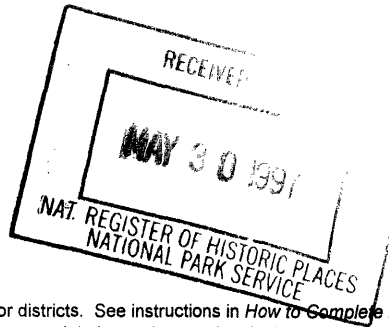


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 Nelson, August M. and Mabel Jensen, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 427 East 8800 South N/A not for publication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.)

[Signature] 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:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
[Signature] 7/19/97

Nelson, August M. and Mabel 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>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
		_____ sites
		_____ structures
		_____ objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing listed in

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

Historic Resources of Sandy City

Number of contributing resources previously 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 WOOD SHINGLE

other ALUMINUM SIDING

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

Nelson, August M. and Mabel 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.

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

1909-1946

Significant Dates

1909

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

Nelson, August M. and Mabel Jensen, House
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.42 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/5/7/4/0 4/4/9/3/6/2/0 B 1 11111 11111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 11111 D 1 11111 11111

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG W 70 FT OF BLK 12 FLAGSTAFF ADD. ALSO COM AT NW COR SD B ; 00 12 N 60 FT E 70 FT S 60 FT W 70 FT TO BEG

Property Tax No. 28-06-206-004

 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 Robert L. Sr. and Sharon G. Parrill

street & number 427 East 8800 South telephone (801) 561-4697

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

Nelson, August N. and Mabel Jensen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The August M. and Mabel Jensen Nelson house, built in 1909,¹ is a one-and-one-half story central-block-with-projecting-bays brick house with Victorian Eclectic and Classical detailing.² The house sits on 0.42 acres at the corner of 8800 South and 420 East. The site is being re-landscaped. Some changes to the facade have not greatly altered its appearance and the house is in good condition and retains its historic integrity.

The foundation of the house is constructed of rock-faced ashlar granite blocks. Three courses of rock-faced brick circle the house at the water table level. The brick is yellow and laid in a running bond with raised mortar joints. A plain cornice board caps the brick work. Rock-faced brick quoins are also used as decorative elements at the bay on the west side of the house, and around the circular window at the entrance. The window openings have flat sandstone lintels and sills. The windows at the rear of the house have concrete lintels and sills. Most of the larger windows have been replaced by aluminum ones. Colored leaded art glass can be found in the circular window, the small windows flanking the fireplace, and the rectangular window in the dining room bay. There is a sidelight with beveled glass next to the front door.

The primary (south) elevation of the house has been altered. The original porch with Tuscan columns and a blank frieze has been replaced by wrought-iron posts and aluminum fascia and soffits. Aluminum siding now covers the gable trim of the porch pediment and the front gable. The original Palladian window has been replaced by an aluminum sash window.³ These changes most likely occurred in the 1960s. The wood porch deck and the lattice-work under it have been replaced by concrete; although the concrete steps appear to be the same as those installed around 1920.

A bowed bay is the most prominent element on the west side. A large garage/bedroom addition (c.1960s) extends across the entire rear of the house with an entrance from the west. On the north, the only visible feature is the garage with its beveled siding and a single window. In 1995, the current owners of the house enclosed the open northeast corner of the garage and installed a pair of French doors.

The roof of the Nelson house is a complex arrangement of projecting gables around a central pyramidal hipped roof. Two original scroll finials are on the south gable peaks, but the finial

¹It is located at 427 East 8800 South in Sandy. In 1986 the city of Sandy converted their address system to match the system for Salt Lake County. The original address of the house was 817 East 200 South.

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

³The Palladian window was found in the basement by the current owners of the house. They would like to restore it to its original location. They also have plans to recreate the wood porch.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Nelson, August N. and Mabel Jensen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

(hip knob) of the central roof is missing. Wood shingles remain.⁴ A partial hipped roof, which covered the original utility porch, connects the main house to the hipped roof of the garage addition. The house currently has two brick chimneys: one for the fireplace in the parlor and one for a stove flue in the kitchen. One of the original chimneys above the dining room has been removed. There is a concrete block chimney in the rear addition, built in 1995 when a fireplace was added to the back bedroom.

This central-block-with-projecting-bays house has a long and narrow plan. The original house had seven rooms and a bath, though only one bedroom and the kitchen were finished when August Nelson and his wife moved in at the beginning of 1909. The front entrance to the house has a small foyer which had a door to the west parlor. The original Tudor-like fireplace, built in the 1920s, was replaced in 1995. The restored fireplace is more Victorian in appearance with a mantel decorated with a garland. At this time the wood window sills, which until recently had been covered with ceramic tile, were restored.

During the 1995 remodeling of the two parlors, carpeting was removed exposing the wood floors and the doorway from the west parlor to the dining room was enlarged and arched to match the opening between the two parlors. Two built-ins were left intact: a hutch in the west parlor and a small niche in the dining room.

A doorway leads from the dining room to the kitchen, which is currently being remodeled. There is ceramic tile on the window sill in the kitchen and the cabinets/counter were probably installed in the 1940s. The cupboards in the separate pantry are older and closer to the date of the original construction. The pantry features copper hardware, and inside the windowed cupboard are cold water pipes originally used to keep the cupboard cool. A small porch and laundry area is between the kitchen and the garage addition.

There are two bedrooms on the east side of the house and the bathroom, remodeled in the early 1990s, is between them. The exterior wall was moved out when the second bedroom was enlarged (date unknown). The back bedroom is part of the original utility porch and the garage addition is used as a master bedroom and has its own bathroom, (currently being remodeled.)

⁴ According to the current owners, the roof does not leak.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3

Nelson, August N. and Mabel Jensen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

The basement is half excavated. A crawl space extends southward to the front of the house.⁵ The upper floor is accessed from a closed staircase in the middle of the house. Though the attic space is large with a generous amount of headroom it has never been finished.

__ See continuation sheet

⁵Though the coal furnace has been removed, a large pile of coal lies near the original coal chute.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Nelson, August M. and Mabel Jensen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

Built in 1909, the August M. and Mabel Jensen Nelson home is significant for its association with an important period of development in Sandy's history. The home is an example of the more substantial brick homes built by second generation 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. The house is also significant architecturally as a representative of the craftsmanship of August Nelson as a local builder. Nelson built approximately forty homes in the Sandy area. The house is in good condition and contributes to the historic resources of 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 1940.⁶ 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.⁷

The community was also seeing a great deal of civic development. The city of Sandy was incorporated on September 26, 1893. At the same time, thirteen city ordinances were "passed and approved."⁸

⁶Martha 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.

⁷Balle.

⁸Rich, 87-93.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Nelson, August M. and Mabel Jensen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

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.⁹ Utah Power and Light began servicing Sandy in 1913, and by 1914 the city was managing a park and a cemetery.¹⁰

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.¹¹ 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.¹² Another successful agricultural industry was poultry. The Draper Egg Producers Association was formed in 1932.¹³ A few entrepreneurs survived by raising livestock ranging from Holstein cattle to mink.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵

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

⁹Sanborn Fire Insurance map, 1911.

¹⁰Bradley, 58-59.

¹¹Richard Poll et al., *Utah's History*, (Logan, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1989), 465-466.

¹²Rich, 169.

¹³Rich, 169.

¹⁴Bradley, 100; Rich, 171-173.

¹⁵Bradley, 109.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6

Nelson, August M. and Mabel Jensen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

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.¹⁶

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.¹⁷ Buses began to replaced streetcars in the 1920s, at about the same time State Street's south end was paved for automobile traffic. The last streetcar to operated 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.¹⁸ 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 structure 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.

¹⁶Utah State Gazetteer and Business Directory. (R.L. Polk & Co., 1927-1928), 298-299.

¹⁷Rich, 146.

¹⁸Bradley, 134.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 7

Nelson, August M. and Mabel Jensen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

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 make the rooms larger and 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.¹⁹

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.²⁰

The builder of the Nelson home was August M. Nelson, a native of Sandy who is credited with building at least forty homes in the area and the Sandy Recreation Hall in the 1930s.²¹ He is listed as a contractor in the 1927-1928 Utah State Gazetteer.²² Of the many homes attributed to Nelson, there are some similarities. He appeared to favor brick, often yellow, as a primary building material. His residences are primarily one-and-one-half story residences. As a group they 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.²³

HISTORY OF THE NELSON HOUSE:

August Matts Nelson was born in Sandy, Utah on December 12, 1876. As a young man, he moved several times trying different occupations. In 1900 he met Mabel Electa Jensen and they were married

¹⁹Carter and Goss, 44.

²⁰Carter and Goss, 110-111.

²¹Bradley, 69.

²²Rich, 582-586. Polk Utah State Gazetteer 1927-1928, 299.

²³Rich, 583.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 8

Nelson, August M. and Mabel Jensen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

on April 25, 1906. Mabel Jensen was born in Draper, Utah on November 22, 1881 and moved to Sandy when she was ten years-old. She graduated from the University of Utah and was teaching school in Sandy at the time she met August. Six days after they were married, August Nelson left to serve an LDS mission in Sweden for two and a half years. He had saved \$1,000 for his mission expenses and gave his new wife his bankbook. During the time he was gone Mabel taught school and sent him her earnings. When he returned, she gave him the bankbook untouched and they used the money to build their home.²⁴

The property had been given to Mabel Jensen by her parents, James and Annie Jensen in 1907.²⁵ August Nelson had acquired a reputation as a carpenter and contractor before his mission, and was busy again soon after he returned. August and Mabel moved into their house in 1909, though only two rooms were finished at that time. They had three daughters and four sons, all born in the house. In addition to building over 40 homes in the area, August served on the Sandy City Council, and as Vice President of the Sandy City Bank. He retired in 1936, but continued to work for the Jensen & Kuhre Company. Mabel Jensen Nelson quit teaching school after becoming a mother, but continued to be active in church and civic affairs.

August Nelson died in November 1944. Mabel died on January 29, 1948. After her death, ownership of the house passed to her son Virden J. Nelson and his wife June until Virden and June moved to Idaho in the 1950s. The house was subsequently owned by M.V. and Nina Higginson (1955), Everett A. and Nellie Kunz (1956), and eventually sold to Melvin and Norma Nelson Jenkins (1966). Norma was the youngest daughter of August and Mabel Nelson. Her son David Jenkins became owner of the house in 1984. He sold the property to Robert and Sharon Parrill on June 6, 1994.

Robert Parrill, an industrial engineer, and his wife Sharon, an interior designer, have made several alterations to the interior of the house. They hope someday to restore the exterior to its original appearance.

____ See continuation sheet

²⁴Family histories by Roxie Nelson Rich. Photocopies in file at Utah State Historical Society.

²⁵Title abstract, Salt Lake County Recorder's Office.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 9

Nelson, August M. and Mabel Jensen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Bibliography

Bradley, Martha Sonntag. Sandy City: the first 100 years. Sandy, Utah: Sandy City Corporation, 1993.

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

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

Parrill, Sharon. Interviews conducted by Korral Broschinsky, July 1996, Sandy, Utah.

Rich, Roxie N. Family histories of her parents. TMs. (n.p.). Photocopies on file at the Utah State Historical Society.

Rich, Roxie N. The History and People of Early Sandy. (n.p.[1975]). Copy in 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

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 97000643

Date Listed: 7/9/97


Nelson, August M. & Mabel, House
Property Name

Salt Lake
County

UTAH
State

Sandy City MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

7/9/97
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 8

This nomination is amended to delete Criterion C and architecture as an area of significance, since alterations to the front facade have compromised the ability of the building to convey its significance as an example of architectural design.

This change has been confirmed with the Utah SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 10

Nelson, August M. and Mabel Jensen, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 1

1. Nelson, August M. and Mabel Jensen, House
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: July 1996
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.
6. Southwest elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 2

1. Nelson, August M. and Mabel Jensen, House
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: July 1996
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.
6. Northeast elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

__ See continuation sheet

The August & Mabel Nelson Home

