

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received JUN 12 1987

date entered JUL 9 1987

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Kuhre, William D., House

and or common

2. Location

street & number 8586 S. 150 East _____ not for publication

city, town Sandy _____ vicinity of

state Utah code 049 county Salt Lake code 035

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Randy C. Bryson & Monte E. Christensen

street & number 8586 S. 150 East

city, town Sandy _____ vicinity of state Utah 84070

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Salt Lake City and County Building

street & number 400 South State Street

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Sandy Block Survey has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes no

date 1984 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Kuhre House was constructed in 1890 and substantially remodeled c. 1910. The remodeling included the addition of the full-width porch on the front, stuccoing the second-story exterior walls, and probably the replacement of the original roof. All of these features are typical of early twentieth-century architecture and not of the 1890s Victorian period in which the house was originally constructed. The house has not been significantly altered since the time of that remodeling.

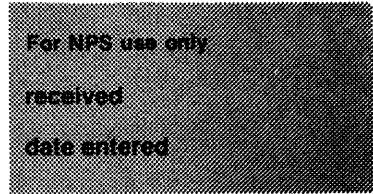
The main section of the house is an almost square two-story block with a hip roof. The roof has a wide overhang with exposed rafters which are rounded on the ends. The lower story is brick on a granite foundation. The upper story is stucco over brick. A single-story covered porch extends across the entire front portion of the house. It was originally constructed of wood with wood columns supporting the porch roof which was topped by an iron railing. In approximately 1910 the porch was remodeled to have a concrete floor, brick columns and railing wall, and frame arches overhead. The iron top rail was retained. Another change that probably was made at that time was the alteration of the facade. The original facade appears to have been symmetrically composed with a central door flanked by two windows. The door was bricked in and the window to the right was converted into the new doorway. The windows on the house have segmental relieving arches, and the openings are unaltered, though some of the windows may have been replaced.

On the interior the old kitchen was converted into a family room and the walk-in pantry has been made into a small kitchen. There is a formal dining room, a large entrance hall with an open stairway, a parlor with an elaborate fireplace, a library, and a half bath on the main floor. A rear stairway runs from the kitchen to the second story. On the second floor there were originally four bedrooms. One has been converted into a large bathroom. Much of the original woodwork appears to be intact. The mouldings over windows and doorways of the first floor rooms and the bannister of the front stairway are typical of the Victorian period and have been carefully restored. All of the walls and ceilings have been replastered and the hardwood floors along with the doors and other woodwork in the house have been refinished. Decorating techniques of the 1890s have been used throughout the house including wainscotting and wood graining. The wallpapers used are reproductions of early patterns. Period light fixtures have been installed although the wiring is new. The vast majority of furnishings, rugs, furniture and accessories are of the period or older.

There is a single-story frame addition built on the rear of the house (date unknown). Two frame porches are attached to this addition. The one-story rear section had a kitchen, bath, and pantry. The old kitchen has been converted to a family room and the walk-in pantry to a small kitchen.

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The old summer kitchen and wash house are still on the grounds and in good condition. The grounds are kept in immaculate condition and are very similar to the original. The house is being used as a residence and will be for the foreseeable future.

Number of contributing buildings: 3
Number of non-contributing buildings: 0

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1890, c.1910 **Builder/Architect** unknown/unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Built in 1890 and remodeled c. 1910, this house is historically significant for its association with William D. Kuhre, an influential leader in civic, educational, business, and religious activities in Sandy during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Kuhre, who lived in this house from 1890 until the 1930s, served as mayor of Sandy, was a member of the school board for many years, served as bishop of the Sandy Ward of the LDS church, and was a partner in one of the community's longest-lived businesses, Jensen & Kuhre Lumber and Hardware Company. This house is also architecturally significant, representing the upper range of residential architecture in a community of primarily frame hall-parlor houses and brick Victorian Eclectic cottages. In addition to being one of the earliest brick houses in the town, it is also the largest house and the only example of the four-square type in Sandy.

William Dobbie Kuhre was born January 21, 1863, at Ephraim, Sanpete County, Utah. His Danish immigrant parents had arrived the previous September. On the fateful day of October 17, 1865, the parents, a seventeen year old girl, and the two year old William were gathering potatoes in a field outside of the town. A band of Indians under Chief Blackhawk approached and killed the adults. Young William was picked up by an Indian and dropped unharmed. Four other adults were killed as the Indians travelled down the valley. William was adopted by John and Ellen Dobbie who gave him every advantage in their power. The Dobbies moved to Salt Lake City shortly thereafter, where William grew to adulthood. William moved to Sandy in 1881 and resided there the remainder of his life. He worked as bookkeeper at the Pioneer Ore Sampling Mill for many years.

The Sandy of 1881 when William D. Kuhre arrived was a boom town of wooden buildings, two operating smelters, the Mingo and Flagstaff, two sampling mills, of which the Pioneer was by far the largest and lasted the longest.

Two distinct types of people could be found. One, the boom townner who worked at the smelters, slept in the boarding houses, and for recreation drank in the saloons. The other was the Mormon immigrant who worked in the smelter or sampling mill, endeavored to attend church services and went home to his wife and children no matter how crude the domicile. These two types opposed each other, and their confrontations helped lead to the incorporation of Sandy on August 24, 1893. At least part of the reason for incorporation was to hire a marshall and enact laws to control the rowdy element.

Mr. Kuhre worked as bookkeeper at the Pioneer Sampling Mill. On April 14, 1886, he married Alice Drown of West Jordan. They apparently lived in Midvale until 1890 when they built this brick home by the railroad tracks and across from the Pioneer Sampling Mill. Kenneth, the third of nine children born of

9. Major Bibliographical References

Esshom, Frank E. Pioneers and Prominent Men of Utah. Salt Lake City: Western Epics, 1966.
 Jenson, Andrew. LDS Biographical Encyclopedia (vol. I) Salt Lake City: A. Jenson History Co., 1901.
 Rich, Roxie N. The History and People of Early Sandy. Sandy, Utah: author, 1975.
 Gottfredson, Peter. Indian Depredations in Utah. Salt Lake City: author, 1969 (2nd ed.)

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 0.63

Quadrangle name Midvale, Utah

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	2	4	2	5	0	9	10	4	4	9	4	0	2	10
Zone			Easting					Northing						

B

Zone			Easting					Northing						

C

Zone			Easting					Northing						

D

Zone			Easting					Northing						

E

Zone			Easting					Northing						

F

Zone			Easting					Northing						

G

Zone			Easting					Northing						

H

Zone			Easting					Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning 8609 rods E from the SW corner of Sec 31 T2S R1E Salt Lake Meridian; thence N W'ly 112 feet, W 242 feet, S 110.3 feet, E 252 feet to beginning.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
N/A			

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alfred C. Gailey/Chairman, Sandy Historic Preservation Commission

organization Sandy Historic Preservation Commission date April 1987

street & number 440 East 8680 South telephone (801) 566-1561

city or town Sandy state Utah

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Max J. Evans*

title Max J. Evans, State Historic Preservation Officer date May 22, 1987

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

J. Helene Byers date 7-9-87
 Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

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the marriage was the first to be born in this house in 1891. The nine children were Leon, Helen, Kenneth, Martin, Alice, Ella, Newell, Thelma and Udell. Martin became an early dentist of Sandy. Mrs. Kuhre died December 6, 1933.

Mr. Kuhre later married Christine Jensen Wilson (widow of W. W. Wilson) and moved into a brick bungalow built in the early 1920s by Mr. Wilson. The house is located on 8680 South and 90 East, and is still in good condition and occupied. He remained in this location until his death at age 96.

William Kuhre became a partner with James Jensen in Jensen & Kuhre Lumber & Hardware Company. This company became one of the most prominent and long-lived businesses in Sandy. The partners also were involved in real estate, purchasing the land of the old Flagstaff Smelter and incorporating it into Sandy as the Flagstaff addition. William Kuhre sold his interest in the lumber company in his latter years, but continued to work as bookkeeper until he was 90 years old. He was a very religious man and held many positions in the LDS church. In 1892 he was chosen as second counselor to Bishop James Jensen of the Sandy Ward (congregation), and from 1900 to 1914 he served as bishop of the ward. He became a member of the Jordan Stake Presidency (a stake consists of several wards), and in 1919 was set apart as patriarch of the stake, a position he held until his death. He was also very active in civic affairs and was elected mayor in 1901. He served as a member of the school board for many years, first as a trustee and then as a board member after the consolidation. He was one of the most respected men of early Sandy. He died in 1960 at age 96.

The Kuhre home was in possession of the family for seventy years. It was then purchased by David Oman Grow in 1966. He divided the house into two apartments. In 1974, it was sold to Kendell W. Young. In 1975 he sold it to Mountain Empire Investment Corp. from whom the present owners are purchasing the property. They have restored the house throughout.