

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

..... Name of Property
..... County and State
..... Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page 1

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: MP100003042

Date Listed: 10/22/2018

Property Name: Muir, James A. and Janet, House

County: Salt Lake

State: UT

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



Signature of the Keeper

10/22/2018

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Significant Person

The Significant Person block should list *James A. Muir*. [The block was left open.]

The UTAH SHPO was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

MP 3042



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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Muir, James A and Janet, House

Other names/site number: Muir - Poulsen House

Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic Resources of Sandy, Utah

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2940 East Mount Jordan Road

City or town: Sandy State: Utah 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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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:

___ A X B ___ C ___ D

	<u>9.4.18</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>Utah Division of State History/Office of Historic Preservation</u>	
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:)


Signature of the Keeper

10/22/2018
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>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian Eclectic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: FOUNDATION: Granite; WALLS: Granite, Concrete Masonry Unit; ROOF: Wood Shingle, Asphalt Shingle

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 James A. and Janet Muir House is a one-story, Victorian Eclectic central-block-with-projecting-bays type residence constructed in 1897. The house, which has not been occupied for several years, is located at 2940 East Mount Jordan Road, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah.¹ The house is a rectangular one-story residence constructed of rough-hewn ashlar granite stone blocks on a similar granite foundation.² The James A. and Janet Muir House, with its pyramidal roof and gabled front projecting bay, is a very good example of late 19th century Utah Victorian Eclectic architecture.³ The house exterior, constructed of rough granite block, is highly unusual

¹ The house address has also been identified as 3006 East Mount Jordan Road on some prior historical documents.

² Technically the gray rock is not granite, but a closely related granodiorite called quartz monzonite. However, all of the igneous intrusions found in lower Little Cottonwood Canyon are commonly referred to as granite, regardless of their exact geological makeup. Butler, B. S., & Loughlan, G. F. (1916). Reconnaissance of the Cottonwood-American Fork Mining Region, Utah. *Contributions to Economic Geology, 1915, Part I*, Bulletin 620, pp. 165-226. Retrieved June 8, 2018, from <https://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/b620I> and Butler, B. S. (1914). Geology and ore deposits of the San Francisco and adjacent districts, Utah. *Economic Geology, 9(5)*, Bulletin 80, pp. 413-434.

³ Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss (1988) *Utah's Historic Architecture: 1847-1940*, Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society. p. 44

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and only a few examples of this construction material remain extant, primarily in southeastern Salt Lake Valley. The residence has a large concrete-masonry-unit addition, constructed in 1958 on the south and rear façades. The interior of the house has been remodeled, but retains some original details, such as wood-plank flooring, windows, and trim boards. The house was most likely constructed by original owner James A. Muir, a noted granite quarryman, farmer and early settler in this area of southeastern Salt Lake County.

The James A. and Janet Muir House faces east and sits near the northeast corner of a large 68.32 acre farmstead site which includes the farm and orchard historically associated with the Muir residence. Only a small, less than one acre section that includes the house and a garage are included in the nomination. The larger parcel has been owned by Salt Lake County since 1963 and is largely unchanged from when it was a working farm. Black Locust and fruit trees, irrigation systems, fencing, livestock water retention ponds, graded fields and out-building foundations can be found in the wild grass and sagebrush covered parcel. Near the southwest corner of the house is a non-contributing 1958 single-car garage.

Both the house and larger parcel are part of the 630 acre Dimple Dell Regional Park, which extends more than 5 miles along Dry Creek, running primarily from east to west just to the south of this parcel. Eleven acres on the west side of the parcel have been converted into the Granite Park, with lawns, a pavilion, playground equipment and restrooms. The immediate area surrounding the Muir House is largely single-family residential. The James A. and Janet Muir House retains its integrity and is a unique and contributing local historic resource.

Narrative Description

Exterior

The James A. and Janet Muir House is located in the southeast part of the Salt Lake Valley just below the Wasatch geologic fault line and Little Cottonwood and Bell Canyons, both of which extend steeply into the Wasatch Front of the Rocky Mountains. The house elevation is 5,145 feet, which is significantly higher in elevation than the surrounding Salt Lake valley. The house is situated near the highest point of a large, moderately sloped lot, making it one of the largest parcels suitable for farming in this area, which is strongly geologically shaped by both seismic uplift and snowmelt-fed mountain streams running east to west from nearby canyons. The house has expansive views of Little Cottonwood and Bell canyons to the east and the larger Salt Lake valley to the west.

The James A. and Janet Muir House is a one story, rectangular central-block-with-projecting-bay residence with a single shallow projecting bay on the front façade. The Victorian Eclectic elements include a projecting bay on the front (east) facing façade, a complex and higher slope roof structure, two separate entry doors on the front façade, full cornice returns on the gable-end, and decorative octagon patterned wood shingles in the gable ends. The walls are rough-hewn ashlar granite block on a similar granite block foundation. The roof is a complex Victorian high-slope pyramidal roof centered over the rectangular central-block structure and two gable-ended elements, one on the front façade projecting bay and one on the north façade. The roof is

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composed of asphalt shingles over original wood shingles. Lintels over windows on the original structure are one-piece granite block. Lintels over door openings are wood, as are all original window sills. The house also contains two early yellow fired-brick chimneys, both located along the center wall of the house. A large, 650 square foot concrete masonry unit (CMU) block over concrete foundation addition on the south and west façades was made to the house in 1958. The addition asphalt-shingled roof is hipped on the north end and has a gable-end on the south.

The James A. and Janet Muir House walls are constructed of rough-hewn rectangular granite blocks 6 inches in height, 5-6 inches in depth, and varying between 5 and 12 inches wide laid in even courses with thick limestone mortar between each course. The granite block foundation has a slightly wider profile than the granite block walls, with a water table course approximately 18" above ground level. Local folklore identifies that the granite came from discarded remnants of the granite quarried for the construction of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) Temple in downtown Salt Lake City, Utah. That quarry work, in nearby Little Cottonwood Canyon, lasted between 1860 and 1890, and would have produced thousands of tons of small granite block rubble exactly the size and shape of the granite block used in the Muir House and other documented houses in the Southeastern Salt Lake Valley, making it an inexpensive and credible source for the stone.^{4 5} After the temple quarry closed, James A. Muir privately quarried in the area for several years and may also have created the block separately from the temple quarry leftover stones.⁶ Unfortunately, there is no direct documentation specifically tying the James A. and Janet Muir House to granite specifically quarried for the Salt Lake Temple. Although stone block construction is not unique in early Utah history, and granite block appears to be a common foundation material throughout Salt Lake Valley, examples of houses with exposed granite block walls and foundations are exceptionally rare. A study of comparable buildings for this nomination found only two such residences remaining: the James A and Janet Muir House at 2940 East Mount Jordan Road and a 1903 clipped gable bungalow at 9966 South 2700 East. The Granite Paper Mill at 6900 South Big Cottonwood Canyon Road is also constructed of this type of granite block (NRIS #71000848).⁷

⁴ Miller, Marshall L (1993) Salt Lake Temple file, 1993. MS 14371, LDS History Library p.24-25. Excerpt: "Cutting and shaping the granite at the quarry in Little Cottonwood Canyon. To initially split large boulders (some of them 50-70 feet in length) an 8-pound sledgehammer and a stone point drill (about 16 inches long by 3/8 to 5/8 inches wide) were used to drill holes. As men worked on the boulder, one would swing the hammer while another would hold and turn the drill bit, and then clean out the hole with a small spoon-like tool. The holes were drilled approximately 4 to 6 inches deep and were spaced from 5 to 12 inches apart. It took up to 2 hours to drill one hole. On large boulders, holes were drilled along the top and down one side."

⁵ James Muir built a circa 1883-1883 hall-parlor house out of very similar granite block which was located just east and north of the 1897 house. The address was 9990 South 3100 East, and the house was demolished circa 2001. Historic Site Form and historical file, 9990 South 3100 East, Sandy, Utah. On file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office. Because the houses were similar granite block and located within a few blocks of each other, on the large farm parcel owned by James Muir, these houses have caused confusion in historical and more recent documentation efforts. There is an additional house located at 1259 East Parkway Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah which is also listed in the Utah SHPO historic building database as having granite wall construction, but the stone is non-ashlar rubblestone and not directly comparable to the James A and Janet Muir House.

⁶ Nicholl, Maxine Muir (ca. 1945) Biography of James A. Muir, LDS History Library MS 11416 p.1

⁷ Houses documented with the same exterior that have been demolished were located at 3615 East 9400 South (Jeffs House) and 9990 South 3100 East (circa 1883 hall-parlor James A and Janet Muir House).

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The front (east) façade is divided almost equally between the projecting gable-end and a front porch which extends along the rectangular central-block front façade wall. The projecting gable-end extends five feet beyond the central-block wall and contains a central fixed window with a smaller fixed transom window above. The window lintel is a large granite block and the sill is wood. The gable-end window is a replacement for two original double hung windows which were visible on the circa 1938 tax photograph. The window was replaced at an unknown date after 1938. The gable-end contains a full cornice return with asphalt shingles over original wood shingles, octagon-shaped wood shingles on the vertical surface and a plain frieze. In the center of the gable-end there are two original, small multiple-light wood casement windows with wood lintel and sash, which are partially covered by arched wood trim boards. The side of the projecting bay contains a wood five-panel secondary entry door with transom window. A second door opening, on the front façade, has been framed in and is boarded over. To the right of that opening is an original casement window with fixed transom window above. The porch structure is simple, with a wood frame and plank surface and four tall, narrow columns supporting a shed-roofed porch. Based on a comparison with the circa 1938 tax photograph, it is likely a replacement for the original wood porch. The original porch had thicker columns, a cove pattern on the frieze boards and a simple wood railing except for the opening near the projecting bay.

The north façade of the original residence contains two tall, narrow windows and a roof gable-end without a projecting wall element. The two windows were originally wood sash casement windows with four small rectangular fixed lights above. The east window is original, but the west window contains a circa 1960 aluminum-framed single-hung replacement. The gable-end mirrors the front façade gable, with a full-length cornice return, octagon-shaped wood shingle decoration and a plain frieze. The gable-end differs from the front due to a yellow fired-brick chimney which projects through the center of the gable end and extends just above the roof line. The original chimneys were not particularly Victorian, without any decorative brickwork or corbelling.⁸ The gable-end appears to have had two small windows matching the front façade gable-end windows, but those have been removed and plywood and wood strips have been placed over the openings. However, the wood window sashes and sills are still visible. The 1958 concrete masonry unit (CMU) over concrete foundation addition extends the rear of the north façade and contains a single nearly rectangular window near the east end of the addition.

The west façade is composed entirely of the CMU over concrete foundation addition. The façade contains four windows across the main floor level of the façade, and three smaller basement windows evenly spaced below. The windows have aluminum sashes and muntins with almost rectangular glazing lights. The sills are concrete. The window on the southwest corner is a large, International/modern style corner window which continues on the south façade.⁹ A third chimney/furnace flue in smaller red CMU block is visible near the center of the addition roof.

The south façade (from west to east) contains the gable-end roof element of the addition, a second smaller shed-roofed concrete porch and entry, and the south façade of the original granite

⁸ Circa 1938 Salt Lake County Tax Assessment photograph

⁹ Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss (1988). p. 173

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block structure. The CMU addition has only the corner window continuation as fenestration. The gable-end contains wide horizontal clapboard wood siding. The east side of the addition has a secondary entry door into the 1958 addition. The porch is a 10' x 10' concrete slab, covered by a simple shed-roofed porch cover supported by two 4" x 4" wood columns. The south side of the original façade also contains two tall, narrow windows, mirroring the original north façade. The west window on the original façade is a metal framed replacement window with narrow brick sill and the east window is an original casement window with four small fixed lights above. The original chimney on this façade has collapsed, leaving a hole through the roof structure.

Interior

On the interior, the original house has 890 square feet on one story. The addition adds another 650 square feet with a 380 square foot unfinished basement below. The basement is accessed along the south façade near the addition entry door. The original structure is divided into four rooms and the addition contains a kitchen, bath and additional bedroom. There have been significant modifications to the interior of the original structure, creating closets and hallway spaces. The original structural walls are 12" thick, with plaster covered interior surfaces. The secondary wall additions are wood stud framed with gypsum board. Some of the original 4" pine wood-plank flooring remains, but most of the floor has been replaced or covered by carpeting. Within the original structure, original wood floor moldings and window and door trims remain in good condition. Overall, the house interior is in very poor condition, as the house has been vacant for several years.

The James A. and Janet Muir House faces east and sits near the northeast corner of a large 68.32 acre parcel which includes remnants of a farm and orchard site which is historically associated with the Muir residence. Only a small, less than one-acre portion of the larger parcel is included in the nomination. The house is situated near the highest point of the lot, with expansive views of Little Cottonwood and Bell canyons to the east and the original farm parcel and Salt Lake valley to the west. The entry/driveway to the house is gravel and extends from the east to the south side of the residence. To the south of the James A. and Janet Muir House is a non-contributing garage constructed in 1958. The garage is composed of wide asbestos siding over wood-framed wall on a concrete foundation. The garage roof is a gable roof with asphalt shingles. The perimeter of the north and east sides of the lot have non-historic pine log fencing, especially around Mount Jordan Road as it curves across the east side of the house.¹⁰ There is no remaining landscaping extant near the house. The James A. and Janet Muir House retains its historic integrity and is a significant contributing local historic resource.

Farmstead Site and Features Outside of the Nomination Boundary

A Black Locust tree grove to the southwest of the house, fed by a natural spring, may pre-date the house. These hardwood trees, which were often used by early Utah pioneers for shade are a unique contributing element on the site.¹¹ The few living remnants of a large orchard extend

¹⁰ The road curvature was changed after 1958, and the fence was installed at an unknown date after the change.

¹¹ The Black Locust trees were identified by Elizabeth Hora-Cook on a visit by the Utah SHPO office on August 11, 2017. Articles relating to the promulgation of locust trees and their uses include: Defa, Dennis R. (editor) (1990) "The

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beyond the Locust trees. Concrete head gates and shallow ditches, components of both an early and later 1950s irrigation system are located below the house, extending west toward the lower fields. There are two small retention pond basins near the 1950s irrigation line to the west of the house and south of the Dimple Dell parking lot and trail head to the east of the house. A barn foundation is located on the south side of the parcel near the edge of the Dry Creek slope. Most of the parcel is now covered with non-native annual grasses and native sagebrush.

The parcel is part of the 630 acre Dimple Dell Regional Park which extends more than 5 miles along Dry Creek, primarily running east to west, just to the south of this parcel and extending to 1300 East. Eleven acres on the west side of the parcel have been converted into the Granite Park, with lawns, a pavilion, playground equipment and restrooms. The immediate area surrounding the Muir House is largely single-family residences built between the 1960s and 1990s. As there were few large-scale developments in this area, there are many styles and sizes of houses that reflect individual preferences. Dimple Dell Park and Dry Creek with its steeply sloped draws extends east to west on the south of the parcel. The mouth of both Little Cottonwood and Bell Canyons are located to the east. Although this large area is historically associated with the James A. and Janet Muir House, most of the extant remains, including the larger irrigation structures and barn foundation were constructed after James A. and Janet Muir's association with the house ended, and are only described to provide context.

Utah Letters of Alexander C. Badger, Jr." *Utah Historical Quarterly* Winter 1990, Volume 58, Number 1. p. 79; Seedling Forest Trees *Deseret News Newspaper (Utah)* May 9, 1860. P. 7; and Shade Trees *Deseret News Newspaper (Utah)* April 27, 1859. p. 7

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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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

AGRICULTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY

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Period of Significance
1897-1938

Significant Dates
1897

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
JAMES A MUIR

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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 James A. and Janet Muir House, constructed in 1897 in Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah has local significance under Criterion B for Muir's association with the agricultural and social history of Sandy, Utah, especially during the "Mining, Smelting and Small Farm Era, 1871-circa 1910" category of the Historic Resources of Sandy, Utah, Multiple Property Submission.^{12 13} A quarryman, farmer and influential local leader, James A. Muir was key to the successful development of agriculture, irrigation and water storage in the Granite area (which was later incorporated into Sandy City) between 1883 and 1938, especially during the period when he occupied the house and farm at 2940 East Mount Jordan Road between 1897 and 1922. He was influential in agriculture with the development of irrigation canals and water storage projects which supported his own large farm and also the development of other surrounding agricultural and smelting operations in Granite. James A. Muir influential in the social history of Granite and Southeastern Salt Lake valley as a businessman, as a local LDS religious leader and as a civic leader in Granite. James A. Muir operated an independent quarrying business and later operated the summer Wasatch Resort in Little Cottonwood Canyon. He was also an influential ecclesiastical leader, serving as the third bishop of the Granite Ward between 1901 and 1917 and was responsible for the 1905 construction of the substantial Victorian Romanesque Revival-style Granite LDS Ward Chapel (NRIS #05000364).¹⁴ James A. Muir was a civic leader in Granite, serving as postmaster for seven years. He was also responsible for bringing dependable culinary water to Granite and financing the introduction of electrical power in Granite in 1909. The house, constructed in 1897 of local quarried granite block, is a unique and representative example of a Victorian Eclectic central-block-with-projecting bays home of a successful farmer and civic leader during this period of agricultural expansion. The period of significance begins with the house's completion in 1897 and ends when James A. and Janet Muir lost the house and farm to foreclosure in 1938 due to unpaid property taxes during the Great Depression.

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

Criterion B Significance: James A. Muir, Agriculture and Social History

Agriculture and the Development of Irrigation Canals and Water Storage

¹² Balle, Wayne L. (1990) *Multiple Property Documentation Form: Historic Resources of Sandy, Utah* On file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office

¹³ Although this house is located in an area traditionally identified as Granite, the area was never formally incorporated into a city or town. The area, with several other small historical townships, have been incorporated into larger cities in the past few decades. The James A. and Janet Muir House is now located within the boundaries of Sandy City. The Historic Resources of Sandy, Utah MPS covers all properties within the incorporated boundaries of Sandy, Utah.

¹⁴ Granite LDS Ward Chapel—Avard Fairbanks Studio (NRIS #05000364)

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The James A. and Janet Muir House is significant for its close association with agriculture in the Granite area of Salt Lake Valley, especial during the “Mining, Smelting and Small Farm Era, 1871-circa 1910” category of the Historic Resources of Sandy, Utah, Multiple Property Submission. As a farmer and water developer, with one of the largest farms in the area, James A. Muir was a key component in the development of Granite after 1883 and prior to the Great Depression, when the deep recession, an extended drought in the mid-1930s and later residential growth ended large-scale commercial farming in the area. During his residency and through his irrigation development, area farms supported several mines and sawmills, the Salt Lake Temple Quarry and later Utah Capitol Building Quarry, two smelters, a leisure resort and other commercial ventures in Little Cottonwood Canyon with produce, vegetables and meat.

When James A. Muir returned from his two year LDS proselyting mission to Granite in 1897 and began construction of his new house at 2940 East Mount Jordan Road, he had already been involved in developing irrigation canals and water storage in Southeastern Salt Lake Valley for more than 15 years.¹⁵ With the first settler of Granite, Solomon J Despain, James Muir and other early settlers developed and maintained canals and ditches leading from Little Cottonwood and Bell Canyons to their irrigable land below the canyons, capturing mountain runoff water to support farming, smelting and to provide culinary water. After 1897, James Muir was involved with larger projects in Granite: The construction of four reservoirs including both the Red Pine and White Pine Reservoirs in Bell and Little Cottonwood Canyon respectively; large-scale irrigation canals and pipelines; and specialized culinary water pipelines. Mining waste and deforestation due to extensive logging caused pollution and combined with the overuse of Little Cottonwood Creek water, resulted in culinary water shortages in Granite. James Muir was superintendent of the project which brought culinary water through a pipeline which bypassed polluted areas and diversions, providing clean water year-round to Granite.¹⁶

In 1909, James Muir and Alex Brand organized the South Despain Ditch Company to control secondary water distribution from Bell and Little Cottonwood Canyon creeks and reservoirs. James Muir acted as president of the company from 1909 until 1932.¹⁷ In 1930, the South Despain Ditch Company began constructing the White Pine Reservoir, and in 1935 was awarded a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project to expand the White Pine Reservoir 14 feet higher to provide 200 acre feet of water storage and James Muir contracted and supervised the project.¹⁸ In 1964, the South Despain Ditch Extension Company was providing irrigation for 500 acres.¹⁹

Contributions to the Social History of Early Granite

¹⁵ Two Water Contests *The Salt Lake Herald Newspaper (Utah)* July 31, 1895 p. 8

¹⁶ Nicholl (ca. 1945) p. 2; 1870 and 1880 US Census records

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 2 and South Despain Ditch Company historical records provided by Drew Weaver June 14, 2018.

¹⁸ White Pine Reservoir Project Approved by S.L. County Officers *The Salt Lake Tribune Newspaper (Utah)* August 3, 1935. p. 5 and South Despain Ditch Company historical records.

¹⁹ Irrigation and Canal Companies of Utah (1964?) Utah State University, Agricultural Experiment Station. Utah State University: Logan, Utah PAM 19154 Utah State History Library

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James A. Muir was also influential in the social history of Granite and Southeastern Salt Lake valley as a businessman, as a local LDS religious leader and as a civic leader in Granite.

Muir came to Granite in 1870 to work at the LDS Salt Lake Temple granite quarry, and with some breaks, worked there until its closure in 1890. In 1891, he went into private business quarrying granite.²⁰ In 1897, James Muir was awarded a large and prestigious contract to provide the granite columnar pedestal to finish the Brigham Young Monument at the intersection of Main Street and South Temple Street in downtown Salt Lake City, which probably financed the construction of his new house.²¹ He continued to quarry granite in Little Cottonwood and Bell Canyons through the 1930s and constructed several other notable monuments.²² As early as the 1880s, wealthy and influential people from Salt Lake City traveled to Wasatch, the location of the LDS Church temple granite quarry and a stop on the Wasatch and Jordan Valley Railroad, in the summers to avoid the heat and pollution in the Salt Lake valley.²³ After the quarry closed in 1890, the property was developed as a resort, with the two-story mess hall becoming a hotel and the 25 cottages used by quarrymen/laborers becoming summer cottages. After 1909 and possibly up until 1916, James and Janet Muir operated the Wasatch Resort each summer, providing accommodations, transportation and cooking for guests.²⁴

James A. Muir was also a significant ecclesiastical leader in the Granite area. On May 12, 1901, LDS Church leaders divided the Granite Ward (an ecclesiastical unit similar to a parish) which spanned several miles and two sizable towns into two different wards and appointed James A. Muir as the Granite Ward bishop. Although he is officially the third bishop of Granite Ward, Muir was the first to be appointed in Granite, and the previous bishop Alva Butler continued to serve in the newly organized Butler LDS ward. He served in that capacity until 1917, when he was released. In his religious leadership capacity as Granite ward bishop, James Muir was responsible for the fundraising and construction of the Granite LDS Ward Chapel in 1905 (NRIS #05000364), a substantial Victorian Romanesque Revival-style building red brick building with a rough-hewn granite block foundation which closely matches the granite of the James A and Janet Muir House.

In addition to his farming, quarrying and ecclesiastical duties, James Muir also served in several civic capacities between 1897 and 1938. In 1898, James Muir was appointed the Postmaster of Wasatch, which served all of Granite and Little Cottonwood Canyon below Alta. He served as

²⁰ In 1870, the original town site of Granite was located approximately one mile east of the James A. and Janet Muir House, in the entrance to Little Cottonwood Canyon where the quarry initially operated on granite boulders. In 1874, the quarry was moved 1.5 miles east into Little Cottonwood Canyon to a second site with higher quality granite. That site was named Wasatch. After the quarry moved, the area where the James A and Janet Muir House is located became identified as Granite. The area was never incorporated into a formal city and was many years later incorporated into Sandy City boundaries.

²¹ Nicholl (ca. 1945) p. 2; Progress Slices Mormon Statue *The New York Times Newspaper* (New York) March 11, 1956; *Granite: The Story of a Land and Its People* (1995). Granite View Stake. p. 7; and Livingston, James Campbell Extract from Autobiography (ca 1902) LDS History Library MS 11789 p. 3

²² Nicholl (ca. 1945) p. 2

²³ Ferrin, John Ralph (1981) *Historical Site Survey of Southeast Salt Lake County* (Master of Arts Thesis) University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah. 979.21 SA 3FE 1981 Utah State History Library p. 88-92

²⁴ Canyon Homes to be Offered *Salt Lake Telegram Newspaper* (Utah) June 17, 1923 p. 31

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postmaster for seven years when mail delivery was moved to the Sandy Post Office.²⁶ As discussed above, James Muir served as superintendent of the pipeline that brought clean, dependable drinking water from Bell Canyon to Granite. In 1909, James Muir financed the construction of power generation equipment and a water diversion from Little Cottonwood Creek which provided electrical power to Granite and surrounding area.²⁷

James Muir Background (Additional Historical Context)

James Alma Muir, the fourth child and third son of Thomas Walter Muir (1820-1891) and Isabella Ann Samson (1825-1900) was born in Salt Lake City, Utah on April 22, 1859. James' parents were immigrants from Fifeshire, Scotland who joined the LDS church and emigrated from Scotland in 1848 and 1850 and arrived in Salt Lake City in 1852 after crossing the United States by wagon. The family settled in Salt Lake City where Thomas Muir worked herding cattle in nearby canyons.²⁸ ²⁹ The three oldest sons of Thomas Muir found employment at the granite quarry in Little Cottonwood Canyon. James Muir started as a tool carrier in 1870 at the age of 11, just as the quarry expanded and commenced full-time operation after several years of intermittent seasonal quarrying. That early date, and his almost continuous residence in the area, made James A. Muir one of the earliest permanent settlers in Granite.³⁰

The quarry was organized and operated to provide granite for the Salt Lake LDS temple in downtown Salt Lake City, Utah. Except for three years between 1873 and 1876, the quarry operated continuously between 1870 and 1890 and was one of the most important economic and social drivers of settlement and development in Granite.³¹ ³² James worked at the quarry almost continuously during its years of operation and operated his own quarry after its closure in 1890.³³ ³⁴ James and other quarrymen initially worked just east of the James A and Janet Muir House, living in tents and quarrying granite from boulders at the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon. In

²⁶ Postal Changes *The Salt Lake Tribune Newspaper (Utah)* January 28, 1898 p. 1; Postmaster General of the United States, "Appointment of Postmasters 1832-September 30, 1971, Roll 128: Utah: Counties unknown, Beaver-Weber Counties" Record Group 28, Microfilm Publication M841, Utah State History Library MIC A 1177 (Wasatch, Salt Lake County); and Postmaster General of the United States "Post Office Department Reports of Site Locations, 1837-1950 Roll 595: Utah, Grand – Salt Lake Counties" Record Group 28, Microfilm Publication M1126. National Archives and Records Administration online. <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/68775855>

²⁷ Notice to Water Users *The Salt Lake Herald Republican Newspaper (Utah)* February 12, 1909 p. 10

²⁸ Muir, John Sampson (n.d.) *Thomas Walter Muir* Familysearch.org website history contributed by Sheila Liston August 12, 2013. Accessed April 30, 2018.

²⁹ "United States Census, 1860", database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/pal:/MM9.1.1/MH24-W9J> : 12 December 2017), Thos Muir, 1860.

³⁰ Livingston, James Campbell Extract from Autobiography (ca 1902) LDS History Library MS 11789 p. 3

³¹ Nicholl (ca. 1945) p. 1 and 1870 and 1880 US Census records

³² Logging and mining in the canyons were also economically important to the area. Logging was crucial to development in Salt Lake Valley, but the canyons were largely logged out by the 1880s and 1890s

³³ Extract from the "History of the Construction of the Salt Lake Temple, by Wallace Alan Raynor" manuscript, LDS History Library. Quoted in Porath, Joseph H (n.d.) *History of Big and Little Cottonwood Canyon (Utah)* unpublished manuscript MSS A 435-1 Utah State History Library pp. 27-29

³⁴ According to his 1945 biography/autobiography James Muir worked at the quarry except between 1873-1876 when the quarry was closed; in 1880 when he worked on the railroad; in 1881-1882 when he constructed the Deseret News Paper Mill, another granite block structure, below Big Cottonwood Canyon; and in 1885 he worked part of the year at the Frederick Mine in Little Cottonwood Canyon. Nicholl (ca. 1945) p. 1

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1874, after exhausting some of the lower boulders and finding higher quality stone up the canyon, the quarrying operations moved 1.5 miles up the canyon to the site that would be named Wasatch, where it operated until 1890. In 1913, the quarry reopened to quarry granite for the Utah State Capitol, LDS Administrative building, University of Utah Administration building and other projects, and closed again circa 1920.³⁵

On October 18, 1883 James married Janet Dryburgh, the daughter of Scottish immigrants George Dryburgh (1842-1903) and Helen Adamson Dryburgh (1844-1919), who immigrated in 1879 and homesteaded land in Granite, Utah. Janet Dryburgh was born June 16, 1866 in Cowdenbeath, Fife, Scotland, third of seven children.³⁶ After their marriage, James A. Muir purchased land in Granite from Solomon J Despain, the first settler in Granite, who arrived in 1861 but only began residing year-round to homestead in 1871.³⁷ In 1883, James constructed a hall-parlor house from granite block just east of his 1897 house and began farming as well as continuing to work at the quarry and other jobs.³⁸ During this period, James served 14 years as the assistant superintendent of the local school district and as a school trustee when the first schoolhouse was constructed.³⁹ After the quarry closed, James Muir continued to quarry privately and farm. James and Janet were not able to have children, but adopted a local boy, George Marion Thompson Muir, whose mother died shortly after his birth on February 21, 1889.⁴⁰ In 1895, James Muir was called on an LDS mission to East Tennessee, and served until 1897.

After his return, James Muir completed the construction of his new house in 1897 and lived there until 1922, when he and his wife Janet moved to Sandy, Utah.⁴¹ He was a significant businessman, religious and civic leader in Granite during the time he was associated with the house. James A. Muir continued to own the farm and house until it was repossessed by Salt Lake County in 1938 due to unpaid taxes, after not being able to sell or rent it during the Great Depression.⁴² Janet Dryburgh Muir died in Sandy, Utah on January 26, 1943 and James Muir died in Sandy, Utah on May 1, 1945.

Owners after James Muir (Additional Historical Context)

On February 18, 1942 the Salt Lake County Treasurer deeded 113 acres, which included the 78 acres of James Muir's farm and the adjoining farm parcel to the south previously owned by George Poulsen to the Utah State Land Board. Also circa 1942, the Utah State Land Board contracted with George and Alta Poulsen to purchase the parcel. They paid on that contract until

³⁵ Great Year in Alta Cottonwood *Salt Lake Mining Review Newspaper (Utah)* January 15, 1916 p. 75

³⁶ 1900 US Census Records, George Dryburgh.

³⁷ *Granite: The Story of a Land and Its People (1995)*. Granite View Stake. p. 13

³⁸ The address of the hall-parlor house was 9990 South 3100 East and was located on the east side of the parcel along the section road. The house was demolished in 2001. Historic Site Form and historical file, 9990 South 3100 East, Sandy, Utah. On file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

³⁹ Nicholl (ca. 1945) p. 2

⁴⁰ George Marion Thompson Muir was born to John William Thompson (1859-1945) and Louisa Lovia Huntsman Thompson (1869-1889). She died on March 3, 1889.

⁴¹ His last residence was located at 291 East 8680 South, Sandy.

⁴² 78 Acres *The Salt Lake Tribune Newspaper (Utah)* April 9, 1933 p. 10

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June 26, 1958 when the title was formally recorded in their names. The Poulson family rented the property to a several families and lived nearby on another farm parcel. In 1958, after selling their other properties in the area, the Poulsen family remodeled the house, added the large CMU addition to the west side of the original structure and moved into the house, where they resided until 1963.⁴³

George Henry Poulsen was born October 18, 1893 in Marysvale, Piute County, Utah to Emanuel Rasmus Poulsen (1869-1956) and M. Ellen Hodge Poulsen (1873-1916). He married Alta Francis Parker on December 22, 1913. On December 23, 1929 George Poulsen purchased property near the James A. and Janet Muir House from Loraine J.B. Wall and moved to Granite. Although he owned a farm, George Poulsen was an electrician for Utah Power and Light Company for many years. In 1959, George and Alta Poulsen sold the entire parcel to Otto Kearn who further Quit Claimed it to Keystone Development Company on November 5, 1963. Keystone Development Company used 62 acres to develop residential properties, including several subdivisions.

On February 19, 1965 Keystone Development sold the remaining 68.47 acres to Salt Lake County Parks Department. This farm parcel was combined with other purchases in and after 1966 to create the 630 acre Salt Lake County Dimple Dell Regional Park.⁴⁴

Summary

The James A. and Janet Muir House, constructed in 1897 in Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah has local significance under Criterion B for its association with the agricultural and social history of Sandy, Utah especially during the “Mining, Smelting and Small Farm Era, 1871-circa 1910” category of the Historic Resources of Sandy, Utah, Multiple Property Submission. A quarryman, farmer and influential local leader, James A. Muir was key to the successful development of agriculture, irrigation and water storage in Granite between 1883 and 1938, especially during the period when he occupied the house and farm at 2940 East Mount Jordan Road between 1897 and 1922. James Muir was also a businessman, religious and civic leader who was influential in the social history of Granite and Southeastern Salt Lake Valley, including Little Cottonwood and Bell Canyons. The period of significance begins with the house completion in 1897 and ends when James A. and Janet Muir lost the house and farm to foreclosure in 1938 due to unpaid property taxes during the Great Depression. The James A. and Janet Muir House retains its architectural integrity and is a contributing resource in Sandy, Utah.

⁴³ Drew Weaver interview with Gerald Poulsen December 13, 2017

⁴⁴ Recreation, Parks and Multi-Purpose Centers Department, Salt Lake County, “History and Facts – Dry Creek Regional Park memorandum” (1981)

Muir, James A and Janet, House
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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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency

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- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property 0.92 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 40.341512 | Longitude: -111.483130 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

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BEG S 968.4 FT AND W 683.54 FT FR NW COR OF SW 1/4 SECTION 11 T 3S R 1E,
SLM; N 80° W 236.8 FT; N 1.4° E 208.36 FT; S 75° E 125.8 FT; S 57.9° E 52.23 FT; S 38.6°
E 43.5 FT; S 18.43° E 92.3 FT; S 14.1° E 69.48 FT to POB. 0.92 acres

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are a legal description of the small area surrounding the James A. and Janet Muir House (see map for detailed boundary). They are a small portion of the much larger historical property that is now owned by Salt Lake County.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Angie Abram / Historical Architect
organization: Storiagraph, LLC
street & number: 1086 East Range Road
city or town: Millcreek state: Utah zip code: 84117
e-mail angie.abram@storiagraph.com
telephone: 801-558-9344
date: August 2, 2018

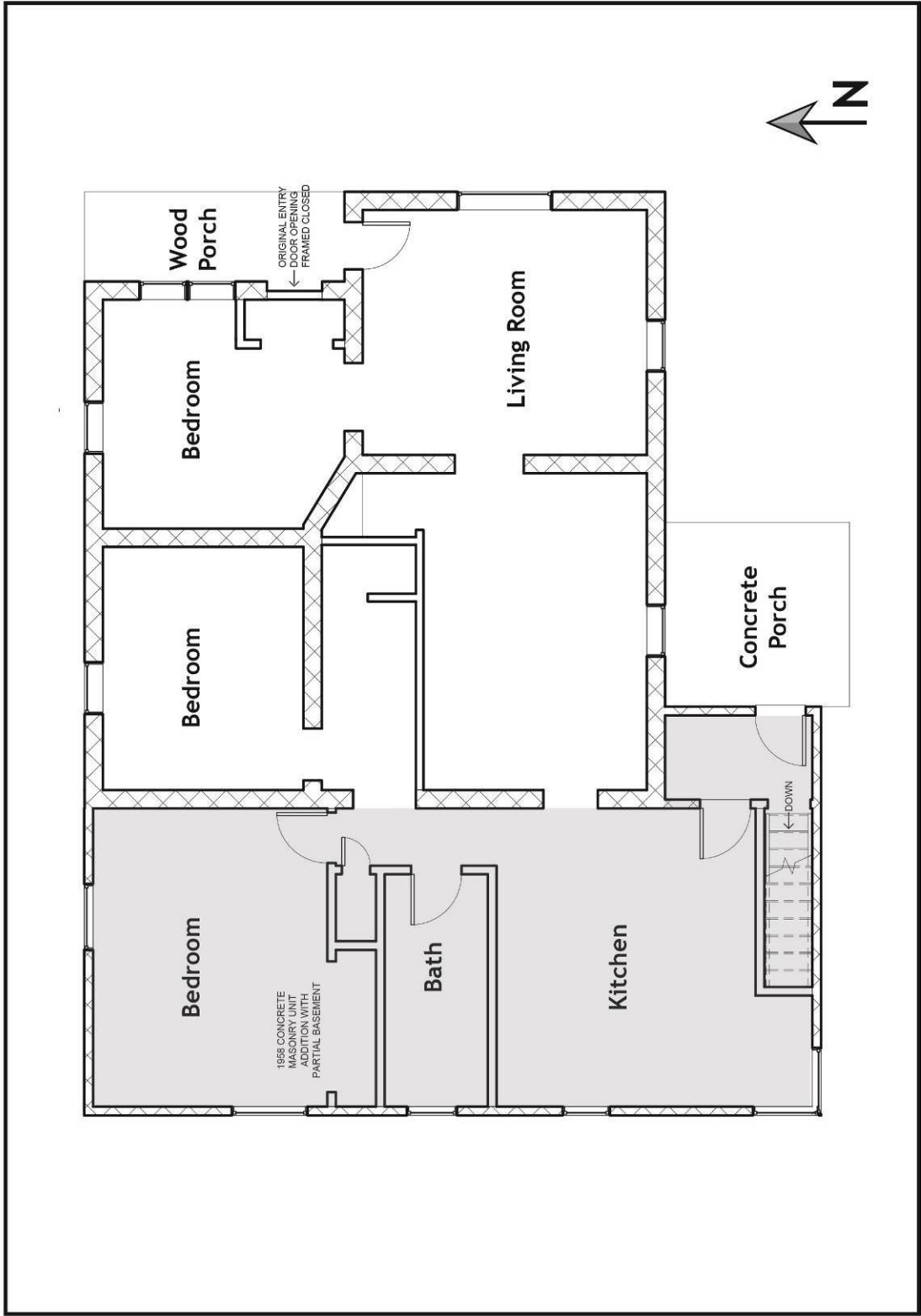
Additional Documentation

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.)

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James A. and Janet Muir House Main Floor Plan
2940 East Mount Jordan Road, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
Latitude 40.341512° Longitude -111.483130°

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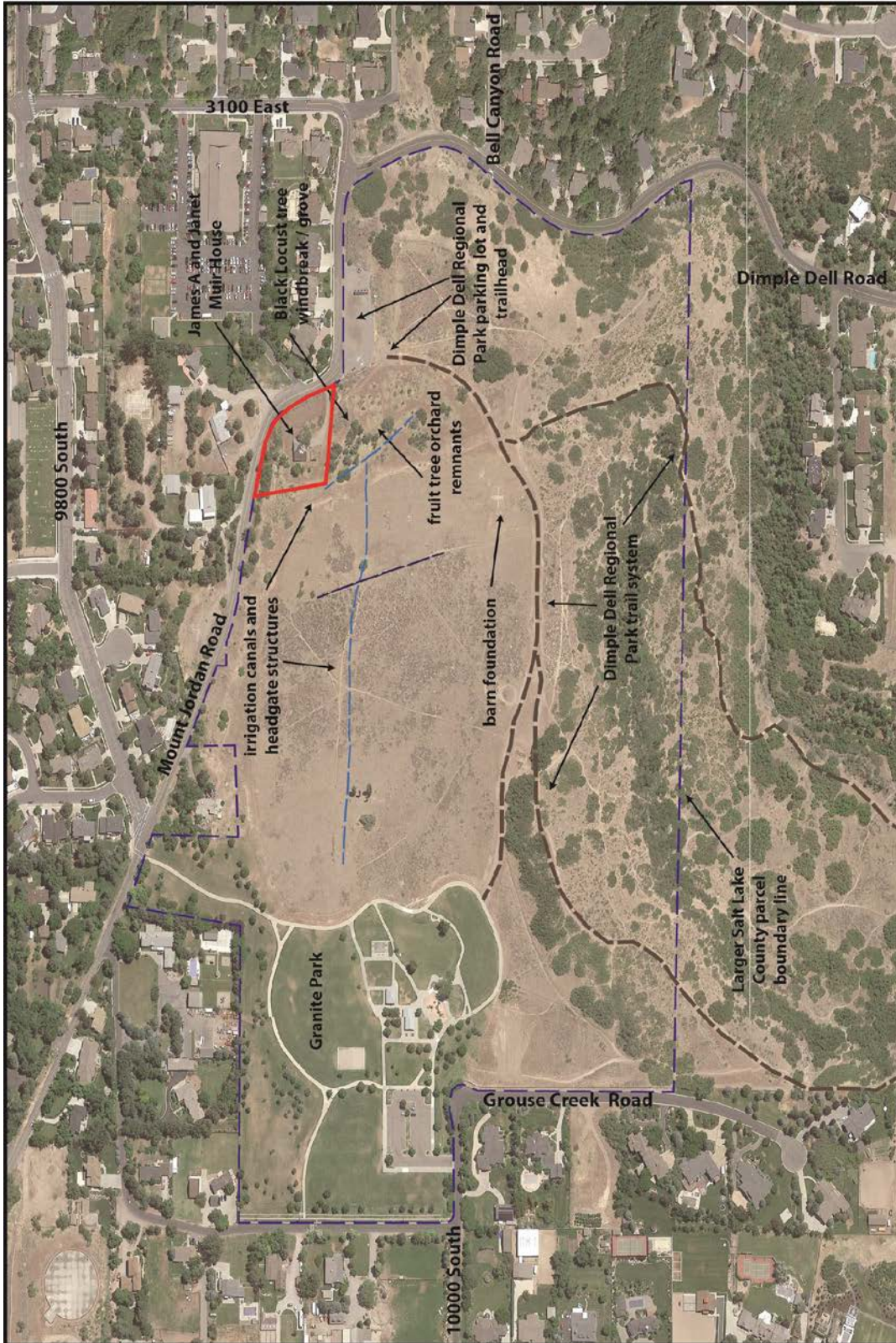
State of Utah 2017 Orthophotographic image
200 feet



James A. and Janet Muir House Lot Map
2940 East Mount Jordan Road, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
Latitude 40.341512° Longitude -111.483130°

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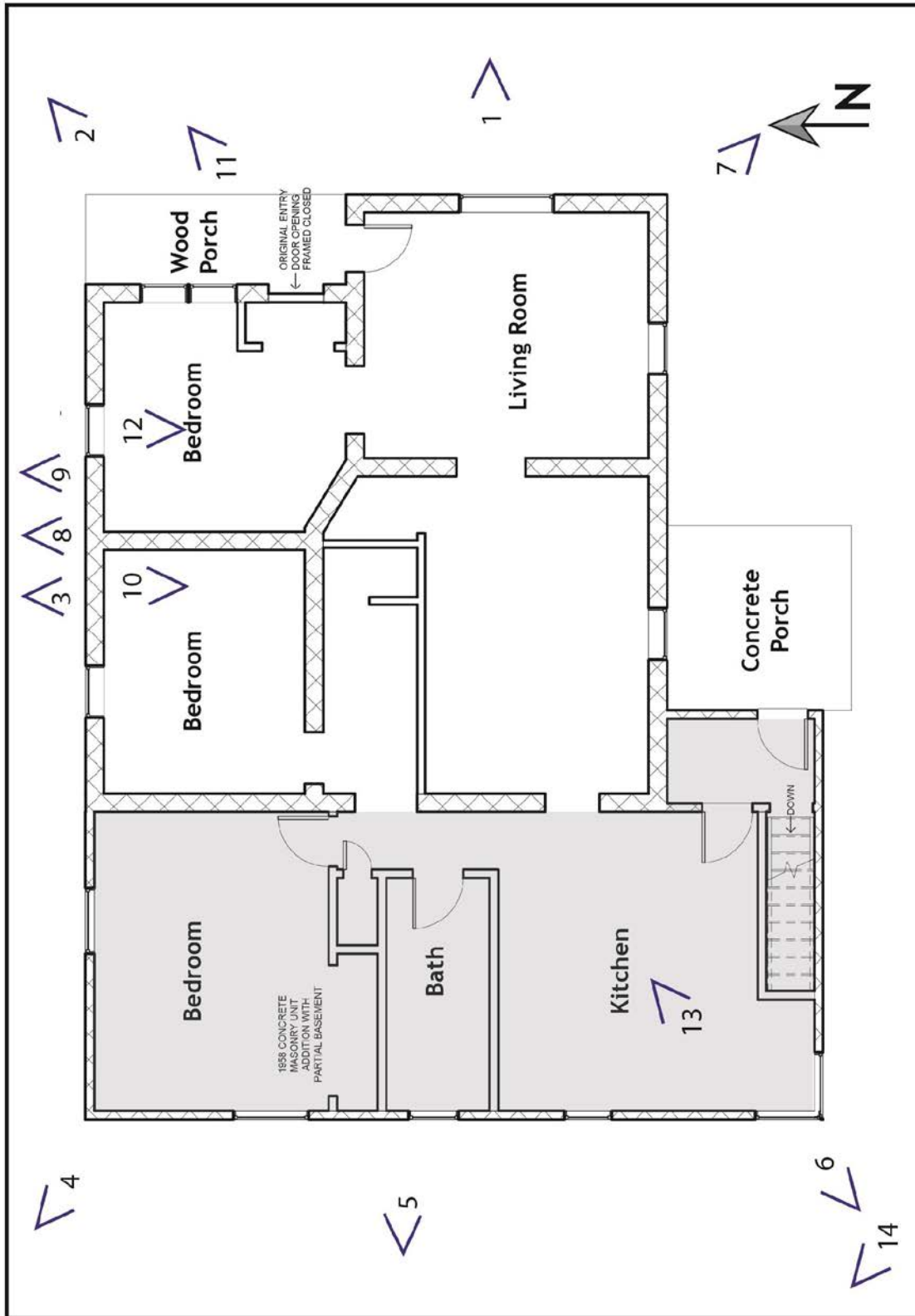


State of Utah 2017 Orthophotographic image
500 feet

James A. and Janet Muir House Area Map
2940 East Mount Jordan Road, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
Latitude 40.341512° Longitude -111.483130°

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James A. and Janet Muir House Photograph Key
2940 East Mount Jordan Road, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah
Latitude 40.341512° Longitude -111.483130°

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Figure 1. Circa 1938 Salt Lake County Tax Photograph.



Figure 2. 2001 Utah SHPO file photograph by Lisa M. Miller.



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Photographs

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: James A. and Janet Muir House

City or Vicinity: Sandy

County: Salt Lake State: Utah

Photographer: Angie Abram

Date Photographed: May 21, 2018 and June 4, 2018

Location of original digital files: 1086 East Range Road, Millcreek, Utah 84117

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

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1 of 14. Front (east) façade. Camera facing west.



2 of 14. Northeast façade. Camera facing southwest.



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3 of 14. North façade. Camera facing south.



4 of 14. Northwest façade. Camera facing southeast.



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5 of 14. West façade. Camera facing east.



6 of 14. Southwest façade. Camera facing northeast.



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7 of 14. Southeast façade. Camera facing northwest.



8 of 14. North façade gable detail. Camera facing south.



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9 of 14. Granite brick foundation and wall detail. Camera facing south.



10 of 14. Roof and gable construction detail. Camera facing north.



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11 of 14. Porch and parlor entry five-panel door detail. Camera facing southwest.



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County and State

12 of 14. Interior window and wall detail. Camera facing north.



13 of 14. Interior kitchen addition detail. Camera facing west.



Muir, James A and Janet, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah
County and State

14 of 14. 1958 garage. Camera facing northeast.



Muir, James A and Janet, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake, Utah
County and State

Property Owner information:

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

Name Salt Lake County Parks

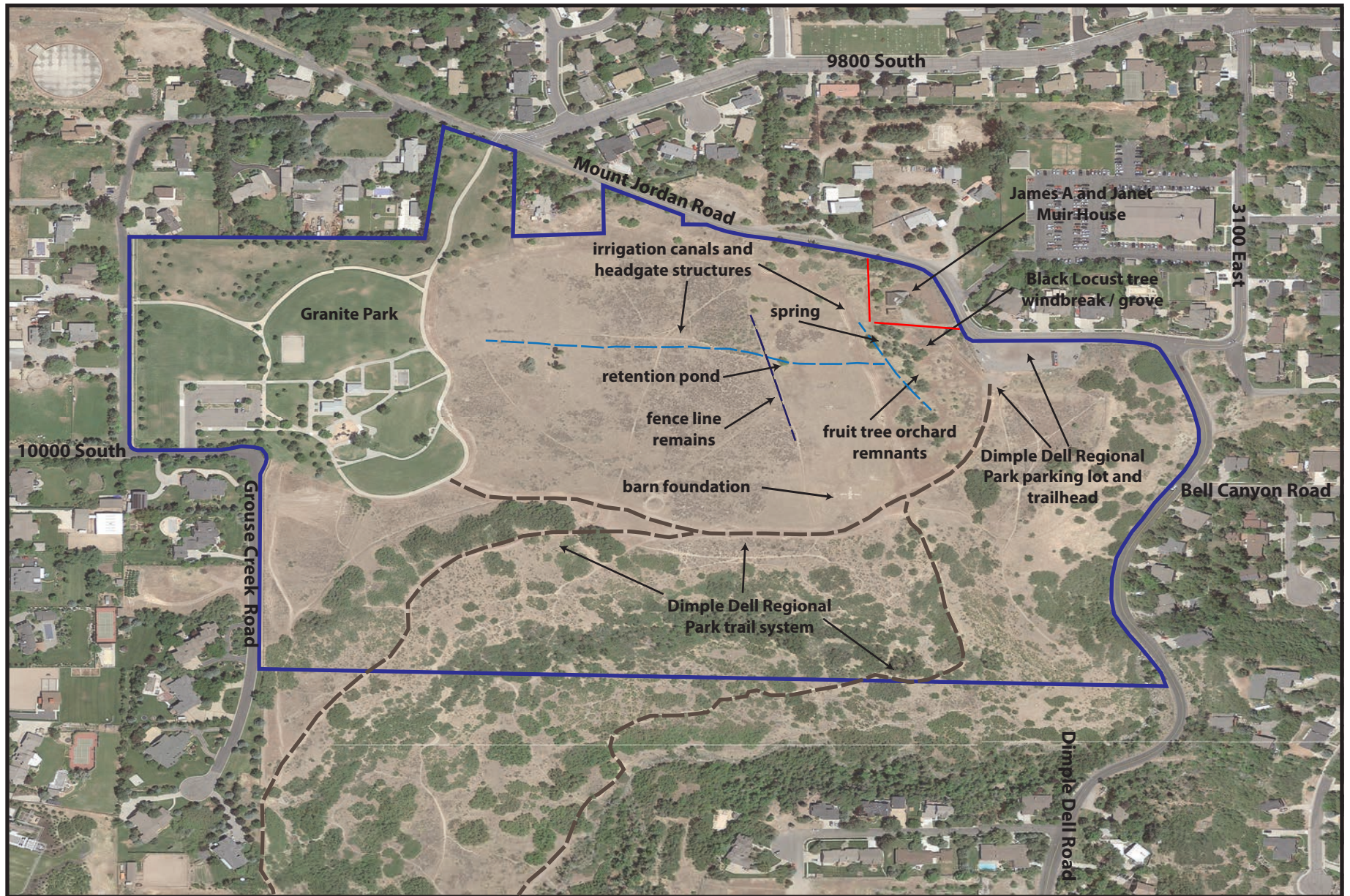
Address 2100 South State Street, S3200

City or Town Salt Lake City State Utah Zip code 84114

Telephone/email wjohnson@slco.org / 385-468-7275

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.



James A. and Janet Muir House and Farmstead Site Lot Map

2940 East Mount Jordan Road, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

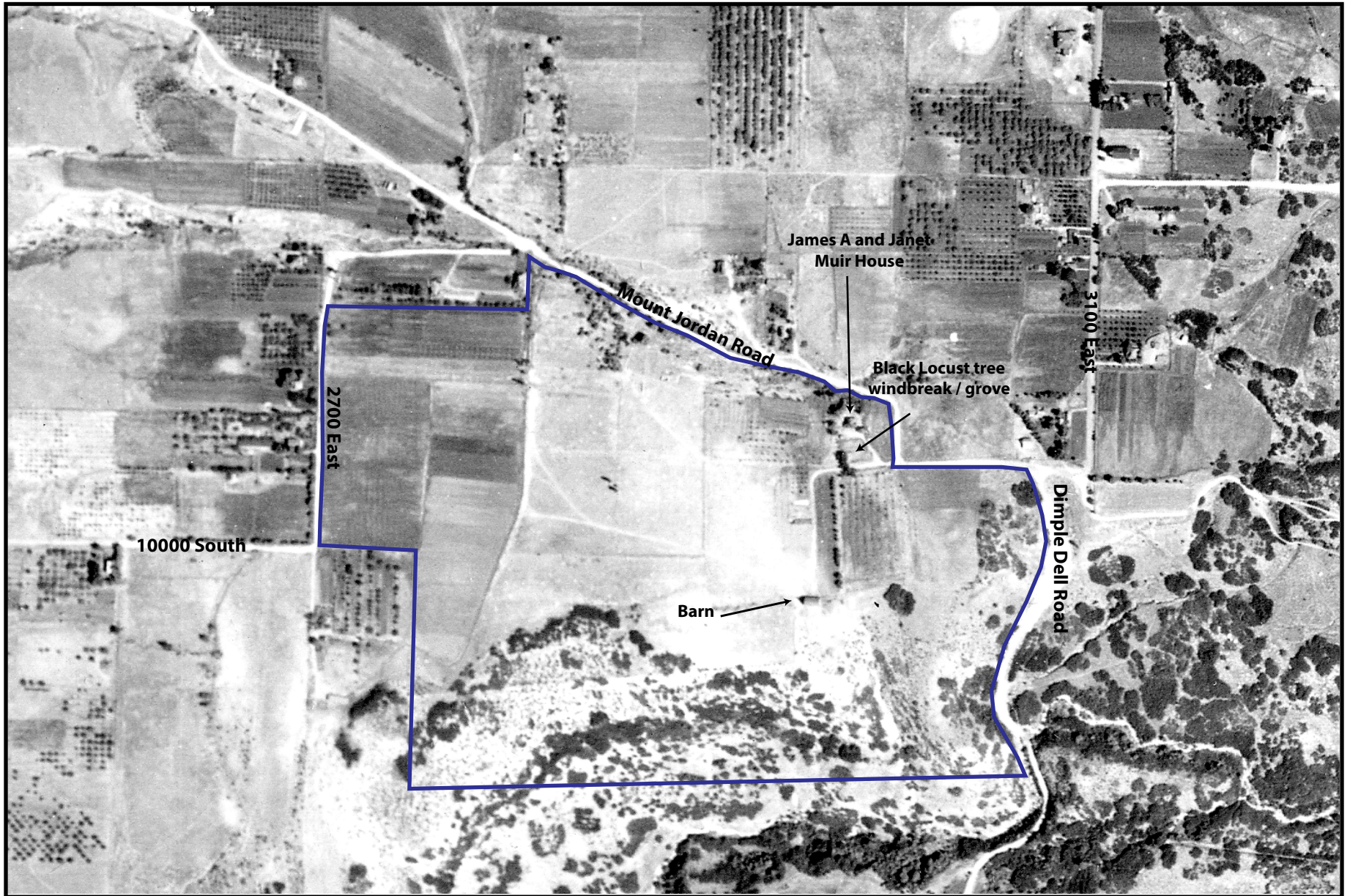
Latitude 40.341512° Longitude -111.483130°



State of Utah 2017 Orthophotographic image

500 feet





James A and Janet Muir House and Farmstead Site 1938

2940 East Mount Jordan Road, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

Latitude 40.341512° Longitude -111.483130°

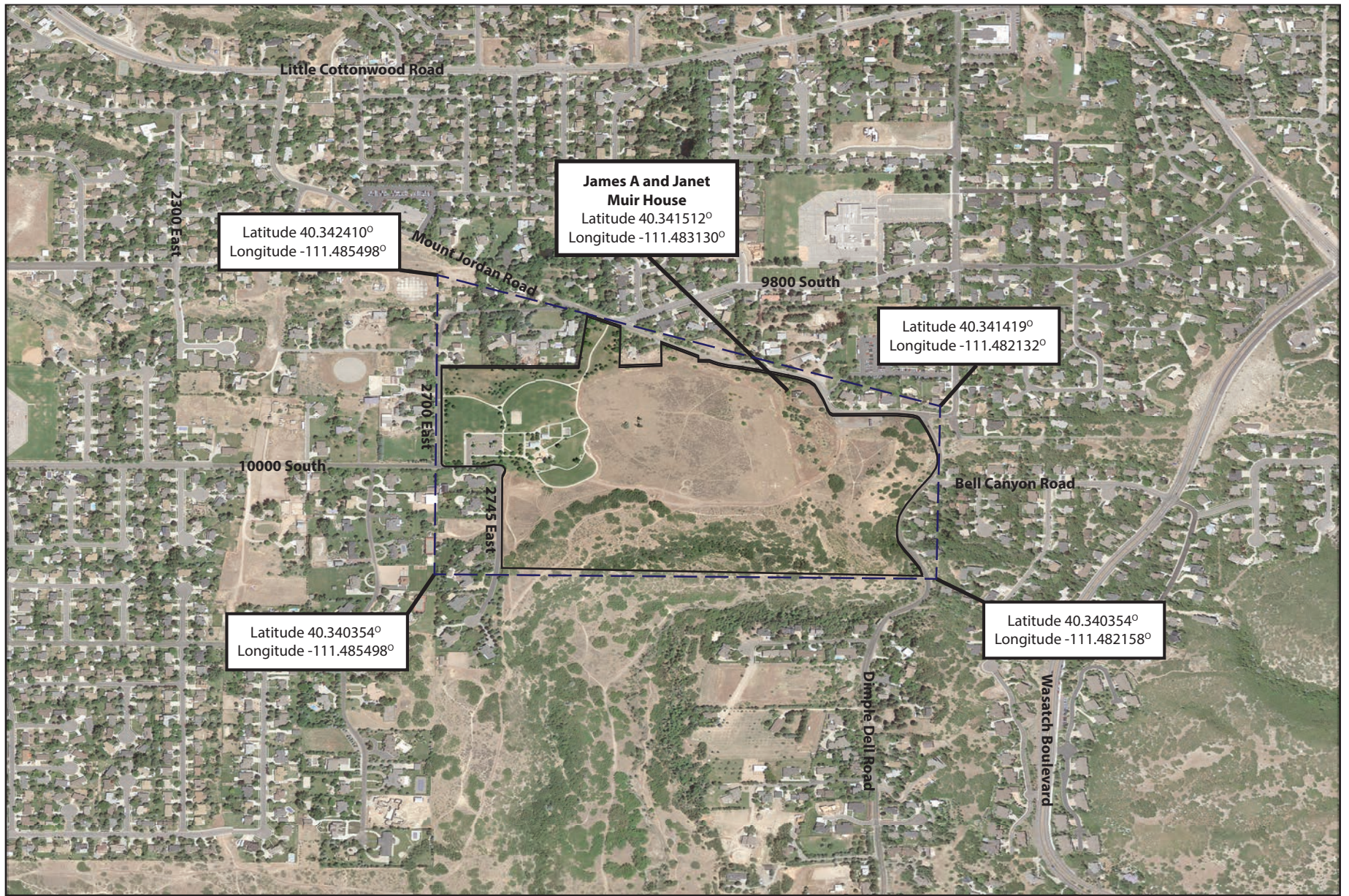


1938 Utah Geographical Survey

Salt Lake Aqueduct Survey

Image 1-16

500 feet



James A and Janet Muir House and Farmstead Site Area Map

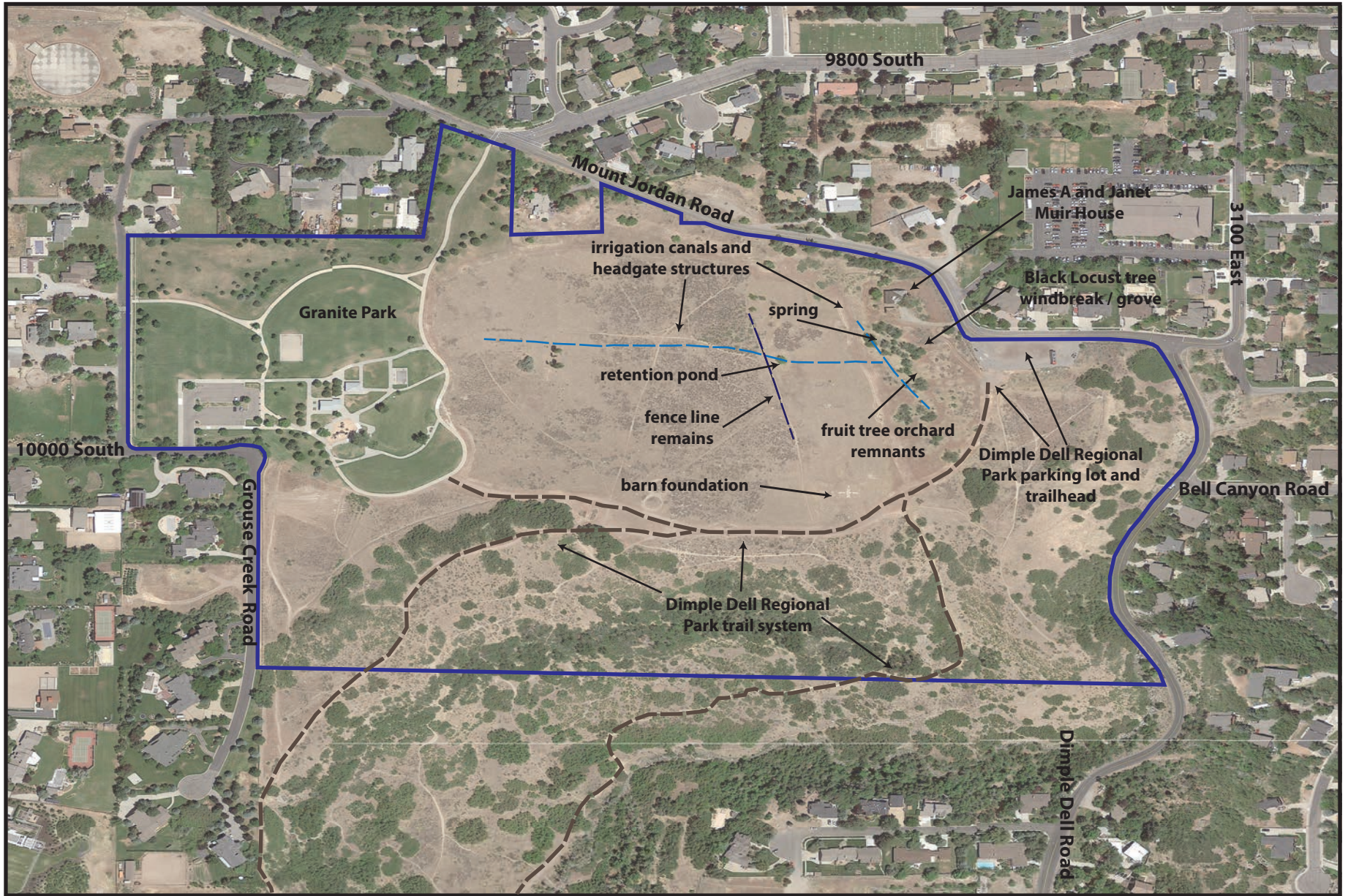
2940 East Mount Jordan Road, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

Latitude 40.341512° Longitude -111.483130°



State of Utah 2017 Orthophotographic image

500 feet



James A. and Janet Muir House and Farmstead Site Lot Map

2940 East Mount Jordan Road, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

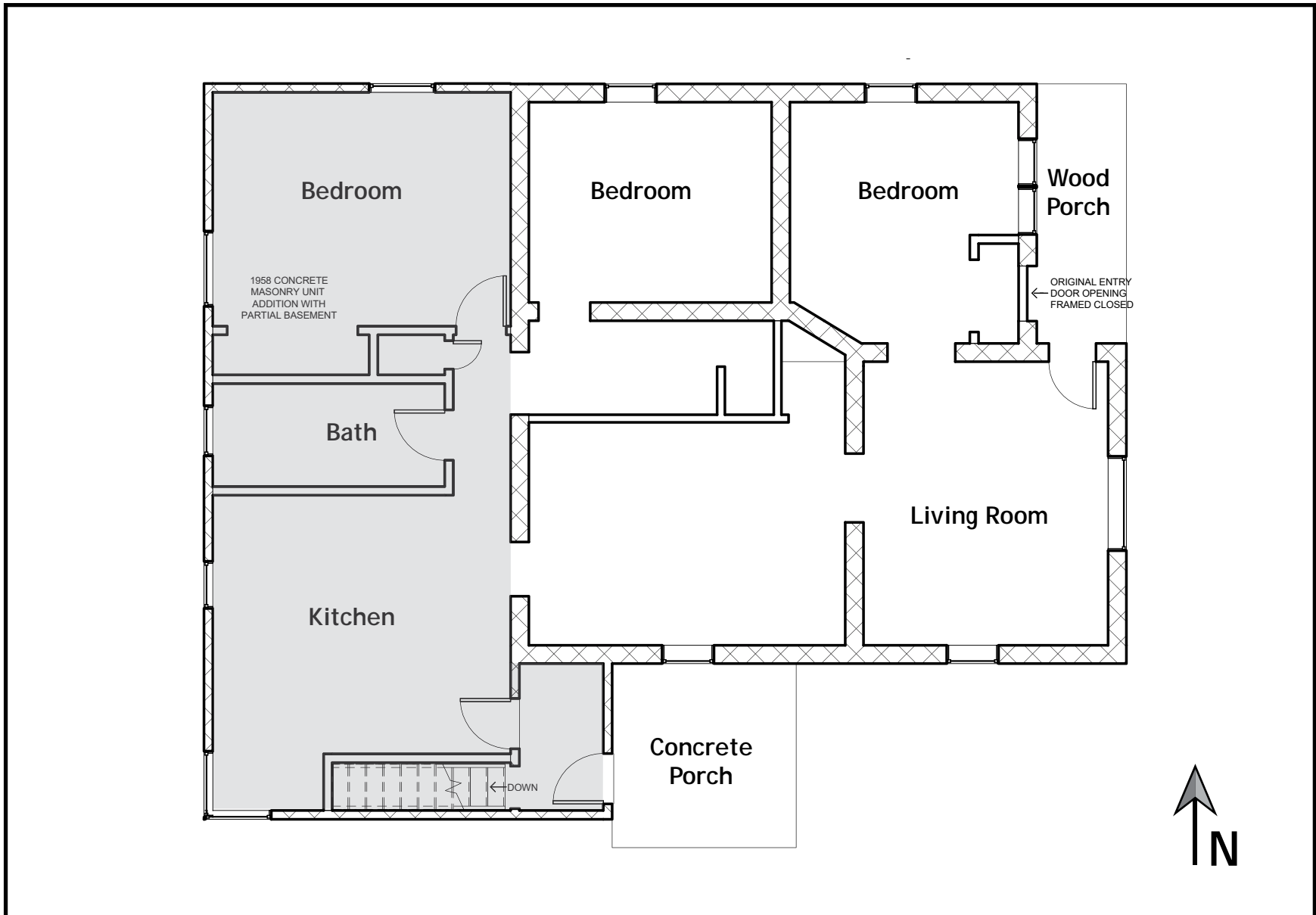
Latitude 40.341512° Longitude -111.483130°



State of Utah 2017 Orthophotographic image

500 feet





James A. and Janet Muir House Main Floor Plan

2940 East Mount Jordan Road, Sandy, Salt Lake County, Utah

Latitude 40.341512° Longitude -111.483130°























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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Muir, James A. and Janet, House

Multiple Name: Sandy City MPS

State & County: UTAH, Salt Lake

Date Received: 9/7/2018 Date of Pending List: 10/1/2018 Date of 16th Day: 10/16/2018 Date of 45th Day: 10/22/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: MP100003042

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

<input type="checkbox"/> Appeal	<input type="checkbox"/> PDIL	<input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue
<input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Photo
<input type="checkbox"/> Waiver	<input type="checkbox"/> National	<input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource	<input type="checkbox"/> Period
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> TCP	<input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years
	<input type="checkbox"/> CLG	

Accept Return Reject 10/22/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The James A. and Janet Muir House is locally significant under National Register Criterion B in the areas of Agriculture and Social History. The one-story, Victorian eclectic residence was built in 1897 by successful local quarryman and farmer James A. Muir. The building's handsome, rough-hewn, granite block construction speaks to the status of Muir as a prosperous local businessman and civic leader, whose development of local irrigation and culinary water systems significantly aided local economic and agricultural growth during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The property meets the Registration Requirements set forth in the Sandy MPS.

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept National Register Criterion B

Reviewer Paul Lusignan Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229 Date 10/22/2018

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Jill Remington Love
Executive Director
Department of
Heritage & Arts



Utah Division of
State History

Don Hartley
Director



September 5, 2018

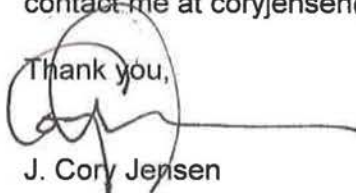
TO: Ms. Joy Beasley
National Register of Historic Places
Mail Stop 7228
1849 C St, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

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

RE: Muir, Jame A & Janet, House, Salt Lake County, National Register of Historic Places nomination

Ms. Beasley,

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination form for the **Muir, Jame A & Janet, House**, to the National Register of Historic Places. The other disk contains the photograph image files of the property in TIF format. Should you have any questions, please contact me at coryjensen@utah.gov or 801/245-7242.

Thank you,

J. Cory Jensen

Enclosures:

- 1 CD with PDF of the NRHP nomination form and correspondence/additional info
- 1 CD with digital images (tif format)
- 1 Physical transmission letter
- 1 Physical Signature Page, with original signature
- Other:

Comments:

- 1 Please ensure that this nomination receives substantive review
- 1 Property owners
- 0 Property owners who object
- Other:

