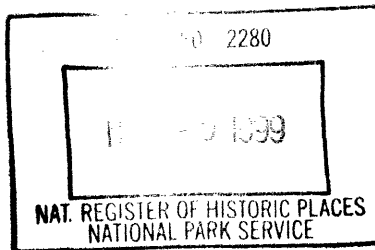


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

1546



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 Cushing, James and Maria Long, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 68 East Pioneer Avenue N/A not for publication

city or town Sandy, Utah 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] 11/2/95
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

Cushing, James and Maria Long, 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>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
		sites
	<u>1</u>	structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	Total

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

Historic Resources of Sandy City

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian Eclectic

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Bungalow

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

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

Cushing, James and Maria Long, 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

c. 1891-1940s

Significant Dates

c. 1891

c. 1919

Significant Person

(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

Cushing, James and Maria Long, House
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.34 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

BEG 754.05 FT E & 304.92 FT FR SW COR OF SEC 31, T 2S, R 1E, SLM; N 165 FT; E 90.75 FT M OR L; S 165 FT; W 90.75 FT TO BEG.

Property Tax No. 22-31-354-002

 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 Dan Medina

street & number 11842 South Blue Heron Drive telephone (801) 553-9709

city or town Draper state UT zip code 84020

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

Cushing, James and Maria Long, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The James and Maria Long Cushing house, built c. 1891, is located at 68 East Pioneer Avenue in Sandy.¹ The home was originally a one-story, brick cross wing with a small dormer at the northeast corner. Sometime around 1919, a fire partially destroyed the roof of the house and a new hipped roof and bungalow porch was built. Despite this major alteration, the house retains many of its Victorian Eclectic details. The brick has been stuccoed and painted white. The house faces north on Pioneer Avenue with three other structures at the rear of the site, all built in the 1950s.

According to the tax cards, most of the major changes to the home occurred between 1919 and 1939. The hipped roof and bungalow porch were built sometime between 1919 and 1922.² The foundation of the house is stone and is encased in concrete (before 1939). The original wood porch deck and steps were replaced by concrete at the same time. The foundation and steps are currently painted a dark rust color. Metal railings were attached to the steps, probably in the 1970s. The exterior walls are of a light-colored brick which was covered with stucco sometime in the 1920s or 1930s. The stucco is painted white. The north elevation features a projecting octagonal wing with three windows. The central window has a fixed pane with a leaded and colored-glass transom. It is flanked by two one-over-one, double-hung windows. The windows have arched hood moldings and stone sills. The front door also has an arched hood molding, however, the transom has been covered (date unknown). Another one-over-one, double-hung window is found at the angled northeast corner. The large rectangular window with a transom next to the door is newer and was probably added in the 1920s.

The bungalow-style porch replaced a smaller Victorian porch (with lathed turned posts and balusters). The bungalow porch features three battered square wood columns connected by a solid wood balustrade. The square molding on the balustrade was originally painted contrasting colors, but has since been painted all white. The bungalow porch and hipped roof give a symmetrical appearance to the original cross-wing house. The roof was originally wood-shingled with two brick chimneys. It was covered with copper-colored steel roofing, resembling tile, and the chimney stacks removed in the 1980s. A new chimney stack was built on the east side of the house around 1965.

The east elevation has one original window, a two-over-two double-hung, wooden sash and a set of aluminum sliding windows to the rear (c. 1965). The west elevation has one original one-over-one, double-hung window. There is a pair of small aluminum sliders with metal awnings to the rear. Two additions have been added to the south elevation. One is a c. 1940 enclosed porch, where the back door is located. It has a shed roof, two small windows and an entrance to the east. A wedge-shaped tool shed covered in aluminum siding was added to the house c.1965. It has no windows and is not

¹In 1986 the city of Sandy converted their address system to match the system for Salt Lake County. The original address of the house was 277 West Pioneer Avenue.

²The 1939 tax cards states the roof was twenty years-old, however the owners took out three mortgages between 1922 and 1936 which could indicate when most of the alterations took place.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Cushing, James and Maria Long, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

accessible from the interior of the house. The c. 1940 porch has been covered with similar siding, probably when the tool shed was built. Both of the additions have metal tile-like roofs. There is a small aluminum window between the two additions.

The house has five rooms on the main level with approximately 1,150 square feet of space. The large living room on the east side of the house was originally divided into two rooms. The dividing wall has been removed (date unknown, possibly 1920s). The parlor is now used as a bedroom, as is the room behind it. The kitchen is located in the rear with bathroom on the west. There is a pantry and an enclosed set of stairs leading to the cellar on the east. An archway in the kitchen suggests an interior remodeling sometime between 1920 and 1940. The back door leads to a small enclosed porch. Many of the ceilings in the house have been lowered and other remodeling has occurred. However, with the exception of the newer living room window, the windows remain essentially the same. The cellar is only partially excavated and there is minimal attic space. Some remnants of the original roof structure can still be seen in the attic.

Currently there are three other structures on the site. The largest is a three room 677 square foot residence constructed of 4" concrete block on a concrete foundation with an asphalt roof. This structure was built in 1956. It is in the southeast corner of the property where a c. 1920s garage formerly stood. In the southwest corner of the site is a 1955 wood tool shed. To the east of the tool shed is a wooden shelter on a 12' x 16' concrete pad. The date 1958 has been tooled into the concrete and is most likely the date of the structure. These three non-historic structures are found at the rear of the property and have no visual impact on the original house.

The property faces Pioneer Avenue with a sidewalk along the north boundary and a concrete driveway to the east. A concrete block fence is on the east side and also divides the front yard from the back on the west side. There is also a white picket fence partitioning the garden plot. Landscaping includes a chestnut tree, a large conifer and lawn in the front. A few smaller trees and shrubs are in the rear. The house retains its historic integrity and contributes to the historic resources of the neighborhood.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Cushing, James and Maria Long, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The James and Maria Long Cushing house, built c. 1891, is significant under Criterion A for its association with two important periods of development in Sandy's history. The original house is a common example built by residents of Sandy during the *Mining, Smelting, and Small Farm period: 1871-1910*. The original owner James Cushing was a successful merchant and a member of one of the most prominent families in the area. The remodeling of the house after a fire around 1920 is also significant. The home, originally a cross wing, was rebuilt in the bungalow-style which was gaining national popularity and reflects changing architectural tastes during the second phase of Sandy history: 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*. It 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.³

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 around 1,500 for the four decades between 1900 and 1940.⁴ However, the city was defining itself as the political, economic, civic and social center for a major portion of the southeast Salt Lake Valley.

³See *Multiple Property National Register Nomination: Historic Resources of Sandy City*, prepared by Wayne Balle.

⁴Martha 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Cushing, James and Maria Long, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

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 68 East Pioneer Avenue was first owned by James and Maria Cushing's son Charles. In 1888 the property was sold to William and Amorillis Vincent and later to James Cushing on July 14, 1891. Family records state the Cushings moved to Sandy in 1892, so it was likely the house was built for them in 1891.⁵

James Cushing was born on November 2, 1830, in Wyndham, Norfolk, England. He was the son of James Cushing and Dina Foster. Maria Long was also born in Wyndham on August 2, 1829. Her parents were John Long and Elizabeth Minns. James and Maria were married on October 13, 1850. James had been converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) in 1848. The Cushings immigrated to Utah with their first child Ellen in 1853. The family settled in Salt Lake City where they raised a total of eight children: Ellen, Georgianna, Clara, William, Charles, John, George and Rosetta.

During his time in Salt Lake City, James Cushing participated in several historic events, including the aiding of the Martin handcart company, a group of Mormon immigrants stranded in Wyoming during a severe snowstorm in 1856. Cushing worked on the Salt Lake Temple and assisted in stringing the first telegraph wire through Salt Lake City. His primary occupation was merchant and he worked for many years as the head a department in the Auerbach's dry goods store. In 1892, probably at the urging of their son Charles and daughter Ellen who were living in Sandy, James and Maria moved to Pioneer Avenue in Sandy. On the 1900 census, James' occupation is listed a "capitalist."

James and Maria Cushing lived the rest of their lives in the Sandy home surrounded by their children and grandchildren. In fact, so many Cushings lived in the area that the portion of 100 East near Pioneer Avenue was called Cushing Avenue.⁶ James Cushing died on January 23, 1912 at the age of eighty-two. Maria died at the home of her daughter, Georgianna, in Salt Lake City on May 8, 1914. It is not known who lived in the house after the death of the Cushings, but the property stayed in the family.

⁵According to the tax cards, the house could have been built as early as 1888, however the Cushings are historically considered its first occupants. Roxie N. Rich, *The History and People of Early Sandy*. (n.p. [1975]).

⁶Sanborn fire insurance map of Sandy, Utah, 1911.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Cushing, James and Maria Long, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

On April 12, 1919, the house was sold to Thomas and Alice Davies. Thomas Charles Davies was born on December 3, 1884 in Liverpool, England. Alice Elizabeth Brown Davies was born on November 8, 1892 in Salt Lake City. Thomas was raised in New York state and moved to Utah as a young man working as a boilermaker apprentice on the railroad. He met Alice and joined the LDS Church in Salt Lake City. They were married on August 11, 1913 and were living in Sandy by the time their first son John was born in 1914. They are listed on Pioneer Avenue in the 1920 census with John and a second son Victor. Thomas' occupation at the time was as a boilermaker at the American Smelting and Refining Company in Murray. Their first daughter Anagene was born in 1925. In 1927, the family moved to Provo where Thomas worked in the Provo foundry and later at the U.S. Geneva Steel Works. Their last child, Nadine was born in Provo in 1932. Both were active in their church and community. Alice was an accomplished seamstress. Thomas Davies died in Provo on January 5, 1984 at the age of ninety-nine. Alice Davies died on December 29, 1988 at the age of ninety-six.

The Davies' retained ownership of the Pioneer Avenue house until 1938, presumably using it as a rental unit. It was sold to Floyd L. and Mary E. Martin in 1938.⁷ Their son Laddie J. Martin owned the home from 1964 to 1989 when it was sold to Stephen Fitzwater. The current owners are Dan and Lani Medina, and Ronald and Susan Kemp. Both the Cushing home and the 1956 house at the rear of the property are currently being used as rentals.

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.

The architectural history of the Cushing is an interesting example of a house which simultaneous represents two distinct architectural styles from two periods of the city's development. When the Sandy mining boom ended in 1893 and local commerce turned to agricultural business, construction slowed and the quality of houses improved. The homes built at the turn of the century in Sandy were permanent, substantial structures made of brick, stone, or adobe brick with shiplap siding, and adorned with decorative woodwork of trained craftsman. The Cushing home with its cross-wing plan and

⁷No information is available on the Martin family. They are not listed in the Polk directories.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Cushing, James and Maria Long, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Victorian eclectic details is expressive of the level of craftsmanship attained locally during this shift to more substantial and elaborate homes.

Victorian forms were popular in Utah 1885-1915. The cross-wing house type was an important basic form of the Victorian house. In the years after 1880, the cross-wing house replaced the hall-parlor as the most common Utah house type. The Cushing home with its octagonal projecting bay represents an elaborate detail for a small home. The cross-wing had the advantage of a Picturesque aesthetic within a controlled and conservative design.⁸ The style of the house also illustrates the early twentieth century changes that were occurring in Utah. Victorian Eclectic ornamentation such as the lathe-turned columns, scroll-cut fans, spindles, shingled gables mark the end of isolation of Utah in the late nineteenth century. Rural areas were also 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.⁹

It is not known exactly how much of the home was damaged by a fire that occurred around 1919. The owners chose to use the bungalow style which was popular in Utah between 1905 and 1925. The bungalow was ubiquitous in Salt Lake City by 1910 and within a few years, had gained popularity in the more rural areas. The bungalow eventually replaced the Victorian cottage as the most common house type. In the Cushing house, the two types exist simultaneously. Bungalows, with their overhanging eaves and large porches, were seen as a sheltering comfortable house type.¹⁰ Though most Utah bungalows were constructed of brick, it was not uncommon to see them constructed of wood. The battered wood columns and banding details of the Cushing porch is similar to an all wood bungalow built on 8800 South Sandy in 1922. The removal of the interior living room wall may have been an attempt to bring the bungalow's openness and informal living space to the older Victorian home.

⁸Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: a guide*, (Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988), 37.

⁹Carter and Goss, 110-111.

¹⁰*Ibid.*, 136.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Cushing, James and Maria Long, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Bibliography

- Arrington, Leonard J. *Great Basin Kingdom: an Economic History of the Latter-day Saints, 1830-1900*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1958. Reprint 1993.
- Bailey, Lynn R. *Old Reliable, A History of the Bingham Canyon*. Tucson, Arizona: Westernlore Press, 1988.
- Balle, Wayne L. *Multiple Property National Register Nomination: Historic Resources of Sandy City*.
- Bradley, Martha Sonntag. *Sandy City: the first 100 years*. Sandy, Utah: Sandy City Corporation, 1993.
- Carpenter, Lerona. "Sandy Ward Vignettes, 1882-1982." n.p. [1982].
- Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: a guide*. Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988.
- Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Family History Library*. Ancestral File and miscellaneous records.
- Deseret News*. January 24, 1912: p. 12.
- Esshom, Frank, compiler. *Pioneers and Prominent Men of Utah*, Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah Pioneers Book Publishing Company, 1913.
- Medina, Dan. Interview conducted by the author, May 1998, Sandy, Utah. Notes.
- Porath, Joseph H., "Materials gathered for a history of Big Cottonwood Canyon and Little Cottonwood Canyon." USHS Call # MSS, A, 435-16, 17.
- Provo Daily Herald*. January 5, 1984: p. 4 and December 29, 1988: p. 4.
- Reconnaissance level survey of Sandy City, 1987*.
- Rich, Roxie N. *The History and People of Early Sandy*. (n.p. [1975]).
- R.L. Polk Directories, Salt Lake City*.
- Robertson, Frank C. *Boom Towns of the Great Basin*. Denver, Colorado: Sage Books, 1962.
- Salt Lake County Archives*. Tax assessor's cards and photographs.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 9 Page 2

Cushing, James and Maria Long, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Salt Lake County Recorder's Office. Title abstracts.

Salt Lake Tribune. May 9, 1914: p. 20.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sandy 1911 and 1930. Available at the University of Utah Marriott Library.

Tales of a Triumphant People: A History of Salt Lake County, Utah 1847-1900. Compiled by the Daughters Utah Pioneers, Salt Lake County Camp. Stevens and Wallis Press, 1947.

United States Census, 1900, 1910 and 1920.

Utah's History. Richard G. Poll et al, eds. Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1989.

Utah State Gazetteer and Business Directory. R.L. Polk & Co., 1927-1928.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Cushing, James and Maria Long, House, Sandy, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Cushing, James and Maria Long, House
2. Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: Fall 1998
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

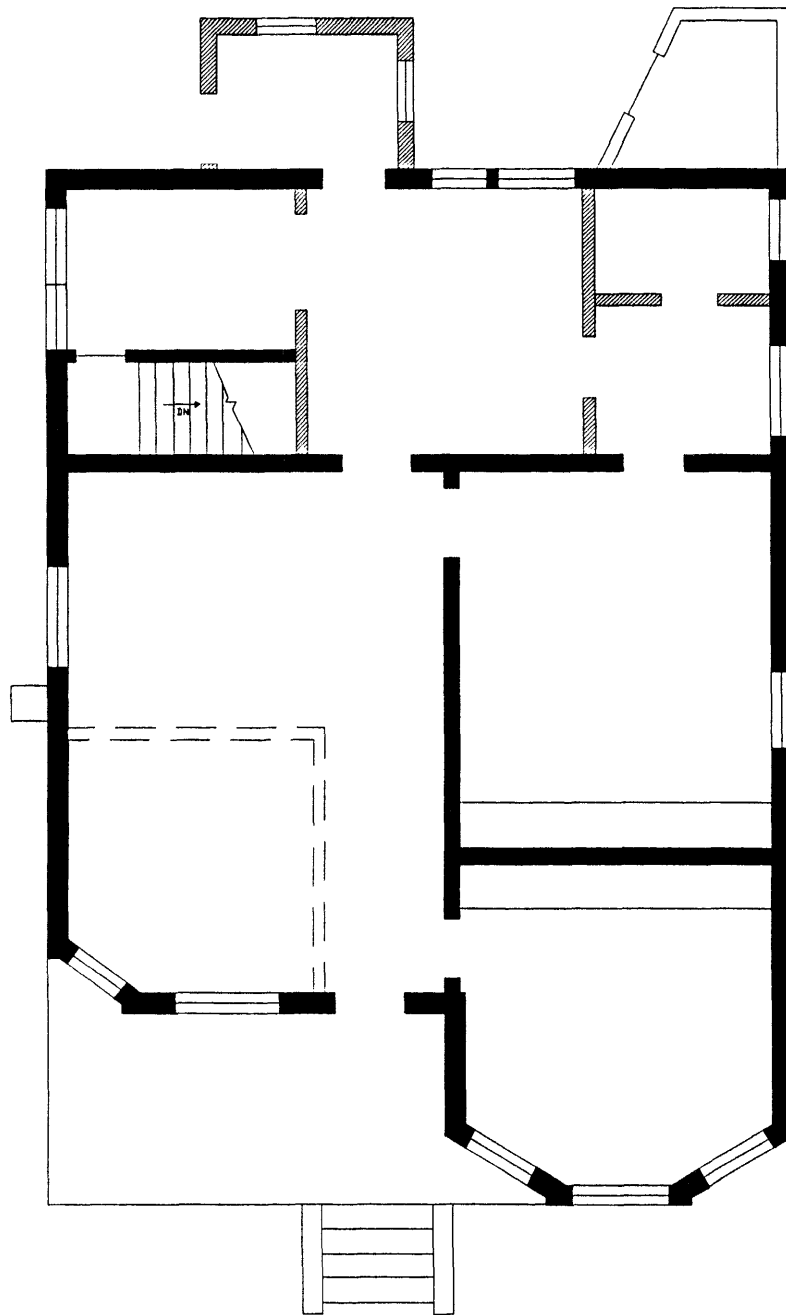
6. North elevation. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 2:

6. North and west elevations of house. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. South and west elevations of house. Camera facing northeast.



CONSTRUCTION PHASES

- circa 1890
- circa 1920-1940
- circa 1965
- missing wall (date unknown)

SCALE 1/8" = 1'

(MEASURED MAY 1998)



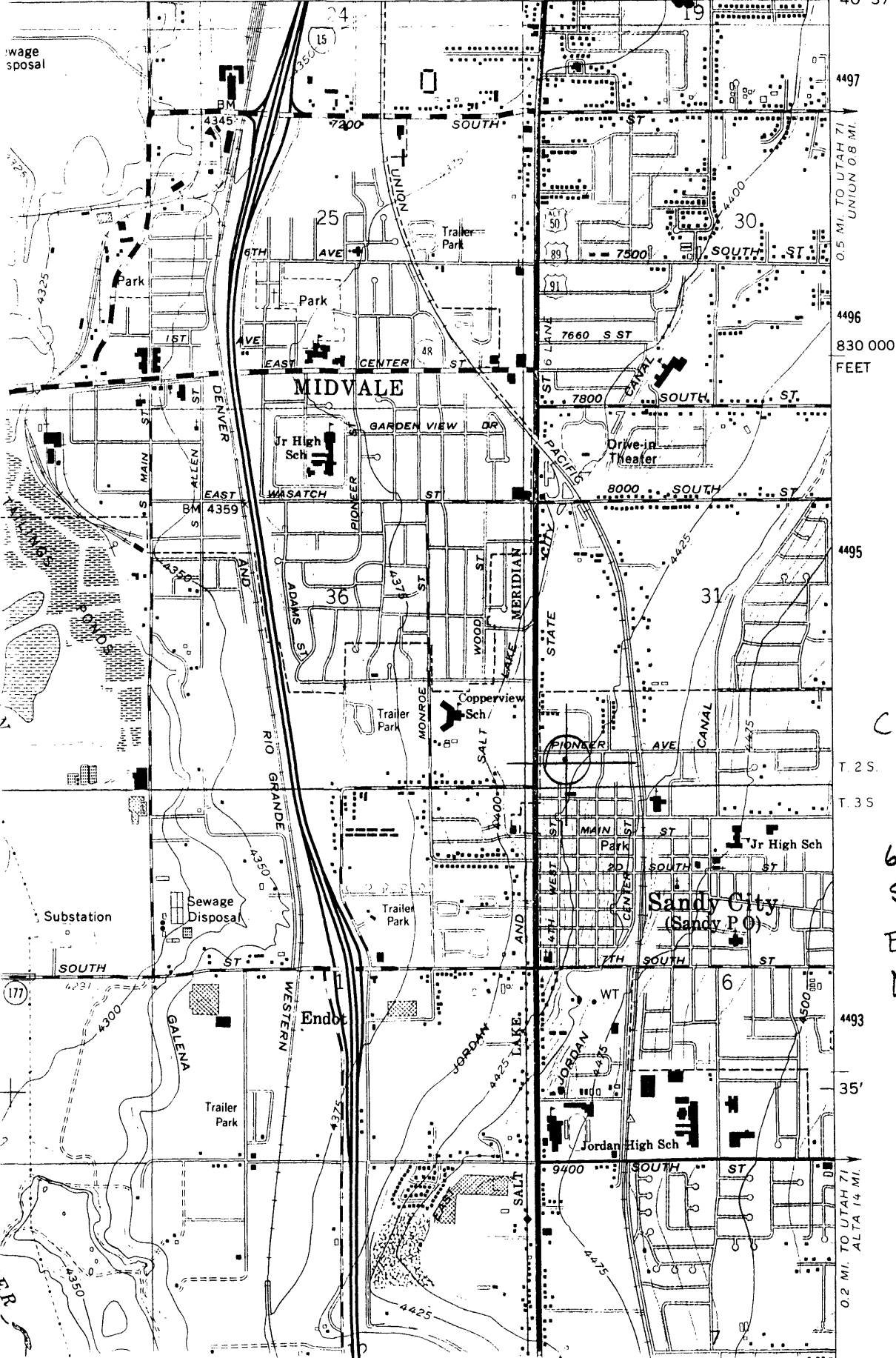
JAMES & MARIA CUSHING HOUSE

68 EAST PIONEER AVENUE, SANDY, UTAH

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

3665 III NE
 (SUGAR HOUSE)

5' 423 1 890 000 FEET R I W SALT LAKE CITY 10 MI. MURRAY 2.3 MI. R I E 111° 52' 30" 40° 37' 30"



4497
 0.5 MI. TO UTAH 71 UNION 0.8 MI.
 4496
 830 000 FEET
 4495
 4493
 35'
 0.2 MI. TO UTAH 71 ALTA 1.4 MI.

CUSHING,
 T 25. JAMES + MARIA L.
 T 35. HOUSE
 68 E. PIONEER AVE.
 SANDY, UT
 E42A840
 N4494080
 Zone 12