

Millcreek Reconnaissance Level Survey

August 2024



Prepared by
Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies

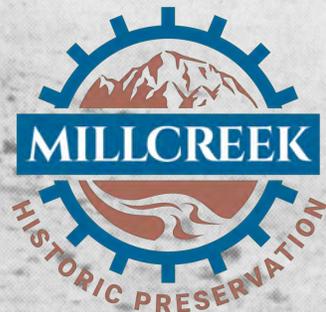


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Cover Page: Top photo of Veteran Heights, The Bulletin, June 11, 1948; Bottom photo of 3804 S. Alta Loma Dr., Salt Lake County Assessor's Office (website).

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- ❖ The Millcreek Historic Preservation Commission – Molly Enos (Chair), Ryan Lufkin (Vice Chair), Peter Brinton, Kaye Donahoe, Tiffany Hunter Greene, Emily Johnson, and Arie Leeflang;
- ❖ Millcreek City – Francis Xavier Lilly, AICP, Assistant City Manager / Planning Director, Rita Lund, Communications Director, and Sean Murray, Planner I;
- ❖ Utah State Historic Preservation Office – Alena Franco, CLG Coordinator, and Cory Jensen, National Register and Survey Coordinator.

Existing Data

The Utah State Historic Preservation Office maintains the database of Utah’s historic buildings. Information from the 2024 Millcreek RLS will be added to this database and its associated public files and online resources. Previous activities within the Millcreek boundaries were previously done while property was located within unincorporated Salt Lake County. During research, the Consultant collected existing data for Millcreek to determine the extent of previous documentation efforts. The records indicate that there is one National Register of Historic Places historic district, one multiple property documentation, and eight individual sites currently designated. They include the following:

1. Evergreen Avenue Historic District
2. Maywood Hills Subdivision MPD
3. 1045 E 4500 S (Butler-Wallin House/Butler Farm/Wallin Farm/Jensen Dairy)
4. 1299 E 4500 S (Edward Pugh House)
5. 1475 E Murphy’s Lane (Robert Gardner, Jr. House)
6. 1810 E Orchard Dr. (Roberta Sugden House)
7. 3436 E Ranch View Dr. (Fish-Baughman House)
8. 3460 E Ranch View Dr. (Ernie and Irmgard Bourne House)
9. 3622 S 1100 E (Amanda Conk Best House)
10. 4644 S Brookwood Cir. (Burtch and Susan Beall House)

The database includes one property that has been previously surveyed in the two subject neighborhoods: the residence at 2784 South 2700 East (Eligible/Contributing).

Project Summary & Methodology

The Millcreek Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted in April 2021 and amended in July 2022. The Millcreek Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) was organized following adoption and has been meeting regularly since ordinance adoption. Millcreek desired to obtain information about its historic resources through a reconnaissance level survey (RLS). The RLS was funded in part from a grant through the Certified Local Government program of the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in partnership with the National Park Service. In June 2024, Millcreek concluded a Request for Proposals process by hiring Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies (Consultant) to conduct the RLS. This is the second RLS to be conducted by Millcreek.

The RLS proposal included a total of approximately 263 properties divided into two geographic areas with separate boundaries: 68 properties in the Rancho Villa Subdivision and 195 properties in the Veteran Heights Subdivision. Boundaries of the Rancho Villa Subdivision were roughly defined as 1300 East (west), Sonoma Ct. (north), 1430 East (east), and 3900 South (south). Boundaries of the Veteran Heights Subdivision were roughly defined as Heritage Way/2760 South (north), 2700 East (east), the rear property lines of the buildings on the south side of 2940 South (south), and a west boundary that start in the rear property lines of the buildings on the west side of 2520 East in the southwest corner of the neighborhood, and then is drawn straight to the north to its intersection with Heritage Way.

In both instances, the survey boundary followed the boundary of the original platted subdivisions. These boundaries are justifiable for the following reasons:

- ❖ Includes the entire original subdivision as platted and recorded; and,
- ❖ Encompasses a single use (residential), emblematic of a subdivision development.

Fieldwork was conducted by the Consultant in July and August 2024. Buildings surveyed by the Consultant were classified as either contributing or non-contributing based on the field evaluation. Each building was evaluated for eligibility using the following guidelines set by the Utah SHPO.

- ❖ B – Eligible/Contributing: built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of a style or type, but not as well-preserved or well-executed as "A" buildings, though overall integrity is retained; eligible for National

Register as part of a potential historic district or primarily for historical, rather than architectural, reasons. Any additions do not detract and may be reversible.

- ❖ C – Ineligible/Non-contributing: built during the historic period but has had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity.
- ❖ D – Out-of-period/Non-contributing: constructed outside the historic period, 1848-1977.
- ❖ U – Unidentified.
- ❖ X – Demolished.

Evaluations were based primarily on age and architectural integrity. A building may sometimes appear newer than its actual construction date because of intrusive alterations and additions. During the survey fieldwork, the Consultant made best efforts to discern the oldest portion of the building by looking for signs of greater age such as composition, massing, fenestration, foundation materials, chimneys, and landscaping. Materiality, style, form/plan, and general date of construction were also documented. The final report and all survey products were submitted to the Millcreek HPC and the Utah State Historic Preservation Office in September 2024.

Historic Context

Millcreek's history has been divided into six temporal historic periods as follows.

- ❖ Pre-Pioneer Settlement, Pre-1847
- ❖ Early Settlement & Milling, 1848-1878
- ❖ Community Building, Black Settlement & Transition Period, 1878-1904
- ❖ From Prosperity to the Great Depression, 1904-1938
- ❖ Subdivision Development, 1939-1957
- ❖ Suburban & Late-Twentieth Century Development, 1958-1978

Millcreek

Pre-Pioneer Settlement, Pre-1847

Prior to pioneer settlement in the Salt Lake Valley, the land below Parleys and Millcreek Canyons was seasonally occupied and traveled by the people of Goshute, Ute, and Shoshone Tribes, although none claimed the area specifically. Native American tribes were known to travel down Parleys Canyon, referred to by them as "Obekokechee" or Big Canyon, seeking the natural salt of the Salt Lake Valley.

Early Settlement & Milling, 1848-1878

Soon after the arrival and settlement of the early Mormon pioneers¹, Parley P. Pratt began construction of a toll road down the now Parleys Canyon. Parley began exploration for the route in 1848, began construction in 1849 and was entirely completed in 1850. It was referred to as the "Golden Pass Toll Road". This opened the canyon up as a major route for pioneers and travelers as it was an easier canyon than the previously used Emigration Canyon. Eventually, a rail line was constructed and the canyon was regularly used for the transportation of travelers and goods (mainly lumber and coal) from areas such as Coalville and Park City. The canyon was also the route chosen for the United States Mail overland routes of the Pony Express in 1860 and the Overland stagecoaches soon after that.

¹ This is the proper and preferred name for the Church, but the Church's style guide accepts historical use of "Mormon Pioneers" in contexts such as this and abbreviation simply as "the Church." For brevity in this document, both will be used, as well as simply "Pioneers," (capitalized throughout as a proper noun), "Mormons," "LDS," "LDS Church," and sometimes "members." No disrespect is meant to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints nor its members in abbreviating, to any subsequent church in Salt Lake City, Utah, nor to other groups of pioneers who settled here or in other regions. This is simply a convenience where the meaning is not likely to be confused here.

Typical of most early settlement patterns, water ways and transportation corridors were the catalyst to the settlement of this area. Parleys Creek became part of an essential irrigation and milling system. A sandstone aqueduct from this system still stands in what is now Parleys Historic Nature Park in Salt Lake City, adjacent to Millcreek.

The Big Field Survey was laid out in 1848 by pioneer surveyors. Beyond the southern boundary of the original Salt Lake City plats (present-day 900 South) to 2100 South, the land was arranged in rectangular blocks divided into five-acre lots (the "Five-Acre Survey"). Further south, between 2100 South and 4500 South, the land was divided into larger lots of ten acres (the "Ten-Acre Survey") that were intended for agricultural use. As a result,

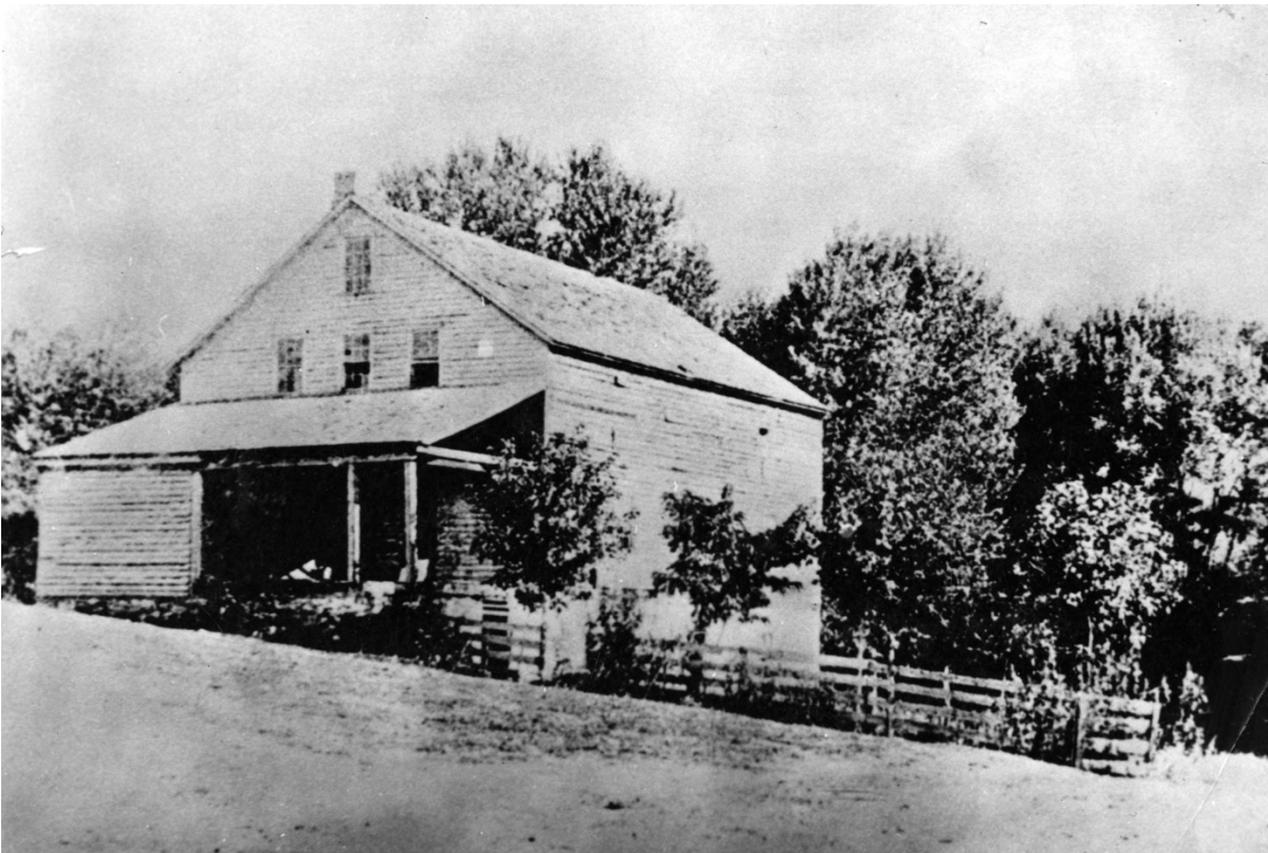


Illustration 1. John Neff Mill, ca. 1880. Source: Utah State Historical Society.

much of the land in Millcreek was used as farming and orchard land. Daniel Russell, who settled near the mouth of Mill Creek Canyon soon after John Neff built the flour mill in 1848, had great success planting fruit trees and raising a variety of fruit in the area. This encouraged more agricultural development in the area and orchards became very prevalent, especially throughout the existing Canyon Rim neighborhood. 3300 South and 2300 East are present-day boundary markers of the Big Field Survey block pattern.

Milling played a significant role in the early settlement of Millcreek and the greater valley. John Neff, one of the area's first settlers, constructed the first flour mill in 1848 at what is now Evergreen Avenue and 2700 East. Known as the East Millcreek Mill, it became the longest-endured mill of the area. In the same year, Robert Archibald Gardner and his sons, Robert and William, established a sawmill on the banks of Millcreek near present-day Highland Drive. This mill produced the first lumber in the state, on the first formal grant of water for industrial use. Other early Millcreek families included the Fishers, Kellers, Osguthorpes, Russells, and Stillmans. Mills were established along the creek from the top of Highland Drive to the top of Millcreek Canyon, producing flour, molasses, sawn lumber, and shingles.

Significant extant resources of this historic period include:

- ❖ Edward Pugh House, 1299 E 4500 S (1862-63)
- ❖ Robert Gardner, Jr. House, 1475 E Murphy's Ln. (1848-1871)

Community Building, Black Settlement & Transition Period, 1878-1904

Sylvester James, Samuel Chambers, Sylvester Perkins were the first Black settlers of Millcreek. Each proved to be successful farmers who would market their produce to community leaders. After purchasing land in 1875, Samuel and Amanda Chambers had a prosperous farm that covered 30 acres in the area.² Sylvester James bought farm acreage in 1888, relocating his family to this agricultural lifestyle from downtown Salt Lake City.³ Black farmers had a presence in the area since the 1870s. The area of Millcreek where many Black settlers purchased land for settlement and farming was referred to as "The Hill."

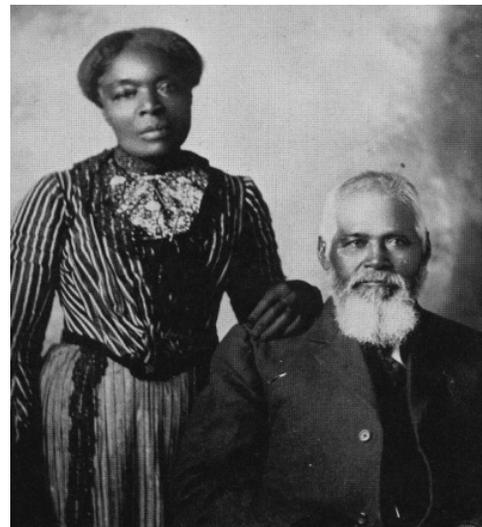


Illustration 2. Samuel and Amanda Chambers. Source: Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amanda_and_Samuel_Chambers

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, key early-settlement areas began to transition into more prosperous and leisurely uses. Milling moved to areas that were better suited for the production of grain. In 1892, the Neff Mill was purchased, partially torn down and converted into a dance hall. It was later purchased again and completely dismantled by 1905.

² 3205 South was renamed "Chambers Avenue" in 2020.

³ On February 16, 1892, Sylvester James transferred part of his holding to his son, William. Eighteen months later William sold his land to his uncle Sylvester Perkins.

Significant extant resources of this historic period include:

- ❖ Amanda Conk Best House, 3622 S 1100 E (1896)
- ❖ Evergreen Avenue Historic District (1885-1957)

From Prosperity to the Great Depression, 1904-1938

Around the turn of the century, many parts of Millcreek served as second homes and summer getaways. This especially took place along the Mill Creek due to the corridor's natural shade and cooler temperatures. Built in 1905, the Susanna Bradford Mansion, also known as Oakwood, is located at 2610 Evergreen Avenue and was the first electrically lighted home in the area.⁴ The construction of other mansions followed and this central part of Millcreek transformed from a pioneer milling community to a more wealthy, social, and leisurely one.

Nathaniel Baldwin was a prominent inventor and manufacturer and is credited for inventing headphones.⁵ He built a wood factory on the banks of Millcreek at 3470 S 2300 East, where he manufactured telephone receivers, dynamic speakers and radios. In 1914,



Illustration 3. Oakwood in 1916. Source: Utah State Historical Society.

he began manufacturing headsets for the U.S. Navy as part of the war effort during World War I. Between 1916-1922, Baldwin built a number of brick buildings at 3474 S 2300 East. His company became one of the largest employers in Utah, employing 500 employees at its peak. His operation marked a time of transformation for the area, from milling and

⁴ Known as "the Silver Queen", Susanna B. Emery-Holmes built the home near the creek to enjoy cooler summers, away from her primary residence in Salt Lake City. She was known to host hundreds of guests at the mansion and her parties became somewhat of a local tourist attraction with hundreds of electrical lights and decorations displayed.

⁵ Unfortunately, due to a series of poor investment decisions and competition, Nathaniel Baldwin's career ended in bankruptcy and eventual conviction of mail fraud in 1930. He spent two years in McNeil Island Federal Prison. His home at 2374 E Evergreen Ave. was designated on the National Register of Historic Places in 1985.

farming to more service-oriented jobs and industrious growth. The factory's brick buildings remain today and have been adapted to house a variety of uses such as office space, artist studios, and light industrial operations.



Illustration 4. Baldwin Radio Factory about 1923. Source: baldwinradiofactory.com, <https://www.baldwinradiofactory.com/history.html>

In 1923, water rights disputes were resolved between Salt Lake City and the Lower Millcreek and East Millcreek water companies. The water companies took control over most of the piped water in the area. In 1927, power lines were constructed throughout the central part of Millcreek.

The Great Depression had a significant impact on Millcreek as it did on the entire state. As the population growth slowed, so did housing construction. While a few families were able to build, most were getting by financially. Oral history states that some public works projects by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) occurred in Millcreek. The only documented CCC camp in Salt Lake County was at Big Cottonwood, operating between April 1935 and March 1942, and employing 774 people. However, no CCC projects in Millcreek have been documented by research to date.

Significant extant resources of this historic period include:

- ❖ Evergreen Avenue Historic District (1885-1957)

Subdivision Development, 1939-1957

The area began to see the first subdivision plats recorded in the late 1930s-1940s with steady suburban growth following thereafter. Many early, East Mill Creek neighborhoods began to be impacted by the Post World War II boom. Attached garages were built, duplex buildings and infill development occurred, and the conversion of 1940s basements (used as bomb shelters) to additional living space became more common. In the late 1940s, many veterans returning home from World War II bought land and subdivided lots to build homes in the present-day Canyon Rim neighborhood. Subdivisions such as Veteran Heights and Lakeview and marked the beginning of this area transitioning from agricultural use to a residential suburban community. The greater geographic area gained the name “Canyon Rim” as homes were built along or near the rim of Parley’s Hollow in the 1950s.

After World War II, the full development of what is now known as Olympus Cove began. This area was primarily used by ranchers grazing animals and fruit growers with orchards that then gave way to new residential subdivisions. In the 1950s, the new Eastwood Elementary School and Eastwood Hills subdivision were constructed on an area that had been an early landfill. Further south, the Rancho Villa subdivision at 3750 South 1300 East began construction in 1959.



Illustration 5. The Villa Theatre in 1949.
Source: Utah State Historical Society.

More suburban and auto-oriented growth continued around present-day Highland Drive. This area was referred to as “Highland Drive Miracle Mile” – a term used nationally to promote business development along commercial corridors. Salt Lake City also had a Miracle Mile along 2100 South between 700 East and 1300 East. Leo Capson, partner in Capson-Bowman and developers of Mountair Acres, even claimed a trade name for their use of Miracle Mile along 2100 South as “exclusive owner of the trade name...in the

business of real estate listing, advertising, development, sales and promotion.”⁶ The use of Miracle Mile for Highland Drive appears to have been marketing by Knight Realty between 1958-1960.⁷ A garage was built on the northwest corner of Highland Drive and 3300 South that remains today.⁸ The Villa Theater first opened on December 23, 1949, showing Prince of Foxes. In 2001, USA Today listed the Villa Theater as one of 10 significant historic theaters in the U.S. still in operation.⁹

Significant extant resources of this historic period include:

- ❖ Ernie & Irmgard Bourne House, 3460 E Ranch View Dr. (1955)
- ❖ Evergreen Avenue Historic District (1885-1957)
- ❖ Fish-Baughman House, 3426 E Ranch View Dr. (1955)
- ❖ Mountair Acres Subdivision (1940-1952)
- ❖ Roberta Sugden House, 1810 E Orchard Dr. (1955)

Suburban & Late-Twentieth Century Development, 1958-1978

Throughout the late twentieth century, the pattern of individualistic infill continued. The Marquis Condominium development, built in the innerblock between Pioneer Street and Crestbrook Lane, was built in the 1970s and was the first large-scale development in the area. The Sherman School, built in 1910, was demolished around 1980 and became the Sherman Field and Ballpark. The portion of the school grounds adjacent to 2300 East was sold and developed as a supermarket chain and is still in commercial use today.

The area that spans from State Street westward to the Jordan River is primarily occupied by industrial and commercial uses with few discernible historic features. The areas east of Interstate 15 are generally older than those areas west of the freeway. Further research is needed on the history and development patterns throughout these sections.

⁶ "Affidavit." Western Mineral Survey and Utah Statesman, February 27, 1953. Bettilyon's used it at least once in reference to a real estate promotion for a property on 2100 South in 1954.

⁷ Advertisements in The Salt Lake Tribune of December 14, 1958, and October 30, 1960.

⁸ Tres Hombres opened its doors in Millcreek in 1984 and has been a staple in the Millcreek community since that time. When the owners of Tres Hombres purchased the building, they preserved as much of the original wood as possible. As a result, over 80% of the finished wood in the current building is original. (Millcreek News Volume 5: Issue 3)

⁹ In May of 2004, Dr. Hamid Adib purchased the theater and restored the building. Dr. Adib wanted to create a museum-like atmosphere for people to enjoy the craftsmanship of the building amid stunning Persian and Oriental Rugs.) (Millcreek News Volume 5: Issue 3)

Rancho Villa Subdivision

The area of Rancho Villa was originally split between four owners according to original land patents. Ephraim H. Williams was the first to be granted a patent in September 1870. Williams was one of the early settlers of the Millcreek area, owning a farm of 70 acres with a brick house on the property. He was also the water master of the Upper Mill Creek Canal and Lower Mill Creek Canal, where he spent nights monitoring to ensure people were not taking water out of turn.¹⁰ Washington Lemmon was farming in the Millcreek area since at least 1855. His land patent was granted in 1872.¹¹ Emanuel M. Murphy arrived in Millcreek in 1874. Murphy and Brigham Young exchanged property, Young acquiring Murphy's lots in the city and Murphy acquiring land of Youngs' in the county for farming.¹² Jesse E. Murphy also moved to Millcreek in 1874. After living at South Temple and C Street for a couple of years, Brigham Young asked him to relocate to the county to farm. He purchased



Illustration 6. Aerial photo in 1958 that shows the future Rancho Villa neighborhood as farmland. www.historicaerials.com

80 acres of land and became one of the first to make a business of growing strawberries, also becoming one of the largest growers in the county.¹³

According to a 1958 aerial photograph, the view shows the area as farmland. Rancho Villa plat #1 was approved on July 16, 1959. It listed H.S. Barrington and Lucile L. Barrington and the owners and developers. Barrington appears to be a minor developer and builder, though experienced. He was the developer of builder of 15 new brick houses in Milford, Utah, near the high school in the summer of 1945. (Beaver County History, 202)

¹⁰ General Land Office Record for T1S R1E Sec 33 NW ¼ of the SW ¼. Land patent granted 9/20/1870. Family Search for Ephraim Henry Williams, <https://ancestors.familysearch.org/en/KWC8-R8T/ephraim-henry-williams-1842-1919>.

¹¹ General Land Office record for T1S R1E Sec 32 NE ¼ of the SE ¼. Land patent granted 7/15/1872 to Washington Lemmon, Sarah Taylor, and Willis V. Taylor. Family Search for Washington Lemmon, <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/memories/KWC3-LH6>.

¹² General Land Office Record for T1S R1E Sec 32 SE ¼ of the NE ¼. Land patent granted 12/1/1874. Family search for Emanuel Masters Murphy, <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/about/KWNW-8LB>

¹³ General Land office record for T1S R1E Sec 33 SW ¼ of the NW ¼. Land patent granted 12/1/1874. Family Search for Jesse Easters Murphy, <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/about/KWVK-DWD>.

The first plat in July 1959 included the first 28 lots on Mariposa Ave., Alta Loma Dr., and Loretta Dr. A 1959 aerial photograph shows that construction had started on the lots in Plat #1.

A grand opening for “One of Salt Lake’s Newest and Finest Close-in Medium Price Range Subdivisions” was announced in May 1961. Rancho Villa was advertised as a community of 60 custom homes where each one was different. Three styles were being offered: Early American, Conventional, and Ranch. All were three bedrooms with two bathrooms, ranging in price from \$20,000-\$21,000.¹⁴ A later advertisement mentioned the design of the neighborhood having secluded streets that were curved to reduce fast driving.¹⁵ H.S. Barrington was listed and the designer and builder, also offering build to suit on a lot at no additional cost.¹⁶

Advertisements during 1961 continued to tout the characteristics of the houses in Rancho Villa. Exteriors would have “brick, block, or split stone veneer and lifetime aluminum,”¹⁷ “Fine features combined with a beautiful new area of restricted custom homes to protect your investment,”¹⁸ and lifetime baked aluminum. As far as design, a tri-level design was now offered in addition to the original three.¹⁹

More information about how those original three styles appeared was given in July 1961 when they were described as Pink and Gray (Early American), Brown and Tan (Conventional), and Coral and Brown (Ranch).²⁰

By May 1962, Plat #1 was sold out. Somehow, Barrington made room for two more houses, bringing the total to 63 in the neighborhood by the end.²¹ Other advertisements in 1962

28-Homes for Sale 2

**GRAND
OPENING**

TODAY MARKS THE OFFICIAL
OPENING OF ONE OF SALT LAKE'S
NEWEST AND FINEST CLOSE-IN,
MEDIUM PRICE RANGE SUBDIVISIONS

RANCHO VILLA

3750 S. 1300 East

Be sure to see our three display homes in brick or split stone veneer, and lifetime aluminum. All are three bedrooms, two baths, full basement homes. Fireplace, patio, built ins, family kitchens, large closets, basement roughed in for fireplace and extra bath.

EARLY AMERICAN\$21,000
CONVENTIONAL\$20,500
RANCH\$20,000

Rancho Villa will be a community of 60 custom homes each one different. You may choose your own lot, and we will build your home to please you. Bring us your ideas or a rough sketch of a floor plan, we will draw a plan, and build a home at no additional cost over subdivision prices, starting at \$18,000.

OPEN HOUSE
2 P.M. TILL 7 P.M.
H. S. Barrington

Illustration 7. First advertisement for the Rancho Villa subdivision, May 7, 1961, *The Salt Lake Tribune*.

¹⁴ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1961. “Grand Opening (advertisement).” May 7, 1961, 53. newspapers.com.

¹⁵ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1961. “Value Quality Location (advertisement).” July 30, 1961, 43. newspapers.com.

¹⁶ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1961. “Grand Opening (advertisement).” May 7, 1961, 53. newspapers.com.

¹⁷ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1961. “A Gift For Mom (advertisement).” May 14, 1961, 44. newspapers.com.

¹⁸ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1961. “Smart Buyers (advertisement).” May 28, 1961, 40. newspapers.com.

¹⁹ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1961. “New-Close In By Builder (advertisement).” June 11, 1961, 44. newspapers.com.

²⁰ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1961. “New and Different (advertisement).” July 9, 1961, 44. newspapers.com.

²¹ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1962. “Sorry...Rancho Villa (advertisement).” May 13, 1962, 47. newspapers.com.

promoted the area as “A Scotchman’s Dream,” referring to the biggest little house. and “exclusive homes for particular people.”²²

Rancho Villa plat #2 was approved August 5, 1963, again by H.S. Barrington and Lucile L. Barrington. Rancho Villa plat #3 was approved June 8, 1964. However, this time, it was filed by Sax Homes, Inc., whose leadership was composed of Al Sachs, President, L.M. Sachs, Secretary, George M. Peterson, Iona J. Peterson, J. Howard Larsen, and Mary Hortense Larsen.



Illustration 8. The last advertisement for the Rancho Villa subdivision seeking a buyer for the only duplex in the neighborhood; October 25, 1970, *The Salt Lake Tribune*.

Over the next several years, Sax Homes continued the strong start the Barringtons made in Rancho Villa, but adding a few new options to expand their market. Some homes were designed now for easy conversion to a duplex with an outside basement entrance from the double carport.²³ A Modern style was added to the selections with the highest price point yet, \$24,000.²⁴ The three offered styles – Contemporary (Modern), Conventional, and Rambler (Ranch) – were advertised to “have many features only found in higher priced homes” including exterior features such as masonry veneer, gables that never need painting, covered patio, two car garage or carport.²⁵ In early 1966, a Split Entry style was offered at \$21,500 to \$23,500.²⁶

Rancho Villa plat #4 was approved on February 18, 1967. Again, the composition of the developers for the new plat changed with the group now composed of H.S. Barrington, Lucile L. Barrington, Michael Upwall, Carreen Upwall, Philip Bloom, Edith Bloom, and Walker Bank & Trust, Trustee. In 1967, they offered a Split Foyer house at \$21,850.

²² The Salt Lake Tribune. 1962. “Be Sure To See Our Showcase Home (advertisement).” October 14, 1962, 48; The Salt Lake Tribune. 1962. “See Our Exclusive Homes (advertisement).” November 25, 1962, 43. newspapers.com.

²³ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1964. “New and Different (advertisement).” December 6, 1964, 63. newspapers.com.

²⁴ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1965. “For Sale By Owner-Builder (advertisement).” January 24, 1965, 42. newspapers.com.

²⁵ Deseret News. 1965. “New and Different (advertisement).” June 28, 1965, 37. newspapers.com.

²⁶ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1966. “Now There Are Four Rancho Villa Homes To Choose From (advertisement).” February 20, 1966, 48. newspapers.com.

Though in 1968 that same plan for a 1,600 square foot house had risen to a price of \$28,000.²⁷

The fifth plat for Rancho Villa was approved on January 5, 1970, and was filed by H.S. Barrington and Lucile L. Barrington. In October 1970, a split entry brick duplex was advertised for sale for \$44,000, including carpets.²⁸ While the advertisement does not state which lot this was, the only duplex in the neighborhood today is the one at 3806 S. Loretta Dr. (Lot 61).

While a few lots still remained in 1971, aerial photos show that the subdivision was built out by 1977.

²⁷ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1968. "New-Close In (advertisement)." November 24, 1968, 52. newspapers.com.

²⁸ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1970. "New-Different Duplex (advertisement)." October 25, 1970, 38. newspapers.com.

Veteran Heights Subdivision

Land in the area of Veteran Heights was granted in a land patent to Isaac Young on August 6, 1878.²⁹ Young married Mary Barr Neff in 1879, and though he likely farmed on these 40 acres of land, by 1900 his occupation was railroad brakeman.³⁰ The land remained undeveloped through 1945.



Illustration 9. Deseret News, July 10, 1946.

On March 1, 1946, Homeless Veterans, Inc. (HVI) incorporated as a non-profit cooperative home-building organization.³¹ Officers of the new organization included J. Farrell Wadsworth, President, James B. Moreton, Jr., VP, and Keith S. Webb, Secretary-Treasurer.³² Ownership of the land was divided between HVI and J. Kenneth Thayn and Olive M. Thayn, who owned blocks 2 and 3, or the south and west portions of the subdivision land.³³ By the end of June 1946 lots were being staked out³⁴ and HVI filed the Veteran Heights subdivision plat on July 10, 1946.

It was reported that as the plat was filed, all lots had been allocated through drawing from a hat. Homes were initially priced at a reasonable level for the market at the time, at \$6,700 to \$8,700.³⁵ Members had a choice of 10 or 11 floor plans with the opportunity to make minor changes.³⁶ Calvin Schneller designed the original 11 plans.³⁷ Restrictions adopted by HVI included prohibiting basement or garage apartments, floor plans of less than 800 square

²⁹ General Land Office Record for T1S R1E Sec. 27 NE ¼ of the NE ¼, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/default.aspx>.

³⁰ Family Search for Isaac Fleming Young, <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/about/2SQ5-5YL>.

³¹ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1946. "Homeless Vets Hail Start of Excavations." August 15, 1946, 11. newspapers.com.

³² Deseret News. 1946. "S.L. Vets To Ask Wyatt For Building Materials." July 10, 1946, 16. newspapers.com.

³³ Veteran Heights Plat Map, July 10, 1946.

³⁴ Salt Lake Telegram. 1946. "Veteran Building Project Reports Progress." June 29, 1946, 3. newspapers.com.

³⁵ Deseret News. 1946. "S.L. Vets To Ask Wyatt For Building Materials." July 10, 1946, 16. newspapers.com.

³⁶ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1947. "'Homeless' Family No More." May 1, 1947, 11. newspapers.com.

³⁷ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1948. "Veteran Turns Dream Into Reality." October 31, 1948, 46. newspapers.com.

feet, and the raising of livestock.³⁸ As far as HVI knew, there was only one other place, or possibly two, in the U.S. where a similar project has been undertaken (New Jersey, Arizona). Hamer S. Culp, Jr. served as building supervisor for Homeless Vets, Inc.³⁹ Culp facilitated the details of construction plans with each veteran to refine the minor details that would personalize each house.⁴⁰

Due to a shortage of building materials during the transition to a peace-time economy, HVI requested building materials from Wilson W. Wyatt, President Truman's housing expediter.⁴¹ In late July, HVI held a general meeting of the 106 members (future property owners) where Culp announced that the group was not granted special priorities by the



Illustration 10. The Salt Lake Tribune, August 15, 1946.

³⁸ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1947. "'Homeless' Family No More." May 1, 1947, 11.

³⁹ Deseret News. 1946. "S.L. Vets To Ask Wyatt For Building Materials." July 10, 1946, 16.

⁴⁰ The Bulletin. 1948. "Local Veterans Home Building Program Unique." June 11, 1948, 1.

⁴¹ Deseret News. 1946. "S.L. Vets To Ask Wyatt For Building Materials." July 10, 1946, 16.

federal government. However, he stated that he intended to build in groups of 10-15 until all 106 were completed. Streets and water main were planned to be constructed soon, followed by first basement excavations.⁴² Holladay Lumber was the supplier of wood.⁴³

Construction started in August 1946 with the first excavation on lot 22 (2672 E. Heritage Way). This was followed by lots 1-4, 6-10 (2768, 2776, 2784, 2792, 2800 (5), 2808 S 2700 E and 2661, 2665, 2677, 2689 E. Barbey Dr.) in order to facilitate faster construction, workmen constructed a centrally located mill with Arizona Ponderosa Pine stacked nearby.⁴⁴

Allocated lots appeared to hit the real estate market by early 1947. Lots of 60 x 140 feet were being sold for around \$1,200 by companies such as Miller & Viele, Irvine, and Knight Realty Co.⁴⁵ By May 1, 1947, the first completed home (2776 S 2700 E) was occupied by Roy and Phyllis Austin. Completion of new houses was planned to be one every four-to-five days. Complications in securing materials continued to slow the project's construction pace and the cost of projects escalated from \$7.35 to \$9.00 per square foot.⁴⁶ The house at 2688 E. Barbey Dr. (Lot 33) was completed in November 1947. The 1,200 square foot house cost \$15,000 and was first occupied by the Jack D. Heinz family.⁴⁷



Illustration 11 (left). The original caption stated that the Heinz family house was situated on a "view lot" southeast of Salt Lake City and was described as a beautiful Rambler constructed by Homeless Veterans, Inc.

⁴² Hart, Heber. 1946. "Veterans' Affairs." The Salt Lake Tribune (Salt Lake City), July 28, 1946, 21.

⁴³ University of Utah Marriott Library, Manuscripts Division. 2000. "Walter Stewart," Saving the Legacy: An Oral History of Utah's World War II Veterans. Saving the Legacy Oral History Project. <https://collections.lib.utah.edu/details?id=1019033>.

⁴⁴ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1946. "Homeless Vets Hail Start of Excavations." August 15, 1946, 11.

⁴⁵ Deseret News. 1947. "Attention G.I.s (advertisement)." April 19, 1947, 20.; Salt Lake Telegram. 1947. "(advertisement)." July 29, 1947, 18.; Salt Lake Telegram. 1948. "Lots of Swell Lots! (advertisement)." June 1, 1948, 26.

⁴⁶ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1947. "First Heights House Waits Vet Occupancy." May 1, 1947, 11.; The Salt Lake Tribune. 1947. "Vet Home Costs Up." May 4, 1947, 16.

⁴⁷ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1948. "Veteran Turns Dream Into Reality." October 31, 1948, 46.



Illustration 12. The Heinz house at 2688 E. Barbey Dr. as it appears in 2024.

In June 1948, Salt Lake County accepted a bid for constructing sidewalks and laying curb and gutter.⁴⁸ At this time, the cost of houses had rose, varying from \$8,500 to \$14,000.⁴⁹ By fall 1948, 67 families had moved into their houses. Despite the subdivision being two-thirds complete, more house plans had been added to select from.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1948. "Accepts Walks Bid." June 5, 1948, 14.

⁴⁹ The Bulletin. 1948. "Local Veterans Home Building Program Unique." June 11, 1948, 1.

⁵⁰ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1948. "Veteran Turns Dream Into Reality." October 31, 1948, 46.



THEIR HOMES—Culmination of two years of planning and construction are these new homes owned by veterans who worked out a plan to meet the high costs of homes. —Courtesy S. L. Tribune.

Illustration 13. The Bulletin, June 11, 1948.

Although all the lots had been initially allocated, properties were available. HVI was selling houses at \$8,000, \$10,000 and \$12,000 in January 1949.⁵¹ Houses in Veteran Heights were still in demand by veterans as a permit was issued to HVI for 12 new houses in June 1949.⁵² A model house at 2672 E. Barbey Dr. showcased the typical three bedroom floor plan as well as a full height basement, and brick garage. Cost of the model house was listed as \$13,250.⁵³

⁵¹ Deseret News. 1949. "Building Permits Salt Lake County." January 13, 1949, 17.

⁵² The Salt Lake Tribune. 1949. "Building Permits." June 26, 1949, 46.

⁵³ Deseret News. 1949. "Open House (advertisement)." July 31, 1949, 15.



Illustration 14. The 1949 model house at 2672 E. Barbey Dr. as it appears in 2024.

By 1950, an aerial photograph showed that only a few buildings were still to be completed. Excelsior ash trees were planted up and down the roads.⁵⁴ Utah Realty and Construction Co. was advertising “build to suit” on one of these last lots.⁵⁵ They were likely still required to be held to the original restrictions of the neighborhood.



Illustration 15. The 1950 aerial photograph that shows lots under construction. www.historicaerials.net

⁵⁴ The Bulletin. 1950. May 12, 1950, 3.

⁵⁵ Salt Lake Telegram. 1951. “S.E. Location (advertisement).” March 10, 1951, 14.

In January 1952, it was reported that Veteran Heights house basements had become contaminated with sewage backups from septic tank overflows.⁵⁶ At the time, the county did not have a coordinated sewer system so the neighborhood was planned to have individual septic systems for each lot and building. The valley experienced a strong water year in 1951 which raised the water table and led to the neighborhood-wide issue.



Work on the long-sought drainage project in the Veterans Heights area is well under way and "progressing nicely," County Commissioner Lamont B. Gunderson reported Thursday.

Illustration 16. The Salt Lake Tribune, March 27, 1953.

Continual pumping was necessary to keep sewage out of houses but the result was directing septic systems to run into the open gutters.⁵⁷ This immediately created a serious health hazard and concern in the county and Salt Lake City.⁵⁸ Veteran Heights residents, led by Jack Barratt (2839 S. Wainwright Rd.) and Andy Panos (2386 E 2880 S) were seeking an immediate solution to the drainage problem.⁵⁹ The county proposed a new county-wide sewer district, which was a great long-term solution, but it did not resolve the immediate concern.⁶⁰ Veteran Heights, along with the adjacent neighborhood to the east, Lakeview, requested annexation into Salt Lake City

in order to connect to the city sewer system.⁶¹ However, the city was reticent to take that immediate action with due consideration. The solution became the city allowing the

⁵⁶ *Salt Lake Telegram*. 1952. "Board Pledges Flood Study of County Area." January 10, 1952, 17. newspapers.com.

⁵⁷ *Salt Lake Telegram*. 1952. "County Area Seepage Branded Health Peril." January 15, 1952, 13. newspapers.com.

⁵⁸ *Deseret News*. 1952. "Approval Near On Sewer Plan." April 14, 1952, 9. newspapers.com.

⁵⁹ *Salt Lake Telegram*. 1952. "County Area Seepage Branded Health Peril." January 15, 1952, 13.; *Deseret News*. 1952. "Citizen Board Pends For County Sewer." January 18, 1952, 13. newspapers.com.

⁶⁰ *Deseret News*. 1952. "Maps Ready for Distribution." February 16, 1952, 5. newspapers.com.

⁶¹ *Deseret News*. 1952. "Subdivision Annexation Possible 'Within Month.'" January 21, 1952, 9. newspapers.com.

neighborhoods to make a temporary connection to the city sewer system at a cost of \$2.00 per month per house.⁶² Construction began in 1952 and was completed the end of 1953.

Salt Lake City Parks convinced the Country Club to give up some of their property adjacent to Veteran Heights to allow the city to build a ballpark for the neighborhood.⁶³

An aerial photograph from 1958 showed that all construction had been completed.



Illustration 17. Veteran Heights in 1958 with all lots occupied. www.historicaerials.net

⁶² Deseret News. 1952. "Approval Near On Sewer Plan." April 14, 1952, 9.; Deseret News. 1952. "Sewer Pact Would Cost \$2 A Month." June 16, 1952, 4. newspapers.com.

⁶³ This baseball field is extant within Tanner Park and currently used by the Mt. Olympus baseball league. Deseret News. 1956. "New Ball Park." July 5, 1956, 36. newspapers.com.

By late 1948, the enterprise was being touted for its uniqueness for two reasons: 1) it is the most successful veteran housing cooperative undertaking in the country; 2) it had accomplished the purposes for which it was organized.⁶⁴ Stories of some of the initial residents reflect the subdivision's uniqueness.

Russell Redenbaugh and his wife Janet moved into 2661 E. Barbey Dr. (Lot 10) in July 1947. Together they operated the Janet Russell Candy Co. (861 E 700 S). In an article in 1949, they described the minor changes to the original house plans to make it their own. They substituted windows on the wall where a fireplace was planned on the east wall, enclosed the patio for a Hammond organ, and changed the third bedroom to a den. One of the new technologies integrated into this house was the internal speaker communications system. After they moved in, they finished the basement to have two bedrooms, an amusement room, laundry, and shop. A masonry wall in the yard was laid by Russell.⁶⁵

Eldon Baxter was discharged from WWII at Fort Douglas and the next day they got an apartment on First Avenue. He and his wife stayed there until 1948 when they bought a place in Veteran Heights. They lived there until 1965 and enjoyed their time there.⁶⁶

Walter Stewart was one of the 105 veterans that bought lots for \$500 in Veteran Heights. He worked for the subdivision's builder, Stan Smith, where he learned about the building business. While Stewart was mainly a laborer involved in building all 105 houses there, he also helped Keith Webb in the office. Webb served as Secretary-Treasurer on the board of HVI and was also the bookkeeper. Stewart made a career out of it, building a couple hundred houses in Salt Lake City area. In 1962, he began serving a three-year building mission for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to build the stake center in Norwich, England then a chapel in Flensburg, Germany.⁶⁷

⁶⁴ The Salt Lake Tribune. 1948. "Veteran Turns Dream Into Reality." October 31, 1948, 46. newspapers.com.

⁶⁵ Shirley Ayres Brown. "It's Their Blue Heaven - Veteran Version." The Salt Lake Tribune (Salt Lake City), January 30, 1949, 42.

⁶⁶ University of Utah Marriott Library, Manuscripts Division. 2001. "Eldon Baxter," Saving the Legacy: An Oral History of Utah's World War II Veterans. Saving the Legacy Oral History Project. <https://collections.lib.utah.edu/details?id=1023370>.

⁶⁷ University of Utah Marriott Library, Manuscripts Division. 2000. "Walter Stewart," Saving the Legacy: An Oral History of Utah's World War II Veterans. Saving the Legacy Oral History Project. <https://collections.lib.utah.edu/details?id=1019033>.

Historic Architecture

The architectural styles in Rancho Villa are fairly consistent in their mix, including Contemporary, Ranch, Split Entry, and Split Level.



Contemporary
3804 S. Alta Loma Dr.



Ranch
3750 S. Loretta Dr.



Split Entry
3812 S. Alta Loma Dr.



Split Level
3765 S. Loretta Dr.

Similar to Rancho Villa, the architectural styles in Veteran Heights are also consistent in their mix, including Contemporary, Neo-Eclectic, Early 21st Century, Ranch, Minimal Traditional, and Post-WWII Other.



Contemporary
2675 East 2940 South



Neo-Eclectic
2613 East 2900 South



Early 21st Century
2653 E. Barbey Dr.



Ranch
2768 South 2700 East



Minimal Traditional
2813 S. Wainwright Dr.



Post-WWII Other
2660 East 2900 South

Statistical Summary

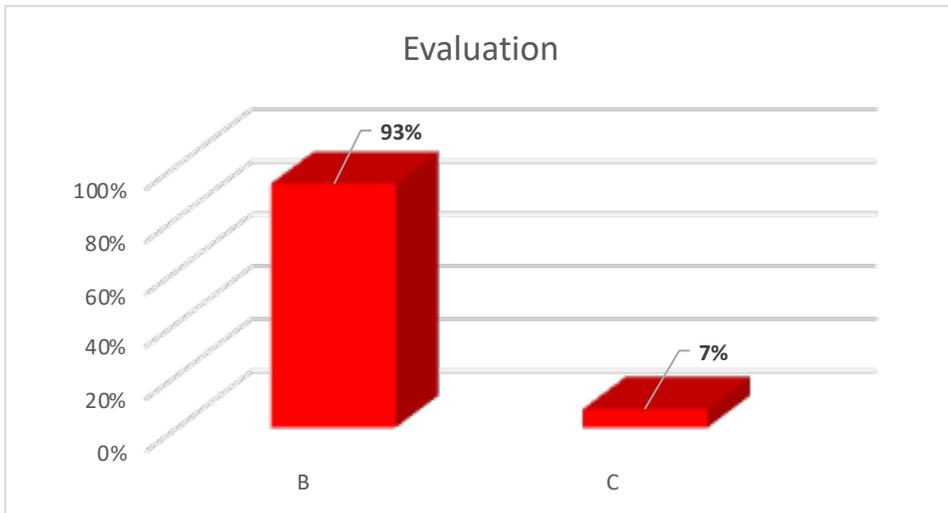
The following is a breakdown of the data for each subdivision.

Rancho Villa

In summary, results of the statistics give a positive indication for eligibility for a National Register of Historic Places historic district nomination for Rancho Villa. There is very high integrity (93% contributing), no modern intrusions (100% of buildings from the historic period), and a variety of styles, types, and materials used that provide consistency of design, yet distinctiveness from building to building where each is unique.

Evaluation

Evaluation		
B	93%	63
C	7%	5

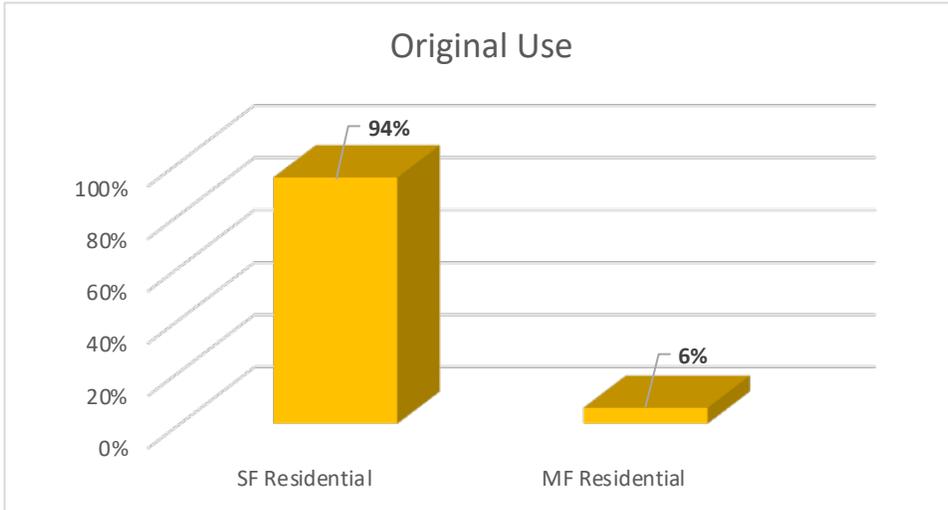


Construction Date

Construction Date		
1958-1978	100%	68

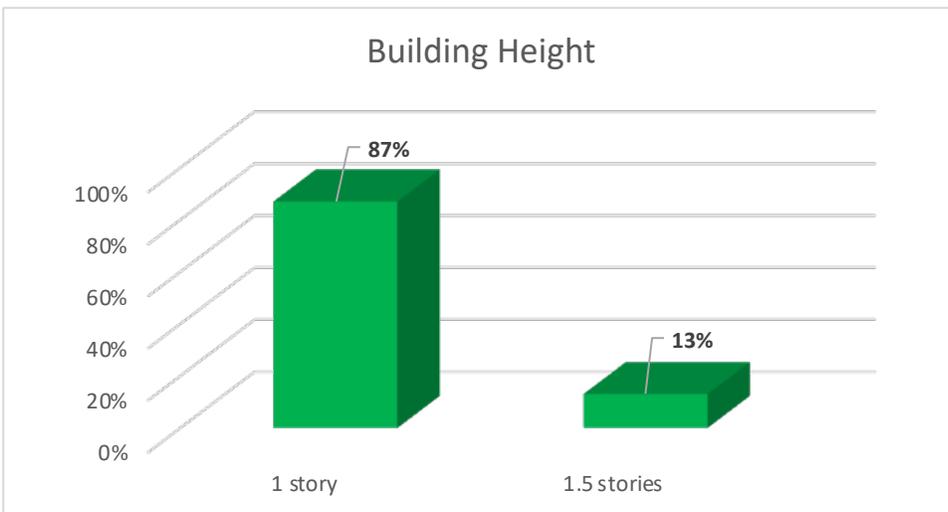
Original Use

Original Use		
SF Residential	94%	64
MF Residential	6%	4



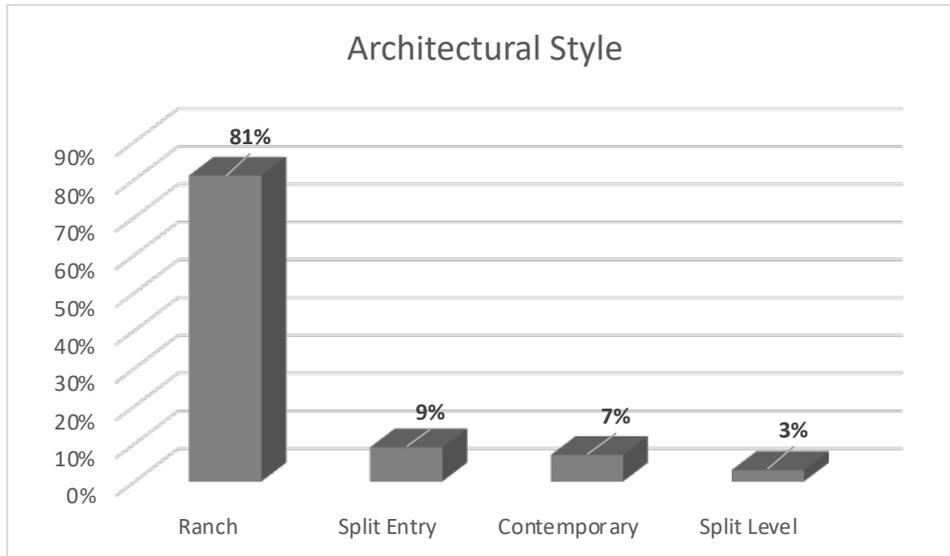
Building Height

Building Height		
1 story	87%	59
1.5 stories	13%	9



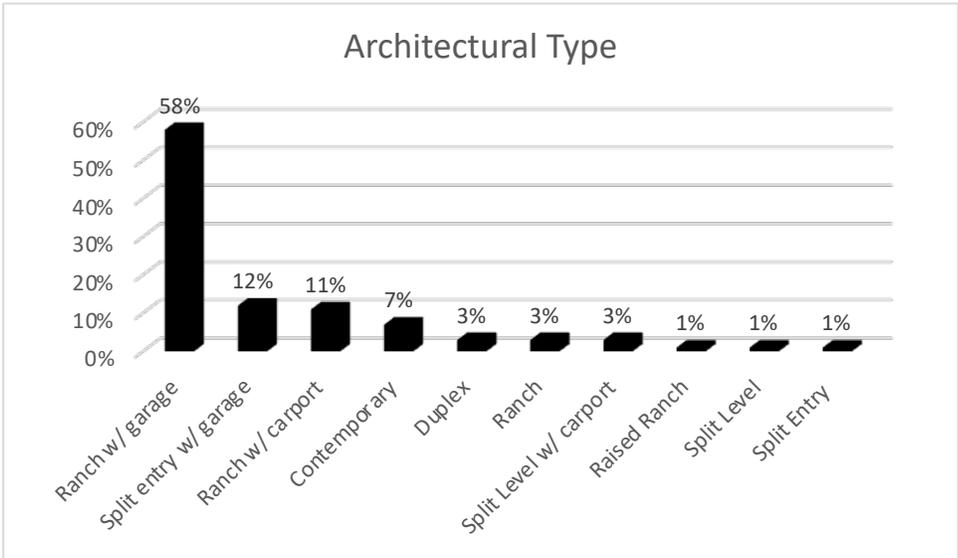
Architectural Style

Architectural Style		
Ranch	81%	55
Split Entry	9%	6
Contemporary	7%	4
Split Level	3%	3



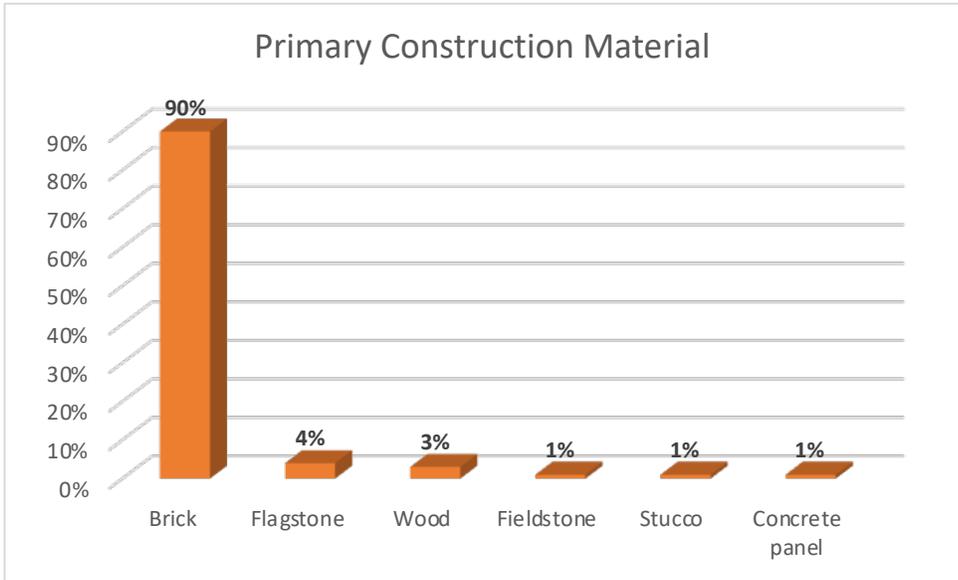
Architectural Type

Architectural Type		
Ranch w/ garage	58%	39
Split entry w/ garage	12%	8
Ranch w/ carport	11%	7
Contemporary	7%	5
Duplex	3%	2
Ranch	3%	2
Split Level w/ carport	3%	2
Raised Ranch	1%	1
Split Level	1%	1
Split Entry	1%	1



Primary Construction Material

Primary Construction Material		
Brick	90%	60
Flagstone	4%	3
Wood	3%	2
Fieldstone	1%	1
Stucco	1%	1
Concrete panel	1%	1

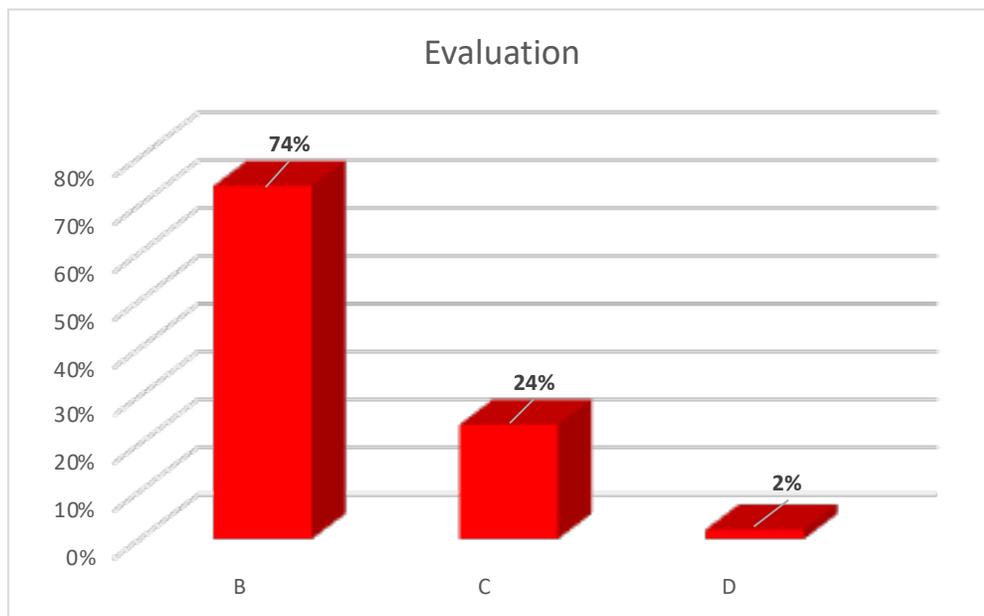


Veteran Heights

In summary, results of the statistics give a positive indication for eligibility for a National Register of Historic Places historic district nomination for Veteran Heights. There is strong integrity (74% contributing), few modern intrusions (98% of buildings from the historic period), and a variety of styles, types, and materials that provide consistency of design, yet distinctiveness from building to building.

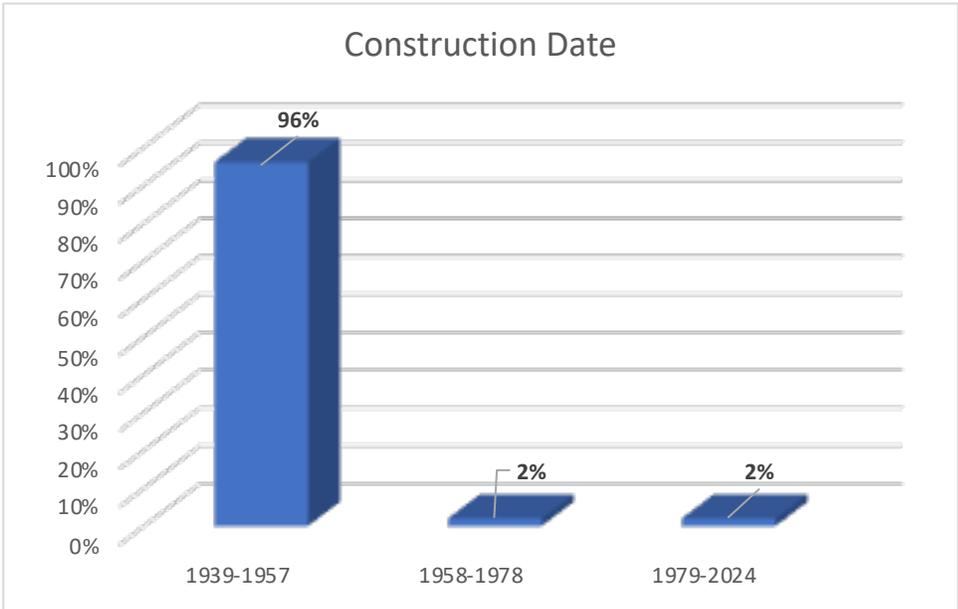
Evaluation

Evaluation		
B	74%	145
C	24%	46
D	2%	4



Construction Date

Construction Date		
1939-1957	96%	186
1958-1978	2%	5
1979-2024	2%	4

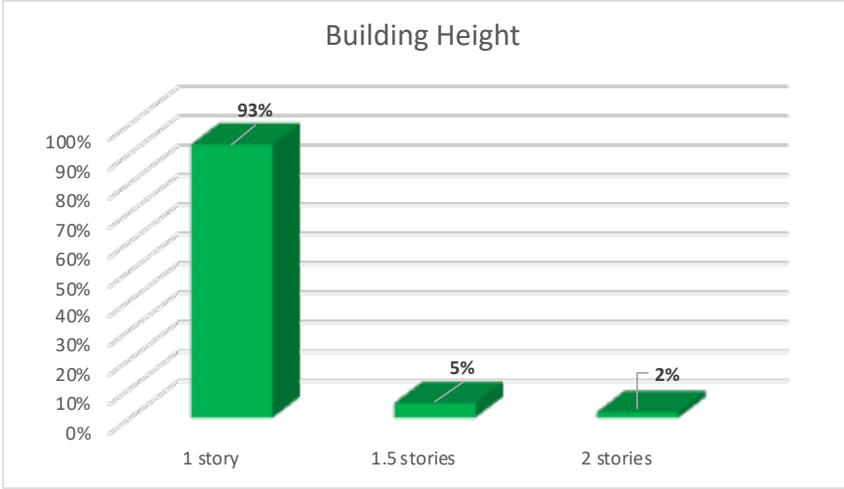


Original Use

Original Use		
SF Residential	100%	195

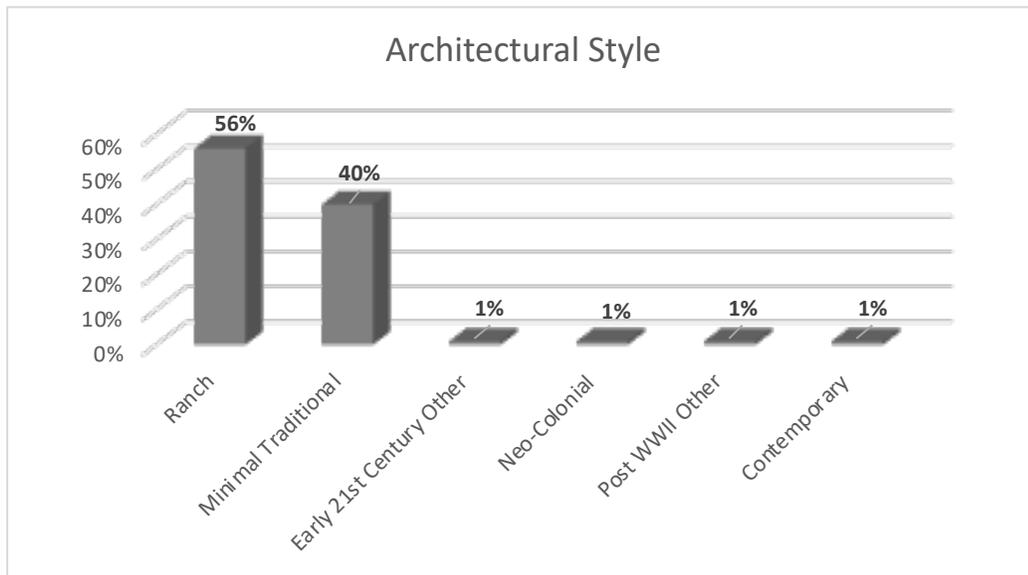
Building Height

Building Height		
1 story	93%	181
1.5 stories	5%	11
2 stories	2%	3



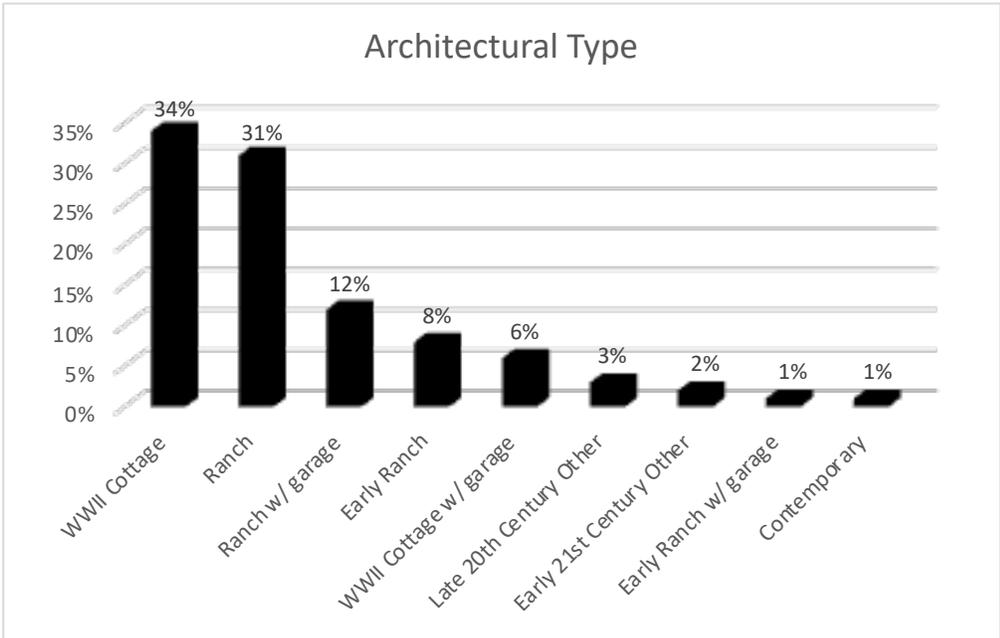
Architectural Style

Architectural Style		
Ranch	56%	107
Minimal Traditional	40%	78
Early 21st Century Other	1%	3
Neo-Colonial	1%	3
Post WWII Other	1%	3
Contemporary	1%	1



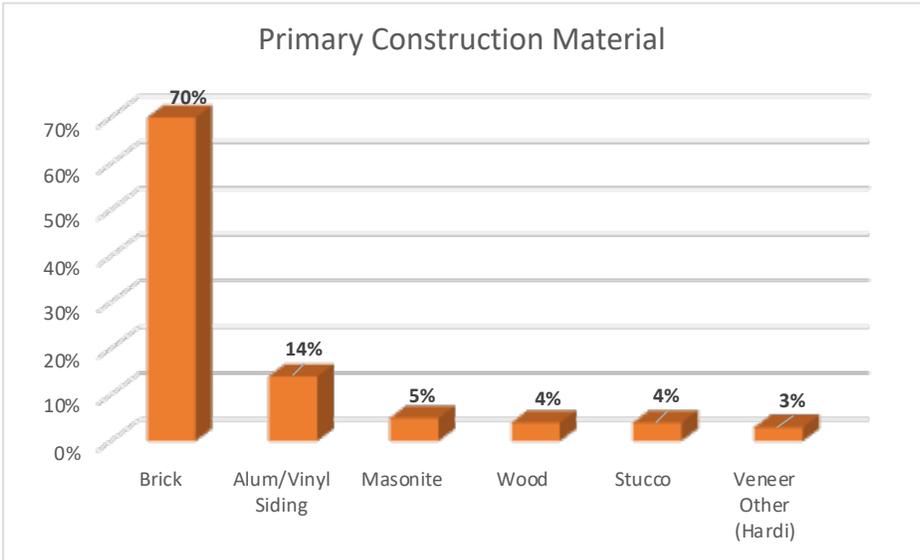
Architectural Type

Architectural Type		
WWII Cottage	34%	67
Ranch	31%	62
Ranch w/ garage	12%	25
Early Ranch	8%	18
WWII Cottage w/ garage	6%	13
Late 20th Century Other	3%	5
Early 21st Century Other	2%	3
Early Ranch w/ garage	1%	1
Contemporary	1%	1



Primary Construction Material

Primary Construction Material		
Brick	70%	136
Alum/Vinyl Siding	14%	27
Masonite	5%	10
Wood	4%	8
Stucco	4%	8
Veneer Other (Hardi)	3%	6



Recommendations

Recommendations that conclude the 2024 RLS include the following two areas:

- ❖ National Register of Historic Places Nominations; and,
- ❖ Intensive Level Surveys.

National Register of Historic Places Nominations

Results of the statistics give a positive indication for eligibility for an NRHP historic district nomination for Rancho Villa. There is very high integrity (93% contributing), no modern intrusions (100% of buildings from the historic period), and a variety of styles, types, and materials used that provide consistency of design, yet distinctiveness from building to building where each is unique. However, there does not appear to be strong significance to complement the strong integrity. As a fairly common type of subdivision of the era that developed over 15 years, there does not appear to be significance Under Criterion A in the area of social history. Criterion B likely does not apply to the subdivision in the area of significant people. In the area of architecture, Criterion C, the architectural design is interesting and each building is unique. But there is not a common design trait, materiality that ties the subdivision together as a complete neighborhood that sets it apart from others. In addition, the developer/designer, H.S. Barrington, does not appear to be a prominent designer that would rise to the title of Master. Therefore, the conclusion is that Rancho Villa is a subdivision that would not qualify for NRHP historic district nomination.

Results of the statistics for the Veteran Heights Subdivision give a positive indication for eligibility for a National Register of Historic Places historic district nomination. There is strong integrity (74% contributing), few modern intrusions (98% of buildings from the historic period), and a variety of styles, types, and materials that provide consistency of design, yet distinctiveness from building to building. Research suggests that there is strong significance for Veteran Heights under Criterion A in the areas of social history and community planning. This is based on the uniqueness of a subdivision being initiated by an organization such as Homeless Veterans, Inc., and the purpose they successfully served to provide permanent single-family housing for returning World War II veterans. In addition, very few of this type of arrangement was utilized throughout the U.S. Criterion C in the area of architecture may be strong enough to support Criterion A, given the high integrity of the housing stock. However, the designer, Calvin Schneller, and the builder, Stan Smith, do not appear to be Masters and are relatively unknown at this time; therefore,

not providing strong support within Criterion C. This neighborhood could proceed directly to nomination without needing to complete an intensive level survey.

Intensive Level Surveys

Four residences in the Rancho Villa subdivision have a strong visual distinction that breaks from the consistency of the Ranch style that dominates the neighborhood. These four residences have a stronger influence from the Contemporary style and therefore may have had licensed architectural involvement (design) than the others. The four buildings are located at the following addresses:

- 3804 S. Alta Loma Dr.
- 3753 S. Loretta Dr.
- 3769 S. Loretta Dr.
- 3781 S. Loretta Dr.

In addition, an intensive level survey on the entire Rancho Villa neighborhood could be undertaken to determine if there were any historically-prominent property owners in, and if additional architectural information may be available.

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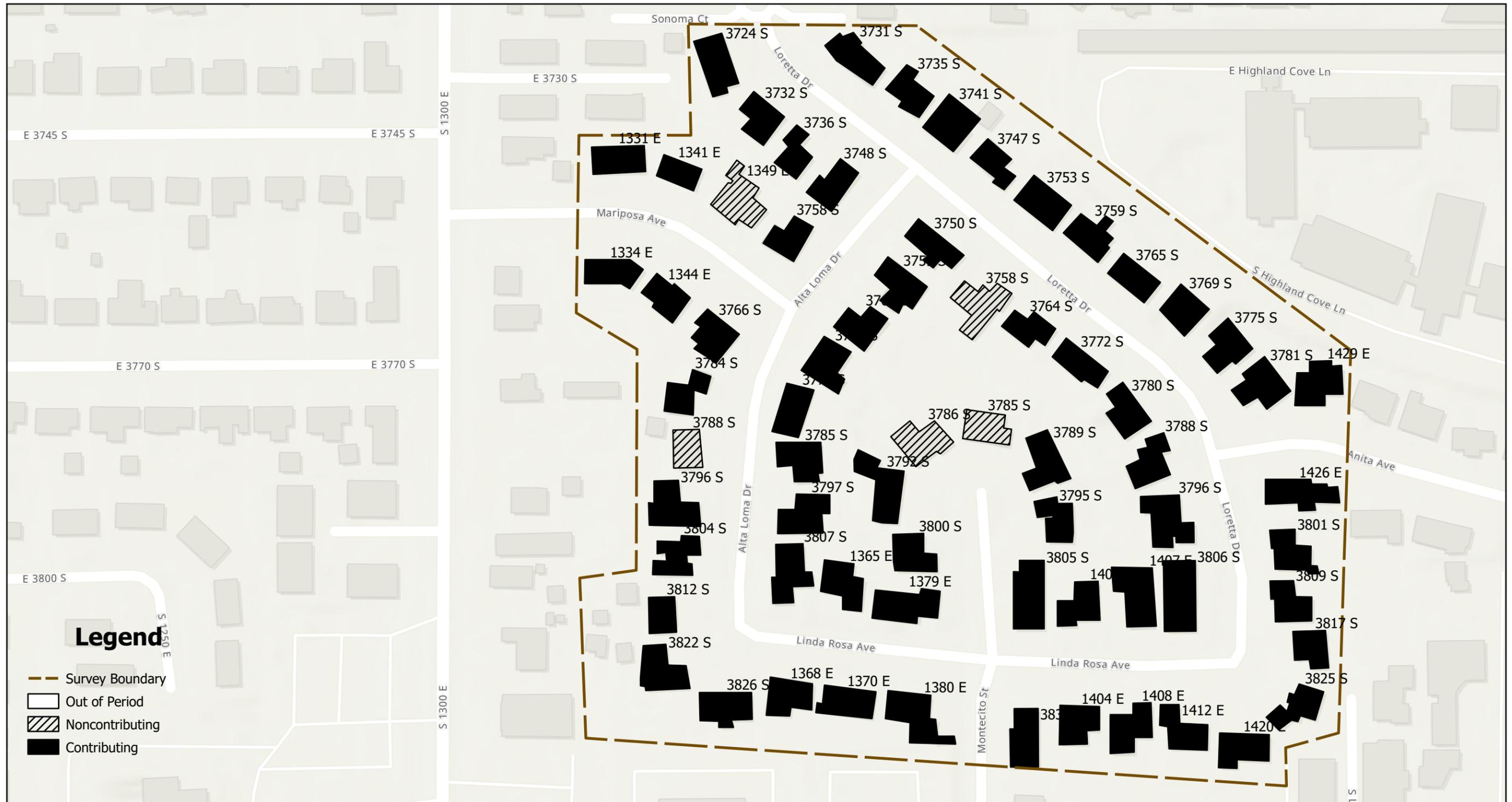
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Appendix I. Rancho Villa Survey Data

HouseNumber	Street Direction	StreetName	AssociatedAddresses	EvaluationCode	ConstructionYear	PlanTypeID	Style1	ConstructionMaterial1	ConstructionMaterial2	BuildingHeight	ContributingOutBuildings	NonContributingOutBuildings	comments
3748	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1964	HF	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
3758	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1962	HF	WR	CA	BB	1	0	0	
3759	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1962	HF	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
3765	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1962	HF	WR	CA		1	0	0	
3766	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1964	HF	WR	CA	EY	1	0	0	SCALLOPED FASCIA
3771	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1962	HN	LE	CA		1	0	0	
3779	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1962	HF	WR	DF	EI	1.5	0	0	
3784	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1964	HT	WR	CA		1	0	0	
3785	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1970	HK	LC	BH	DF	1	0	0	
3788	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1962	HT	WR	CA		1	1	0	
3796	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1964	HK	LC	CA	FE	1	0	0	FLARED GABLES
3797	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	DF	1	0	0	LSHAPED, LANDSCAPE WALL MATCHING MATERIAL OF HOUSE
3804	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1964	HI	LL	CA	EI	1	0	0	
3807	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1970	HF	WR	BH	CA	1	0	0	
3812	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	EI	1.5	1	0	
3822	S	ALTA LOMA DR		B	1964	HF	WR	DF	CA	1	1	0	
3826	S	ALTA LOMA DR		C	1965	HE	WR	CA	BF	1	0	0	
1426	E	ANITA AVE		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	EY	1	0	0	
1429	E	ANITA AVE		B	1970	HF	WR	CA		1.5	0	0	
1365	E	LINDA ROSA AVE		B	1970	HF	WR	CA		1.5	0	0	GARAGE DOMINANT
1368	E	LINDA ROSA AVE		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
1370	E	LINDA ROSA AVE		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	DF	1	0	0	
1379	E	LINDA ROSA AVE		B	1970	HO	LE	CA	BF	1	0	0	RAISED RANCH
1380	E	LINDA ROSA AVE		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	BF	1	0	0	
1403	E	LINDA ROSA AVE		B	1976	HF	WR	CA	DF	1	0	0	
1404	E	LINDA ROSA AVE		B	1976	HF	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
1407	E	LINDA ROSA AVE		B	1976	HF	WR	CA	BF	1	1	0	
1408	E	LINDA ROSA AVE		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
1412	E	LINDA ROSA AVE		B	1976	HF	WR	CA	EY	1	0	0	
1420	E	LINDA ROSA AVE		B	1976	HF	WR	CA	EY	1	0	0	
3724	S	LORETTA DR		B	1976	HF	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
3731	S	LORETTA DR		B	1965	HF	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
3732	S	LORETTA DR		B	1964	HF	WR	CA	EY	1	0	0	
3735	S	LORETTA DR		B	1961	HV	LL	CA	EI	1	0	1	
3736	S	LORETTA DR		B	1962	HF	WR	CA	BA	1	1	0	CORRUGATED METAL BETWEEN WINDOWS
3741	S	LORETTA DR		B	1964	HK	LE	DF	CA	1	1	0	BOARD AND BATTEN
3747	S	LORETTA DR		B	1964	HF	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
3750	S	LORETTA DR		B	1964	HF	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
3753	S	LORETTA DR		B	1964	HF	WR	DG	CA	1	0	0	BRICK ROUGH CUT AND LONG
3758	S	LORETTA DR		B	1961	HT	WR	CA	BA	1	1	0	CINDERBLOCK FRONT ADDITION
3759	S	LORETTA DR		B	1961	HF	WR	CA	DG	1.5	0	0	
3764	S	LORETTA DR		B	1961	HE	WR	BB	CA	1	0	0	
3765	S	LORETTA DR		B	1961	HK	LC	FP	BH	1.5	0	0	
3769	S	LORETTA DR		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	EY	1	0	0	STONE LIGHT BLUE
3772	S	LORETTA DR		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
3775	S	LORETTA DR		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	EY	1	0	0	GARAGE DOMINANT
3780	S	LORETTA DR		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	EY	1	0	0	
3781	S	LORETTA DR		B	1965	HF	WR	CA	EY	1	0	0	
3788	S	LORETTA DR		B	1976	HK	LC	CA	FE	1	1	0	LONG SKINNY BRICK MATCHING WALL
3796	S	LORETTA DR		C	1976	HX	WR	CA	EY	1	0	0	
3801	S	LORETTA DR		B	1970	AD	WR	CA	BH	1	0	0	
3806	S	LORETTA DR	3808 LORETTA DR	B	1976	HF	WR	CA	DG	1	0	0	DUPLEX
3809	S	LORETTA DR		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	EY	1	0	1	
3817	S	LORETTA DR		B	1976	HO	LE	CA	EI	1.5	0	0	
3825	S	LORETTA DR		B	1976	HO	LE	CA	EY	1.5	0	0	
1331	E	MARIPOSA AVE		B	1961	HT	WR	CA	BB	1	0	0	
1334	E	MARIPOSA AVE		B	1964	HT	WR	CA	DG	1	0	0	
1341	E	MARIPOSA AVE		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	EY	1	0	1	
1344	E	MARIPOSA AVE		C	1961	HF	WR	CA	EA	1	0	0	

1349	E	MARIPOSA AVE		B	1961	HV	LL	CA	EY	1	0	1	BOARD AND BATTEN ACCENTS, MISSING SHUTTERS
3785	S	MONTECITO ST		C	1970	HF	WR	CA	DF	1	0	0	
3786	S	MONTECITO ST		B	1970	AD	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
3789	S	MONTECITO ST		B	1970	HT	WR	CA		1	0	0	
3792	S	MONTECITO ST		B	1970	HO	LE	CA	BF	1	1	0	
3795	S	MONTECITO ST		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	EY	1	0	0	
3800	S	MONTECITO ST		B	1970	HT	WR	CA	EI	1	0	1	
3805	S	MONTECITO ST	3809 MONTECITO ST	C	1970	HF	WR	EA	CA	1.5	0	1	DUPLEX
3833	S	MONTECITO ST		B	1970	HF	WR	CA	EY	1	0	0	

Appendix II. Rancho Villa Survey Maps



Reconnaissance Level Survey
 Rancho Villa Subdivision
 Millcreek, Salt Lake County, 2024



Appendix III. Rancho Villa Survey Photographs

<p>ALTA LOMA DR.</p>						
		<p>3748 S EC</p>		<p>3758 S/A EC</p>		<p>3758 S/B EC</p>
						
<p>3758 S/C EC</p>		<p>3759 S/A EC</p>		<p>3759 S/B EC</p>		<p>3765 S EC</p>
						
<p>3766 S/A EC</p>		<p>3766 S/B EC</p>		<p>3771 S/A EC</p>		<p>3771 S/B EC</p>

						
3779 S/A EC		3779 S/B EC		3784 S/A EC		3784 S/B EC
						
3785 S EC		3788 S/A NC		3788 S/B NC		3796 S/A EC
						
3796 S/B EC		3797 S EC		3804 S/A EC		3804 S/B EC

						
3807 S EC		3812 S EC		3822S/A EC		3822 S/B EC
				ANITA AVE.		
3826 S/A EC		3826 S/B EC				1426 E EC
		LINDA ROSA AVE.				
1429 E EC				1365 E EC		1368 E EC

						
1370 E EC		1379 E/A EC		1379 E/B EC		1380 E EC
						
1403 E EC		1404 E EC		1407 E/A EC		1407 E/B EC
						LORETTA DR.
1408 E EC		1412 E EC		1420 E EC		

						
3724 S EC		3731 S EC		3732 S EC		3735 S EC
						
3736 S/A EC		3736 S/B EC		3741 S EC		3747 S EC
						
3750 S/A EC		3750 S/B EC		3753 S EC		3758 S NC

						
3759 S EC		3764 S/A EC		3764 S/B EC		3765 S EC
						
3769 S EC		3772 S EC		3775 S EC		3780 S EC
						
3781 S EC		3788 S EC		3796 S/A EC		3796 S/B EC

						
<p>3801 S EC</p>		<p>3806 S/A EC</p>		<p>3806 S/B EC</p>		<p>3809 S EC</p>
						<p>BLANK</p>
<p>3817 S/A EC</p>		<p>3817 S/B EC</p>		<p>3825 S EC</p>		
<p>MARIPOSA AVE.</p>						
		<p>1331 E EC</p>		<p>1334 E/A EC</p>		<p>1334 E/B EC</p>

						
1341 E/A EC		1341 E/B EC		1344 E EC		1349 E NC
MONTECITO ST.						
		3785 S NC		3786 S NC		3789 S EC
						
3792 S EC		3795 S EC		3800 S/A EC		3800 S/B EC

Appendix IV. Veteran Heights Survey Data

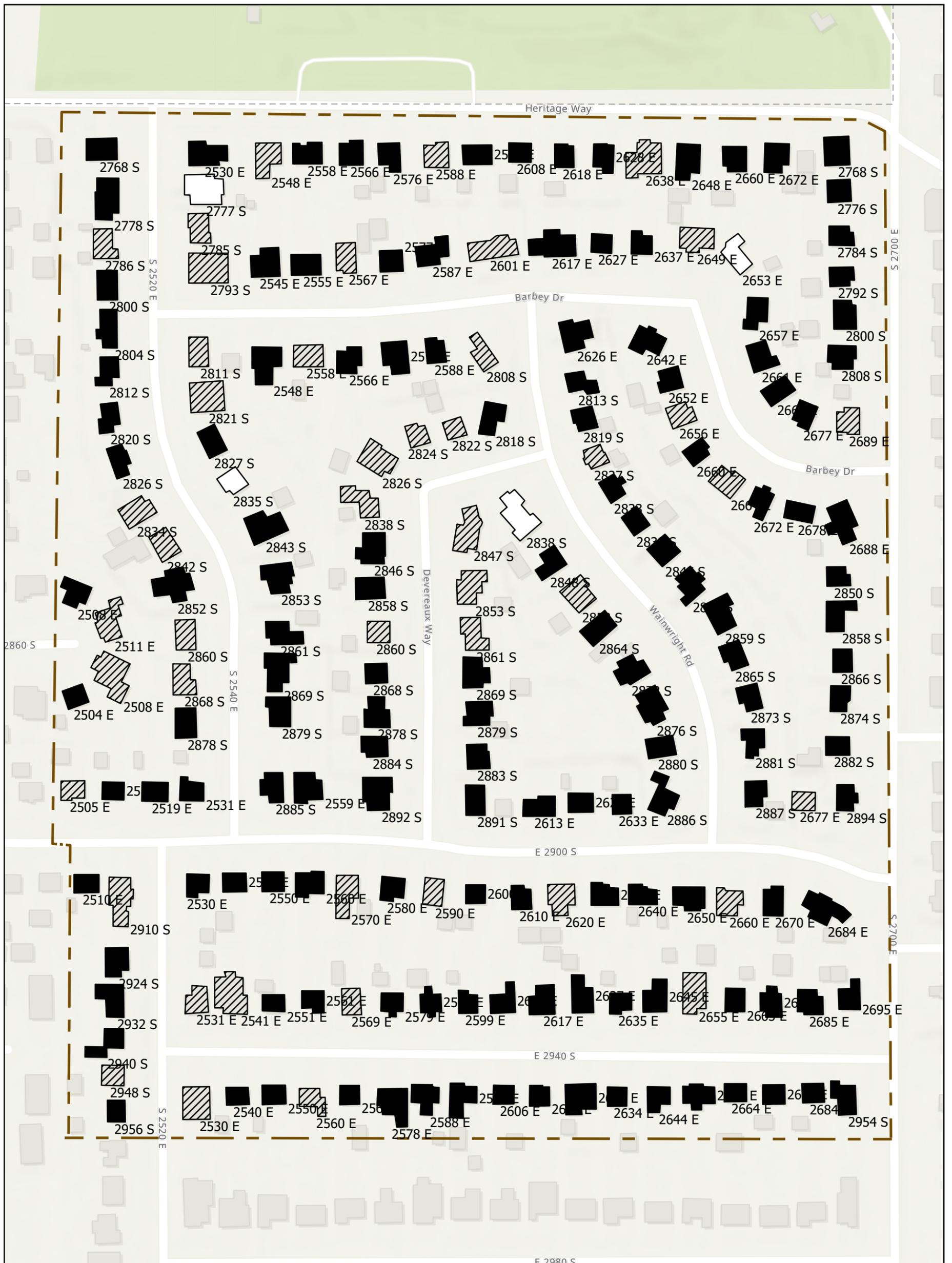
HouseNumber	Street Direction	StreetName	EvaluationCode	ConstructionYear1	PlanTypeID	Style1	ConstructionMaterial1	ConstructionMaterial2	BuildingHeight	ContributingOutBuildings	NonContributingOutBuildings	comments
2768	S	2520 EAST	B	1958	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	0	0	
2777	S	2520 EAST	D	2015	JZ	QZ	EA	DV	2	0	0	
2778	S	2520 EAST	B	1958	HF	WR	CA	DF	1	0	0	
2785	S	2520 EAST	C	1949	HF	WR	BB		1	0	0	
2786	S	2520 EAST	C	1949	HB	WW	EI	DV	1	0	1	SHED, FILLED IN GARAGE
2793	S	2520 EAST	C	1949	HE	WR	BA		1	0	0	
2800	S	2520 EAST	B	1949	HF	WR	EP		1	0	0	
2804	S	2520 EAST	B	1949	HA	WW	CA		1	0	1	SHED
2811	S	2520 EAST	C	1949	HE	WR	BB		1	0	1	GARAGE
2812	S	2520 EAST	B	1949	HB	WW	EI	EP	1	0	0	
2820	S	2520 EAST	B	1949	HB	WW	EI		1	0	0	FILLED IN GARAGE
2821	S	2520 EAST	C	1949	HZ	WZ	EI		1.5	0	1	GARAGE
2826	S	2520 EAST	B	1949	HB	WW	CA	EI	1	0	2	SHEDS, FILLED IN GARAGE
2827	S	2520 EAST	B	1949	HF	WR	EI		1	0	0	
2834	S	2520 EAST	C	1949	HA	WW	EA	BF	1	1	0	GARAGE
2910	S	2520 EAST	C	1949	HE	WR	CA		1	0	1	SHED
2924	S	2520 EAST	B	1949	HB	WW	CA		1	0	0	
2932	S	2520 EAST	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
2940	S	2520 EAST	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	GARAGE
2948	S	2520 EAST	C	1949	HE	WR	CA	EY	1.5	1	0	GARAGE
2956	S	2520 EAST	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	EI	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2835	S	2540 EAST	D	2020	HF	WR	EX		1	0	0	
2842	S	2540 EAST	C	1949	HE	WR	EA		1	0	1	GARAGE
2843	S	2540 EAST	B	1949	HE	WR	EP		1	0	0	
2852	S	2540 EAST	B	1949	HE	WR	EI		1	0	1	SHED
2853	S	2540 EAST	B	1949	HE	WR	EI		1	1	0	GARAGE
2860	S	2540 EAST	C	1949	HE	WR	EI		1	0	0	
2861	S	2540 EAST	B	1949	HA	WW	BB	DV	1	0	2	GARAGE, SHED
2868	S	2540 EAST	C	1949	HF	WR	EY		1	0	0	
2869	S	2540 EAST	B	1949	HF	WR	EP		1	0	0	
2878	S	2540 EAST	B	1949	HF	WR	EI		1	0	1	SHED
2879	S	2540 EAST	B	1949	HF	WR	EY		1	0	0	
2885	S	2540 EAST	B	1949	HB	WW	EP		1	0	0	
2768	S	2700 EAST	B	1949	HE	WR	CA		1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2776	S	2700 EAST	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EY	1	0	1	GARAGE
2784	S	2700 EAST	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	BF	1	1	0	GARAGE
2792	S	2700 EAST	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	0	1	GARAGE
2800	S	2700 EAST	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	EY	1	0	1	GARAGE
2808	S	2700 EAST	B	1949	HA	WW	CA		1	1	0	GARAGE
2850	S	2700 EAST	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2858	S	2700 EAST	B	1949	HF	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
2866	S	2700 EAST	B	1949	HC	WR	CA	EI	1	1	0	GARAGE
2874	S	2700 EAST	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	BF	1	0	1	GARAGE
2882	S	2700 EAST	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	BF	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2894	S	2700 EAST	B	1949	HC	WR	CA		1	0	0	
2954	S	2700 EAST	B	1950	HF	WR	CA	BE	1	0	0	
2504	E	2860 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	0	0	
2505	E	2860 SOUTH	B	1949	HF	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
2508	E	2860 SOUTH	C	1949	HF	WR	CA	BA	1	0	0	
2511	E	2860 SOUTH	C	1949	HF	WR	EA		1	0	0	
2505	E	2900 SOUTH	C	1949	HE	WR	CA	EY	1	0	1	GARAGE
2510	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	BF	1	1	0	GARAGE
2511	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HC	WR	CA	EI	1	0	1	GARAGE

2519	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	EI	1	1	0	GARAGE
2530	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HC	WR	CA	EY	1	1	1	SHED NC, GARAGE C
2531	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	GARAGE
2540	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2550	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	1	SHED NC, GARAGE C
2559	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HF	WR	EP		1	0	0	
2560	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	EP		1	0	1	SHED
2570	E	2900 SOUTH	C	1949	HA	WW	CA	BB	1.5	1	0	GARAGE
2580	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2590	E	2900 SOUTH	C	1949	HE	WR	EA	DV	1	0	1	GARAGE
2600	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HC	WR	EY		1	1	0	GARAGE
2610	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	BE	1	0	1	GARAGE
2613	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HZ	NC	CA	EI	1.5	0	0	
2620	E	2900 SOUTH	C	1949	HE	WR	CA	BA	1	0	2	SHED, GARAGE
2623	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	BA	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2630	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	EI	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2633	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HC	WR	EI		1	0	1	GARAGE
2640	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	EI	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2650	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HF	WR	CA	DF	1	0	0	
2660	E	2900 SOUTH	C	1949	HZ	WZ	BA	DG	1	0	2	SHEDS
2670	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2677	E	2900 SOUTH	C	1949	HB	WW	BE		1	0	1	GARAGE, FILLED IN GARAGE
2684	E	2900 SOUTH	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
2530	E	2940 SOUTH	C	1951	HF	LC	EY	CA	1	0	0	
2531	E	2940 SOUTH	C	1949	HA	WW	CA	BA	1	0	1	GARAGE
2540	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EP	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2541	E	2940 SOUTH	C	1949	HA	WW	CA	BB	1.5	0	0	
2550	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1949	HC	WR	CA	BF	1	1	0	GARAGE
2551	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	GARAGE
2560	E	2940 SOUTH	C	1950	HD	WR	EA		1	0	0	
2561	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1950	HA	WW	EI		1	1	0	GARAGE
2568	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	BE	1	1	0	GARAGE
2569	E	2940 SOUTH	C	1950	HA	WW	CA	EX	1	0	1	GARAGE
2578	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA		1	1	0	GARAGE
2579	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1950	HA	WW	EI		1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2588	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1949	HF	WR	BA	BE	1	0	1	GARAGE
2589	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1950	HC	WR	CA		1	1	0	GARAGE
2598	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1949	HF	WR	CA		1	0	0	FILLED IN GARAGE
2599	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1950	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	1	SHED NC, GARAGE C
2606	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2607	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	EI	1	1	0	GARAGE
2616	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	BB	1	0	1	GARAGE
2617	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1950	HE	WR	CA	EY	1	0	1	GARAGE
2626	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	DF	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2627	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1950	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	0	2	SHED, GARAGE
2634	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1950	HE	WR	CA	EI	1	0	1	GARAGE
2635	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1950	HC	WR	CA	EY	1	1	1	MATCHING GARAGE, SHED
2644	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	BA	1	1	0	GARAGE
2645	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1950	HA	WW	CA	EY	1	0	1	GARAGE
2654	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1950	HC	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
2655	E	2940 SOUTH	C	1950	HE	WR	CA	EI	1	0	2	GARAGE, SHED
2664	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1955	HC	WR	CA	EI	1	0	2	GARAGE, SHED
2665	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1950	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	GARAGE
2674	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	BE	1	1	0	GARAGE

2675	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1950	HK	WZ	CA	EI	1	1	0	GARAGE
2684	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	BF	1	1	0	GARAGE
2685	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1950	HE	WR	CA	EY	1	1	0	GARAGE
2695	E	2940 SOUTH	B	1950	HE	WR	CA	DF	1	0	0	
2545	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HF	WR	EZ		1	0	0	
2548	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HE	WR	EI		1	0	0	
2555	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HB	WW	CA		1	0	0	
2558	E	BARBEY DRIVE	C	1949	HE	WR	CA	BB	1.5	0	1	GARAGE
2566	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	GARAGE
2567	E	BARBEY DRIVE	C	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	0	2	SHED, GARAGE
2577	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HE	WR	EP		1	1	0	GARAGE
2578	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HE	WR	CA		1	0	2	GARAGE, SHED
2587	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HC	WR	EP		1	0	1	ADU
2588	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	BE	1	0	1	GARAGE
2601	E	BARBEY DRIVE	C	1949	HE	WR	CA	EY	1	0	0	
2617	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HE	WR	CA		1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2626	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HE	WR	CA		1	0	0	
2627	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HC	WR	CA		1	0	0	
2637	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	EI	1	0	0	
2642	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HE	WR	EI	BB	1.5	0	0	
2649	E	BARBEY DRIVE	C	1949	HA	WW	CA	EA	1	1	0	GARAGE
2652	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HC	WR	EI		1	1	0	GARAGE
2653	E	BARBEY DRIVE	D	2020	JZ	QZ	EA	EP	2	0	1	GARAGE
2656	E	BARBEY DRIVE	C	1949	HA	WW	CA	BH	1.5	0	1	GARAGE
2657	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HF	WR	EI		1	0	0	
2660	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	0	0	
2661	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	EY	1	0	0	
2664	E	BARBEY DRIVE	C	1949	HE	WR	EA		1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2665	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	GARAGE
2672	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HC	WR	CA	EI	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2677	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	GARAGE
2678	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HE	WR	CA		1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2688	E	BARBEY DRIVE	B	1949	HF	WR	CA		1	0	0	
2689	E	BARBEY DRIVE	C	1949	HA	WW	CA	EA	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2822	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	C	1949	HE	WR	CA	BA	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2824	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	C	1949	HC	WR	EY		1	1	0	GARAGE
2826	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	C	1949	HE	WR	CA	EI	1.5	0	1	GARAGE
2838	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	C	1949	HA	WW	EI		2	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2846	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	B	1949	HF	WR	CA	BH	1	0	1	SHED
2847	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	C	1949	HE	WR	CA	EX	1	0	2	GARAGE, SHED
2853	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	C	1949	HE	WR	EX	DV	1	1	0	GARAGE
2858	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	GARAGE
2860	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	C	1949	HE	WR	CA	BH	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE; UNCLER IF PORCH IS ORIGINAL
2861	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	C	1949	HB	WW	EZ		1	0	1	SHED
2868	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	0	1	GARAGE
2869	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	BE	1	0	0	
2878	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	DF	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2879	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	DF	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2883	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	EI	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2884	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	BF	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2891	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	EI	1	0	2	SHED, GARAGE
2892	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	B	1949	HE	WR	EA		1	0	0	
2530	E	HERITAGE WAY	B	1958	HE	WR	CA	BB	1	0	0	
2548	E	HERITAGE WAY	C	1949	HB	WR	CA		1	0	0	

2558	E	HERITAGE WAY	B	1949	HB	WR	EP		1	0	0	
2566	E	HERITAGE WAY	B	1949	HA	WW	CA		1	1	1	SHED NC, MATCHING GARAGE C
2576	E	HERITAGE WAY	B	1949	HC	WR	CA	BA	1	1	1	SHED NC, MATCHING GARAGE C
2588	E	HERITAGE WAY	C	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	0	1	GARAGE
2598	E	HERITAGE WAY	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	EI	1	0	1	GARAGE
2608	E	HERITAGE WAY	B	1949	HE	WR	CA		1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2618	E	HERITAGE WAY	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2628	E	HERITAGE WAY	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EY	1	1	0	GARAGE
2638	E	HERITAGE WAY	C	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2648	E	HERITAGE WAY	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	BH	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2660	E	HERITAGE WAY	B	1949	HA	WW	CA		1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2672	E	HERITAGE WAY	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	EI	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2808	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	C	1949	HZ	NC	EY	BA	1.5	0	0	
2813	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HA	WW	BD		1	0	0	
2818	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HZ	NC	CA	EI	1.5	0	0	
2819	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HE	WR	BA		1	1	0	GARAGE
2827	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	C	1949	HE	WR	EY		1	1	0	GARAGE
2833	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HE	WR	CA		1	0	1	GARAGE
2838	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	D	1949	JZ	QZ	EY	DF	1	0	0	
2839	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HA	WW	CA		1	1	0	GARAGE
2845	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HB	WW	CA	EI	1	0	0	
2848	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HC	WR	EP		1	1	0	GARAGE
2849	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	0	0	
2858	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	C	1949	HA	WW	CA	EY	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2859	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	DF	1	1	0	GARAGE
2864	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HA	WW	CA	EI	1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2865	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HE	WR	CA		1	1	0	MATCHING GARAGE
2872	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HE	WR	CA		1	0	1	GARAGE
2873	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HF	WR	CA		1	0	0	
2876	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HB	WW	CA	DC	1	0	0	
2880	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HA	WW	EI		1	0	1	SHED
2881	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HF	WR	EI		1	0	0	
2886	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HA	WW	CA		1	0	0	
2887	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	B	1949	HE	WR	CA	BB	1	0	1	GARAGE

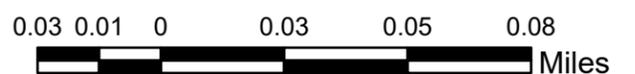
Appendix V. Veteran Heights Survey Maps



Reconnaissance Level Survey
 Veteran Heights Subdivision
 Millcreek, Salt Lake County, Utah
 August 2024

Legend

- Survey Boundary
- Out of Period
- Noncontributing
- Contributing



Appendix VI. Veteran Heights Survey Photographs

VETERAN HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
 Millcreek, Salt Lake, Utah — 2024

<p>2520 EAST</p>						
		<p>2768 S/A EC</p>		<p>2768 S/B EC</p>		<p>2777 S OP</p>
						
<p>2778 S EC</p>		<p>2785 S NC</p>		<p>2786 S/A NC</p>		<p>2786 S/B NC</p>
						
<p>2793 S/A NC</p>		<p>2793/B NC</p>		<p>2800 S EC</p>		<p>2804 S EC</p>

VETERAN HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
 Millcreek, Salt Lake, Utah — 2024

						
<p>2811 S NC</p>		<p>2812 S EC</p>		<p>2820 S EC</p>		<p>2821 S NC</p>
						
<p>2826 S EC</p>		<p>2827 S EC</p>		<p>2834 S NC</p>		<p>2910 S/A NC</p>
						
<p>2910 S/B NC</p>		<p>2924 S EC</p>		<p>2932 S EC</p>		<p>2940 S/A EC</p>

						
2940 S/B EC		2948 S/A NC		2948/B NC		2956 S EC
2540 EAST						
		2835 E OP		2842 E NC		2843 E EC
						
2852 E/A EC		2852 E/B EC		2853 E EC		2860 E NC

VETERAN HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
 Millcreek, Salt Lake, Utah — 2024

						
2861 E EC		2868 E NC		2869 E EC		2878 E EC
				2700 EAST		
2879 E EC		2885 E EC				2768 S/A EC
						
2768 S/B EC		2776 S EC		2784 S/A EC		2784 S/B EC

VETERAN HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
 Millcreek, Salt Lake, Utah — 2024

						
2792 S/A EC		2792/B EC		2800 S EC		2808 S EC
						
2850 S/A EC		2850 S/B EC		2858 S EC		2866 S EC
						
2874 S EC		2882 S EC		2894 S EC		2954 S/A EC

VETERAN HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
 Millcreek, Salt Lake, Utah — 2024

				2900 SOUTH		
2954 S/B EC		2974 S EC				2510 E EC
						
2530 E EC		2531 S EC		2540 S EC		2550 S EC
						
2559 S EC		2560 S EC		2570 s/A NC		2570 S/B NC

VETERAN HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
 Millcreek, Salt Lake, Utah — 2024

						
2580 E EC		2590 E/A NC		2590 E/B NC		2600 E EC

						
2610 E EC		2613 E EC		2620 E NC		2623 E EC

						
2630 E EC		2633 E/A EC		2633 E/B EC		2640 E/A EC

VETERAN HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
 Millcreek, Salt Lake, Utah — 2024

						
2640 E/B EC		2650 E EC		2660 E/A NC		2660 E/B NC

						2940 SOUTH
2670 E EC		2677 E NC		2684 E EC		

						
2505 E NC		2511 E EC		2519 E EC		2530 E/A NC

VETERAN HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
 Millcreek, Salt Lake, Utah — 2024

						
2530 E/B NC		2531 E/A NC		2531/B NC		2540 E EC
						
2541 E/A NC		2541 E/B NC		2550 E EC		2551 E EC
						
2560 E NC		2561 E EC		2568 E EC		2569 E/A NC

VETERAN HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
 Millcreek, Salt Lake, Utah — 2024

						
2569 E/B NC		2578 E/A EC		2578 E/B EC		2578 E/C EC
						
2579 E EC		2588 E EC		2589 E EC		2598 E/A EC
						
2598 E/B EC		2599 E EC		2606 E/A EC		2606 S/B EC

VETERAN HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
 Millcreek, Salt Lake, Utah — 2024

						
2607 E EC		2616 E EC		2617 E EC		2626 E EC

						
2627 E/A EC		2627 E/B EC		2634 E/A EC		2634 E/B EC

						
2635 E EC		2644 E EC		2645 E EC		2654 E EC

						
2655 E NC		2664 E/A EC		2664 E/B EC		2665 E EC

						
2674 E EC		2675 E EC		2684 E/A EC		2684 E/B EC

				BARBEY DRIVE		
2685 E/A EC		2685 E/B EC				2545 E EC

						
2548 E EC		2555 E/A EC		2555 E/B EC		2558 E NC

						
2566 E EC		2567 E/A NC		2567 E/B NC		2577 E EC
						
2578 E EC		2587 E/A EC		2587 E/B EC		2588 E EC

VETERAN HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
 Millcreek, Salt Lake, Utah — 2024

						
2601 E NC		2617 E EC		2626 E EC		2627 E/A EC

						
2627 E/B EC		2637 E EC		2642 E EC		2649 E/A NC
						
2649 E/B NC		2652 E EC		2653 E OP		2656 E NC

						
2657 E EC		2660 E EC		2661 E EC		2664 E/A EC

						
2664 E/B EC		2665 E/A EC		2665 E/B EC		2672 E/A EC

						
2672 E/B EC		2677 E EC		2678 E EC		2688 E EC

		DEVEREAUX WAY				
2689 E NC				2822 S NC		2824 S NC

						
2826 S/A NC		2826 S/B NC		2838 S/A NC		2838 S/B NC
						
2846 S EC		2847 S NC		2853 S/A NC		2853 S/B NC

						
2858 S/A EC		2858 S/B EC		2860 S NC		2861 S/A NC
						
2861 S/B NC		2868 S/A EC		2868 S/B EC		2869 S EC
						
2878 S EC		2879 S/A EC		2879 S/B EC		2883 S EC

						
2884 S/A EC		2884 S/B EC		2891 S/A EC		2891 S/B EC
		HERITAGE WAY				
2892 S EC				2530 E EC		2548 E NC
						
2558 E EC		2566 E EC		2576 E EC		2588 E NC

						
<p>2598 E EC</p>		<p>2608 E EC</p>		<p>2618 E/A EC</p>		<p>2618 E/B EC</p>
						
<p>2628 E EC</p>		<p>2638 E NC</p>		<p>2648 E EC</p>		<p>2660 E EC</p>
		<p>WAINWRIGHT ROAD</p>				
<p>2672 E EC</p>				<p>2808 S NC</p>		<p>2813 S EC</p>

VETERAN HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
 Millcreek, Salt Lake, Utah — 2024

						
2818 S EC		2819 S EC		2827 S NC		2833 S/A EC
						
2833 S/B EC		2838 S/A OP		2838 S/B OP		2828 S/C OP
						
2839 S/A EC		2839 S/B EC		2845 S EC		2848 S EC

VETERAN HEIGHTS SUBDIVISION RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY
 Millcreek, Salt Lake, Utah — 2024

						
2849 S EC		2858 S NC		2859 S EC		2864 S EC
						
2865 S EC		2872 S EC		2873 S EC		2876 S/A EC
						
2876 S/B EC		2880 S EC		2881 S/A EC		2881 S/B EC

				<p>2860 SOUTH</p>		
<p>2886 S EC</p>		<p>2887 S EC</p>				<p>2504 E EC</p>
						
<p>2505 E EC</p>		<p>2508 E NC</p>		<p>2511 E/A NC</p>		<p>2511 E/B NC</p>
<p>END</p>						

Appendix VII. Consultant Information

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