

**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: 92001060 **Date Listed:** 8/28/92

Sandy Co-Op Block
Property Name

Salt Lake UT
County **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.

Antonio J. Lee
Signature of the Keeper

8/31/92
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Geographical Data: The acreage of the property is .080 acres.

This information was confirmed with Charles Shepherd of the Utah State historic preservation office.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

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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 Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking 'x' in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter 'N/A' for 'not applicable.' For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name SANDY CO-OP BLOCK

other names/site Sandy Museum

2. Location

street & number 8750 South Center Street (150 East) N/A not for publication

city, town Sandy N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84070

3. Classification

Table with 4 columns: Ownership of Property, Category of Property, No. of Resources within Property (contributing, noncontributing). Rows include private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal, and object categories.

Name of related multiple property listing: 1 0 Total

Historic Resources of Sandy City No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Handwritten Signature] Date July 10, 1992

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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)

Antoinette Rice 8/28/92

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE / department store

SOCIAL / meeting hall

GOVERNMENT / fire station

Current Functions

(enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE / museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE / Granite

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Built in 1889, the Sandy Co-op Block is a two story (two part) commercial block which was built as an integral part of Sandy's original commercial district. This district was developed parallel and adjacent to the city's railyard which was oriented on a north-south axis. The Co-op building's immediate neighbors on either side consisted of one story (one part) commercial blocks. The building's current setting has dramatically changed from the original, with the subsequent abandonment and removal of a majority of the railyard, and removal or replacement of adjacent commercial structures. The setting is currently residential in nature.

Rectangular in plan with the narrow side facing the street, this two story brick structure, which rests on a granite foundation, is a relatively simple design expressive of the aesthetics employed on commercial structures in early Sandy. The bilaterally symmetrical principal facade, which faces east, is composed of a series of three openings per level, with the main entry centrally located on the main level. These openings are capped by wood lintels and, on the main facade, a rowlock brick course. The facade is crowned by a corbelled brick cornice which employs alternating rows of dogtooth coursing, below which the original "Sandy CO-OP" sign panel was located. A two-story brick addition, dating from c. 1890, was built on the west or rear of the building. It is distinguished from the original structure by its shorter height and smaller windows. The brick pattern employed in the original structure, as well as the addition, is the Common or American bond which employs one header course each sixth course.

When the building was converted to house the city's fire station in 1943, the main floor was greatly altered with the creation of an overhead door opening in the main elevation. In 1988, a major restoration project was executed in which this and other alterations were corrected. A two-story elevator shaft enclosure was also added to the north of the building at this time. In order to minimize the impact of the multiple brick colors used over its existence, all exterior walls were painted. The interior of the building was also restored, retaining as much historic material as possible. All original windows have been removed and replaced with new aluminum frame, one over one, double hung assemblies which in general appear to be sympathetic to the types of windows which were originally installed.

___ See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
___ nationally ___ statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A ___ B X C ___ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>	<u>1889</u>	<u>1889</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	_____	_____
<u>ENTERTAINMENT</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	Cultural Affiliation	_____
_____	<u>N/A</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Significant Person	Architect/Builder	
<u>N/A</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	
_____	_____	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Built in 1889, the Sandy Co-op Building is significant under Criterion C as a distinct and important type of commercial structure which was common in Sandy City in the latter half of the nineteenth century. This structure is the only remaining two-story commercial block¹ from Sandy's original commercial district. Under Criterion A, this building is significant for its association with the Mining, Smelting and Small Farm Era, 1871-c.1910, Sandy's initial period of development.

Located 12 miles south of Salt Lake City, 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 surrounding canyons, Sandy's early history and development either boomed or declined based on these mining operations.

Sandy's first major period of development, known as the "Mining, Smelting, and Small Farm Era, 1871-c.1910", closely coincided with the discovery and mining of precious metals in nearby canyons beginning in 1863, and with the arrival of the transcontinental railroad to Utah in 1869. Extending south from Salt Lake City, the Utah Southern Railroad reached the Sandy area in 1871,² placing Sandy at a crossroads between Salt Lake City, Bingham Canyon, and Big and Little Cottonwood Canyons.³ Railroad spurs were subsequently extended to the mouths of these canyons,³ allowing materials to be shipped to and from the mining operations. Since Sandy was a strategic shipping point, it is only logical that needed sampling mills and smelters were built in the area.⁴ Also in 1871, a 160 acre townsite was

X See continuation sheet

¹Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1988, pp.59,62,63.

²Tales of a Triumphant People: A History of Salt Lake County, Utah 1847-1900. Compiled and published by Daughters of Utah Pioneers of the Salt Lake County Company. p.276.

³Porath, Joseph H. "Materials gathered for a history of Big Cottonwood Canyon & Little Cottonwood Canyon" USHS Call # MSS, A, 435-16, p.17.

⁴Ibid. p.16.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1988.
Rich, Roxie N. The History and People of Early Sandy (no publisher listed) c. 1975, Copy in possession of Sandy City Planning Dept.
Salt Lake County Assessor's & Recorder's offices, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Sandy City Sanborn maps: 1911 #3, 1930 #11. USHS Library.

___ See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic preservation office
- ___ Other State agency
- ___ Federal agency
- ___ Local Government
- ___ University
- ___ Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property _____

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/2/5/1/3/0</u>	<u>4/4/9/3/6/8/0</u>	B	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	D	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>

___ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 14 and North 10 feet of Lot 15, Block 83, Sandy Station Plat.

___ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the property.

___ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Wayne L. Balle, Architect
organization Thomas G. Smith Architectural Associates date May 1992
street & number 845 South Main telephone 801-298-1666
city or town Bountiful state Utah zip code 84010

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Sandy Co-op Block, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

platted,⁵ and the construction of a "boom town" shortly followed. The boom period of the 1870s was short lived with the failure of several mining concerns which fed Sandy's economy,⁶ leading to the closure of several smelting and sampling concerns beginning in 1876. Mining, however, continued to have a large impact on the town in the years following this initial slow down.

While the dominant force in the economy of Sandy during the 1870s, '80s, and '90s was undoubtedly that of mining, the local agricultural community continued to develop. A series of wells and ditches were dug beginning as early as 1869 to supply the city, smelters, and farms with water. Early agricultural pioneers, who generally established small, family type farms, were but forerunners of a later agriculturally oriented lifestyle which was to dominate Sandy's economy. During the 1890s, despite a downturn in the mining industry, Sandy continued to establish itself as a permanent community in the Salt Lake Valley. New business enterprises came into being to support the local agricultural economy, new schools were built, and the city was incorporated in 1893.⁷ With the relocation of sampling and smelting concerns to other locations, Sandy's impact as a mining town diminished. Many of the mines that once supported Sandy's mining industry either played out,⁸ or their refining operations were relocated.⁹ By soon after the turn of the century, Sandy had lost much of the mining component of its economy, marking an end to its initial phase of development. The agricultural component also shifted at this time away from small family farms toward larger, more specialized farming operations, inaugurating a new phase of development in the city.

The site of the Sandy Co-op building was purchased for \$300.00 by the Sandy Co-op Mercantile and Manufacturing Co. on October 22, 1888 from Wells & Sarah L. Clark. Shortly thereafter, the present structure was built to house operations of the Sandy Co-op.¹⁰ In 1908, the property was sold to the Utah Association of Credit Men, a corporation. It was sold again in 1910 to Laura M. Yorgasen, and then to William Cooper in 1912. Cooper sold the property that same year to the Mingo Lodge No. 6, Knights of Pythias, who held ownership of the property until 1943 when the building was purchased by Sandy City. According to 1911 & 1930 Sanborn maps, it appears that the main floor was used for the sale of general merchandise. The 1911 Sanborn map

X See continuation sheet

⁵Rich, Roxie N., The History and People of Early Sandy (no publisher listed). ca. 1975. Copy in possession of Sandy City Planning Dept. p.87.

⁶Robertson, Frank Co., Boom Towns of the Great Basin. Sage Books, Denver Co., 1962. pp.72-73.

⁷Tales of a Triumphant People: A History of Salt Lake County, Utah 1847-1900. Compiled and published by Daughters of Utah Pioneers of the Salt Lake County Company. p.280.

⁸"The Cottonwood Canyons." USHS Call # MSS, A, 4324.

⁹Bailey, Lynn R., Old Reliable, A History of Bingham Canyon, Utah. Westernlore Press, Tucson, Arizona, 1988, p.278.

¹⁰Rich, Roxie N. The History and People of Early Sandy (no publisher listed) ca. 1975. Copy in possession of Sandy City Planning Dept. p. 86

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indicates that the upper floor was used as a social hall. Beginning in 1912, the upper floor served as a meeting hall for the Knights of Pythias and likely served as such until 1943. During this period of time, the building became known by residents as the "K.P. Hall" and was used as a point of reference.¹¹ According to Roxie N. Rich, a long time resident of Sandy City, Union dances and parties were held in the building. The I.O.O.F. also used the building as a meeting hall.¹² The building served as Sandy City's fire station from 1943 to 1984. Since the building's restoration in 1988, it has housed the Sandy City Museum.

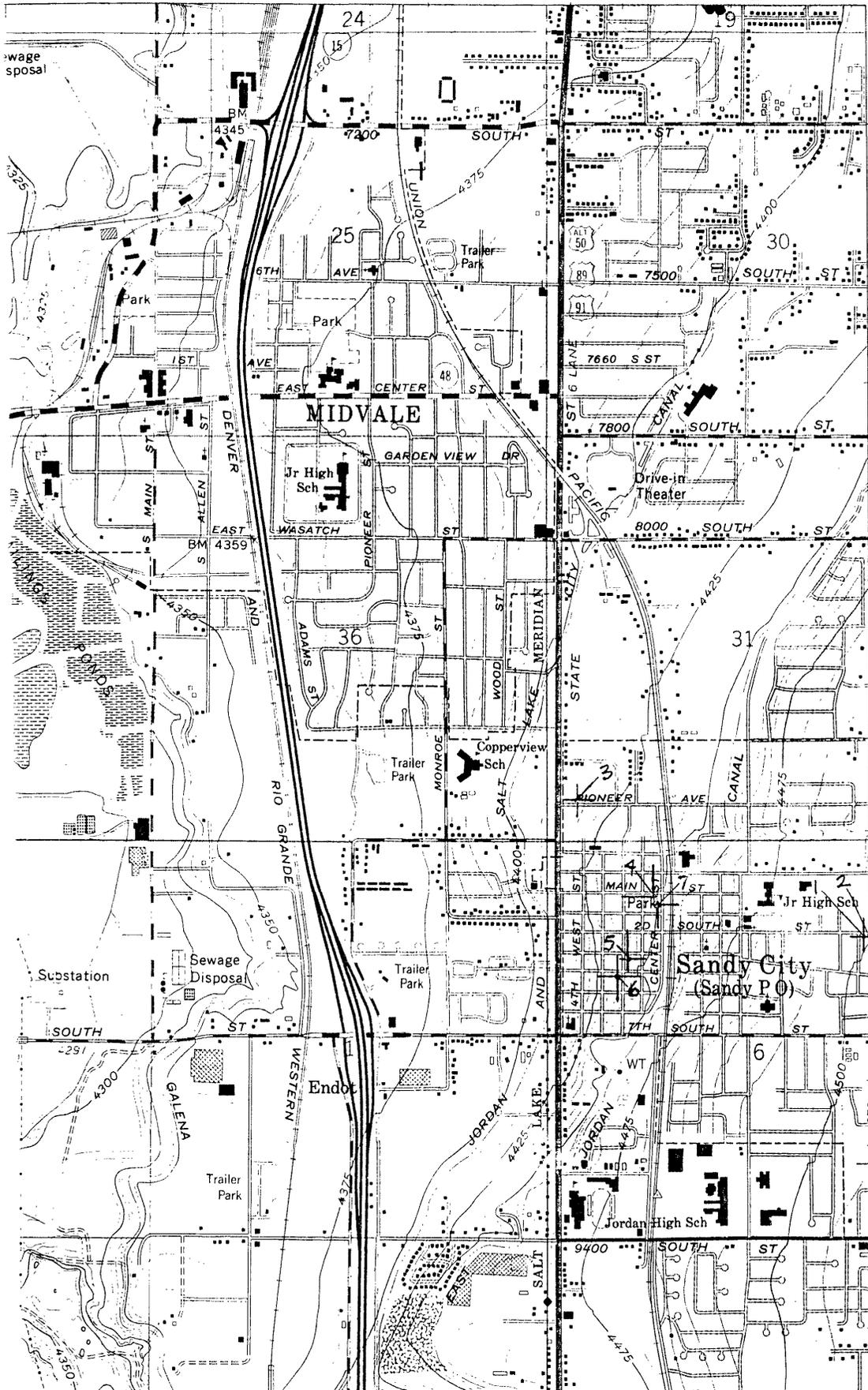
¹¹Ibid. p.100.

¹²Personal interview: Roxie N. Rich, March 14, 1992, Farmington, Utah, by Wayne L. Balle.

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

3665 III NE
 (SUGAR HOUSE)

5' 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"



ALL SITES LOCATED IN:
 SANDY, SALT LAKE
 COUNTY, UTAH

1. ANDERSON, JOHN A.
 HOUSE
 UTM: 12 E 425860
 N 4493550
2. FARRER, BENJAMIN
 HOUSE
 UTM: 12 E 425900
 N 4493550
3. FARRER, JOHN W.
 HOUSE
 UTM: 12 E 424820
 N 4494120
4. HOLMAN, ABBA R.
 BLOCK
 UTM: 12 E 426110
 N 4493710
5. NELSON, NELS A.
 HOUSE
 UTM: 12 E 425010
 N 4493465
6. PETERSON, CHARLES
 HOUSE
 UTM: 12 E 424945
 N 4493590
7. SANDY CO-OP
 BLOCK
 UTM: 12 E 425130
 N 4493680

0.5 MI. TO UTAH 71 UNION C 8 MI.
 830,000 FEET
 T. 2 S
 T. 3 S
 2.2 MI. TO UTAH 71 ALTA 14 MI.