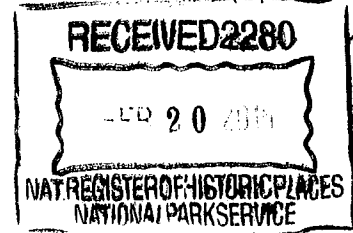


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 307 E. Winchester Street

city or town Murray City

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84107

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for
<input type="checkbox"/>	publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	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

P. R. ...

01/25/15

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Utah Division of State History / Historic Preservation Office

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

Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House
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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 Edson H. Beall 4-6-15
 Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
 public - Local
 public - State
 public - Federal

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
2		Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE: business/office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian Eclectic

foundation: STONE, CONCRETE

Other: Cross Wing

walls: BRICK, SIDING

roof: SHINGLE

other: _____

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Dyre and Maria Amundsen House is a one-story brick house constructed in 1891. It is located at 307 E. Winchester Street (6400 South) in Murray, Utah. The style of the house is Victorian Eclectic. The façade (south elevation) appears as a traditional cross wing, but is wider due to a shorter addition in the rear. Between 1951 and 1996, the house was covered with asbestos shingles. During the rehabilitation that took place between 1996 and 1998, the shingles were removed and a compatible brick addition was built along east and north elevations. The original house is built on a stone foundation. The walls are red brick masonry. The main decorative features of the house are the corbelled brick drip moldings at each window opening. During the recent rehabilitation, the roof was sheathed in wood shingles. Substantial portions of the original interior, such as the woodwork, transoms, and plaster ceiling medallions, were preserved and restored. The 0.53-acre legal parcel, but only the contributing circa 1930 garage is associated with the house. The neighborhood surrounding the Amundsen House is a mix of commercial and residential development. The house was converted for use as an office in 2004, but maintains its domestic character. The Dyre and Maria Amundsen House is a contributing historic resource in Murray City.

Narrative Description

The original footprint of the Amundsen House is a rectangle of 40 feet by 26 feet with a six-foot projecting wing at the southwest corner. The foundation is made from large rock-faced granite blocks. The red brick is laid in a common (American) bond with headers every seventh course. The mortar joints are flush and are a contrasting light tan. There is plain wooden frieze (painted tan) under the eaves. The west projecting wing has a hipped roof. The main wing runs west to east with a simple gable that has been extended to the north. The bell cast extension of the roof above the front porch was made during the 1998 renovations. The wood shingles were installed at the same time. The south projection has two narrow Victorian windows with ornamental drip hood moldings of segmented and corbelled brick in a contrasting tan color. The sills are corbelled rowlock brick. The moldings and the original wood sills were damaged and replaced in 1998.

The current wood windows were installed in 1998, but are similar to the original one-over-one, double-hung windows, which were too damaged to repair. The west elevation has three openings with similar windows with a pair in the center. The treatment of the front door and two windows on the main wing's façade are the same. The half-glass front door with transom is original, although the glass has been replaced with decorative leaded-glass. The front porch is the only major modification to the façade. It is full width rather than the entrance-only porch of the original and wraps around the east side to the bay addition. The new Victorian-style porch features a concrete base with a wood plank deck. The slender lathe-turned posts and balustrade were installed in 1998, but are compatible with the Victorian-style.

The north half of the house was slightly lower and set back on the east elevation. Tax records indicate that by the late 1930s, the house had a 9 feet by 14 feet lean-to addition and a 5 by 7 feet screened porch on the rear elevation. The original east elevation had two windows, one in the taller south half and one in the shorter north half. The rear porch was enclosed and expanded around 1951 when the entire house was clad in pink asbestos siding. The 1951 remodeling included wood surrounds for each opening and wrought-iron supports over the front stoop. In 1996, the siding was removed. The rehabilitation of the house was completed in 1998 including installing a new roof, cleaning the brick, and installing the replacement wood windows. The brick chimney at the center of the house was originally much taller with a corbelled cap. In 1951, it was shortened, but is still operable. A compatible brick addition on a concrete foundation was designed to replace the rear lean-to and

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enclosed porch addition. A new bay window has altered the historic footprint along the east elevation. The addition matches the details on the original house, but can be distinguished by the use of newer materials.

On the interior, the Amundsen House has 1,844 square feet of space on the main floor. The house has no basement or cellar. The attic space is not useable. The interior features an unusually wide central passage and 12-foot-high ceilings. The parlor to the west features the original carved wood mantel with a mirror inset. The hearth and firebox was replaced with stone tile in 1998. Other original woodwork such as the fluted and paterae window casings and the tall baseboards are intact. The ornamental plaster ceiling medallions in the parlor and living room are original, but the light fixtures are period antiques that were obtained from the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City. Behind the parlor is the original home's only bedroom (closet added in 1998). The kitchen is north of the living room on the east side of the house. The east projection, built in 1998, is a conference room. The wallpaper was selected to match the original as seen in family photographs. The French doors and newer woodwork match the style of the original features. The bathroom at the north end of the hall was moved to the east, to provide access for the rear addition. The addition features two rooms and a central bathroom. The spaces have been used for offices since 2004; however, the house could be returned to residential use.

The current 0.53 acre site is only a fraction of the original 160-acre homestead. The unusual shape of the parcel is partially a result of a number of factors: subdivision development to the north, substation expansion to the west, and the busy Winchester Street (6400 South) and Fashion Boulevard intersection, which leads to the Interstate-215 interchange. The driveway originally accessed 6400 South, but was reconfigured in 1998 to provide access from 300 East. The contributing 1930 frame one-car garage is located northeast of the house.¹ The space between the concrete driveway and 6400 South is landscaped with evergreens and bark. There is lawn on three sides of the house. There is a large vegetable garden plot in the northeast portion of the lot. Fencing is a combination of brick pier, white vinyl, and chain link.

The immediate neighborhood is a mix of large-scale commercial and single-family residential. The Fashion Place Mall (1972) is directly west of the substation and commercial development has spread along the south side of Winchester Street. On the north side of Winchester Street are historic homes, mostly from the 1940s. The neighborhood north and east of the Amundsen property is a subdivision that was developed in the mid to late 1950s. The original setting of the house has been somewhat compromised by later development, but the house has integrity of location. Minor alterations were made to the design and materials of house in 1998, but the house retains high integrity in terms of workmanship, feeling, and association of the original Victorian-style brick house. Because of its surroundings, the restored Dyre and Maria Amundsen House is a distinctive landmark and a contributing resource in its south Murray neighborhood.

¹ A 1960 frame two-car garage is south of a concrete parking pad at the end of the driveway. It is currently on the same legal parcel as the house, but was originally associated with the rental house facing 6400 South, which is now on a separate parcel. The 1960 garage is not associated with the Amundsen family and is not included in this nomination.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1891-1951

Significant Dates

1891, 1951

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B Removed from its original location.
- C A birthplace or grave.
- D A cemetery.
- E A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F A commemorative property.
- G Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the construction of the house in 1891 and ends in 1951 when the house was remodeled.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Dyre and Maria Amundsen House, built in 1891 and restored in 1998, is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. Although the Victorian-style one-story brick house was converted to an office in 2004, a number of notable exterior and interior features have been preserved. These include the granite foundation, a tall wood mantel, and plaster ceiling medallions. The house was owned and occupied by members of the Amundsen family for over one hundred years. During that time, the house was transformed from a brick farmhouse for a major farmstead to an asbestos covered suburban home to a restored Victorian landmark. The house is particularly remarkable for its survival at the edge of an explosion of residential and commercial development that took place in Murray between the 1950s and 1970s. The period of significance dates from the construction of the house in 1891 to the remodeling in 1951. The house is a particularly elaborate early example of a cross-wing Victorian cottage in Murray, especially considering the construction materials were acquired by the barter system common for the time period. The property meets the registration requirements under the Multiple Property Submission, *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 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 Dyre and Maria Amundsen House has good historic integrity and contributes to the historic character of its Murray neighborhood.

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

Architectural Significance

When the Amundsen House was built in 1891 in the Victorian Eclectic style, it did not have the visual complexity of contemporaneous homes in the fashionable urban neighborhoods of Salt Lake City. The house did have a simple elegance that was suited to its rural setting. The unknown builder used a modified cross wing plan and a variety of materials to achieve the visual interest that is characteristic of the Victorian-era domestic architecture in Utah. Dyre Amundsen helped to haul granite blocks for the construction of the Salt Lake City LDS temple and family oral tradition suggests that Amundsen was given permission to select cast-off blocks for personal use. Much of the wood used in the house came from locust trees that Dyre Amundsen planted in the late 1860s or early 1870s. The red and contrasting yellow bricks were likely produced at the local brickyard in Murray. The brick and windows were paid for by a one-acre crop of potatoes. The interior spaces in the south half of the house are larger than the typical house of the period. Family tradition states that Dyre Amundsen received the two large plaster ceiling medallion moldings from the LDS Church as payment for hauling the granite blocks. The brick moldings, granite blocks, ceiling medallions, wide corridors, are atypical for a Victorian-era cross-wing house of the period in Murray.

The Amundsen House as a product of the Victorian period marks a pivotal point in Murray’s history. The availability of kiln-dried brick in the 1860s and the coming of the railroad in the 1870s transformed Murray’s domestic architecture from vernacular buildings to Victorian forms with asymmetrical massing and a variety of texture. The Victorian cottage was the most popular house type in Murray between 1884 and 1910. Dyre and Maria Amundsen originally built an adobe house on their homestead in the late 1860s, then worked many years to afford the spacious brick home that built in 1891. In the post World War-II era, the old brick house may have seemed out-of-date as frame cottages and brick ranch houses were built on the former Amundsen homestead. The family had the house covered with asbestos siding in 1951 effectively suburbanizing it for the next generation. The 1996 to 1998 rehabilitation of the house restored much of the Victorian elegance and was awarded a Utah Heritage Foundation award in 1999.

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History of the Dyre and Maria Amundsen House

Dyre Amundsen was born on June 11, 1837, in Gernserud Buskerud, Norway. The family name was Anunsen in Norway. Dyre immigrated to Utah in 1862. While helping to bring other immigrants across the plains in 1863, Dyre Anunsen met and married Beata Erickson, who died in October 1863, only a month after their marriage. Dyre was living in South Cottonwood in 1865 when he met Sophia Maria Person. Maria Person was born in Marna, Sweden, in 1833.² She immigrated to Utah in 1864.

Dyre and Maria were married in October 1865.³ They lived with the Wheeler family until a small cabin was built for them on Andrew Hammer's property. Their son, John David, was born in the cabin in December 1867. Dyre Anunsen served in Utah's Black Hawk War in 1866 and was award a medal for his service. Sometime in 1867 or 1868, Dyre Anunsen claimed a homestead on land along the angled land that would become 6400 South. As a latecomer to the area, his homestead of 160 and 37/100s of an acre was in the shape of an upside down "T" and claimed in three separate parcels. Dyre built a two-room adobe house for his family where a daughter, Sarah Ann, was born in January 1870. A second daughter, Marinda, was born there in April 1873. The adobe house was located west of the later brick house. Dyre was a logger and a farmer. One of the first projects he completed on his homestead was planting a grove of locust trees. The family would later use the wood to build a barn, fences, and the woodwork in the brick house. On February 20, 1875, Dyre Anunsen was granted a land patent for his homestead property.

The Anunsen begin using the name "Amundsen" in the 1880s. In 1891, Dyre filed a deposition with Salt Lake County to change the name on his deeds. The brick house was built in 1891. The builder is unknown, but Dyre himself may have placed the granite foundation blocks that he acquired. The bricks, windows, and other building materials were paid for by an acre of potato crop. The plaster ceiling medallions were reportedly given to Dyre in payment for hauling some of the granite for the Salt Lake temple.⁴ The Amundsen house and property were at the southern edge of Murray City after annexation in 1905. Dyre Amundsen died on November 17, 1906. He is buried in the Murray Cemetery. At the time of his death, the homestead property had been reduced by more than a half. The land and its water shares were divided between Maria Sophia Amundsen and her three children. Both daughters, Sarah Ann Amundsen Jensen and Marinda Amundsen Boyce, had been married several years and were living in Idaho. In 1909, Maria Amundsen deeded her acreage to her son John David, but retained a life estate. Maria Sophia Amundsen died on August 9, 1918. Her funeral was held in the Grant Ward meetinghouse and she was buried in the Murray Cemetery.

John David Amundsen married Alma Pauline Janson on September 19, 1899. Alma was born in Sweden in 1860 and immigrated to Utah in 1897. On the 1900 census, John David (as David) and Alma are living with his parents, Dyre and Maria. David and Alma had three children: Alice Engre Sophia (born in 1901), Edith Selma Lenora (1903), and Wallace Janson (1906). In a letter describing the history of the house, Edith's daughter-in-law, Linda Adams, wrote that "the house became two dwellings [Edith's] parents occupying the three rooms on the West side and her grandparents the two rooms on the East."⁵ Edith recalled the driveway was lined with "tall stately poplar trees" and her grandmother had planted the front yard with "yellow roses and Mormon tea

² Her maiden name appears as Peterson or Petterson, after her father using the patronymic tradition. Her maiden name is Nilson in one family record. Her given name is Maria on the census and in her obituary; however, one family account refers to her as Sophia and she is Sophia M. on property deeds.

³ A pair of photographs in the book *Faces of Murray* are labeled Dyre Amundsen and a plural wife, Anna Helena Johnson Amundsen. Dyre did not have a second wife. Anna Helena *Amundsen Johnsen* was his sister. The woman in the photograph may be Sophia Maria Person Amundsen.

⁴ Family tradition suggests that Brigham Young gave the ceiling moldings to Dyre Amundsen. While Brigham Young died in 1877 well before the construction of the house, the payment may have been tied to a general policy put in place by Brigham Young for the temple that is considered part of his legacy.

⁵ Letter dated September 16, 1996 written by Linda C. Adams.

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vine.” The rest of the yard was planted with “as many shrubs as possible to keep the dust down.”⁶ David and Alma kept the land as productive as they could, raising vegetable, hay, and sugar beets.

Murray City East 6400 South Neighborhood Context

The early settlement of the area began soon after the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon) began arriving in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. Mormon pioneers quickly spread out from Salt Lake City in search of suitable agricultural land. By 1848 a settlement in the area later known as Murray was established eight miles south of Salt Lake City. The settlement was first called South Cottonwood and was a community of scattered farmsteads originally extending from the Big Cottonwood Creek to the southern end of the Salt Lake Valley, east to the Wasatch Mountains, and west to the Jordan River. As more settlements were established in the south valley, the name South Cottonwood was retained by a group of farmers organized as the South Cottonwood Ward of the LDS Church. An adobe meetinghouse, located at the corner of Vine Street and 5600 South, was the community center for the group. The main north-south corridor was the Territorial Road (later State Street). The Salt Lake City & Jordan Canal and the East Jordan Canal were dug to bring water from the Big and Little Cottonwood Creeks to the farmsteads between South Cottonwood and the settlement of Union to the southeast.

The north half of the South Cottonwood did not remain rural. At the west end Vine Street, an industrial and commercial center began to grow in response to several smelters that were established near the railroad lines west of State Street in the early 1870s. In 1883, the name Murray (after the territorial governor, Eli Murray) was adopted for the town’s official postal designation. The name Murray became official during the incorporation of the city in 1903. At the time of incorporation the boundaries of the city extended from approximately 4500 South to 5600 South, and 900 East to 900 West. In 1905, the city boundaries were extended south to include both sides of 6400 South, which was the main east-west corridor and marked the south boundary of the historic South Cottonwood community.⁷

During the first half of the twentieth-century, Murray City was an industrial town with its own power plant, water system, and school district. Residential development took place near the city center or along the major transportation routes, while the outlying areas continued as farmland. After the last remaining smelter closed in 1950, Murray City with its stable infrastructure and centralized location experienced a post-war suburban building boom. The population jumped from 5,740 in 1940 to 21,206 in 1970. Between 1946 and 1967, sixty-seven subdivisions of mostly single-family ranch houses were platted within the boundaries of Murray City. In 1972, commercial property along State Street between 6100 and 6400 South was consolidated for the construction of the Fashion Place Mall. The opening of the mall was planned to coincide with the construction of the Interstate-215 belt route just south of 6400 South. Since the 1970s, the commercial development around the mall has spread along 6400 South east to 900 East. Only a few historic homes, such as the Dyre and Maria Amundsen House, remain to tell the story of the neighborhood’s agricultural past.

The census indicates all three grown children were living at home in 1930. Alice worked as a stenographer, Edith was a saleslady for a dry goods store, and David and Wallace worked the farm. David deeded approximately eleven acres in the north half of the property to Wallace in 1931. Alice Amundsen died of influenza in May 1933. One month later, Edith Amundsen married Bronson Adams. Bronson Howard Adams was born in Beaver, Utah, in 1908. Bronson and Edith moved away for a short time, but returned to live at the Amundsen House in 1934. It would be the only time in her life that Edith did not live in the family house on 6400 South.⁸ Alma Pauline Janson Amundsen died in February 1936. John David Amundsen died in December

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ The road was known as 20th Street according to early street numbering that began in Salt Lake City. After the valley was resurveyed in 1917, the street became 6400 South. The name Winchester Street was adopted in the late twentieth century to honor the Winchester family who had large holdings on west 6400 South.

⁸ By this time the address of the house was 343 E. 6400 South. This would be the address throughout the historic period.

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1939. That year, Wallace Amundsen, who remained a bachelor, gave Edith his share of the property with the family home. Wallace Amundsen was living with Edith's family on the 1940 census, but later moved to an adjacent home at 353 E. 6400 South. He died in 1979.

Edith and Bronson Adams had three children, Kathleen, Patricia, and Howard. Bronson worked in sales and as a warehouseman before starting a career with the Union Pacific Railroad. In July 1949, Bronson Howard Adams died during an operation at the age of forty. In order to care for her family and pay the taxes, Edith sold off much of the family property by the mid-1950s. The covering of the brick house in asbestos shingles in 1951 occurred just after the first postwar subdivision in the south half of Murray was developed between 1946 and 1950. Two of the largest subdivision developments in Murray, Murray Dale and the Murray Dale Addition, were platted in 1953 and 1954, north and east of the Amundsen house on land that was formerly part of the Amundsen farmstead. Edith Adams graduated from the Salt Lake Business School and worked for the Frank Edward Company until her retirement in 1970. When she passed away on October 15, 1995, she was recognized as a lifelong resident of Murray. After her death, her son Howard and his wife Linda, restored the family home. They were assisted by Dan Lossee, a local architect. The home was rented intermittently by family members and others before being sold to Tamra Lee, the owner of the Mt. Olympus Title Company in 2004.⁹ Although a busy title company office, the house maintains its domestic charm.

⁹ The current owner is Mt. Olympus Holdings LLC. The parcel address with Salt Lake County is 6345 S. 300 East, but the title company uses 307 E. Winchester Street as their official postal address.

Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House
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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Adams, Linda. Letter dated September 16, 1996.

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Broschinsky, Korral. "Historic Resources of Murray City, 1850–1967." National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. 2012.

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Daughters of Utah Pioneers (DUP). Historical Department files.

Lee, Tamra. Interviews with author, August 2014.

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, 1900-2003. 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.53 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude References
(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)
Latitude 40.633177° Longitude -111.8815°

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

BEG N 85;40' W 89.14 FT FR SE COR LOT 158 AM D PLAT OF MURRAY DALE SUB ADD NO 3; N 89;40' W 15.86 FT; S 24; E 60.06FT; SW'LY ALG 347.46 FT RADIUS CURVE R 147.61 FT M OR L; S 48;01'22" E 25.35 FT; S 84;45' E 40.65 FT; N 04; E 119.63 FT; E 67.73 FT; N 01;58' E 85.27 FT M OR L; W 52.60 FT M OR L; S 6.60 FT; W 4.95 FT; N 04; E 13.50 FT; N 85;40' W 114.14FT M OR L TO BEG. LESS & EXCEPT BEG N 483.45 FT & S 84;45' E86.46 FT & N 04; E 33 FT FR CEN SEC 19, T2S, R1E, SLM; N 84;35'53" W 40.80 FT; N 48;01'22" W 8.39 FT; S 84;35'53" E 47.41 FT M OR L; S 04; W 5 FT M OR L TO BEG. 0.53 AC M OR L. (Property Tax Number 22-19-253-023)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those currently associated with the legal parcel description of the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Korral Broschinsky, Preservation Documentation Resource		
organization	date	January 15, 2015	
city or town	telephone	801-913-5645	
e-mail	state	zip code	84123
	Utah		

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Map
- Photographs
- Maps
- Figures
- Drawing of Main Floor Plan

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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: *Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House*
City or Vicinity: 307 E. Winchester Street, Murray City
County: Salt Lake State: Utah
Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
Date Photographed: August 2014



Photograph 1 of 9
South elevation of Amundsen House. Camera facing north.

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Photograph 2 of 9

South elevation of Amundsen House, west wing detail. Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 3 of 9

West elevation of Amundsen House, new addition on left. Camera facing northeast.

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Photograph 4 of 9
North and west elevations of Amundsen House. Camera facing southeast.



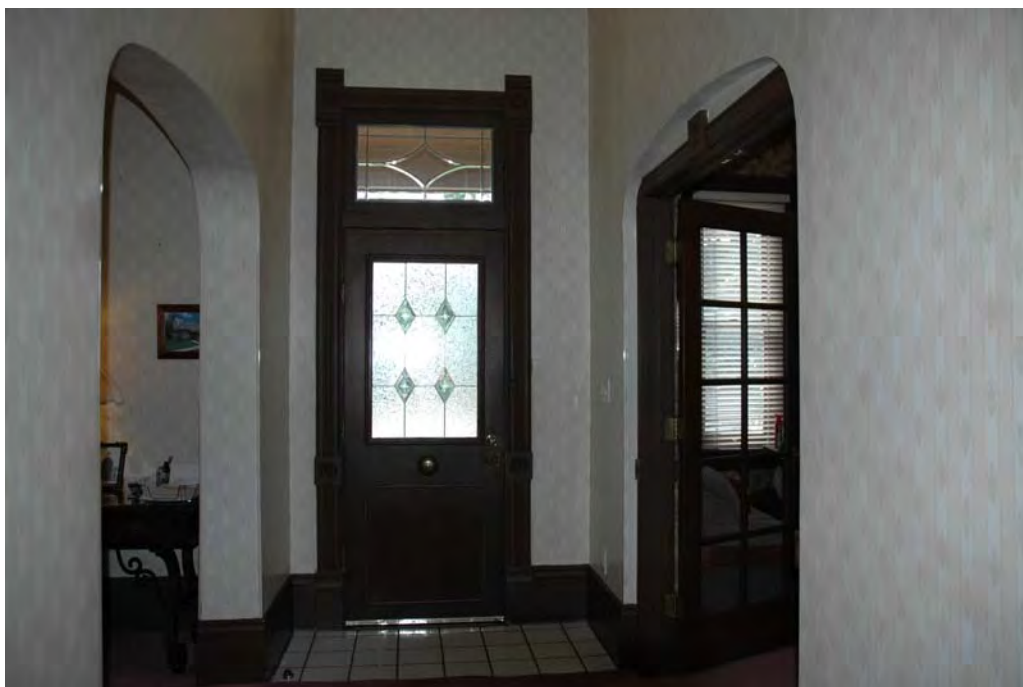
Photograph 5 of 9
East elevations of Amundsen House and garage. Camera facing west.

Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State



Photograph 6 of 9
West elevation of garage. Camera facing southeast.



Photograph 7 of 9
Main floor, interior, central passage. Camera facing south.

Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House
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Photograph 8 of 9
Main floor, interior, parlor. Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 9 of 9
Main floor, interior, parlor, plaster ceiling medallion detail. Camera facing southwest.

Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
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0 50 100
Feet



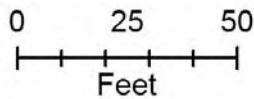
Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House
307 E. Winchester Street (6400 South)
Murray, Salt Lake County
Utah 84107

 Current Parcel

 Latitude 40.633177° Longitude -111.8815°

Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
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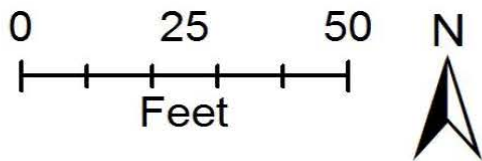
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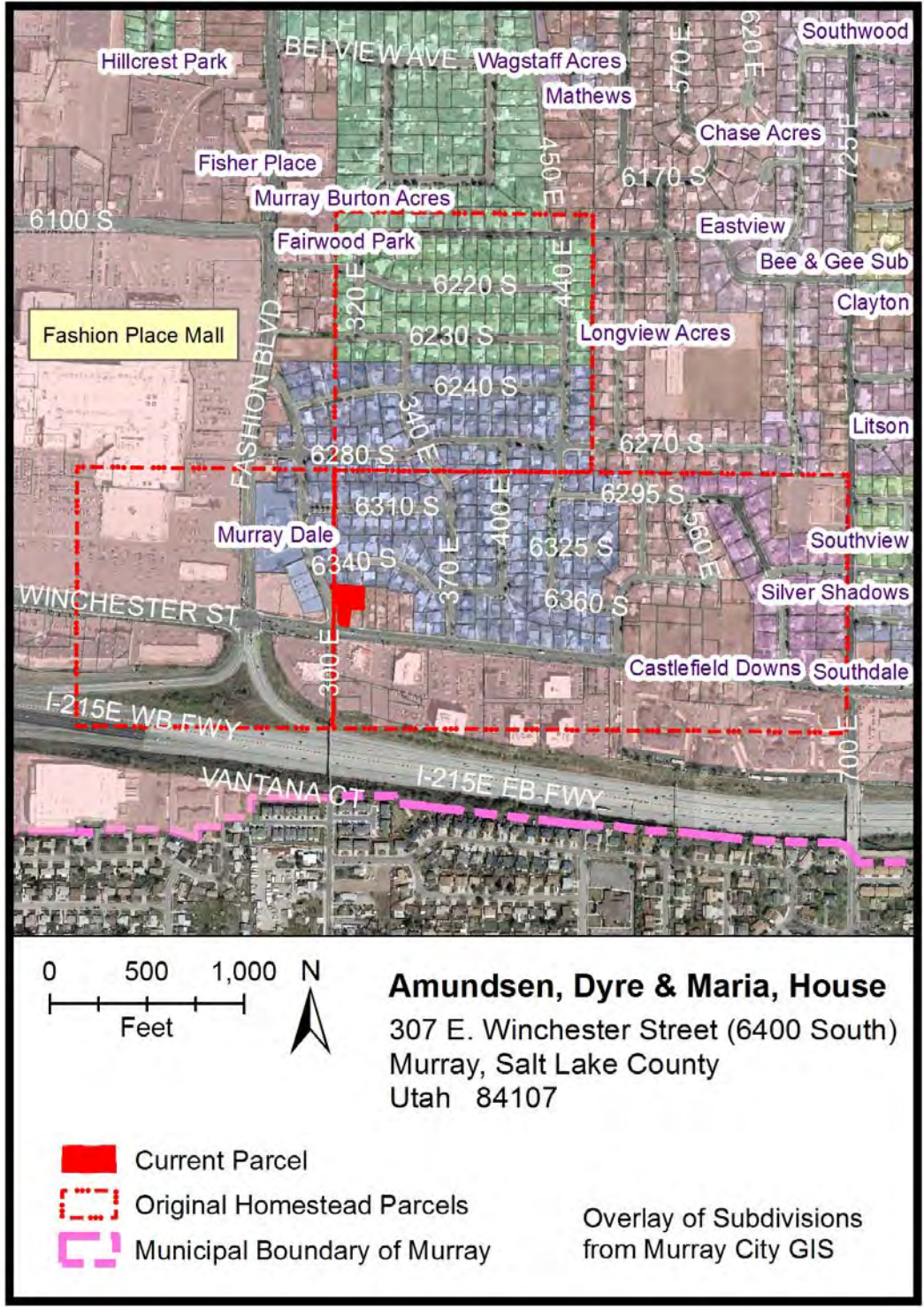
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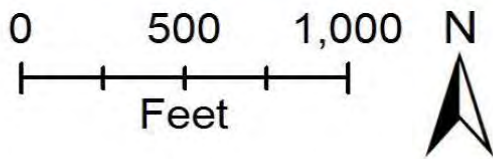
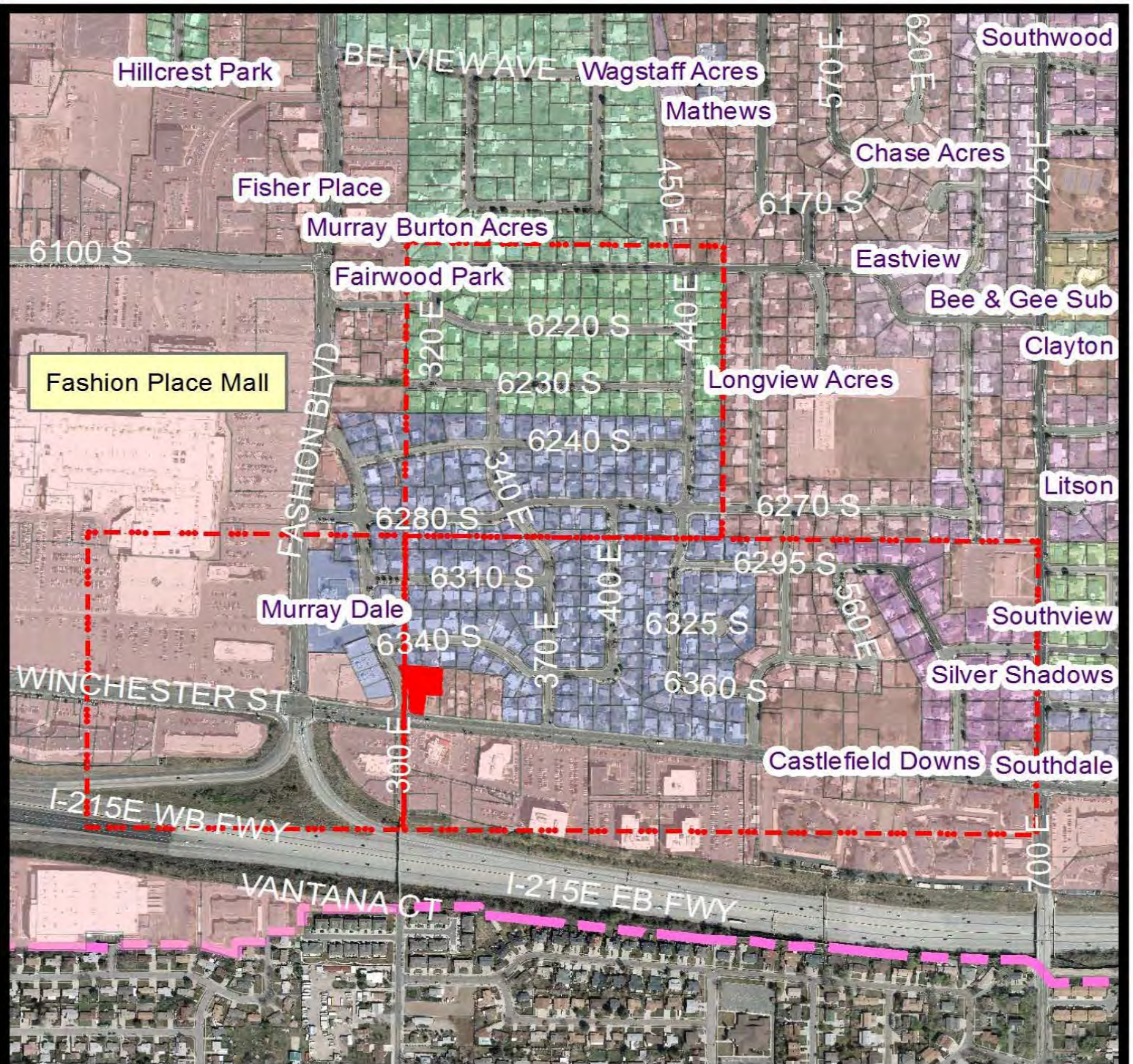
 Current Parcel

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Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
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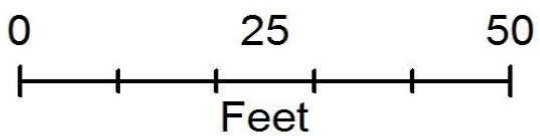




Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House
 307 E. Winchester Street (6400 South)
 Murray, Salt Lake County
 Utah 84107

-  Current Parcel
-  Original Homestead Parcels
-  Municipal Boundary of Murray

Overlay of Subdivisions
 from Murray City GIS



Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House
307 E. Winchester Street (6400 South)
Murray, Salt Lake County
Utah 84107

 KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS



Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State



Figure 1
South and west elevations of Amundsen House, photographed circa 1892.
(courtesy of Tamra Lee, best available copy)



Figure 2
South and east elevations of Amundsen House, tax assessor's photograph, 1938.
(courtesy of the Salt Lake County Archives, best available copy)

Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House
Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah
County and State



Figure 3
South and east elevations of Amundsen House, circa 1994.
(courtesy Murray City Advisory Board)

Property Owner:

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

name Mt. Olympus Holdings, LLC (Contact: Tamra Lee)
street & number 307 E. Winchester Street telephone 801-352-1405
city or town Murray City state Utah zip code 84107

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 18 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.





22-19-253-011













Mountain View
Real Estate
(801) 302-1428











UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House
NAME:

MULTIPLE *Murray City MPS*
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: UTAH, Salt Lake

DATE RECEIVED: 2/20/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/17/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/01/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/07/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000131

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 4.6.15 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.



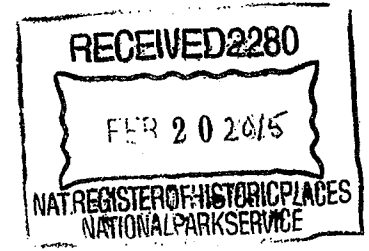
Utah Division of
State History

Brad Westwood
Director

GARY R. HERBERT
Governor

SPENCER J. COX
Lieutenant Governor

Julie Fisher
Executive Director
Department of
Heritage & Arts



February 12, 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.

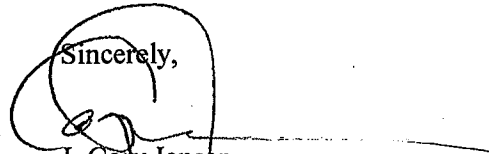
The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for the following properties to the National Register of Historic Places:

Joseph Hill Family Cabin	Davis County
Amundsen, Dyre & Maria, House	Salt Lake County
Twenty-Ninth Ward LDS Meetinghouse	Salt Lake County
Western Macaroni Manufacturing Co. Bldg.	Salt Lake County
Weber River Railroad Bridge	Davis County

The SHPO and Review Board are requesting a substantive review of the Joseph Hill Family Cabin. Please see Review Board meeting minutes discussing the nomination as well as a comment letter from the Utah Department of Transportation regarding their evaluation of the building as part of a Section 106 Review project. These are found in the Correspondence_UT_Salt Lake County_Joseph Hill Cabin.pdf file on the enclosed CD-R.

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

MT. OLYMPUS TITLE
INSURANCE AGENCY, INC.

January 12, 2015

Hi, Mr. Jensen.

I am honored to have received a letter, stating my property is being considered by the Board, for possible nomination to the National Historic Registry. This property is the Amundsen Home at 307 E. Winchester in Murray.

I have been in love with this home, and its historic nature, since I purchased it in 2004. I am the first owner of the property, outside of the original family lineage; and take pride in preserving, maintaining, and just plain '*showing this place off*' at every opportunity.

Every year, hundreds of local residents walk through our doors, to close escrow on the purchase, sale or refinance of their homes and properties. Without exception, if it is their first time visiting our office, the beginning inevitably starts with a request for a brief tour; and ten minutes of conversation surrounding the home, the historic photographs we display, the original deed from 1875 that is displayed in our lobby.

Sometimes, there are local residents who tell me of their memory of this property from the 1940's and 1950's ~ that it was their favorite place to 'trick or treat' at Halloween.

It is not unusual for students, in the area, to stop by and ask questions about the property, as they study Utah History. My property is an integral part of the local history.

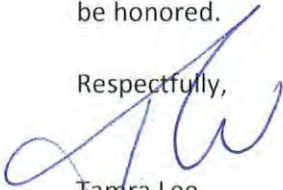
The home, built in 1892, has the same granite foundation that was being hauled from the hills, in the construction of, and at the same time, and the original LDS temple.

The chandeliers hanging in our lobby, and my personal office, were acquired during the renovation of the original Hotel Utah.

On a national scale, the amazing family history, of immigrants coming to America from Norway, in 1862, aspiring to build a life for their family, and a home to raise their children. When the father, leader, and provider of the family, died, the incredibly difficult task for a woman to raise 3 children, on her own. The true example of the American spirit; and the hopes, dreams and heart of the people who came here, as an enduring example of what makes America strong.

Again, thank you so much for the honor of considering my office, and this home, as a part of the National Historic Registry. In every way, shape and form, is entitled to be preserved, and its history to be honored.

Respectfully,



Tamra Lee
President



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 City (History Advisory Board). We recommend that they be submitted for inclusion in the National Register.

The following nominations were considered and approved:

Salt Lake County Amundsen House
Salt Lake County Bennion Mill
Salt Lake County Boyce – Newman House

Peter Stoltz
Chair of Historic Preservation Commission

Date 12/5/14

David Ted Egner
Mayor or County Commission Chair

Date 12/12/14



Finance Approved
[Signature]

ATTEST
Murray City Records Office

[Signature]