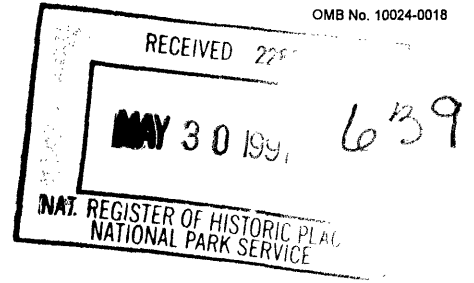


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 485 East 8800 South N/A not for publication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 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.)

Walter M. A. 5/22/97
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:

- 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:)

Edson W. Beall 7/9/97
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, 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>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</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

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT SHINGLE

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

Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1911-1946

Significant Dates

1911

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Builder: August M. Nelson

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

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

Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, House
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.43 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A $\frac{1}{2}$ 4/2/5/8/2/0 4/4/9/3/6/2/0 B 1 11111 111111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 111111 D 1 11111 111111

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG AT SE COR BLK 13, FLAGSTAFF ADD; N 206 FT; W 100 FT; 0300 111 FT; E 20 FT; S 95 FT; E 80 FT TO BEG.

Property Tax No. 28-06-207-008

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were historically and continue to be associated with the building.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky

organization _____ date January 1997

street & number 1049 University Village telephone (801) 581-1497

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84108-3453

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 Terry L. and Patricia Meekins

street & number 485 East 8800 South telephone (801) 561-2492

city or town Sandy 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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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald Thompson house¹, built in 1911, is a one-and-one-half central-block-with-projecting-bays² house type with Victorian Eclectic and Classical detailing. The materials and craftsmanship of the house suggest that the home was built by August Nelson, a local builder who constructed similar homes in the Sandy area. The 0.43 acre lot is long and narrow. A sidewalk runs along the south end parallel to 8800 South. A disused irrigation ditch borders the east side. Large bushes and a chainlink fence form the other borders of the property. There are several large shade trees on the property. The house is in excellent condition and retains its historic integrity.

The foundation of the house is constructed of rock-faced ashlar granite blocks with tuck point mortar joints. The brick is yellow and laid in a running bond. Four courses of protruding brick circle the house at the water table level. A plain frieze board caps the brick work with full cornice returns at the gable ends. Rock-faced brick squint quoins are used as decorative elements at the bays on the south and east sides of the house. The window openings have flat sandstone lintels and lug sills. The lintel is continuous at the front and east bays. Most of the large windows have their original woodwork. The sandstone accents and all the woodwork on the house has been painted tan.

Shingled gables remain except for the rear (north) gable which is sheathed in 7" channel-grove aluminum siding (and the windows have been replaced).³ The roof of the house consists of simple gables to the north, south and east which intersect at a central pyramidal hipped roof. The dormers to the west and the rear were added in the 1980s. There are two chimneys and the roof is mostly shingled in asphalt with a rear section retaining its wood shingles.

The primary (south) elevation of the house has a porch with Tuscan columns and a blank frieze. The house retains its original wood porch deck with curving concrete steps and which probably date to the 1930s.⁴ The porch features a low, lathe turned balustrade and pipe railings at the steps. The front and rear porches are supported on concrete block.

The Thompson house was built on a corner. A large addition extends across the entire rear of the house with an entrance on the north. This portion of the house includes several small windows and a combination of horizontal and vertical siding. The addition contains a two room screen porch built sometime before the 1938 tax assessment. A large garage built in 1956 is also on the east side of the house.

¹ It is located at 485 East 8800 South in Sandy.

²Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940, (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1988), 44.

³David R. Haws, Intensive level survey, 1989.

⁴The porch appears to be unchanged since the 1938 tax assessor's photo.

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Section No. 7 Page 2

Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

The interior of the house consists of a parlor, a dining room, a kitchen, two small bedrooms and a bathroom. There are also two small rooms in the enclosed porch addition. The parlor and dining rooms have not been altered and are in good historic condition. The attic was finished when the dormers were added. The basement is partially excavated with a concrete floor.

 See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

Built in 1911, the Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald Thompson house is both historically and architecturally significant. It is associated with an important period of development in Sandy's history. Though the owner Niels Thompson worked for a time in the mining industries of Sandy, he is best remembered for serving as a clerk of the Jordan School District for over twenty years. The home is an example of the more substantial brick homes built by residents of Sandy during the Specialized Agriculture, Small Business and Community Development Period (1906-1946). The house is being nominated as part of the multiple property submission, Historic Resources of Sandy City. This house also illustrates the quality and level of craftsmanship and materials available in this area during the first quarter of the 20th century. It is one of the best remaining examples of the Victorian central-block-with-projecting-bays house type in Sandy.

HISTORY OF SANDY:

The first half of the twentieth century was a period of transition for the city of Sandy. The mining, smelting and small farm era was being replaced by a more diversified economy. In some ways the town still resembled the earlier predominantly agricultural community founded by Mormon settlers in the 1860s, especially as the "boom town" economy created around the mining industry waned. The population of Sandy remained around 1,500 for the four decades between 1900 and 1940.⁵ However, the city was defining itself as the political, economic, civic and social center for a major portion of the southeast Salt Lake Valley. This period of Sandy's history laid the groundwork for city's eventual transformation from small town to suburb.

The transition began with the failure of canyon mines which fed Sandy's economy. As sampling and smelting plants shifted to other locations, Sandy's impact as a mining town diminished. While the dominant force in the economy of Sandy during the 1870s, 1880s and 1890s was undoubtedly that of mining, the local agricultural community had not ceased to develop. Water sources were developed which added greatly to the establishment of the local agricultural economy which saw Sandy through the mining boom and subsequent depression.⁶

The community was also seeing a great deal of civic development. The city of Sandy was incorporated

⁵Martha Bradley, *Sandy City: the first 100 years*, (Sandy, Utah: Sandy City Corp., 1993), 205. The population totals in Sandy for census years 1880 to 1950 are as follows: 1880 - 488; 1900 - 1,632; 1910 - 1,716; 1920 - 1,208; 1930 - 1,436; 1940 - 1,487; 1950 - 2,095.

⁶Balle.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

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⁶Balle.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

on September 26, 1893. At the same time, thirteen city ordinances were "passed and approved."⁷ Though most of these early ordinances defined punishable offenses, the city founders also made provisions for the naming of streets, taxation, voter registration and animal control. By 1911 the city was managing its own water resources and had a volunteer fire brigade of twenty-five, complete with two fire trucks.⁸ Utah Power and Light began servicing Sandy in 1913, and by 1914 the city was managing a park and a cemetery.⁹

Economically, the city was changing dramatically. The depletion of the mineral resources in the Alta area and the loss of the smelting and sampling industries had changed the economic structure of Sandy City significantly. Moreover, a series of national and local depressions beginning in 1893 and continuing to the onset of World War II had made small-scale single-crop agricultural enterprises nearly impossible.¹⁰ Sandy farmers had an especially difficult time, needing to overcome the additional challenges of water scarcity and the arid, sandy soil.

Fortunately irrigation methods improved steadily through these years, and several Sandy farmers were able to successfully continue to raise hay and grain. A few farmers converted their fields to the raising of sugar beets. A "beet dump" was established near the railroad tracks, and Sandy beets were shipped to a West Jordan sugar factory, founded in 1916, and processed by the Utah/Idaho Sugar Company.¹¹ Another successful agricultural industry was poultry. The Draper Egg Producers Association was formed in 1932.¹² A few entrepreneurs survived by raising livestock ranging from Holstein cattle to mink.¹³ However, despite the success of these specialized agricultural industries, most farming in Sandy during the first half of the twentieth century was purely subsistence level. Between 1900-1920, the number of farms doubled, but nearly all were very small scale. Eighty-five percent of the farms were smaller than forty-nine acres. Six farms were between two hundred and one-thousand acres, and one farm was 1,217 acres.¹⁴

During the first half of the twentieth century, the majority of Sandy residents continued to live on their farms. Most managed to survive economically by combining subsistence farming with other occupations, primarily cottage industries and mercantilism. In the 1927-1928 statewide gazetteer, the last one published exclusively for Utah, not one resident listed farmer as their occupation. The only

⁷Rich, 87-93.

⁸Sanborn Fire Insurance map, 1911.

⁹Bradley, 58-59.

¹⁰Richard Poll et al., Utah's History. (Logan, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1989), 465-466.

¹¹Rich, 169.

¹²Rich, 169.

¹³Bradley, 100; Rich, 171-173.

¹⁴Bradley, 109.

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agricultural occupations listed were poultry, dairy, and a single flour mill. The majority of occupations were highly diversified. Sandy appeared to have at least one resident involved in occupations associated with early urbanization: a physician, a dentist, a barber, a plumber etc. The most common business listed was dry goods, the Sandy City Bank founded in 1907, and several residents listed their civic responsibilities: city treasurer, postmaster, marshal, justice of the peace.¹⁵

Before the 1900s, transportation between Sandy and other towns in Salt Lake County had been limited to pedestrian or horse traffic on rutted, dirt roads. Several railroad lines and mining related spurs had converged at Sandy by the 1880s, but the service they performed was primarily freight. The extension of the State Street streetcar line from Murray to Sandy on July 4, 1907 gave Sandy residents easier access to the shops and recreations of Salt Lake City. A few residents may have commuted to work in Salt Lake, but the city generally remained self-contained.¹⁶ Buses began to replace streetcars in the 1920s, at about the same time State Street's south end was paved for automobile traffic. The last streetcar to operate in the Salt Lake Valley was discontinued in the 1946. By that time, automobiles were becoming increasingly more common, even in Sandy.

The Specialized Agriculture, Small Business, and Community Development Period in Sandy was a time of transition from farmlands and mining industries to quiet neighborhoods and small town civic pride. The architecture of the historic square mile of Sandy, as it is called, illustrates this transition, and stands in marked contrast to later development. In the years since World War II, Sandy has platted nearly 300 subdivisions and annexed over 10,000 acres, making it one of Salt Lake's largest "bedroom" communities.¹⁷ Though Sandy's city center has been moved adjacent to the mall, the city's historic downtown is a distinctive reminder of Sandy's small town past.

ARCHITECTURE:

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 the quality of houses improved. The homes built at the turn of the century in Sandy were permanent, substantial structures made of brick, stone, or adobe brick with shiplap siding, and adorned with decorative woodwork of trained craftsman. This house is expressive of the level of craftsmanship attained locally during this shift to more substantial and elaborate homes.

Victorian forms were popular in Utah 1885-1915. The central block with projecting bays house type was an important basic form of the Victorian house. Projecting bays were added to the principal rooms to achieve a desired external irregularity of design and on the interior made the rooms larger and

¹⁵Utah State Gazetteer and Business Directory. (R.L. Polk & Co., 1927-1928), 298-299.

¹⁶Rich, 146.

¹⁷Bradley, 134.

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Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

brighter. This house form is characterized by a roughly square central section punctuated by bays to one or several sides. The main roof is hipped or pyramidal, while the bays are usually gabled. The smaller, less expensive houses usually had an entry which led directly to the living room or parlor.¹⁸

The style of the house also illustrates the early twentieth century changes that were occurring in Utah. The central block with projecting bays house type with Victorian Eclectic ornamentation 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 and easily adapted for use with local materials. The former isolation of rural areas was no longer an obstacle to building well.¹⁹

The builder of the Thompson home was most likely August M. Nelson (1876-1944). The house uses the same yellow brick and decorative details as several other homes known to have been built by Nelson, including Nelson's own home down the street at 427 East 8800 South. The curving bays and rock-faced squint quoins were a trademark of Nelson's work. A native of Sandy, August Nelson is credited with building at least forty homes in the area and the Sandy Recreation Hall in the 1930s.²⁰ He is listed as a contractor in the 1927-1928 Utah State Gazetteer.²¹

As a group the residences design and built by August Nelson represent a local builder's transition from Victorian house types to the twentieth century. He built several homes using traditional Victorian house types, such as the side-passage and central block with projecting bays type, with a considerable amount of Victorian ornamentation. However, at the same time he built homes which resemble the much simpler bungalows popular in Salt Lake City. The floor plans of these homes exhibit characteristics of both styles, sometimes as a hybrid. It appears that there was a certain amount of experimentation in Nelson's career as a local builder, nevertheless, according to his daughter, he also had a reputation for methodical quality work.²²

HISTORY OF THE THOMPSON HOUSE:

Niels Thompson purchased the property at 485 East 8800 South in 1907. The previous owners were two prominent Sandy families, James and Annie Jensen, and William and Alice Kuhre. The house was

¹⁸Carter and Goss, 44.

¹⁹Carter and Goss, 110-111.

²⁰Bradley, 69.

²¹Rich, 582-586. Polk Utah State Gazetteer 1927-1928, 299.

²²Rich, 583.

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Section No. 8 Page 7 Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

constructed approximately four years later in 1911.²³ Niels Thompson was born in Aalborg, Denmark in 1856. His family immigrated to Utah in 1861. As a young man, his family moved to Draper, Utah where Niels helped with the family saw mill. He also worked at the Draper Post Office and lost his arm as the result of a train accident. He married Mary Ann Fitzgerald on February 15, 1877.²⁴

Mary Ann Fitzgerald, a native of Draper, was born in 1859. The couple moved to Sandy in 1897 where the last two of their seven children were born. Niels Thompson was a clerk at the Pioneer Sampling Mill, a secretary of the Sandy Pipeline and a notary public. He served as clerk for the Jordan School District from 1905 to his death in 1927. Mary Ann Fitzgerald Thompson gave community service as a nurse and was also an excellent seamstress. She died in 1940 in Sandy.²⁵

The Thompsons sold the house to Ole Dastrup in 1919. Ole Dastrup, a farmer, and his wife Ethel sold the property three years later to Nels A. and Fidelia E. Nelson. In 1930 the Nelsons sold the property to their daughter Fidelia and her husband Elias Dawson. Fidelia Dawson later sold the house to her brother Paul E. Nelson and his wife Eunice in 1934. The property left the Nelson family in 1945 when it was purchased by William P. Stephensen. Since 1945, the house has had five owners. The current owners are Terry and Patricia Meekins who purchased the property in 1978.

___ See continuation sheet

²³Tax card, Salt Lake County Archives.

²⁴David R. Haws, Intensive level survey, 1989. Rich, 666-667.

²⁵Rich.

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Section No. 9 Page 8

Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

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Haws, David R. Intensive level survey, 1989. Photocopies on file at the Sandy City Planning Department and the Utah State Historical Society.

Meekins, Terry and Patricia. Interviews conducted by Korral Broschinsky, July 1996, Sandy, Utah.

Rich, Roxie N. The History and People of Early Sandy. (n.p.[1975]). Copy is possession of Sandy City Planning Department.

Salt Lake County title and tax records. Salt Lake County Recorder's Office and Salt Lake County Archives.

__ See continuation sheet

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 9

Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 1

1. Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, House
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: October 1996
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.
6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 2

1. Thompson, Niels and Mary Ann Fitzgerald, House
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: October 1996
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.
6. Southeast elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

__ See continuation sheet

The Niels & Mary Thompson Home

