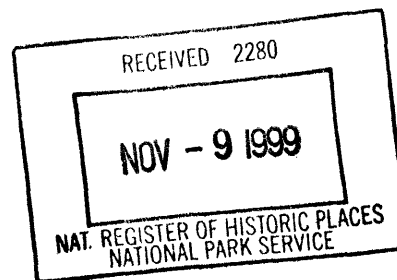


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1553



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 Johnson, David and Hattie S. Rasmuson, House

other names/site number David and Louisa H. Johnson House

2. Location

street & number 8649 South 90 East N/A not for publication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 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] 11/2/99
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:)

[Signature] 12/9/99
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Johnson, David and Hattie S. Rasmuson, 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	Non-contributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</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

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: Victorian Eclectic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK and WOOD

roof ASPHALT

other _____

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

Johnson, David and Hattie S. Rasmuson, 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.)

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)

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1900-1940s

Significant Dates

1900

c. 1925

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Name of repository:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Johnson, David and Hattie S. Rasmuson, House
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.23 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/5/0/0/0 4/4/9/3/8/8/0 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.)

LOTS 9 THRU 12, BLK 104, SANDY STATION PLAT; S 100 FT; W 88 FT; N 100 FT; E 88 FT TO BEG.

Property Tax No. 28-06-120-001

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

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those which are currently and which were historically associated with the property.

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky
organization Sandy City Community Development Department date October 8, 1999
street & number 1049 University Village telephone (801) 581-1497
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84108

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 Tina M. Fielder
street & number 8649 South 90 East telephone 801-562-0462
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.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Johnson, David and Hattie S. Rasmuson, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The David and Hattie Johnson house, built in 1900, is located at 8649 South 90 East in Sandy, Utah.¹ The house is a one-story, brick, cross-wing residence with Victorian Eclectic details. The house was remodeled around 1925 to include a bungalow-style wrap-around porch and a large frame addition to the rear. The house is on a corner lot with several mature trees and shrubs. A garage and shed (c. 1925) are also the property.

The main facade faces west and features a projecting octagonal bay-wing. The oldest portion of the house is constructed of a soft red brick on a stone foundation. The brick was covered with stucco (sometime between 1925 and 1938). The rear addition (built c. 1925) is wood frame, covered with narrow clapboards. The gable's trim above the projecting wing and the cross wings feature circle-diamond shingling and diamond-shaped windows. Sections of cut-wood trim hang below the cornice on the west elevation. The main window has a fixed pane with a leaded-glass transom. It is flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows. The upper portions of the windows had been blocked with awnings attached to two of them (c. 1960s). The windows were restored and the awnings removed in 1998. The windows are accented by hood moldings and stone sills.

At the northwest corner is another octagonal angle. A wrap-around porch in the bungalow style was attached to the west and north elevations of the house, probably around 1925. The porch features battered wood columns with square molding on the base. The balustrade is solid and covered with clapboards. Unfortunately, most of the porch details are obscured by several large shrubs and a mature conifer.

The frame addition meets the porch on the north side near a side entrance. The addition also extends the full length of the rear or east elevation. The addition features coupled one-over-one, double-hung windows with wood lintels and sills on all three sides. There is a back door and several shorter windows at the northwest corner. The roof of the original portion has simple cross-wing gables. The addition has a hip roof. Both have been covered with asphalt shingles (date unknown). There is minimal attic space, and a partially excavated cellar. On the interior, the 1900 portion of the house has 624 square feet. The addition added another 445 square feet making a total of 1,069 square feet. The house has five rooms: living room, kitchen, two bedrooms (one is the original parlor), and a bathroom.

The property is a corner lot with 0.23 acres. There are two outbuildings: a garage and a shed (both c. 1925). The garage faces north and features both a one-car door and a regular door. The garage is frame with the same clapboards found on the house. The structure has a simple gable roof, covered with asphalt shingles. There is a short concrete driveway to the garage and a concrete pad between the rear addition and the garage. A wood plank fence also connects the addition to garage and

¹In 1986 Sandy City converted their address system to match Salt Lake County's system. The original address of the house was 180 North 200 West.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 7 Page 2

Johnson, David and Hattie S. Rasmuson, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

separates the backyard from the street. To the rear of the garage is an ornamental brick walled area. The brick wall and fence were probably built in the 1980s. The shed is located in the southwest corner of the property in a grassy side yard with a chain link fence. Along the west and north sides of the property is a lawn, a sidewalk and a sandstone lined irrigation ditch. The ditch most likely dates to the original construction of the house. The house is in good condition and contributes to the historic resources of Sandy City.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Johnson, David and Hattie S. Rasmuson, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The David and Hattie Johnson house, built in 1900, is significant under Criterion A for its association with two important development periods in Sandy's history: *Mining, Smelting, and Small Farm period: 1871-1910* and the *Specialized Agriculture, Small Business, and Community Development Period (1906-1946)*, categories of the multiple property submission, *Historic Resources of Sandy City*. David Johnson was an early pioneer settler of Sandy and worked in both of the primary economic occupations of the area: smelting and agriculture. The house represents a common house type of the early settlement period, the cross wing. The 1920s remodeling of the house in the bungalow style represents the second period of the development with its changes in architectural tastes and economics. The home's second occupants, Clara and William Hewlett, were second generation Sandy residents. Hewlett owned the town's only barbershop. The house is in good condition and contributes to the historic resources of Sandy.

Historical Significance

Located 12 miles south of Salt Lake City, historic 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 Bingham Canyon to the west and Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons to the east, Sandy's history and development either boomed or declined based on these mining operations. Sandy's first major period of development is known as the *Mining, Smelting, and Small Farm Era, 1871-c. 1910*. During this period Sandy became a strategic shipping point and a number of sampling mills and smelters were built in the area. While the dominant force in the economy of Sandy during the 1870s through the 1890s was undoubtedly that of mining, the local agricultural community continued to develop. The majority of those involved in agriculture were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon church) who were encouraged to pursue agriculture instead of mining.²

The *Specialized Agriculture, Small Business, and Community Development Period (1906-1946)* is the second period of development in Sandy. It encompasses the first half of the twentieth century and was a period of transition for the city. The mining, smelting and small farm era (1871-circa 1910) 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

²See *Multiple Property National Register Nomination: Historic Resources of Sandy City*, prepared by Wayne Balle.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Johnson, David and Hattie S. Rasmuson, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

around 1,500 for the four decades between 1900 and 1940.³ 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. One of the earliest signs of community development was the creation of subdivisions from large farming parcels. During the first half of the twentieth century, the majority of Sandy residents continued to live on their farms, however most managed to survive economically by combining subsistence farming with other occupations, primarily cottage industries and mercantilism. Other farmers created large specialized agricultural enterprises such as sugar beets and poultry. Many Sandy residents continued to work in the mining and smelter industries in nearby communities after Sandy's smelters closed down.

The property at 8649 South 90 East in Sandy was originally owned by LeGrand and Grace Young, who owned large tracts of land in Sandy in the early settlement period. David Johnson purchased the property from the Youngs in September of 1891. The house was probably built beginning in 1899 and finished in 1900.⁴

David Johnson was born in Vaxjo, Sweden on November 4, 1836.⁵ He immigrated to Utah in 1866 and settled in Sandy soon after. Hattie Johnson was born Hettel Sophia Rasmuson in Odense, Denmark on April 6, 1861. The Johnsons were married in 1878. In 1900, they are listed on the 1900 census with the five youngest of their eight children. At the time, his occupation was listed as smelter laborer. Sometime between 1902 and 1905 David and Hattie were divorced. Hattie later remarried and moved with some of her children to California. She died in Heyward, California on April 26, 1926.

David Johnson continued to live in Sandy. He remarried in 1907. His second wife was Louisa Olivia Hone (born in Sweden in 1862). Louisa Johnson had immigrated to the United States in 1890. It was her first marriage. The couple had no children. On the 1910 census, David Johnson's occupation was listed as "odd jobs" laborer. By the 1920 census, David Johnson, in his eighties, had finally retired. David Johnson died on February 18, 1925 at his home in Sandy. His obituary states he spent most of his life in the occupation of farming. He was survived by his second wife, Louisa and five children of his children.

³Martha Sonntag Bradley, *Sandy City: The First 100 Years*, (Sandy, Utah: Sandy City Corporation, 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.

⁴The title abstracts indicate the Johnsons took out a \$150.00 mortgage on the property in August of 1899. In January 1900, a lien for "buildings materials supplied on November 24, 1899" was placed on the property. It is likely the construction of the house was completed in the spring of 1900.

⁵This birth date was found in the LDS Church's Ancestral File records and coincides with David Johnson's age at the time of his death, however the various censuses list his birth year as 1837, 1841, and 1847.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Johnson, David and Hattie S. Rasmuson, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Though David Johnson lived in the house until the end of his life, legal ownership, had been transferred to his children after the divorce. In 1908 and again in 1917, they renounced their claim on the property and it was transferred to Hattie Larson. Hattie sold the property to Clara E. Brown and Cora J. Casper in 1920. Cora Casper sold her half of the property to Clara Brown a year later. The occupants after David Johnson's death were Clara Brown and her husband William L. Hewlett.

Clara Elizabeth Shields Brown Hewlett was born on December 27, 1891 in South Jordan, Utah. She married William A. Brown on June 2, 1910. Clara and William had two children, David and Marjorie. William Brown died in 1918. Four years later she married William L. Hewlett on March 15, 1922. This was also his second marriage. William Leonidas Hewlett was born in Brigham City, Utah on March 3, 1879. He married Eliza Jenkins Hewlett in 1903. They had a son and a daughter, Leo and Wilda. William and Eliza Hewlett were divorced in 1921. Eliza moved to Salt Lake City and lived there until her death in 1947.

The remodeling of the house most likely took place when the Hewletts moved in shortly after 1925. William's father Joseph H. Hewlett had a barbershop in Sandy from the 1881 to 1909. William later took over the business with a partner, Art Hughes. It was known as Hewlett and Hughes Barbers of Sandy. William was also a member of the Sandy City fire department, and a member of the city council from 1908-1909. Clara Hewlett worked as a department store clerk. The Hewletts were members of the Sandy Second Ward of the LDS Church.

Before she died Clara Hewlett deeded the property to her son David Milo Brown. William Hewlett died on October 23, 1959. Clara Hewlett died on May 21, 1975. After her death, David Brown sold the house to Larry and Melody Doyle. Between 1975 and 1991 the house had five owners. The current owner is Tina M. Fielder. The family is in the process of restoring the house.

Architecture

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 Street, are relatively narrow. Secondly, the scale of the residences are consistent, mostly one or one-and-a-half story homes with a modest footprint. Third, the earliest buildings are sporadically placed within the city's core. The buildings built prior to 1910 provide the street scape with a strong sense of historic association as they are located among homes that date from the 1920s through the 1940s. The blending of pre-1910 buildings within the narrow streets of smaller-scale residential structures provide a distinctive quality to Sandy's historic core.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Johnson, David and Hattie S. Rasmuson, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

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 structure made of brick, stone, or adobe brick with shiplap siding, and adorned with decorative woodwork of trained craftsman or shipped in by railroad. 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 between 1885 and 1915. The cross-wing house type was one of the most popular of the Picturesque styles. Projecting bays, like those found in the Johnson house, were added to the principal rooms to achieve a desired external irregularity of design and make the rooms larger and brighter.⁶ Victorian Eclectic details such as gable-trim shingling and projecting window hoods added texture and detail to the design.

The style of the house also illustrates the early twentieth century changes that were occurring in Utah. The cross-wing 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.⁷

The c. 1925 remodeling of the house in the bungalow style reflects changing architectural tastes during the second period of Sandy's development. The bungalow style which was popular in Utah between 1905 and 1925. The bungalow was ubiquitous in Salt Lake City by 1915 and by the 1920s, had gained popularity in the more rural areas. The bungalow eventually replaced the Victorian cottage as the most common house type. In the Johnson house, the two types exist simultaneously. Bungalows, with their overhanging eaves and large porches, were seen as a sheltering comfortable house type.⁸ The battered wood columns and banding details of the Johnson porch is similar to other bungalows and bungalow-style porches built in Sandy during the same period. The frame and wood rear addition is unusually large, almost doubling the square footage of the house, and complements the porch details. The Johnson house is in good condition and contributes to the historic resources of Sandy.

⁶Carter and Goss, 44.

⁷Carter and Goss, 110-111.

⁸Ibid., 136.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 9 Page 1

Johnson, David and Hattie S. Rasmuson, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

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Johnson, David and Hattie S. Rasmuson, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

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Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Johnson, David and Hattie S. Rasmuson, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Johnson, David and Hattie S. Rasmuson, House
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer:
4. Date: Fall 1998
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. West elevation of building. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 2:

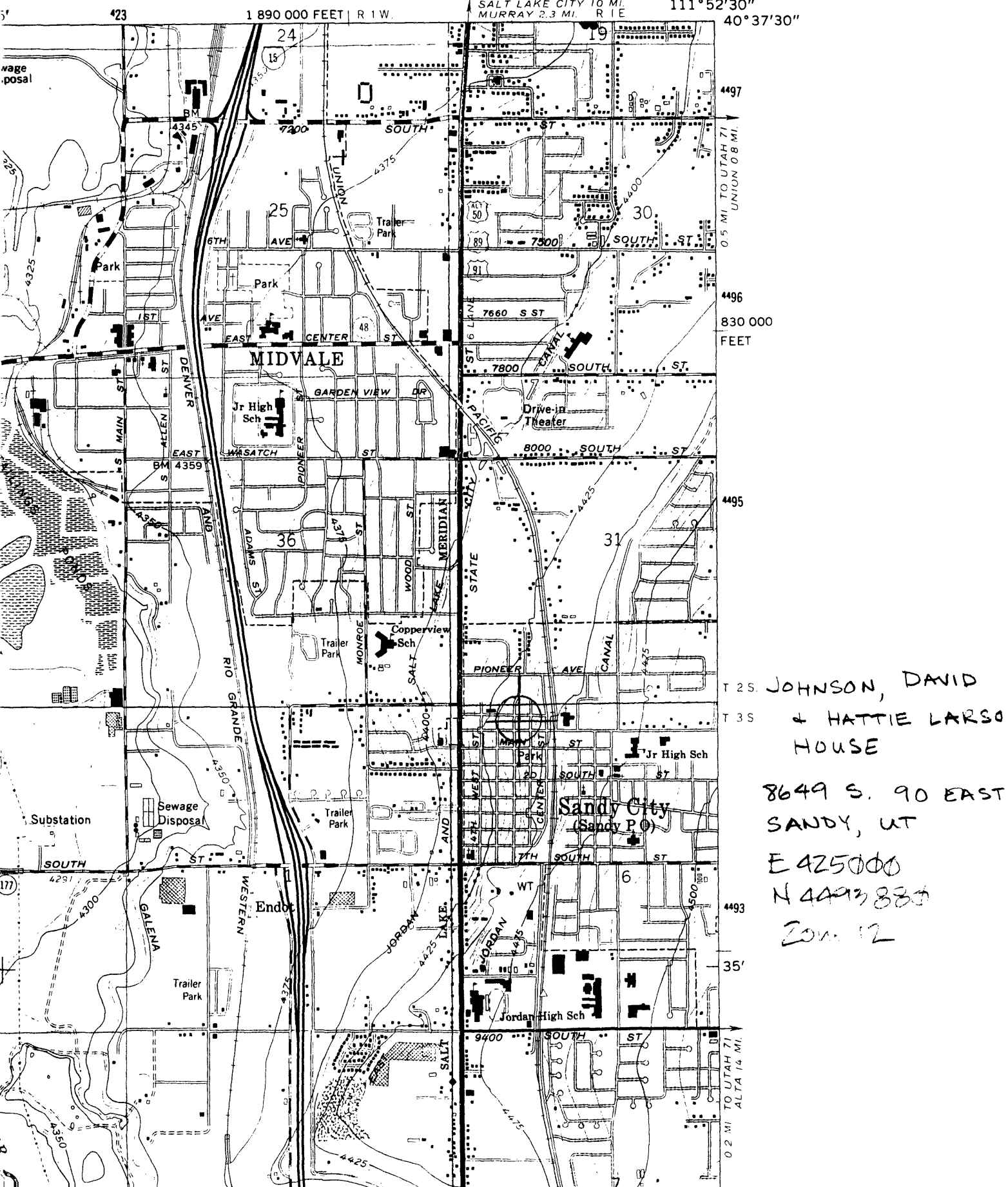
6. West and north elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. Southeast corner of building. Camera facing northwest.

MIDVALE QUADRANGLE
 UTAH-SALT LAKE CO.
 7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

3665 III NE
 (SUGAR HOUSE)



T 25. JOHNSON, DAVID
 T 35 + HATTIE LARSON
 HOUSE
 8649 S. 90 EAST
 SANDY, UT
 E 425000
 N 4493880
 Zone 12

423

1 890 000 FEET | R 1 W.

SALT LAKE CITY 10 MI.
 MURRAY 2.3 MI. R 1 E

111° 52' 30"

40° 37' 30"

4497

0.5 MI TO UTAH 71
 UNION 0.8 MI.

4496

830 000
 FEET

4495

T 25. JOHNSON, DAVID
 T 35 + HATTIE LARSON
 HOUSE

8649 S. 90 EAST
 SANDY, UT

E 425000
 N 4493880
 Zone 12

4493

35'

0.2 MI TO UTAH 71
 ALTA 1.4 MI.