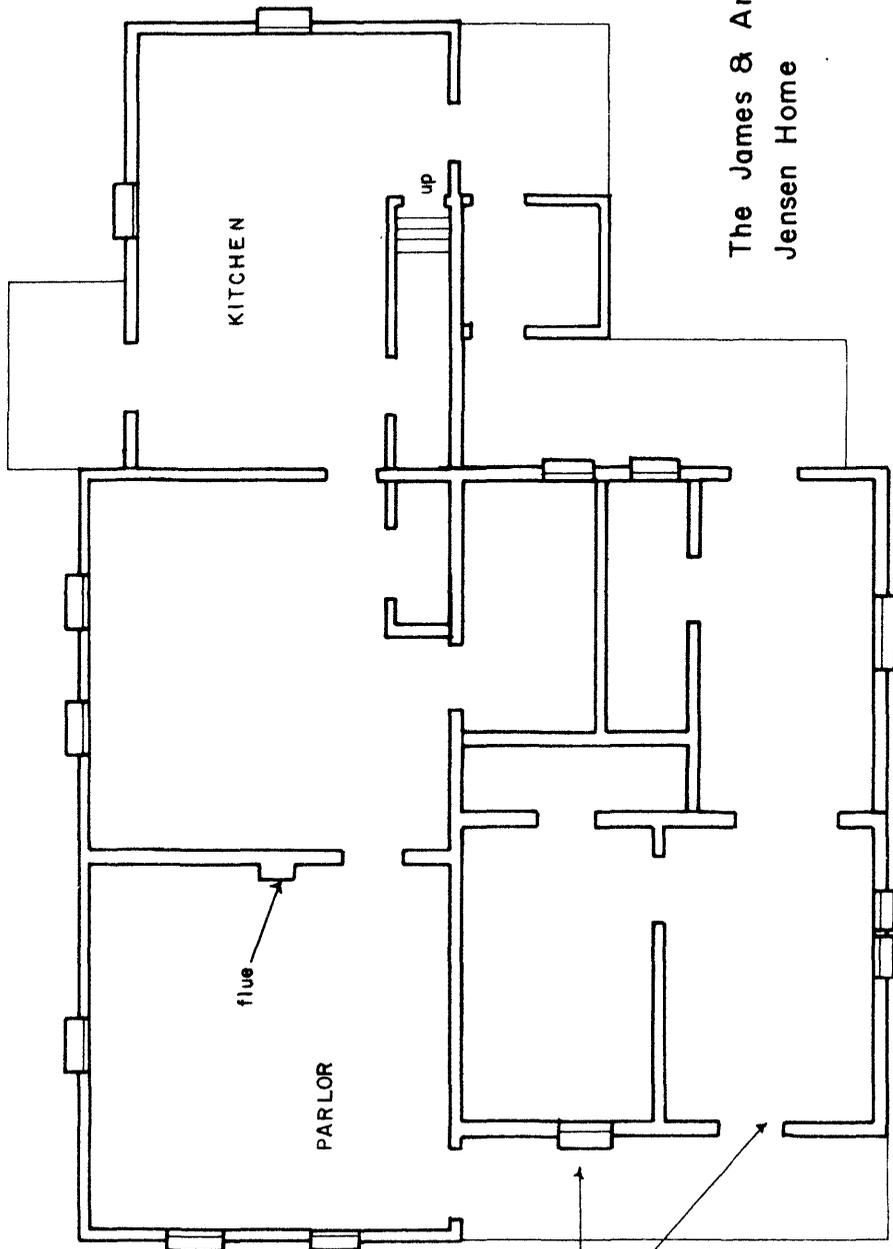
Photo No. 4:

6. Northeast elevation of barn. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 5:

6. Southwest elevation of barn. Camera facing northeast.

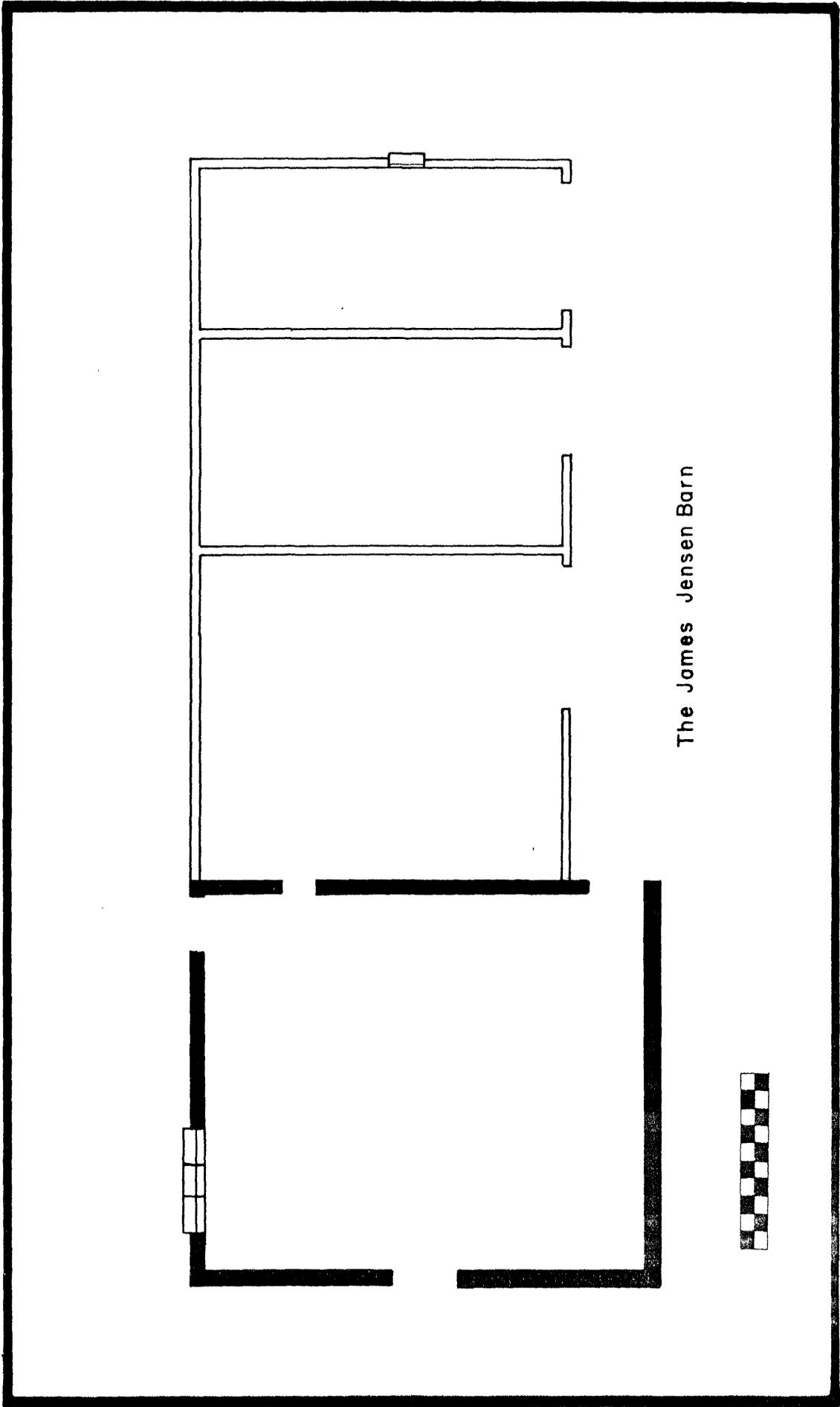
__ See continuation sheet



The James & Annie
Jensen Home



door &
window
originally
reversed



The James Jensen Barn