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 Miller, James & Mary Jane, House

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 4929 S. Lake Pines Drive [ ] not for publication

city or town Murray City [ ] vicinity

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

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

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

Miller, James & Mary Jane, House — Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah — County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

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

- [X] private
- [ ] public - Local
- [ ] public - State
- [ ] public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

- [X] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
1	1	**Total**

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

Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: business office

RECREATION & ENTERTAINMENT: hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN

OTHER: Central Passage

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE, CONCRETE

walls: BRICK, ADOBE, WOOD

roof: ASPHALT SHINGLE

other:

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 James and Mary Jane Miller House is a two-story brick and adobe house, built in two phases between 1865 and 1882. In the 1970s, the house was converted to the office/clubhouse for an apartment complex, first called Lake Pines and now called Miller Estates. The Miller House is in the middle of a 15.33-acre parcel, which uses the address 4929 S. Lake Pines Drive. The historic address of the house was 864 E. 4800 South.[1] The house is surrounded by 29 multi-unit apartment blocks, 30 carports, one laundry building, and one maintenance shed (all non-historic). The main section is the two-story brick central passage house built in 1882 in front of the original one-story adobe house built in 1865. While the 1882 Victorian-style section of the house has been maintained, only fragments of the adobe portion remained (foundation, half of the roof, and a portion of the east wall). The rear has been modified by the addition of a game room, kitchen, fitness center, and patio for the adjacent swimming pool. The style of front portion is classically symmetrical while the rear wing has been modernized. Although the setting of the Miller House has been compromised by the surrounding apartment buildings, the façade is still visible on the hill in front of the pond as it was historically. In addition, the Miller House has an exceptionally rare collection of 19th-century interior murals with scenes of the pioneer era. The James and Mary Jane Miller House is a contributing historic resource in Murray City.

Narrative Description

The Miller House was a one-story adobe house constructed in 1865 adjoining a log cabin built in 1859.[2] The adobe house was large for the period, having five rooms including a useable attic. The adobe house faced 900 East with the ridgeline of the simple gable roof parallel to the street. In 1882, the two-story Victorian-style central passage wing was built of brick at the north end facing 4800 South replacing the log cabin. The 1882 wing measures 50 by 18 feet. It was built of red brick on a stone foundation. It is currently painted a light tan. The end chimneys feature corbelled brick capitals. The façade (north elevation) is divided into five bays. There is a four-panel central door with an oval transom and a segmental arched hood. There is a narrower door on the second level. The house originally had a Victorian-style porch and balcony deck that was removed in the late 1960s [Figure 1]. The east and west elevations have two similar windows at each level. All the windows have the original wood sashes and wavy glass. Exterior openings on the main level of the south (rear) elevation have been blocked.

A Victorian-style one-story conservatory at the southeast corner was added in 1882 or within a few years. A large canopy was built over the rear wing in the 1970s. Recently the conservatory and portions of the adobe house were demolished and the canopy enclosed for a fitness center. Only the foundation, half of the roof, and a small section of the east wall remains intact. The new rear wing features Modern-style open glazing and a wider footprint than the former wing, but does not compromise the integrity of the 1882 section.

On the interior, the Miller House has approximately 4,300 square feet of main floor space, 900 square feet of second-story space, and 1,200 square feet in the basement. The floor plan of the 1882 wing is intact. The two large rooms on the main floor, original dining room and parlor, are used as office space. The most important decorative surfaces are in these rooms and the central passage. The walls are painted in faux marbling. Within

[1] The apartment complex used the address 850 E. 4800 South in the 1970s. The address of the clubhouse is 4929 South in Murray City records, but the parcel address is in common use 4929 S. Lake Pine Drive.
[2] One source gives the year 1862 as the construction date of the adobe house, but writings of family members support the 1865 date.

the marbling are line-drawn scenes of a cattle roundup, a farmer plowing, a cowboy, and a landscape of what appears to be the former Mormon settlement of Nauvoo, Illinois.[3] The doors and other work feature faux-oak graining throughout the 1882 section. One of the window sills features the profile of a Ute Indian in full feathered head dress. The only non-historic modifications to the main floor are a small supply room in the southeast corner and new wood flooring. On the second floor, *trompe l'oeil* painting is used to create the illusion of a ledge in some places. The upper rooms have been converted to studio apartments.

The one-story rear wing has no historic features. There is a kitchenette, game room, brick fireplace, and computer room. The glazed enclosure is the new fitness center. There are men and women's restrooms on the west side. There is a staircase to the basement in the northwest corner of the rear wing. The basement is a large open room with recent finishes, although thick walls indicate where the foundation of the adobe house is located. The attic space above the front section is not useable.

The current 15.33 acre site is a fraction of the original 160-acre homestead. The Miller House is located on a hill near the south end of the apartment complex. The original pond has been modified, but is still located northeast of the house. Two mill stones associated with a flour mill that was on the property between 1865 and 1895 were found in the pond during the construction of the apartments. One is now installed as a monument near the house.[4] Because they are associated with the settlement-era, the mill stone is considered a contributing object on the property. The area surrounding the house has walkways and flowerbeds. The L-shaped pool is the most recent version of the swimming pool built behind the house in the 1940s. This nomination only includes the house, the mill stone, and the landscaped areas immediately around them. The non-historic apartment blocks, carports, and support buildings are not included in the nomination.

Despite a number of modifications, the Miller House maintains excellent historic integrity in the qualities of location, materials, workmanship and design, particularly for the 1882 portion of the house. Although the setting of the house has been somewhat compromised by latter development in the vicinity, the Miller House on the hill overlooking the pond and property retains the feeling and association of a 19th-century farmhouse. The interior layout, craftsmanship, and artwork of the 1882 building are exceptionally well-preserved. The James and Mary Jane Miller House is a contributing resource in its east Murray neighborhood.

[3] James R. Miller lived in Nauvoo as a child. The landscape features ruins of a building and an odd-shaped sail suggesting the artist was European. The artist may have been M. C. Olsen who painted similar scenes for the Coalville, Utah, LDS Tabernacle and the Thomas L. Allen House (NRIS #82004161). William Morrow or William Marrow has also been suggested, but was more likely the man who assisted in painting the 1865 adobe house. The pioneer artist, George Ottinger, was known to do faux marbling and woodwork to supplement his income.
[4] It is believed that the other is on display at the Gardner Mill in West Jordan.

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.)

- [X] 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.)

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE
AGRICULTURE

Period of Significance

1865-1929

Significant Dates

1865, 1882

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 includes the construction of the house and its occupancy by members of the Miller family who lived during the settlement era.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph
(Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The James and Mary Jane Miller House, built in phases between 1865 and 1882, is locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture and Criterion A in the area of Agriculture. The Miller House is significant as one of only five known extant homes built in the early settlement period of Murray's history before the coming of the railroad. The period of significance spans the beginning of construction in 1865 to 1929 and the death of Mary Jane Miller. James Miller began farming the 160-acre homestead in 1859, but was also a prominent merchant in farm implements. Mary Jane Miller raised silk worms and contributed to the pioneer silk industry in Utah. The farmstead included a flour mill where hundreds of residents from neighboring communities came to grind their wheat. Although the mill no longer exists, one of the millstones is displayed on the property. The current owner, Lake Pines Murray LLC, maintains the former farmhouse as a clubhouse for the adjacent apartment community. The property is eligible under the Multiple Property Submission, *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850–1967*. The associated historic context is "Early Residential and Agricultural Buildings of Murray, 1850-1910." The James and Mary Jane Miller 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.)

Criterion C Significance

The James and Mary Jane Miller House, built in phases between 1865 and 1882, is locally significant under Criterion C as one of only a handful of extant early residences in Murray. The history of the house begins with James Miller's 160-acre homestead tract. The Miller homestead was only a handful of full 160-acre tracts in the northeast quadrant of Murray. For the younger pioneers wishing to start families in the Salt Lake Valley during the settlement period, large farm holdings could only be obtained outside of the Big Field Survey through the application of the Homestead Act of 1862. The Miller House is significant as one of only five known extant homes built during the homesteading period of Murray's history.[5] Although only remnants of the original adobe home exists, the Miller House as expanded in 1882 is an excellent example of the prosperity that could be achieved from a carefully cultivated homestead tract. The decorative arts still on display on the interior of the home represent the rise of the Miller family's circumstances from a homesteader's one-room log cabin to the substantial brick mansion of leaders in the community. The James and Mary Jane Miller contributed to the settlement of Murray by opening their home to weary travelers, civic meetings, and social events.

The understated vernacular mix of Victorianism and classicism of the design was typical of the early domestic architecture of Utah. Most of the architecture from the early settlement period reflected these
Modest living circumstances which was reflected in minimal architectural detail, even in the larger homes, and especially in the outlying settlements of Utah. Classical detailing was common throughout the state, usually in form rather than detail, although the Greek Revival and Federal styles were common in more established areas. As Victorianism found its way to the region, the earliest impact was in the architectural details. Asymmetrical forms came later, as symmetrical classical dwellings soon started receiving asymmetrical additions, rounded, rather that flat-arch lintels, and more-detailed wood trim. The primary Victorian influence on the Miller home is in the segmentally arched windows and the corbelled brick chimneys. Other that those details, the house is primarily an classical form, but on a rare surviving example of early residential architecture in Murray.

[5] The adobe brick Bradford House at 570 E. 4800 South is also being nominated to the NRHP. At the south end of Murray is a log cabin moved from the Butler area of the Salt Lake Valley to Murray around 1872. The cabin is hidden behind a later suburban ranch house. Another adobe house has a large addition and sits on a *cul de sac* in a newer subdivision. The last example has been expanded and sheathed with modern materials and is currently not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. There may be more early dwellings hidden within altered residences, but they have not been identified.

Criterion A Significance

In the area of Agriculture, multiple sources state that the productivity of the Miller farmstead fed both the family and their neighbors. One early resident of Murray had this to say about the flour mill on the property: "The mill was a 'god send' to all the people in this part of the Valley. They could bring their wheat here and wait for it to be ground into flour and save a long trip of Salt Lake. In those days of horses and wagons it was a real benefit to many people."[6] The flour mill was an important component, but even after its destruction, the Millers gave away much of the fruits of their labors. Reuben Miller, in describing his parents said:

> They were particularly fond of all agricultural interests and delighted in making provision for the support of man, beast and fowl and saw that everyone was daily fed and provided for. No one was to go hungry around them. They fed their thousands and had abundance to give to the poor and needy. They were strict tithe payers and gave in kind from the products of the soil as they gathered their harvests."[7]

The property is eligible under the Multiple Property Submission, *Historic Resources of Murray City, Utah, 1850–1967*. The associated historic context is "Early Residential and Agricultural Buildings of Murray, 1850-1910." As the only surviving resource of the Miller farmstead, the house is an important reminder of the contributions of the Miller family in supporting the Murray community.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

A Brief History Murray City

The early settlement of the area known as Murray began soon after members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) began arriving in the Salt Lake Valley in 1847. In the autumn of 1848, the church leadership began distributing five and ten-acre lots of farmland by lottery. The agricultural area was called the Big Field Survey and extended south from the City of the Great Salt Lake to 4500 South. The north-south roads dividing portions of the "Big Field" met a dead end just north of the Big Cottonwood Creek. Today's 900 East was one of the few exceptions, as it extended south to the Little Cottonwood Creek. The pioneer farmsteads clustered along the Big and Little Cottonwood Creeks were loosely organized as a community called South Cottonwood. During the early settlement period, 4800 South began as a footpath used by Native Utes who camped along the creek beds. The road was more a wagon road that connected South Cottonwood to the settlement of Taylorsville to the west. To the east, the road connected the area to the settlements of Mill Creek (north along 900 East) and Holladay (4800 South jogged at 900 East to become the Murray-Holladay Road).[8]

South Cottonwood did not last long as an isolated rural community. In the 1860s valuable minerals were discovered in the canyons. With its abundant water and central location it developed quickly into an industrial center, and the industry of choice was smelting. Between 1869 and 1872, five separate smelting operations were established near the creeks between State Street and the rail corridor. Hundreds of workers, mostly single men from Scandinavia and Eastern Europe, came to Murray. As the smelters expanded the community's economic base, many of Murray's early subsistence farmers became merchants to serve the city's increasing population of

[6] George C. Watts as told to Eudora W. McMillan, in "The Miller Home": [35].
[7] Reuben Miller, in "The Miller Home": [15].
[8] The road was known locally as either the Murray-Taylorsville Road or the Murray-Holladay Road. It was 17th Street according to early street numbering that began in Salt Lake City. After the valley was resurveyed in 1917, the street became 4800 South. Today's 900 East was an extension of the Salt Lake plats and was typically referred to as 9th East, even after the 1917 survey. The "jog" was reconfigured in the late 1960s when the Van Winkle Expressway was built to connect 700 East to Highland Drive.

smelter workers. In 1883, Harry Haynes, the community's postmaster, submitted the name Murray (after the territorial governor, Eli Murray) 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, with a thriving commercial district located at State and Vine Streets.

During the first half of the twentieth-century, Murray City was an industrial town with its own power plant, water system, and school district. With the closing of the American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO), the last remaining smelter 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 homes were platted within the boundaries of Murray City. During the 1970s, a number of large-scale condominium projects were built on Murray's east side. Today with limited parcels available for development, new homes continue to be built in small tracts. During the city's transformation into a bedroom community for Salt Lake City, the leaders and citizens of Murray have remained independent and consistently rejected all attempts to merge government services with neighboring communities. Remnants of Murray City's historic roots, such as the James and Mary Jane Miller House, remain a part of the landscape of the city.

The History of the James and Mary Jane Miller

Mary Jane Gardner was born on February 13, 1843, in Warwick, Ontario, Canada, to Robert and Jane McKeown Gardner. As a four year-old, Mary Jane arrived in Salt Lake City in September of 1847. Her father and uncle, Archibald Gardner, built the first saw mill in Utah on the Mill Creek. Mary Jane married James R. Miller on February 20, 1859 at the age of sixteen. James Robison Miller was born in Dayton, Illinois, on October 2, 1838, the son of Reuben and Rhoda Letts Miller. Young James learned to care for a team of horses during his family's journey to Utah in 1849. James R. Miller homesteaded 160-acres centered on a bluff just south of 4800 South and west of 900 East, just south of his father's property. James and his father, Reuben Miller, partnered in the implement and freight business. His younger brothers later obtained land along the Territorial Road (later State Street) through Murray's business district. James R. Miller received the patent deed for his 160-acre homestead on December 1, 1874.

James Miller built a log cabin for his family where three children were born between 1859 and 1863. Every night after the family had gone to bed, Mary Jane would scrub the pine floors with sand to keep them white. In 1865, James built a five-room adobe house adjoining the log cabin. Between 1866 and 1881, eight more children were born. James Miller built a brick kiln on his property. Five men were employed to mold the brick by hand. The log cabin was demolished and replaced by the two-story brick wing, which was completed during the summer of 1882. That year Mary Jane had to shelter and cook for masons and carpenters as well as farmhands while pregnant with her twelfth child. Two more children were born in the completed house. Seven of the Miller's fourteen children lived to maturity.

The expanded home included two large rooms where fifty guests could be seated. A spare bedroom was always reserved for "homeless old men who in that day traveled around the country, one a fiddler, one a book agent, another a corn husker. All the country knew of this room and it was seldom empty. Each time the fiddler came [the] floor was cleared and all the neighbors joined in a merry evening of square dances and Virginia reels."[9] The beautifully painted interior walls were treasured, but Mary Jane Gardner still had to scold her grandchildren to keep them from sliding down the polished banister.[10]

[9] Merl Miller Merrill, "Mary Jane Gardner" Undated TMs, DUP Historical Department: 3.
[10] Mary Miller Bennion, "We Moved to Live With Grandma," in *The Miller Home*, brochure produced by the Lake Pines association circa 1973.

James R. Miller was very prosperous in his various business ventures: implements, hardware, freighting, sheep and cattle. Although James was away on business much of the time, the Miller farmstead was one of the most productive in the area. The acreage around the house had orchards, a vineyard, berry patches, vegetable gardens, fish hatcheries, and a trout pond. The Millers' raised chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese. James Miller built a cage to house to captured raccoons. After the cage was vacated when the raccoons got into the chickens, Mary Jane Miller used the structure to support her climbing roses. There were agricultural outbuildings, including a smokehouse and ice house. The most important agricultural building was the flour mill built in 1865 by Archibald Gardner. It was known as the Miller Mill, or the #6 Mill. Neighboring farmers from Murray, Mill Creek, Holladay, Union, and Taylorsville, brought their wheat for grinding saving them a long trip to Salt Lake City. The mill was expanded and updated in 1887, but was destroyed by fire in 1896. Eighty years later when the pond was drained, the two millstones were found at the bottom.

Mary Jane Miller, along with her mother and mother-in-law, became master weavers. They worked the wool from the sheep herds, and produced most of the clothing for the household. James Miller planted Mulberry trees and a room in the house was set aside for the production of silk worms, but venture was less than successful; however, it remains an important example of pioneer-era self-sufficiency programs in Utah. In her early years on the property, Mary Jane Miller fed the Native Americans that camped near the springs. The Millers were very generous with their means, over the years giving tons of coal, countless bags of flour, meat and produce to those less fortunate. James Robison Miller died on April 5, 1903. Mary Jane was confined to a wheelchair in her later years, but continued to care for the house and helped raise two granddaughters. According to the census records, Isaac W. Tinsley, a farmhand, lived on the property from before 1900 to 1929 and helped maintain the farm. Mary Jane Gardner Miller died on December 8, 1929. The Millers are buried in the Elysian Burial Gardens, which lies just east of Reuben Miller's former farmstead.

Subsequent Residents and Uses of the House

At the time of Mary Jane Miller's death, the Miller homestead had been reduced to approximately 41 acres. The seven surviving children drew lots, with William E. Miller and Maud Miller Davis obtaining the 10½ acres surrounding the house. Between 1930 and 1936, the Miller family leased the house to the Kurumada family. Kingi "King" Kurumada was born in Fukushima, Japan. He married Tsuru Oi in 1906 and that year immigrated to take up farming in Utah. Tsuru Kurumada joined him in 1910. They farmed in Richfield and in Ogden before moving to Murray with their three sons in 1930. They moved to South Salt Lake in 1936. King Kurumada died in 1959 and Tsuru Kurumada died in 1976.

In 1936, the Miller family sold the house and 10 ½ acres to Herbert I. and Elsa Michael. Herbert Isaac Michael was born in New York City, where he met Elsa Margaret Bamberger. Elsa was the daughter of Simon Bamberger, the governor of Utah between 1916 and 1920. Herbert and Elsa married in 1923. They lived in Orange, New Jersey and Manhattan before moving to Utah in 1936. Herbert I. Michael owned an exclusive ladies apparel shop and millinery. The Michaels spared no expense in restoring the Miller home, including the addition of a swimming pool. Russell H. Wheeler was the caretaker of the property for the Michaels in the 1930s and 1940s. He lived on the property with his wife, Kathryn, and their two children. Herbert I. Michael died in 1965. Elsa Michael moved out of the house and sold the property shortly after his death. A patron of the arts, she donated money for a gallery in the University of Utah's Museum of Fine Arts. Elsa Bamberger Michael died in Salt Lake City in 1974.

In 1968, the house was vacant, and in 1969, it was the office of Richard Prows, Inc. By 1970, the property had developed into the Lake Pines Apartments offering "barbeque in a grove of pines" (planted by the Millers and Michaels) and "paddle boat rides" on the lake (formerly Miller pond). The residence was converted to the social center where residents could sit by the fireplace or "play ping pong, card, or billiards."[11] In the early 1970s, the apartment complex offered a car service to the neighborhood grocery store, the Cottonwood Mall shopping

[11] Advertisement for the Lake Pines Apartment Community, *Salt Lake Tribune*, September 19, 1971.

center, and bus stops on the downtown routes. Recently the apartment complex has changed its name to Miller Estates in honor of the original homesteading family.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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Lufkin, Beatrice. "Murray City Reconnaissance Level Survey." Final Report, June 2002. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

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

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

Salt Lake Tribune. Various issues.

The Miller Home, brochure produced by Lake Pines Apartments (circa 1972).

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

Miller, James & Mary Jane, House — Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah — County and State

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:

___X___State Historic Preservation Office
_____Other State agency
_____Federal agency
_____Local government
_____University
_____Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 15.33 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude References
(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)
Latitude 40.74272° Longitude -111.8135°

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
BEG N 1745.69 FT & W 675.38 FT FR CEN SEC 8, T 2S, R 1E, S LM; S 78^06'15" W 169.9 FT; NW'LY ALG CURVE TO L 239.945 FT; SW'LY ALG CURVE TO R 540.333 FT; S 0^14' E 434.66 FT; S 0^ 08' E 245 FT; S 88^57' E 607 FT; N 0^08' W 256.51 FT; S 88^ 57' E 267.83 FT; N 0^58'50" E 3.38 FT; N 8^29'30" W 397.37 FT; N 4^54'30" W 208.38 FT; NW'LY ALG CURVE TO L 74.72 FT TOBEG. 15.33 AC, M OR L. (Property Tax Number 22-08-176-008)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundaries are those currently associated with the property and represent a portion of the original 160-acre homestead.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korral Broschinsky, Preservation Documentation Resource
organization date September 9, 2014
city or town Taylorsville telephone 801-913-5645

e-mail kbro@kbropreservation.com state Utah zip code 84123

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

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: *Miller, James & Mary Jane, House*

City or Vicinity: 4929 S. Lake Pines Drive, Murray City

County: Salt Lake State: Utah

Photographer: Korral Broschinsky

Date Photographed: August 2014

Photograph 1 of 16
North elevation of Miller House on hills surrounded by apartment buildings. Camera facing south.

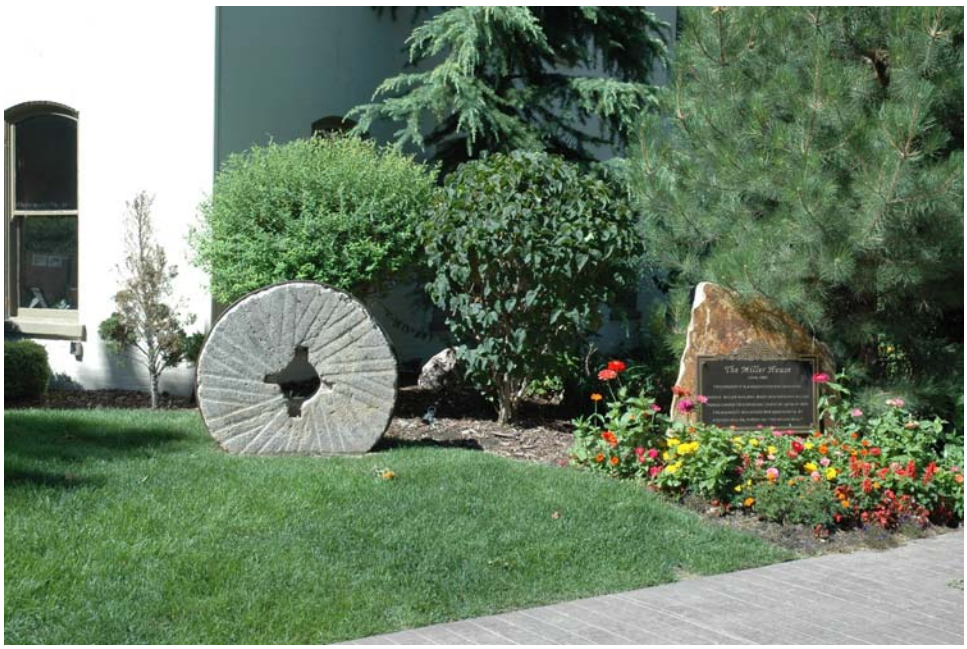
Photograph 2 of 16
North elevation of Miller House. Camera facing south.

Photograph 3 of 16
West elevation of Miller House. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 4 of 16
South elevation of Miller House. Camera facing north.

Photograph 5 of 16
East elevation of Miller House (right). Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 6 of 16
East and north elevations of Miller House with mill stone in front. Camera facing southwest.



Photograph 7 of 16
Mill stone and monument detail. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 8 of 16
North elevation of Miller House, front door detail. Camera facing southwest.

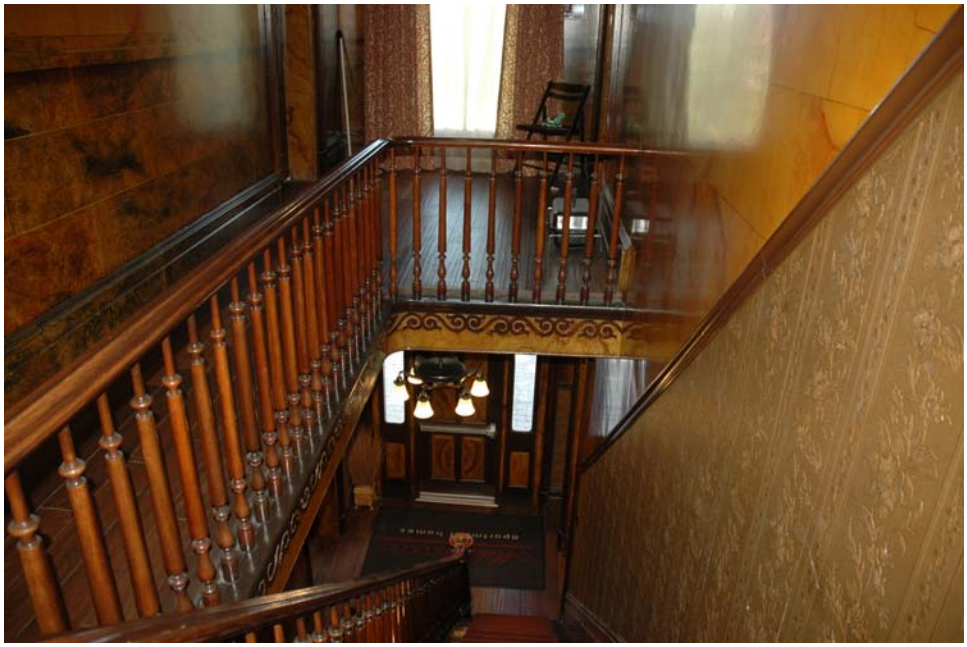
Photograph 9 of 16
Interior, main floor, east room of Miller House. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 10 of 16
Interior, main floor, west room of Miller House. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 11 of 16
Interior, main floor, north window sill in west room of Miller House. Camera facing down.

Photograph 12 of 16
Interior, main floor, hall, newel post detail. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 13 of 16
Interior, main floor, hall, faux-marbling and painting detail. Camera facing west.



Photograph 14 of 16
Interior, second floor, hall, faux-marbling and balustrade detail. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 15 of 16
Interior, main floor, rear wing, kitchenette and game room. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 16 of 16
Interior, main floor, rear wing fitness center. Camera facing southeast.

LAKE PINES DR
SOUTHLAKE DR
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
0 50 100
Feet
N
Miller, James & Mary Jane, House
850 East 4800 South
Murray, Salt Lake County
Utah 84107
EXTERIOR PHOTO KEY

12
11
9
10
13
14
15
16
0
25
Feet
N
Miller, James & Mary Jane, House
850 East 4800 South
Murray, Salt Lake County
Utah 84107
INTERIOR PHOTO KEY

4800 S
NORTH LAKE DR
EASTLAKE DR
SOUTHLAKE DR
LAKE PINES DR
PINEWAY DR
4900 S
0 100 200
Feet
N
Miller, James & Mary Jane, House
4929 S. Lake Pines Drive
Murray, Salt Lake County
Utah 84107
Lake Pines Property
Miller House
Latitude 40.66402°
Longitude -111.866857°

Miller, James & Mary Jane, House — Name of Property

Salt Lake County, Utah — County and State

Figure 1
North elevation of Miller House (circa 1916). Camera facing southwest.
Mary Jane Gardner (seated) with grandchildren, left to right,
Vivian Merrill, James Roscoe Miller, Vera Merle Merrill, and Basil Sidney Miller.

Property Owner:

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

name 4929 Lake Pines Murray LLC (Brittany Nielson, manager)

street & number 4929 S. Lake Pines Drive telephone 801-262-4322

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.