

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.

RECEIVED 2280
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Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse

Other names/site number: Erekson, Norman & Ellen, House; Erekson, John & Marguerite, House

Name of related multiple property listing:

Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850-1967

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

2. Location

Street & number: 5419 South 900 East

City or town: Murray State: UT County: Salt Lake

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B C D

[Signature]

July 21, 2015

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Utah Division of State History/Office of Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other (explain:)

for Erekson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

9.29.15
Date of Action

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

☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u></u>	buildings
<u></u>	<u></u>	sites
<u></u>	<u></u>	structures
<u></u>	<u></u>	objects
<u>3</u>	<u></u>	Total

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

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN:
Victorian Eclectic
MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials: (Enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE, BRICK, WOOD SHINGLES, BARTILE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse, is a 1½-story brick Victorian Eclectic residence built in 1894. The property is located at 5419 S. 900 East in Murray, Utah. Originally built of brick masonry on a granite foundation, two one-story Modern-style side wings were added in 1963 using matching brick and granite. An extensive interior remodeling also took place in 1963. As the farmhouse for a working dairy from 1894 to 1990, the house is an excellent example of a Victorian farmhouse expanded and modernized for a large family. The period of significance includes the two major building phases between 1894 and 1963. The original façade (west elevation) retains its historic integrity from the Victorian Eclectic-era while the Modern-style additions are visible on the secondary elevations only. There have been no major alterations to the farmhouse since 1963. Although the pasture and larger outbuildings from the dairy no longer exist, associated with the farm are intact and contribute to the historic setting of the farmhouse: a circa 1930 metal-sided garage, and a circa 1920 pump house. The farmhouse sits on a hill overlooking the neighboring commercial development. The 0.62-acre parcel includes numerous mature trees and shrubs. The Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse is a multi-resource property that contributes to the history of east Murray.

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Narrative Description

The footprint of the original Victorian farmhouse as built in 1894 is roughly 32 by 32 feet square with projections on the west, north, and south elevations. The primary elevation faces west. The foundation is constructed of large rock-faced granite blocks laid in coursed ashlar with rope mortar joints. The yellow brick masonry is laid in running bond with pink-colored flush joints. The roof is a series of interconnecting gables typical of the central-block-with-projecting-bays house type. In the 1950s, the roof was sheathed in bartile, which is still in good condition.

The façade (west elevation) is divided visually in half with the projecting wing to the south and the front porch to the north. A concrete deck and steps was installed in the 1950s or 1960s. There are three corbelled brick courses above the foundation. In 2013, the porch's lathe-turned columns with decorative brackets and frieze had to be partially rebuilt due to deterioration, but the replacement elements match the originals. The half-glass carved wood front door is original, but the glass and the transom were replaced with bottle (or bull's eye) glass in 1963. The focal point of the octagonal bay is the fixed-frame window with a semi-circle transom. The segmental-arched drip molding features soldier bricks and stone impost blocks. The flanking windows on the bay are also fixed frame with transoms. All the transoms were replaced with bottle glass in 1963. The gable trim of the projecting wing is octagonal wood shingles. There is a small aluminum sliding window in the gable (1963). Above the front door is a hipped roof narrow dormer sheathed in square-butt shingles. The single-frame window is in a wood sash.

On the south elevation, the original brick chimney with corbelled top can be seen above the roof line; however, below the roof line the chimney was rebuilt in 1963 as a wide cobble-stone faced stack. The stack includes an exterior storage compartment for logs. The south facing projection is toward the rear. The bay is similar to the front bay except all of the windows have flat rock-faced stone lintels. The gable trim and attic window are identical to the front gable. On the north elevation, the projecting wing is toward the front of the house. This bay features an octagonal roof. All of the main level windows are narrow and double-hung. There is a small hipped-roof shingled dormer with an aluminum slider east of the projecting bay. On the rear (east) elevation, the central portion of the original house is visible. The brick has been painted green. The back door is flanked by two-aluminum sliding windows with concrete sills. There is a flat porch roof on pipe supports. The back stoop is concrete with curved steps (1963). Above the porch are a third narrow dormer and another brick chimney. The wood trim and other accent elements have been painted red on all four elevations.

In 1963, two brick additions were made to the rear of the house. At the southeast corner, an enclosed porch was redesigned as a family room. The addition was built on a granite-faced foundation. The addition features half-height walls with yellow brick similar to the original masonry. Above the brick walls are banks aluminum sash windows between wood mullions. The continuous concrete sill is painted red. The addition has a front door facing west with a concrete stoop and curved steps (also painted red). There is a secondary door and curved stoop facing east. The addition at the northeast corner was designed as a bedroom wing of the same materials. There is a back door and concrete stoop facing east. The roof of the addition is nearly flat with distinctive wide eaves.

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On the interior, the Erekson farmhouse has 1,874 feet of space on the main floor and 789 feet of finished attic space. The house does not have a basement. The 1963 expansion and remodeling effectively updated the interior from the Victorian-era to a Modern-style ranch house. The front door was locked and the main entrance moved to the south side; however, because parking was at the rear, the south doors were rarely used. The front foyer was turned into a walk-in closet, although the original front door is still visible and currently operable. The parlor and dining room on the south side of the house were originally separated by pocket doors. In 1963, these doors were removed and a large living room was created. The original fireplace was replaced with a wall of rock showcasing a Modern-style hearth and mantel. The remaining walls were paneled. The original narrow stairs to the attic are accessible from the living room, but the opening and lower steps were widened. The kitchen in the southeast corner was enlarged to open into the family room addition. The interior has not been modified since 1963.

On the north side of the interior, the front room was converted to a bedroom. In this room, the ceiling was not lowered and the original Victorian window casings with paterae are intact. A hall connects this bedroom to a full bathroom and the northeast addition. The addition includes a second bedroom (now used as an office) and a three-quarter bathroom. The original bathroom at the rear of the house is now a laundry room. A pantry was removed when the kitchen was enlarged in 1963. The upper floor has two bedrooms, one bath, and a storage room arranged around a narrow landing.

The current legal parcel includes two contributing outbuildings. Just east of the house is a circa 1930 seamed metal garage with a corrugated metal roof. This 12 by 18 foot building faces south. The second contributing outbuilding on the property is a circa 1920 pump house near the northeast corner of the house. The pump house is built over a well on a raised concrete foundation. There is a door on the west elevation and windows on the secondary elevations. The walls are shiplap siding. The simple gable roof features exposed rafters. On the east elevation, the concrete foundation projects to form a trough formerly used to keep milk cans cool. The trough has a hinged wood cover. A third outbuilding associated with the farmhouse is on the northeast corner of the adjacent parcel to the south. However the granary is under separate ownership and is not included within the boundary of this nomination.¹

The Erekson farmhouse sits on a 0.62 acre parcel that is the remnant of a fifty-acre dairy farm. In 1990, the family sold the property surrounding the house for commercial development. All of the commercial parcels, except for the adjacent parcel to the south have been developed. Although the surrounding landscape has changed, the immediate setting of the farmhouse remains remarkably intact. The front yard features a long sloping lawn, historic hedge rows, and numerous historic trees. Both the north and south yards feature landscaped slopes. The back yard is the current entrance to the property. There is a gravel drive and parking near the rear of the house. The immediate surroundings of the property and both the interior and exterior have remarkable historic integrity representing the early 1960s within the historic period.

¹ Although on a separate legal parcel, the granary is incorporated into the landscaping of the farmhouse and is maintained by the owners of the farmhouse. The granary was built in the 1890s on a brick foundation with walls clad in drop-novelty siding. The primary elevation faces east with a six-panel door and small window. The granary is built into the slope of the site and has a covered basement entrance to the south. A lean-to extends from the west elevation with a secondary door facing north.

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8. Statement of Significance

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.)

- ☐ 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1894-1963

Significant Dates

1894
1920
1945
1963

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse, constructed in 1894 and remodeled in 1963, is a 1½-story brick Victorian Eclectic residence with Modern-style additions. The farmhouse is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. It is the only Victorian-era pattern-book, central-block-with-projecting-bays residence along the formerly agricultural corridor of east Murray. The property includes two associated outbuildings dating from the 1890s to the 1930s that contribute to the historic setting of the farmhouse. The period of significance spans the original construction in 1894 to the modernization in 1963, to include the evolution from a turn-of-the-twentieth-century farmhouse to a modern residence on a working dairy farm. Each construction phase and resource retains its distinct historic character. The property is also significant under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture for its association with the Erekson family dairy farm. In particular, Arion Erekson, who was an important advocate of the raw milk movement in Utah. The farmhouse is eligible under the Multiple Property Submission, *Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850–1967*. The associated historic contexts are “Early Residential and Agricultural Buildings of Murray, 1850-1910” and the “Americanization of Murray’s Residential Architecture, 1902-1965.” The farm was known as the Artillo Dairy at the time of the remodeling in 1963. The name was chosen to honor the three generations of Ereksons to work the dairy farm and to distinguish the property from other resources associated with the extended family. The Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse is a contributing resource in its east Murray neighborhood.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Architectural Significance

The Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse is architecturally significant as one of only three central-block-with-projecting-bays type house, built in the nineteenth century in east Murray. All three are located in neighborhoods that were annexed into Murray City between 1990 and 2003. In the late nineteenth century, the area east of the 900 East transportation corridor was divided into large farmsteads, mostly second-generation farmers on land acquired from the original homestead patent holders. The housing stock of the period consisted primarily of settlement-era adobe dwellings and simple brick and frame Victorian cross wings. The three central-block brick houses represent a measure of prosperity achieved by a few residents in the 1890s.

Built in 1894, the Erekson farmhouse is the oldest of the three and can be distinguished by its relatively modest size, obvious pattern-book influences, and subsequent modernization. The *Wheeler, Henry J., Farm* at 6343 South 900 East, is located just over one mile south of the Erekson property. As one of the largest holdings in a chain of dairy farms along 900 East, the Wheelers’ Rosebud Dairy closed in the 1960s. The 75-acre farm was later obtained by Salt Lake County for use as a museum and recreational facility. Wheeler Historic Farm includes a substantial 2½-story brick central-block farmhouse, built in 1898, in addition to several historic outbuildings. The *Wheeler, Henry J., Farm* was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 (NRIS #76001832). Wheeler Farm is one of the largest intact farm parcels in Salt Lake County, although it is surrounded by mid to late twentieth century residential and commercial development.

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The *Walton, Wesley and Frances, House* is located 0.38 miles northeast of the Erekson property at 5197 South Wesley Road. Built by a rancher and politician in 1899, the Walton house is 2½-story brick Victorian Eclectic central-block house, similar in size to the Wheeler farmhouse. The Walton house is currently located on a 0.43-acre remnant of the original parcel and has no extant agricultural outbuildings. It is located on a private lane surrounded by mid-twentieth century subdivision development and a mobile home park. The *Walton, Wesley and Frances, House* was listed on the National Register in 1995 (NRIS# 95000983).

Victorian-era substantial masonry homes were rare in the triangle of farmland between the early communities of Murray, Holladay, and Union in Salt Lake County. Both the Wheeler and Walton residences are architecturally unique that could be categorized as mansions. In contrast, the Erekson farmhouse represents a more modest example of the Victorian Eclectic central-block-with-projecting-wings residence. The central-block was the most common house type built in Utah between 1890 and 1910. The emergence of the type corresponds to the dissemination of architectural pattern books and the availability of standardized building components. The central block was easily adapted for the variety of materials, asymmetrical exteriors, and the large, bright rooms favored by builders at the turn-of-the-twentieth century. The Victorian Eclectic central-block appeared frequently as both mansions and tract housing in the streetcar subdivisions of Salt Lake City. In smaller towns, like Murray, the type was built in the commercial district and on outlying farms. The Erekson farmhouse is the only known and extant 1½-story example along 900 East in east Murray.

The Erekson farmhouse, built in 1894, exhibits all of the characteristics of the Victorian Eclectic central-block house. The materials include granite blocks, fired yellow brick, and variety of wood shingle imbrication. The Erekson property is located near the Vine Street path for wagons hauling granite blocks from Little Cottonwood Canyon to the Salt Lake LDS Temple site. The use of granite discarded as a foundation material was common in the area. A unique feature of the house is that a layer slag from the Murray smelter was placed under the foundation to prevent settling. The yellow brick was likely obtained from one of two early brickyards in Murray. The integrity of the original design can be seen in the asymmetrical façade and the decorative brick masonry. Although the interior was remodeled in 1963, the characteristic feel of the Victorian-era large rooms with high ceilings and tall windows is intact in the front of the house.

The unique history of the Erekson farmhouse is represented by the historic character of the 1963 remodeling. By the 1960s, most of the nineteenth century farm parcels in the neighborhood had been divided and developed, and many of the older residences demolished. Much of the Huffaker farm where the Walton house is located became the Huff Acres subdivision in the early 1960s. Although the Wheeler farm was not divided, the house was vacated and much of the land lay fallow. In the same time period, the Erekson family, not only modernized and expanded the house in 1963, but kept dairy cows on the pastures surrounding the farmhouse until 1990. As part of the remodeling, the Ereksons chose to match the granite and yellow brick of the original house, but included popular mid-century Modern details such as flat roofs, curved stoops, and aluminum slider windows.

Each building phase of the Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse property, including the outbuildings, maintains its distinct characteristics of integrity in the qualities of location, design, materials, and workmanship. Although the associated pasture land has been developed, the landscape of the

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remaining parcel represents the original farmhouse/yard and contributes to the historic agricultural setting and feeling of the property.

Historical Significance

The Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse derives its significance in the area of Agriculture from its association with the establishment of the commercial Artillo Guernsey Dairy and its owner Arion Erekson, who was an important advocate for the raw milk movement in the mid-twentieth century.

All three of the Erekson boys worked on the dairy farm and were college-educated. Reid became an engineer and Arthur earned degrees in education and dairy science. Arthur introduced pure-bred Guernsey dairy cows to the family farm in the 1930s. He later earned a master's degree from the University of Wisconsin and became an expert on cheese production with the Borden Company. Also in the 1930s, the Erekson family had some success raising mink on the farm. The youngest son, Arion, graduated from the University of Utah with a degree in drama and speech in 1933, and later did graduate work at the University of Minnesota in Dairy Bacteriology. He met his wife, Helen Elizabeth Patch, in Minneapolis. They were married in 1941. After serving in World War II, Arion returned to Utah to run the dairy with his father. John Erekson promised Arion that if he managed the farm for twenty years, he would get the deed. One of the goals of the 1963 remodeling was to give John B. Erekson a suite of rooms on the main floor. John Benbow Erekson died at home on November 12, 1965, at the age of 91.

Arion and Helen Erekson raised eight children in the family farmhouse. The family did most of the work, although high school boys from the neighborhood were hired to help with the milking. The only long-term employee was Wayne Bowden who commuted from Midvale to manage the farm. After World War II, the dairy began using the name Artillo Guernsey Dairy or Erekson Artillo Dairy. During this time, another branch of the extended family operated a large dairy at 5900 South and 900 East, which was known simple as the Erekson Dairy. According to family tradition, the name "Artillo" was a combination of Arthur and the "hill" where the farmhouse was located. The working dairy farm included not only the Erekson property, but pasture land rented from neighboring property owners.

Arion Erekson served on the boards of the Utah Farm Bureau, the Salt Lake County Farm Bureau, and the Big and Little Cottonwood Tanner Ditch Company. As a professional dairyman, Arion Erekson was an advocate of raw milk, despite a 1949 law that required pasteurization. A loophole in the law allowed the family to sell milk directly from the farm. The Artillo Dairy was the largest dairy in Murray to sell raw milk, which is particularly noteworthy when there was a processing plant, the Hiland Dairy, less than a mile away from the farm.

In 1959, an editorial report in the *Provo Daily Herald* of a meeting where Arion Erekson was the keynote speaker, noted the following:

Mr. Erekson operates a dairy of 75 cows in Murray and sells all the milk, raw, at this plant and often runs short of demand. Salt Lake Citizens tell me they are not always lucky enough to find any milk not already sold. Mr. Erekson has answered several summons into court for so-called violation of Utah's raw milk act, but as yet no judge has been dumb enough to believe Erekson has violated

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the law . . . farmers have the same right to sell milk at the farm as they have to sell anything else they produce.²

The Artillo Guernsey Dairy Farm reached its peak of production in early 1960s around the time the farmhouse was expanded. A 1964 tax assessor's card noted sixteen outbuildings and structures associated with the farm. The commercial dairy outbuildings were primarily located southeast of the farmhouse. There was a drained pasture to the south and another more swampy pasture to the west. The north field was used for regular corn and corn silage. Near the farmhouse were resources for the family: a garden plot, the old granary, and the pump-house where cans of milk were stored.

By the 1970s, the dairy pastures and fields were surrounded by new development. Several large subdivisions had been built to the east. The intersection at 900 East and 5600 South was a thriving commercial district. In 1976, the Wheeler farm was abandoned and in 1977, the other branch of the family started advertising "Erekson Dairy lots close to Fashion Place Mall." In their later years, Arion and Helen scaled back the Artillo dairy, but were pasturing cows in the south field until 1990 when they began to sell off portions of the farm acreage. The larger parcel, the former south pasture, was sold to Village Mall Association, Inc., who built the Sport Mall, touted as "America's first sport and shopping mall complex." The Sports Center Business Park includes several office buildings on the north half of the former dairy farm. The last parcel, the vacant lot next to the farmhouse, was sold off in 1997. Arion Erekson died in 2003, but members of the family still occupy the residence.

Although the cows are gone and the views of the house are partially obscured by an office building, many older residents of Murray consider the farmhouse on the hill to a landmark in the neighborhood. The Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse makes a significant contribution to the historic resources of Murray City, particularly as an important reminder of the former 900 East dairy corridor.

Historical Context of the Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse

On July 31, 1873, John Benbow was granted a homestead patent for 160 acres in the SW¼ of Section 8, Township 2S, Range 1E. John Benbow (1800-1874) was one the first settlers of South Cottonwood (later Murray) when he built a dugout near the banks of the Little Cottonwood Creek in 1848. After his death in 1874, his widow, Rosetta Wright King Peacock Benbow (1819-1894), deeded the property to her son-in-law, Jonas Erekson (1827-1881), who had married Isabella Markham Benbow (1852-1914) in 1869. Although some improvements must have been made on the Section 8 property in order to obtain the homestead patent, the Benbow and Jonas Erekson families lived west of 900 East. The youngest son of Jonas Erekson and his first wife, Mary Powell Erekson (1830-1891), Norman W. Erekson, married Ellen Underwood in 1888 and may have built the first home on the property for his new bride. The extant brick farmhouse was built for Norman and Ellen in 1894.³

Norman Wines Erekson was born on March 9, 1867 in South Cottonwood, which was renamed Murray in 1883. Ellen Underwood Erekson was born in Birmingham, England, on April 5, 1869.

² *Provo Daily Herald*, August 18, 1959.

³ Family and local histories have suggested both 1893 and 1895 as the year of construction. The Salt Lake County Tax Assessor records 1894 as the year of construction provided by the owner in 1938, therefore 1894 was chosen as the most accurate date for this nomination.

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She immigrated to Utah with her family in 1879. Norman and Ellen were married in March 1888, but did not have children until after the farmhouse was built. In the 1900 census enumeration, the household on 900 East included Norman and Ellen, a five-year-old son, Ellen's mother, Elizabeth Underwood, and a servant, Daniel Monk. Norman's occupation was farmer and stockman. Daniel Monk was a farm laborer. Norman and Ellen had a daughter in 1901 and another son in 1908. Only the daughter, Laveta, lived to maturity. The Ereksons had a large ranch in Tooele County. On the 1910 census, the family is listed with the two youngest children, Elizabeth Underwood, and two lodgers (probably ranch hands), in the Vernon Precinct of Tooele County. The household also included two lodger/laborers. The Salt Lake City directories list Norman W. Erekson on 900 East, so the family likely maintained both residences during the period.⁴

Around 1911, Norman and Ellen Erekson moved their family to the neighborhood east of Murray's downtown business district. They lived in a couple different homes before settling on Wasatch Avenue. They sold the 900 East property in January 14, 1915, to Hyrum J. Jensen. Norman W. Erekson served as mayor of Murray between 1918 and 1919. Norman and Ellen moved to downtown Salt Lake City in the 1930s. Norman Wines Erekson died in Salt Lake City on April 6, 1945. Ellen Underwood Erekson returned to Benbow Street in Murray where she lived until her death on July 11, 1951.

Hyrum Julius Jensen (1869-1953) was an extremely successful real estate developer and contractor. Jensen likely purchased the Erekson property as an investment. He and his wife, Bodell Christine Hansen Jensen (1868-1963), lived in the Sugarhouse area of Salt Lake City and did not live at the 900 East property. Erekson family tradition suggests that Italian renters may have lived in the house and worked the farm in the 1910s. This is possible since there are several Italian families who established truck farms in Murray in the early twentieth century.

Although the 1920 census does not provide addresses, it appears that a Dutch family was renting the house and working the dairy farm. German Struiksma (1888-1959), a dairyman, and his wife, Wibbina Jansje Grundmann Struiksma (1894-1983), immigrated to Utah from Holland in 1912 and 1905 respectively. They were married in Salt Lake City in 1914 and moved to Murray in 1918 or 1919. The Struiksma family was listed with three small children on the 1920 census, which was taken in January. The family eventually moved to San Diego in the late 1920s. On April 8, 1920, Hyrum J. and Bodell C. Jensen sold the property to John B. and Marguerite O. Erekson.

John Benbow Erekson was born on September 25, 1874, the oldest son of Jonas and Isabella Erekson, and a half brother to Norman W. Erekson. As a young man, he worked as a grocer and started a fish hatchery business with his brother, William Benbow Erekson (1879-1947). The hatchery was located on the family property on Vine Street. On June 22, 1904, John married Marguerite Oberlander. Marguerite Elizabeth Oberlander was born in Muscatine, Iowa, on February 13, 1880. When she was about ten years-old, her father, John Oberlander (1840-1927) moved his family to Murray when he became the supervisor of the Germania smelter. John and Marguerite had three sons: Reid Benbow (born 1905), Arthur Beau (born 1906), and John Arion (born 1911).

⁴ The 1910 census of the area does not provide location information, so it could not be determined if the house was occupied or vacant.

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John B. Erekson gave up his holdings in the fish hatchery and family farm to his brother. He and Marguerite moved their family to the dairy farm in 1920. On the 1930 census, John was listed as a dairy farmer, Reid was an actor in a theatre company, Arthur was a high school teacher, and J. Arion was a student. Marguerite's mother, Isabella Reid Oberlander (1849-1948) was living with them. In addition to raising a family, Marguerite was an excellent seamstress who donated her time to make funeral clothing for her neighbors and baby clothing for the Cottonwood Maternity Hospital. Marguerite Oberlander Erekson died unexpectedly on October 8, 1943. Isabella Oberlander died five years later at the age of 98.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

American Eagle and *Murray Eagle*. Murray, Utah. Various Issues.

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

Deseret News. Various issues.

Erekson, Arion. Oral history interview. Utah State Historical Society, 1979.

Jensen, Arilyn, and April Metcalf. Interview by author, April 2015, Murray, Utah.

Johnson, Wesley G. and David Schirer. *Between the Cottonwoods: Murray City in Transition*. Salt Lake City: Timpanogos Research Associates, 1992.

McCormack, Dr. John S. "Murray Historic Showcase: A representation of architecturally and historically significant buildings built before 1920," researched by Murray volunteers and edited by Dr. John S. McCormick. TMs, April 1994.

Murray Centennial Book Committee. *Faces of Murray, 1903-2003*, [Murray, Utah]; Murray Centennial Book Committee, Murray City Corporation, 2003.

Murray City Corporation. *The History of Murray City, Utah*. Murray Bicentennial Book Commission. Salt Lake City, Utah: Stanway/Wheelwright Printing Company, 1976.

R.L. Polk Directory. Salt Lake City, Utah, 1900-1979. Available at the Utah State History Research Center.

[Salt Lake County Tax Cards and Photographs]. Available at Salt Lake County Archives.

Salt Lake Tribune. Various issues.

United States Census, Murray and South Cottonwood Precincts, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930 & 1940.

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 # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other
Name of repository: Murray City Museum

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.62 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 40.653972°

Longitude: -111.864596°

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

☐ NAD 1927 or ☒ NAD 1983

Zone: 12

Easting: 426907

Northing: 4500705

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Primary Parcel Legal Description:

BEG S 89°46'24" W 604.09 FT & N 0°04'30" W 251.77 FT FR S 1/4COR SEC 8, T 2S, R 1E, SLM; N 0°04'30" W 120 FT; N 89°55'30"E 177 FT; S 62°51'32" E 39.36 FT; S 0°04'30" E 115.39 FT; S 89°55'30" W 127 FT; N 0°04'30" W 13.39 FT; S 89°55'30" W 85 FT TO BEG.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are the remnant of the original farm that includes the extant farmhouse and two contributing outbuildings.

Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State

11. Form Prepared By:

name/title: Korral Broschinsky, Preservation Documentation Resource
organization: prepared for the Murray City Preservation Advisory Board
street & number: 4874 S. Taylors Park Drive
city or town: Taylorsville state: Utah zip code: 84123
e-mail: kbro@kbropreservation.com telephone: 801-913-5645
date: July 16, 2015

Property Owner information:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name: Arilyn M. & Leroy W. Jensen
address: 5956 S. Ragsdale Drive
city or town: Murray state: Utah zip code: 84121
telephone/email: 801-264-4237

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State

Name of Property

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse

City or Vicinity: Murray

County: Salt Lake State: Utah

Photographer: Korral Broschinsky

Date Photographed: April 13, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State



Photograph 1

West elevation of farmhouse. Camera facing southeast.



Photograph 2

West elevation of farmhouse, porch and bay detail. Camera facing southeast.

Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State



Photograph 3
South elevation of farmhouse. Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 4
South elevation of farmhouse, chimneystack and entrance detail. Camera facing east.

Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State



Photograph 5
South elevation of farmhouse. Camera facing north.



Photograph 6
South and east elevations of farmhouse. Camera facing northwest.

Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State



Photograph 7
East elevation of farmhouse. Camera facing west.



Photograph 8
North and west elevations of farmhouse. Camera facing southeast.

Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State



Photograph 9

Interior of farmhouse, main floor, stair detail. Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 10

Interior of farmhouse, main floor, living room. Camera facing southwest.

Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State



Photograph 11

West and north elevations of pump house. Camera facing southwest.



Photograph 12

South elevation of garage. Camera facing north.

Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State



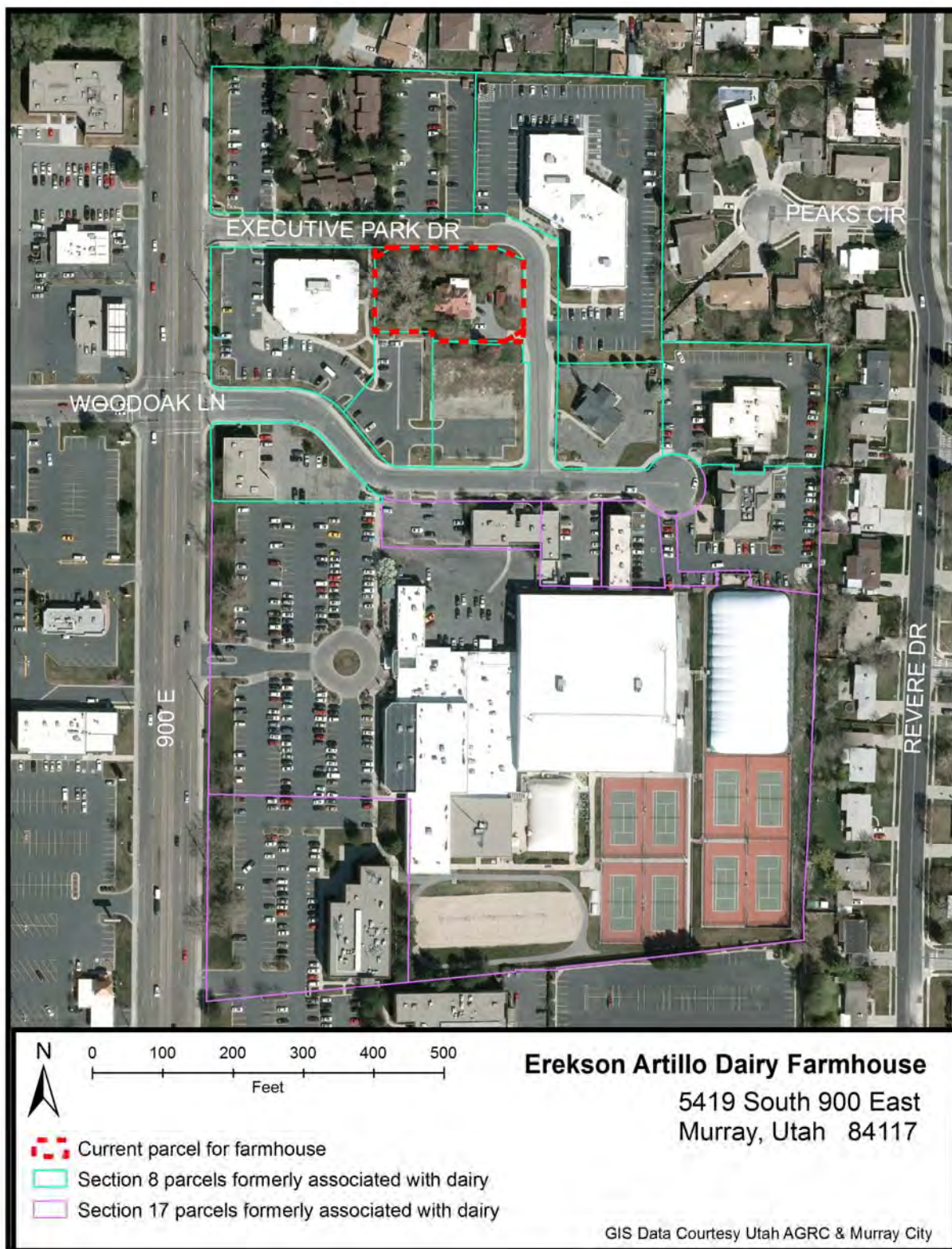
Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State



Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State





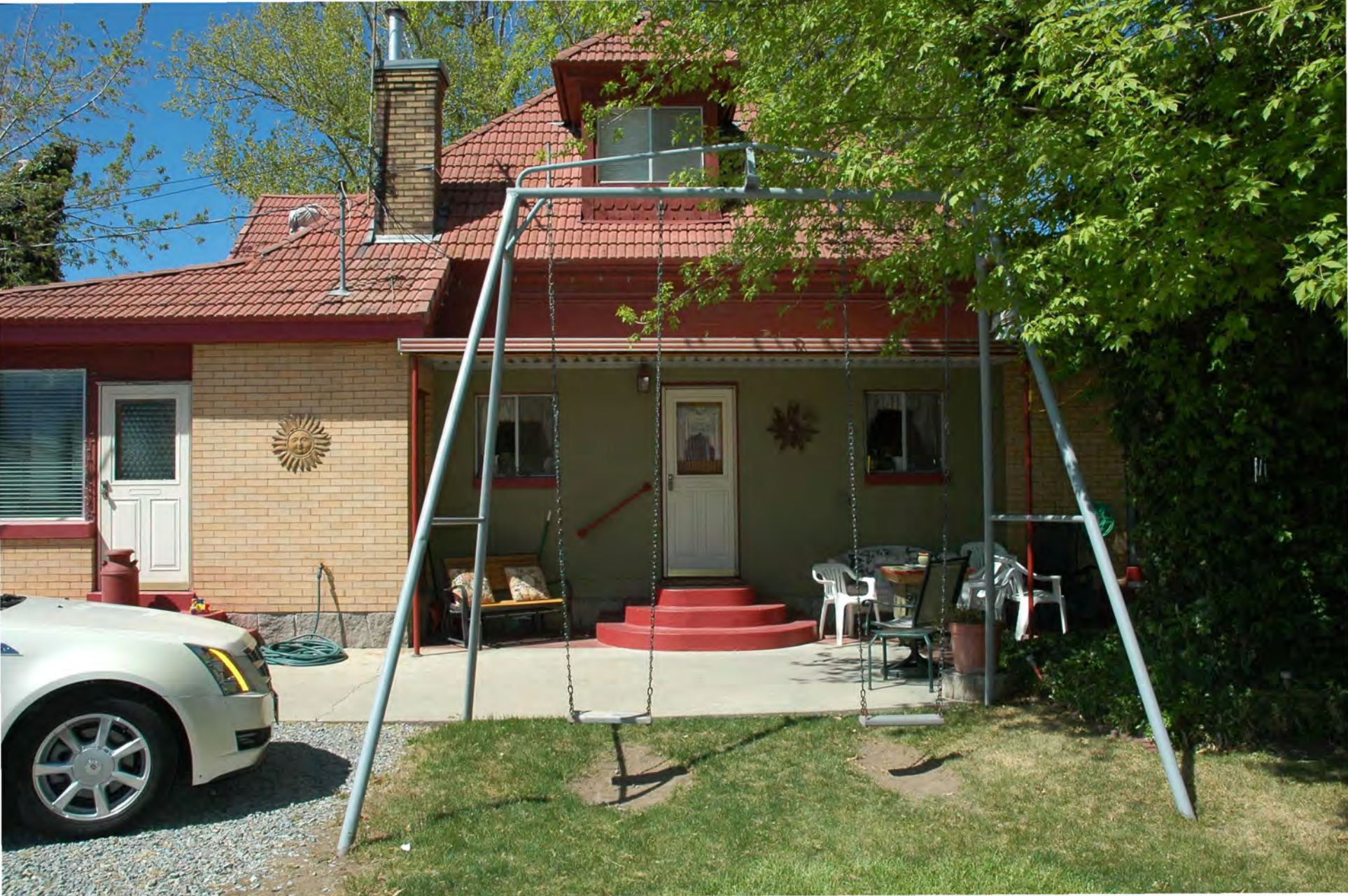






















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Erickson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse
NAME:

MULTIPLE Murray City, Utah MPS
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Salt Lake

DATE RECEIVED: 8/14/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/09/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/24/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/29/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000677

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

☒ ACCEPT ☐ RETURN ☐ REJECT 9-29-15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Julie Fisher
*Executive Director
Department of
Heritage & Arts*



Brad Westwood
Director

RECEIVED 2280

AUG 14 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

August 11, 2015

J. PAUL LOETHER, DEPUTY KEEPER AND CHIEF
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
1201 EYE ST. NW, 8TH FL.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

I am pleased to submit the enclosed National Register nominations that have been approved by the Utah State Historic Preservation Review Board and the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer to be considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

Erekson Artillo Dairy Farmhouse
Western General Agency Building

Salt Lake County
Salt Lake County

Thank you for your assistance with these nominations. Please contact me at (801) 245-7242, or coryjensen@utah.gov if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

J. Cory Jensen
National Register Coordinator
Utah State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures

P. Bradford Westwood
State Historic Preservation Officer
Utah State Historical Society
300 Rio Grande
Salt Lake City, Utah 84101

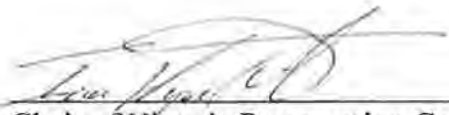
Dear Mr. Westwood,

In accordance with the requirements of the Certified Local Government Program, we have reviewed the proposed National Register nominations listed below and by majority approval of the Historic Preservation Commission of Murray. We recommend that they be submitted for inclusion in the National Register.

The following nominations were considered and approved:

Approved by History Advisory Board May 26, 2015

James & Nora Brown House, 5786 S Erkeson Lane
Artillo Ereksen Dairy Farmhouse, 5419 South 900 East



Chair of Historic Preservation Commission
Date 5-30-15



Mayor or County Commission Chair
Date 6/1/15