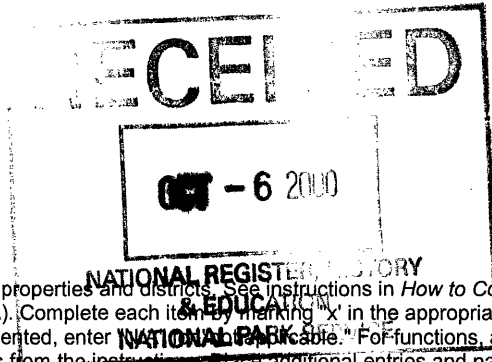


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 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 MARY ELLEN PARMLEY HOUSE

other name/site number 316 South 220 East

2. Location

street & town 8850 South 220 East not for publication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

Mary Ellen Parmley 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	
1	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	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

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN
OTHER: Hall Parlor

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/CONCRETE
walls WOOD/shiplap
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

Mary Ellen Parmley 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

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)

COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

c. 1898 - 1950

Significant Dates

c. 1898

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N / A

Cultural Affiliation

N / A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

Mary Ellen Parmley House
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.52 acres

UTM References

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

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

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

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

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

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No. 28-06-183-004

Lots 9 through 16 including Block 48 Sandy Station Plat. Together with 1/2 vacated street abutting on West of Lot 9 and 1/2 vacated street abutting on North.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were historically 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

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 Ryan & Christy Kitterman

street & number 8850 South 220 East

telephone 801 / 568-6998

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.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Mary Ellen Parmley House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Mary Ellen Parmley House, constructed c.1898, is a simple one-story, wood-frame, Hall-Parlor cottage that has had several additions to the west elevation. The walls of the cottage and first addition are finished with wood drop siding; both have a gable roof that intersects to form a cross-wing (also known as a "T-cottage"). There is a sitting porch tucked into the corner of the "T," and a small, covered entrance porch in the center of the façade. On the rear of the cottage is a small shed-roof addition; the southwest side of the cottage has a recent addition. 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 façade of the house looks east onto 220 East Street. The property is in excellent condition; the recent addition is clearly differentiated from the historic home.

In the center of the classical, symmetrical façade is a door with a transom; on each side of the door are tall, two-over-two, double-hung windows. These windows replaced aluminum sliders, and restored the original size of the openings, which had been enlarged. The small six-by-four-foot entrance porch is sheltered with its own gabled roof, which is supported by round wood columns on a concrete slab. The wood trim on the house is very simple and utilitarian in style. On the north elevation there is a pair of double-hung windows like those on the main façade; the south elevation has a single window. On the first addition the ridgeline of the gable roof runs perpendicular to the ridgeline of the hall-parlor cottage. Tucked into the corner of the north elevation is a concrete porch with a shed roof. This roof is supported by turned wood columns with filigree just below the fascia; these elements appear to be new. On the porch there is another entrance into the house and a pair of tall, double-hung two-over-two windows; further west on the addition is a second set of smaller windows. On the far west end of the cottage is a small, frame, shed-roof addition with wood siding. On the south elevation, the exterior walls of the first addition have been encased by a recent addition to the southwest elevation. This one and one-half story, wood-frame, wood-sided addition has a gable roof with its ridgeline parallel to that of the hall-parlor cottage, and perpendicular to the first addition.

The new addition on the southwest elevation replaces and enlarges a previous addition that was in the same approximate location. The 1938 Tax Assessment Card documents the historic footprint of the house. The previous addition to the south elevation was approximately ten by nineteen feet; had a shed roof, and extended west from the hall-parlor cottage and south from the first addition. On the back, or west side of this was a six by ten-foot open porch, which looked out over the back yard. On the back, or west side of the new addition, there is a similar open porch. The new addition has been designed and built so as not to overwhelm the original T cottage. The new addition is set back and behind the hall-parlor cottage. On the south elevation, behind the hall-parlor cottage, there is a small recessed section of wall, which serves to visually separate the historic cottage from the new addition. Additionally, the gable roof slopes at the same pitch as the cottage roof, and the addition tends to disappear behind the cottage when viewed from the sidewalk. Although the exterior wood siding was custom milled to match that of the T-cottage; the ample set back of the new addition and how it is connected to the cottage clearly differentiates the new construction from the historic cottage.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1Mary Ellen Parmley House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built c. 1898, the Mary Ellen Parmley House is significant under Criterion A as part of the multiple property nomination *Historic Resources of Sandy City*.¹ Under Criterion A, the house is significant for its association with *the Mining, Smelting and Small Farm Era [1870-c.1910]* of community development in Sandy City. The house is a typical example of a hall-parlor residence for the earlier working-class citizens of Sandy. The original portion of the house has been restored and 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 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*.² In 1871, a 160-acre town site was platted³; 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.⁴ 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.⁵

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 1940.⁶ 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.

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

¹ *Historic Resources of Sandy City*, Multiple Property Nomination, Wayne Balle, 1992.

² Balle, Wayne, *Historic Resources of Sandy City*, Multiple Property NR Nomination, 1992.

³ Rich Roxie, N. *The History and People of Early Sandy*, 1975.

⁴ *Daughters of the Utah Pioneers. Tales of a Triumphant People: A History of Salt Lake County*, 1947.

⁵ Sillitoe, Linda *A History of Salt Lake County*, USHS & SLCC, 1996.

⁶ Bradley, Martha *Somntag Sandy City: The First 100 Years*, Sandy City Corporation, 1993.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Mary Ellen Parmley House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

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 and founder Joseph Smith. The residences are primarily one-story residences with modest floor plans. The Mary Ellen Parmley 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.⁷ 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.⁸

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. 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.

According to the abstract of title, LeGrand Young owned the entire Northwest 1/4 as early as September 1873. A sale is not recorded for the property on which this house is built until 1906; however as evidenced by the construction materials and style, the house was most likely built between 1895 - 1898. It is surmised that LeGrande Young may have entered into an unrecorded contract with the purchaser, and held the property in his name until paid in full. During this time the purchaser went forward with building a house.⁹ A sale is recorded in May of 1906, when Young sold all of Block 48 to Mary Parmley for \$240.00. As this is a rather low amount [in 1906] for property with a house, this was most likely the amount of the original sale of land c. 1895. An advertisement in the 1892-93 Utah Gazetteer reads:

“RURAL REAL ESTATE CO.,
Lots for Sale on Easy Terms, Choice
Farm Bargains.
Houses Built on Installments. Buy
And Sell on Commission.
Rural Real Estate Co., P.O. Box 101, Sandy, Utah

⁷ Bradley, Martha Sonntag, Sandy City the First 100 Years, 1993.

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

⁹ see Hannah Nash Dowding House, 8830 South 630 East, Sandy.

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Mary Ellen Parmley House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

Henry and Mary Parmley may have responded to such an offer made by LeGrande Young. Mary Ellen Watson Parmley was born on December 2, 1865, to George and Mary May Watson in Auckland, England. She married Henry Parmley on June 15, 1893, in Castle Gate, Carbon County, Utah. Approximately five years later the couple built their house in Sandy. They had three sons: Henry, Seba and Joseph. Henry Parmley was born in England on September 2, 1866; he came to the United States in 1889. For thirty-one years Henry worked as a coal miner in Carbon County nearly one hundred miles to the south.¹⁰ Mary may have lived in the house with the children, while Henry lived and worked at the coalmine. Henry's obituary states that in 1932 "he started farming near Sandy," eleven years after the subject house was sold. At the age of 69, Henry passed away at his home (in Sandy) on December 26, 1935, following a brief illness.¹¹ Mary passed away at the home of her son Henry in Monterey Park California, on August 16, 1955, at the age of 89 "after a long illness."¹²

In January 1921, Mary Parmley sold the property to Alma T. and Elizabeth Hansen Wright. Alma Thomas Wright, Sr. was born to George and Rachel Shreeve Wright on March 11, 1881, in Salt Lake City. For seven years he was employed as a clerk with Harris-Dudley Plumbing Company in Salt Lake City. Alma married Elizabeth Hansen on January 26, 1910. They had six children, Raymond, Ross, Alma Jr., Charles, Ida and Harriet. His obituary states, "Most of his life had been spent in and around Sandy." Alma passed away at his residence (316 South 200 East) on May 14, 1949, at the age of 68. In 1941, the property was deeded to sons Raymond G. and Charles L. Wright, "subject to life estate." Raymond was born in Sandy on April 22, 1924, and worked as an apprentice plumber before enlisting with the marines in 1943. During WW II he served in the Marshall Islands with the 22nd Marine Division, and on Guam with the 6th Marine Division. He was later sent to Okinawa where he was killed in action on May 11, 1945.¹³

In March 1964 Elizabeth J. Wright quitclaimed the property to her sons Alma and Charles Wright. Tax Assessment cards indicate that Alma & June did not live in the house. In August of 1972, Alma and his wife June sold Lots 9-16 to Douglas and Lorraine Kemp. In 1997, the house was purchased by Ryan and Christy Kitterman, who currently live here.

The Mary Ellen Parmley House meets the registration requirements as outlined in the 1992 National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic Resources of Sandy City*. Built c.1898, the house is associated with the history and development of Sandy City between 1871 and c.1910. The original architectural features have been maintained; however there have been minor alterations to the hall-parlor/cross wing cottage. Within the past couple of decades, the original windows were enlarged and the double-hung sashes replaced with aluminum sliders. Recently, the openings were returned to their original size the sliders replaced with double-hung sashes, similar in appearance to the original windows. Finished with wood shiplap siding, the large 1999 addition to the west side of the T cottage is sympathetic with the design historic house. Additionally, it is distinguishable from the historic house by its ample setback, and the use of a "connective element" on the south elevation. When looking at the façade from the street, the addition does not overwhelm the original cottage. The various historic additions to the residence describe the growth in Sandy City at the turn of the

¹⁰ Salt Lake Tribune, December 28, 1935, page 28.
¹¹ Salt Lake Tribune, December 28, 1935, page 28.
¹² Salt Lake Tribune, August 17, 1955, page B-5.
¹³ Salt Lake Tribune, June 3, 1945, p. B-4.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Mary Ellen Parmley House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

century, which in turn represents a new level of prosperity in the economic development of the community.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Mary Ellen Parmley House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Photo Labels Page 1

Mary Ellen Parmley House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

PHOTOGRAPH LABELS

For all Photos:

1. Name: Mary Ellen Parmley House
2. Location: Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Lisa Miller
4. Date: September 2000
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO

Photo 1: East elevation. Camera facing west.

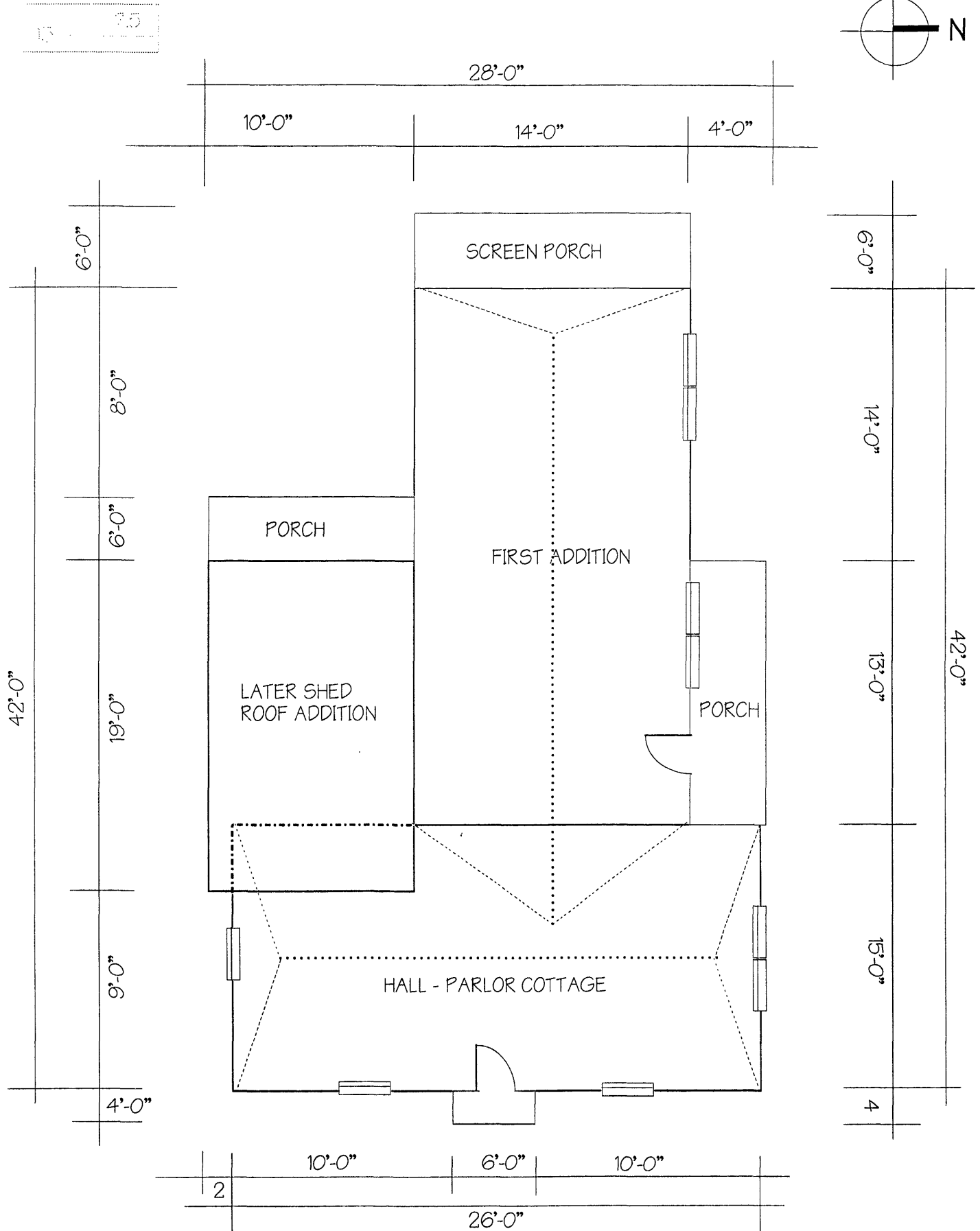
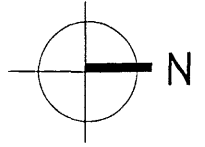
Photo 2: North & east elevations. Camera facing southwest.

Photo 3: South & east elevations of original section. Camera facing northwest.

Photo 4: West elevation. Camera facing east.

MARY ELLEN PARMLEY HOUSE

8850 South 220 East, Sandy Utah c. 1938



MARY ELLEN PARMLEY HOUSE

8850 South 220 East, Sandy Utah 2000

