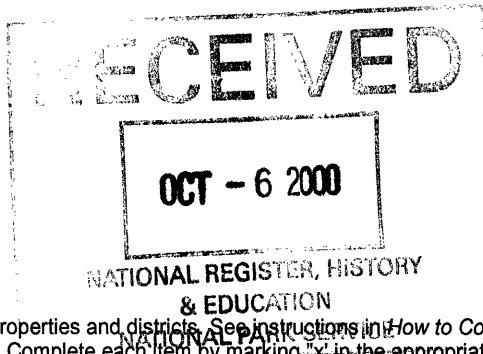


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form



1307

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 "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 AMOS & IDA JENSEN HOUSE

other name/site number 699 East 200 South

2. Location

street & town 387 East 8800 South  not for publication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  
 Edson A. Beall

Amos & Ida Jensen House  
Name of Property

Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah  
County and State

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(check as many boxes as apply)

**Category of Property**  
(check only one box)

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

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal
- district
- building(s)
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	1	Total

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

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

Historic Resources of Sandy

N / A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Current Function**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN / Victorian Eclectic  
OTHER: Central Block with Projecting Bays

foundation CONCRETE  
walls BRICK  
WOOD/ shingles  
roof ASPHALT  
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

Amos & Ida Jensen 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.)

**Areas of Significance**

(enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- COMMUNITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT
- SOCIAL HISTORY

**Period of Significance**

1908-1950

**Significant Dates**

1908, 1947

**Significant Persons**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
N / A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N / A

**Architect/Builder**

architect: unknown, builder: possibly Amos  
Jensen and/or August Nelson

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):**

**Primary location of additional data:**

- 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 # \_\_\_\_\_

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9



## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Amos & Ida Jensen House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

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### NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Amos and Ida Jensen House, built in 1908, is a one-and-one-half story, brick, Victorian style cottage with a footprint that consists of a central block with projecting bays, an intersecting gable roof, and a front porch which wraps around from the façade to the east elevation. The walls and chimneys are unpainted red brick, the roof has asphalt shingles, and the porch roof supports are wood columns. The front porch roof has a small gable end with patterned wood shingles; the body of the house has a gable end facing the street with the same patterned shingles, and a tripartite window. 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 house is located on a corner; the east elevation is parallel to 400 East Street, and the façade looks south onto 8800 South Street, a collector road for the neighborhood. There is an addition on the north elevation or rear of the house; behind (or north) the house is a collection of outbuildings. North and west of the outbuildings is a small, overgrown field; scattered throughout the field are several abandoned vehicles and farming equipment.

The exterior style of the house reflects its Victorian form. The south elevation, or façade, has a tripartite bay window with a fixed pane center with transom; a common Victorian element. The front porch is a prominent feature, wrapping around the southeast corner of the house. It has its own roof with a low-pitched, pedimented gable containing patterned wood shingles. Supporting this roof are five wood columns that provide the entrance with a resemblance to a classic portico of a Greek temple, which serves to emphasize the importance of the front porch. The east wall of the porch has a small diamond window that provides light for the foyer. The main gable of the house has decorative wood shingles and a window of three equal parts providing air and light for an upper level room.

On the main level of the east elevation of the house is a large, fixed-pane window with a transom. The rear entrance to the house is located in the 1947 addition that extends north from the rear elevation. In this addition are double-hung windows with a horizontal two-over-two configuration. There is a shed awning which projects out over the concrete slab at the eastern back door. The awning is supported with thin, decorative aluminum poles. On the upper level, there is a small dormer with a hipped roof. The addition was constructed with red concrete blocks much larger in size and somewhat lighter in color than the traditional red brick used on the house. The steel frame windows on the east elevation meet those on the north at the northeast corner; creating a wrap around series of windows. The corner wall where these windows meet is not concrete block, but has been filled in with regular red brick above and below the window system.

The rear, or north elevation, is dominated on the main level the by the 1947 one-story, flat-roof addition. The configuration of the windows is that of a horizontal two-over-two with narrow muntins. There is a third entrance door on the far west side of the rear elevation, as well as a pair of windows in approximately the center. A large, flat roof dormer pierces the north elevation. It has three windows, one of which currently holds an evaporative cooler. An unpainted aluminum stovepipe was placed on the rear wall, most likely a vent for the kitchen.

### Outbuildings:

There are currently five outbuildings on the property. Directly north and west of the house is a two-car garage. According to the tax card, the garage was built in 1947; with dimensions of 22' X 26', this garage

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Amos & Ida Jensen House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

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has walls of concrete block and a pyramidal roof. There are two sliding type wood doors; each has a centrally placed window with six panes. The doors are reinforced with wood braces placed horizontally and diagonally across each. The sparse decoration on the garage consists of scalloped wood trim at the cornice line; this was a popular element in World War II Era construction. A notation on the tax card indicates that the garage had a dirt floor; however today the floor is concrete.

North of the block garage is a one-car wood frame garage with wood shiplap siding. The 1938 Tax Assessment Card documents the existence of this as a 10' x 16' one car garage with rolled roofing and a dirt floor. A notation indicates the age of this garage as 20 years in 1938; the materials and current condition of this garage support a construction date of c.1918.

Attached to the west side of this wood frame garage is a shed. The tax card lists an 8' x 18' shed with rolled paper siding and a dirt floor. The construction date is noted on the card as 1918; the appearance of the shed supports this date. A second shed is located further west and slightly south of this wood frame garage/shed building. This shed is referred to on later tax cards as the "barracks". Built in 1942, the barracks is described with dimensions of 20' x 100', with tarpaper siding and a composition Masonite floor. As the building exists today, the tarpaper siding has for the most part come off, and the exterior walls are simply vertical weathered wood slats; the roof is now corrugated metal.

Notes on the 1958 Tax Card reveal that in 1965 a 20' x 36' carport was added to the (wood frame) garage. The carport is built on to the east side of the wood garage; it extends east with an angle slightly north. This carport is not of the historic period.

A fourth outbuilding is located north of the wood frame shed, a wood frame building with wood shiplap siding and a shed roof. This may have been a coop; as the only other outbuildings listed on the tax card are coops. However, the building appears to be a small house; it currently rests on three large logs, which may indicate the building was relocated.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1Amos & Ida Jensen House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

### NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1908, the Amos & Ida Jensen House is significant under Criterion A and C as part of the multiple property nomination *Historic Resources of Sandy City*. Under Criterion A, the house is significant for its association with the *Specialized Agriculture, Small Business, and Community Development* period of the history of Sandy City. The house is located in one of the first subdivisions in Sandy, a development practice that would eventually dictate the growth of the entire community. Under Criterion C, the house is significant as a well-preserved example of a Victorian cottage, an important house type common in Sandy, and throughout Utah between 1885 and 1915.<sup>1</sup> The house is a typical example of a residence for the working class citizens of Sandy at that time; it is located in one of Sandy's first subdivisions. The house has retained its 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 Latter-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*.<sup>2</sup> In 1871 a 160-acre town site was platted<sup>3</sup>; 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.<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup>

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.<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>1</sup> Carter, Thomas & Goss Peter, *Utah's Historic Architecture 1847-1940*, Salt Lake City, 1991.

<sup>2</sup> Baile, Wayne, *Historic Resources of Sandy City*, Multiple Property NR Nomination, 1992.

<sup>3</sup> Rich Roxie, N. *The History and People of Early Sandy*, 1975.

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

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

<sup>6</sup> Bradley, Martha Sonntag *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

Amos & Ida Jensen House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

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 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 Joseph Smith. The residences are primarily one-story residences with modest floor plans. The Amos & Ida Jensen 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.<sup>7</sup> 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.<sup>8</sup>

On September 21, 1905, the Sandy City Council approved the subdivision plat for the Flagstaff Addition. The developers who signed the plat include (in the order of their signatures): James Jensen, Annie S. Jensen, Wm. D. Kuhre and Alice A. Kuhre. The subdivision included the following: Block 1 Flagstaff Farming Plat consisting of four parcels each 5.568 acres in size; Block 2 Flagstaff Farming Plat consisting of five parcels each 5.08 acres in size, and thirteen residential blocks. The thirteen residential blocks were all approximately the same size, 200' X 200'; each was divided into two lots. The six north-south running streets were dedicated with a fifty-foot right-of-way; the four east-west running streets with a sixty-foot right-of-way. A railroad line runs directly through residential block numbers three, four, eleven and fourteen; it continues through all four of the Block 1 farming plats. The plat indicates the line is the "railway to Alta".

Amos Ephraim Jensen was born on July 2, 1879, in Draper, Utah to James B. Jensen and Annie S. Christensen. In 1892, at the age of thirteen, he moved with his family from Draper a few miles north to Sandy. Amos had two brothers, J. B. and Evan, and two sisters (first names unknown). Amos completed eighth grade in the Sandy public school and went on to attend LDS University (now LDS Business College) where he took business classes in preparation to work in the office at his father's store, Jensen & Kuhre Hardware. While attending college, he met his future wife, Ida E. Despain. After graduating, Amos dutifully went to work for his father's business, Jensen & Kuhre Hardware. He began as a laborer, unloading coal and lumber; later moving into the office. From 1903 to 1905, Amos served a mission in Wisconsin for the LDS church. On March 28, 1906, Amos married Ida Ethel Despain; they lived briefly in Salt Lake City. Ida was born to Solomon Joseph and Susan Dean Despain on December 12, 1883, in Granite, Salt Lake County. In February 1908, the couple purchased a lot in a new subdivision in Sandy named the Flagstaff Addition. One of the earliest subdivisions in Sandy, the Flagstaff Addition was developed by William D. Kuhre and James B. Jensen (Amos' father). According

<sup>7</sup> Bradley, Martha Sonntag, *Sandy City the First 100 Years*, 1993.

<sup>8</sup> Bradley, Martha Sonntag, *Sandy City the First 100 Years*, 1993.



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Amos & Ida Jensen House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

to the current owner Margaret Fugal, Amos designed the house. However, an historic photograph of the residence of August Nelson, a local builder, reveals that the two homes are nearly identical. This may indicate that August Nelson built, or helped build this house.

After returning from his church mission, Amos found work in the assay office of the U.S. Smelting & Refining Company in Midvale. He also spent a brief time as an assayer<sup>9</sup> in Silver City, Juab County, Utah. He later joined the firm of R.H. Officer & Co. Assayers in Salt Lake City, where he remained for 25 years. He was noted as one of the best assayers in the state of Utah.<sup>10</sup> Amos and Ida had three children, James D., DeVone and Leah. The couple participated in LDS church activities; Amos served fourteen years as the superintendent of the Sandy Ward of the LDS church. In 1928, Amos & Ida moved from Sandy to a residence in Salt Lake City; however they retained ownership of this house. Amos passed away on August 22, 1938, at the age of 59. In May 1945, Ida sold the house to Delbert & Margaret Fugal. Ida passed away in December 1965, at the age of 82.

Delbert J. Fugal was born in Pleasant Grove, Utah on April 8, 1901, to Jens Peter Fugal and Anna Christensen. He passed away in January 1989. The house remains in the name of Delbert Fugal, however the mailing address is not that of the subject property, indicating it may currently be a rental property.

### ARCHITECTURE

The Amos & Ida Jensen House represents a major shift in Sandy community architecture. When the mining boom in Sandy ended in 1893, local commerce turned toward agricultural and other businesses; construction slowed and the quality of the houses improved. The homes built at the turn of the century in Sandy were more permanent structures made of brick, stone, or adobe brick with wood siding, and adorned with the decorative woodwork of trained craftsmen. Rural areas were becoming less isolated from the 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 houses with quality in design and workmanship. This house expresses the level of craftsmanship attained locally during this shift at the turn of the century to more substantial homes. Victorian forms were popular in Utah from 1885 to 1915. The central-block-with-projecting-bays type was an important basic form of the Victorian house. In the years after 1890, Victorian houses became common throughout in Utah.<sup>11</sup>

In summary, the Amos & Ida Jensen House meets the registration requirements as outlined in the 1997 National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, *Historic Resources of Sandy City*. Built in 1908, the house is associated with the history and development of Sandy between 1906 and 1946. The original architectural features are still evident; the fenestration patterns have not been modified; there have been very few alterations to the residence. The Amos & Ida Jensen House has retained its historic feeling and integrity.

<sup>9</sup> An assayer examines, inspects and appraises precious metals.

<sup>10</sup> Rich, Roxie N. *The History and People of Early Sandy*, 19XX

<sup>11</sup> Carter, Thomas & Goss, Peter *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940*, 1991.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Amos & Ida Jensen House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. Photo Labels Page 1

Amos & Ida Jensen House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

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### PHOTOGRAPH LABELS

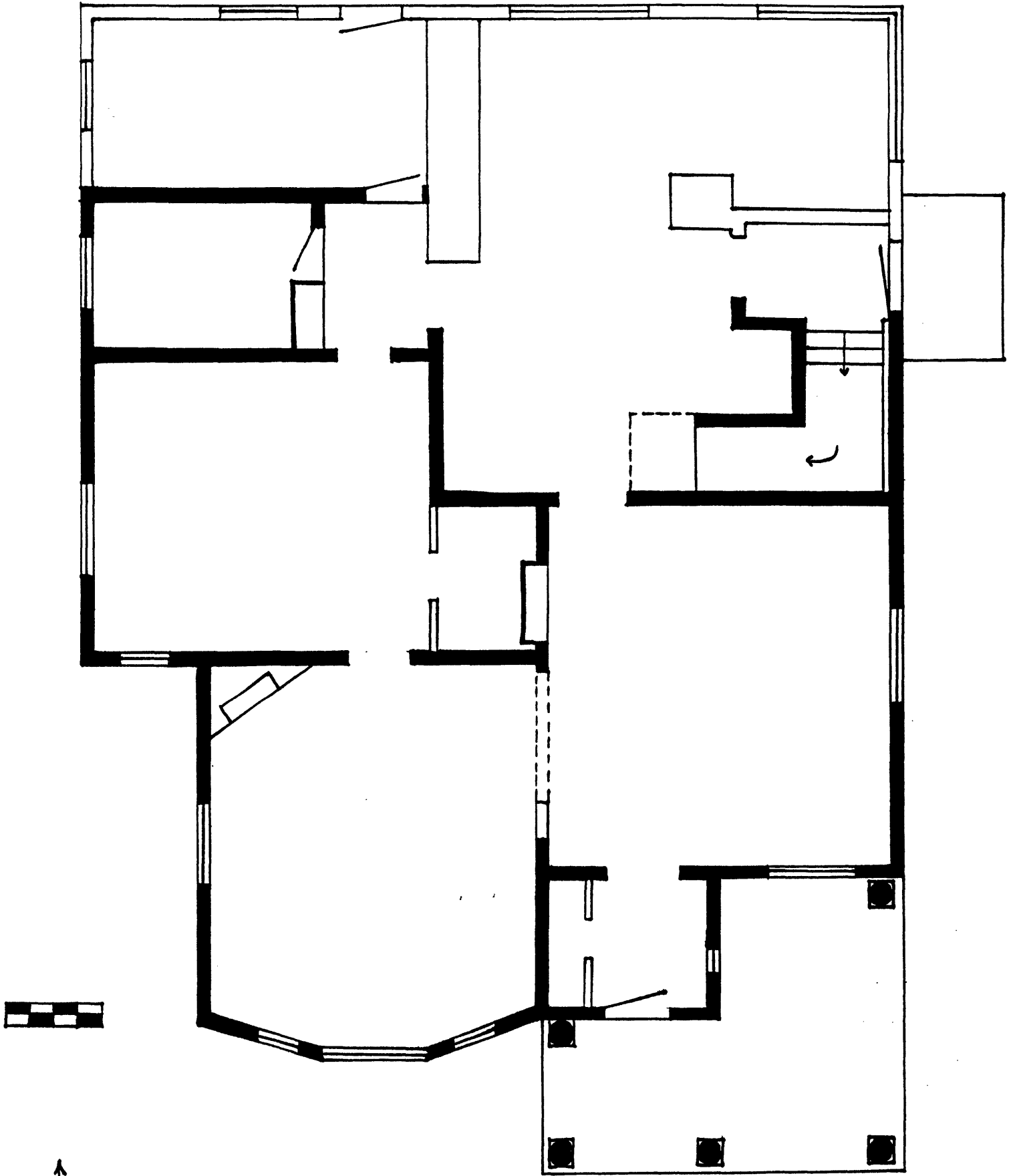
For all photographs:

1. Amos & Ida Jensen House
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Lisa M. Miller
4. Date: September 2000
5. Negative on file at the Utah SHPO.

**Photo 1:** South elevation. Camera facing north.

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

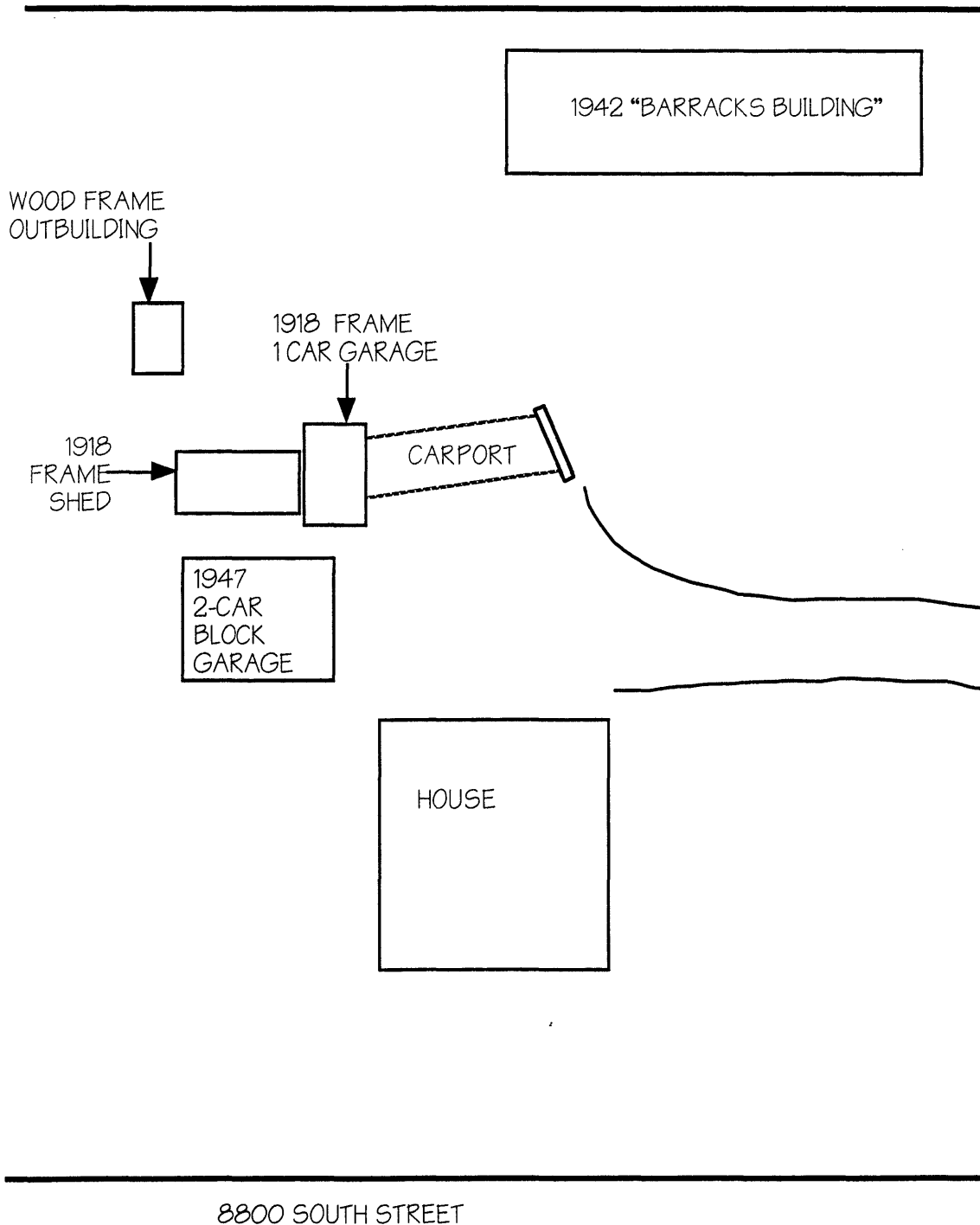
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Amos & Ida Jensen House

Original House 1908  
 Additions 1947

387 E. 9800 S.



AMOS JENSEN HOUSE

387 EAST 8800 SOUTH

SITE PLAN

NOT TO SCALE

