



**Agenda**  
**Summit County Heritage and Landmark Commission**  
**July 18, 2024**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Summit County Heritage and Landmark Commission will meet in session on Thursday, July 18, 2024 at the anchor location of the Courthouse in Conference Room 1, 60 North Main, Coalville, UT, and electronically via Zoom at 4:00 p.m.

To participate in the meeting, you may attend at the anchor location noted above or join the Zoom webinar:

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/86855998313?pwd=aE5TRGdSbEFXM2xLSmhPYIE4M1VSdz09>

To Listen by phone only: dial: 1-346-248-7799, Meeting ID: 868 5599 8313  
Passcode: 192955

The following is the agenda for said session:

1. 4:00 p.m. – Call to Order – Chair Jocelyn Scudder
2. Possible approval of minutes from January 18, 2024 meeting.
3. Presentation and Discussion of Reconnaissance Level Survey Final Report – Kirk Huffaker
4. Additional Business
5. Public Comment regarding items not on the agenda. Limit comments to 3 minutes.
6. Adjourn

Next Meeting: October 17, 2024

*Members of the Heritage and Landmark Commission, presenters, and members of public, may attend by electronic means, using Zoom (phone or video).*

*Such members may fully participate in the proceedings as if physically present. The anchor location for purposes of the electronic meeting is the Summit County Courthouse – Conference Room 1, 60 North Main, Coalville, Utah.*

*Individuals with questions, comments, or needing special accommodations pursuant to the Americans with Disabilities Act regarding this meeting may contact Joe Frazier at (435) 336-3015.*

*Posted: July 15, 2024*



## **Minutes**

### **Summit County Heritage and Landmark Commission**

**January 18, 2024**

**Summit County Courthouse**

**Conference Room 1**

Members of the Commission, presenters, and members of public, could attend by electronic means, using Zoom (phone or video). Such members could fully participate in the proceedings as if physically present.

Present: Derek Siddoway, Jocelyn Scudder, Pat Putt, Margaret Olson, Dan Compton, Joe Frazier, Kirk Huffaker, Mason Lytle, and Ryan Stack. Dalton Gackle joined the meeting at 4:10.

**Meeting was called to order at 4:04 PM.**

Chair Jocelyn Scudder welcomed everyone to the meeting.

**1. Approval of minutes from October 19, 2023 meeting.**

Commissioner Putt made a motion and Commissioner Olson seconded the motion to approve the October 19, 2023 minutes. All voted in favor, 4-0.

**2. Update on Reconnaissance Level Survey from Kirk Huffaker**

Kirk Huffaker of Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies gave an update on his progress with the Reconnaissance Level Survey for Northern Summit County. The field work for the survey has been completed and a total of 653 buildings were included. The final report will be ready for the April commission meeting. Draft report and presentation will be attached to the minutes.

**3. Discussion of next steps to complete survey**

Mr. Huffaker included this information in his presentation.

**4. Election of 2024 Chair and Vice-Chair**

Commissioner Olson made a motion to retain Jocelyn Scudder as chair and Derek Siddoway as vice-chair for 2024. Commissioner Putt seconded the motion. All voted in favor, 5-0.

**5. Adjourn**

Commissioner Olson made a motion to adjourn the meeting. Second by Commissioner Siddoway. All voted in favor.

Meeting adjourned.

# Summit County Reconnaissance Level Survey 2023

Prepared for the Summit County Heritage & Landmarks Commission

July 2024



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## Acknowledgments

Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies thanks the following for assisting with the completion of this survey and project:

- ❖ Summit County Heritage & Landmarks Commission – Jocelyn Scudder (Chair), Derek Siddoway (Vice-Chair), Dalton Gackle, Margaret Olson, and Patrick Putt
- ❖ Summit County – Joe Frazier, County Historian;
- ❖ Summit County Museum and Utah State Historical Society for use of their archives and general resources; and,
- ❖ Alena Franco, CLG Manager, and Cory Jensen, National Register Coordinator, of the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

## Project Summary & Methodology

Summit County and the Summit County Heritage & Landmarks Commission (HLC) received a Certified Local Government (CLG) grant from the National Park Service via the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in 2023 to conduct this reconnaissance level survey (RLS). This is the second RLS to be conducted in Summit County. The first occurred in 2000 but did not include Henefer and rural resources. In June 2023, Summit County concluded a Request for Proposals process by hiring Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies (Consultant) to conduct a Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS) of historic architecture. The RLS project area boundaries were all of northern Summit County up to 600 surveyed resources maximum. The HLC prioritized the survey in the following order along with the type of survey noted:

- ❖ Hoytsville (Standard)
- ❖ Henefer (Standard)
- ❖ Echo (Standard)
- ❖ Interstate 80 including Castle Rock, Emory, Fawcett, and Wahsatch (Selective)
- ❖ Between Echo and Henefer (Selective)
- ❖ Between Echo and Coalville (Selective)
- ❖ Between Henefer and the Morgan County line (Selective)
- ❖ Between Coalville and Chalk Creek (Selective)
- ❖ Upton and Pineview (Selective)

The final number of surveyed resources was 640.

After verbal agreement, Summit County and Kirk Huffaker held a virtual kick-off meeting in July 2023 with Kirk Huffaker, Joe Frazier, Cory Jensen, and Alena Franco attending. Fieldwork and research were conducted by the Consultant between August and December 2023. Surveyed resources were classified as either contributing or non-contributing based on the field evaluation. Each resource was evaluated for eligibility using the following guidelines set by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

- ❖ B – Eligible/Contributing: built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of a style or type and 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. May be individually eligible for the NRHP but requires an intensive level survey.
- ❖ C - Ineligible: built during the historic period but has had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity.
- ❖ D - Out-of-period: constructed outside the historic period 1863-1973.
- ❖ X – Demolished.

Evaluations are 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.

Fieldwork, research, and writing were conducted by Kirk Huffaker, Principal/Architectural Historian. Additional research and writing by Mason Lytle, Preservation Planner. The final report and all survey products were submitted to the Summit County HLC and the Utah State Historic Preservation Office in July 2024.

## Existing Data

The SHPO maintains the database of Utah’s historic buildings. Information from Summit County’s 2023 RLS will be added to this database and its associated public files and online resources. The only previous reconnaissance survey was conducted in 2000 by Sandra Morrison and the Utah SHPO staff. Prior to conducting the RLS, the Consultant collected

existing data for North Summit County to determine the extent of previous documentation efforts. The records of 327 resources were previously documented within the survey boundary through a variety of efforts. The records indicate that eight resources are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. They include the following:

1. Annie Birch House, Hoytsville.
2. Echo Canyon Breastworks, Echo.
3. Echo Church and School, Echo.
4. Echo Post Office, Echo.
5. Echo School, Echo.
6. Samuel P. Hoyt House, Hoytsville.
7. William and Elizabeth McMichael House, Hoytsville.
8. Union Pacific Park City Branch Railroad Grade, Echo.

## Historic Context

- ❖ Native Peoples and Colonial Expansion, Pre-1858
- ❖ Settlement, 1858-1896
- ❖ Early Modern, 1896-1945
- ❖ Modern, 1945-1976

### Native Peoples and Colonial Expansion, Pre-1858

Human existence in the territory of Utah existed long before European trappers and Western Settlers moved into the region. For some 12,000 years, Native peoples learned to navigate and live off the unique lands of Utah, becoming experts in understanding the land and how to survive in Utah's semi-desert climate.<sup>1</sup> In North Summit County, Northern Shoshone and Ute Indians utilized the land as hunting and fishing grounds.<sup>2</sup> The introduction of the horse in the 1600s by Spanish explorers spread throughout the continent, and by 1700, tribes in Utah had access to the horse.<sup>3</sup> With an increase in mobility, tribes in Northern Utah, primarily the Northern Shoshone and Ute tribes, were able to hunt bison and deer in the mountains and valleys of Utah and adopt a lifestyle comparable to those of the Plains Indians—living in tepees and hunting bison.<sup>4</sup> However, European fur trappers and western settlers aided in the decline of 23-30 million bison, some of which passed through Echo Canyon on their way to salt licks near Utah's Inland Sea.<sup>5</sup> The decline of bison numbers and western settlement greatly impacted the Ute and Northern Shoshone's historic hunting grounds.

The Northwestern Shoshone Tribe has always lived as hunter-gatherers and fishermen in northern Utah and southeastern Idaho. Before the introduction of the horse, the

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<sup>1</sup> Forrest S. Cuch, *A History of Utah's American Indians* (Salt Lake City: Utah State of Indian Affairs/Utah State Division of History, 2003), 7. See also, Margaret Osborne, "Archaeologists Find 12,000-Year-Old Human Footprints in Utah," *Smithsonian Magazine*, August 4, 2022, <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/archaeologists-find-12000-year-old-human-footprints-in-utah-180980526/>. Evidence has pointed to the archaic, or pre-history of Utah lasting from 9,000 B.C. to the beginning of the Christian era (A.D. 1), while contemporary archaeological discoveries have pointed to human existence in the semi-desert environment of Utah dating back to 12,000 years ago during the late Pleistocene.

<sup>2</sup> "Summit County." n.d. I Love Utah History.

<sup>3</sup> Cuch, *A History of Utah's American Indians*, 16.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, 17.

<sup>5</sup> Marie R. Peterson and Mary M. Pearson. 1947. *Echoes of Yesterday: Summit County Centennial History*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 10.

Northwestern Shoshone lived in small extended family groups that traveled together to survive the harsh environment of the Great Basin.<sup>6</sup> The horse, European weapons, white contact, and disease destroyed these small family groups and led to the formation of more formal tribal identities.<sup>7</sup> The Northwestern Shoshone coexisted with other tribal groups, including the Northern Utah Utes. Within the Northern Ute Tribe, families lived in groups independent of others before horse introduction.<sup>8</sup> Like the Northwestern Shoshone, the introduction of the horse greatly altered the Ute way of living. Small groups gradually shifted to larger groups, and leaders gained more followers.<sup>9</sup> Groups followed the seasons and relied on bison hunts for survival and social purposes.

Between the 1780s and 1850s, westward expansion captivated citizens with the West's natural resources. Trappers and settlers were some of the earliest euro-American inhabitants to pass through areas of North Summit County. They most likely begat a landscape carefully cultivated by its Native inhabitants. In the 1820s, General Ashley and Andrew Henry led their famous trappers through the Uinta Mountain Range. In 1826, General Ashley left St. Louis with a large crew and would eventually explore some thirty miles off a Weber River tributary near the Kamas Prairie just east of present Park City. The Weber River that flows through Echo Canyon gains its namesake from John H. Weber, a fur trapper with the Ashley-Henry fur trading company out of St. Louis, Missouri, who arrived in Weber Canyon in 1824, following Ute and Shoshone trails to lush valleys and plentiful beaver.<sup>10</sup>

Between 1843 and 1853, John C. Fremont documented and made some of the earliest through treks of Utah. Brigham Young later utilized Fremont's official reports during their migration to Utah. Subsequent ventures back east were utilized by early Mormon scouts to map the best routes to the Utah Territory, which encompassed parts of what is now Henefer. Other travelers, such as the famous Reed-Donner party, would make their ill-fated journey through Echo Canyon.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Cuch, *A History of Utah's American Indians*, 26.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, 168.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid, 169.

<sup>10</sup> "Enterprising Young Men" sign in Echo.

<sup>11</sup> Peterson and Pearson, *Echoes of Yesterday*, 10-14.

## Settlement, 1859-1896

In 1849, two years after the pioneer settler members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints<sup>12</sup> arrived in the Salt Lake Valley, Brigham Young began systematically calling groups of settlers to cultivate neighboring valleys, and the smaller communities within Summit County were called upon to build a network of resources and help establish community relationships.<sup>13</sup> Areas of North Summit County also played pivotal roles in Mormon and U.S. Government affairs. The Utah War of 1857 saw thousands of The Nauvoo Legion called to arms in Echo Canyon to meet 2,500 American troops from Kansas ordered by President Buchanan to remove Brigham Young as acting Governor. Brigham Young, Prophet and Governor of the Utah Territory ordered The Nauvoo Legion to bar the entrance to Utah by building fortifications and burning trees and grass to stop any movement of Federal troops.<sup>14</sup> This period quickly became defined as an establishment of Mormon ideals blended with a national rhetoric of expansion.

National acts such as the Homestead Act of 1862 aided the growth of Mormon settlers; however, some areas of North Summit County were not as arable as others and limited the growth in the region. Many of the smaller communities around Coalville during the Settlement period arose for extractive resources to compensate for non-arable land and aid in the growth of the LDS Church. Due to its geographical location, Northern Summit County remained mostly isolated during this period, forcing these small communities to rely on each other for survival and dictations from Church leadership. The small communities outside Coalville were established in a 10-year period between 1859 and 1869.

The earliest settlement was along the Overland Road and adjacent to the Weber River in 1859. James and William Henefer established a blacksmith shop in the area, eventually becoming a town bearing his name.<sup>15</sup> To the east of Coalville along Chalk Creek, the

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<sup>12</sup> 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 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.

<sup>13</sup> Martha S. Bradley., David Hampshire, and Allen D. Roberts. 1998. *A History of Summit County*. Salt Lake City, Utah: Utah State Historical Society, 31.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid*, 39.

<sup>15</sup> Genealogical Society of Utah. 1918. "Catalogue of Family Histories." *The Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine* 9-10, (October), 187.

community of Upton was settled in 1861. Its primary economic role stemmed from its sawmill, and the town grew to have its own school and general store.<sup>16</sup>

Echo started like many other pop-up towns along the Union Pacific railroad line between 1861-69. One of Echoes earliest settlers, James E. Bromley, was stationed at the mouth of Echo Canyon in 1854. Bromley's primary objective was to oversee the Overland Stage Company that would eventually become the Pony Express in 1861.<sup>17</sup> However, Mormon settlement would soon follow and unlike other towns associated with the Railroad or overland trails, Echo remained. Location played a significant part in Echo's persistence as the route from Ogden to Evanston rose 2,500 feet over 70 miles, requiring trains to stop and refuel before continuing onward.<sup>18</sup> By 1880, Echo had grown as a railroad town complete with water from the Weber River, a depot, a switchyard, a turntable for locomotives, houses for railroad workers, a hotel, a school, and a church.<sup>19</sup> One former resident, Robert S. Mikkelsen, recants growing up in Echo:

"My earliest and most enduring memories of Echo City are of the grand old steam locomotives that were always somewhere in our town yards. Joe E. Collias, author of *The Last of Steam*, believes that they were the most human of all man's creations. I doubt that any of us in Echo City regarded them as human, but it would have been hard not to feel they had life. When I was five, I saw one in the Ogden roundhouse waiting to be repaired. Its fire had been pulled and its boiler drained. It looked dead I wanted to get away from it."<sup>20</sup>

Echo's rise was typical for western boom towns. With proximity to and the regularity of the railroad, businesses were established and prospered. However, once Union Pacific moved operations out of Echo, the population declined as well, and in the words of author Robert G. Athearn, "The excitement was brief, the commotion passing westward with the rails, and before long the transient population had departed leaving the place with not much more than an appropriate name: Echo."<sup>21</sup> Unlike Echo and its association with the railroad,

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<sup>16</sup> Summit County.

<sup>17</sup> Peterson and Pearson, *Echoes of Yesterday*, 72-73.

<sup>18</sup> Robert S. Mikkelsen. 1994. "Growing Up Railroad: Remembering Echo City." *Utah Historical Society* 62 (4).

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> Robert G. Athearn. 1968. "Opening the Gates of Zion: Utah and the Coming of the Union Pacific Railroad." *Utah Historical Quarterly* 36, no. 1 (Winter), 311.

other communities grew from resource extraction and thrived due to the necessity for survival.

Samuel P. Hoyt was called by Brigham Young in 1861 to settle a town and establish a grist mill. The town was subsequently named Hoytsville. The mill was opened in 1863, and while it only functioned until 1867, it provided work for many of the early town settlers.<sup>22</sup> The Blackhawk War between 1865 and 1868 caused Church authorities to advise people to move to forts for safety.<sup>23</sup> Continued conflict between Mormon settlers and the Northern Ute led to mounting pressure placed on the federal government in 1861 to aid Mormon settlers and pressure Northern Ute Tribes to relocate to the newly established Uintah Valley Reservation.<sup>24</sup> Ute Tribes began to feel the consequences of settler encroachment as their local resources had been exhausted. In 1865, Ute Tribe leader Black Hawk began to lead raiding attacks on Mormon communities, targeting primarily livestock and other supplies. By 1866, the citizens of Hoytsville had deconstructed their homes and “rebuilt them so as to form a square with the fronts of the houses to the inside.”<sup>25</sup> Essential buildings, such as the church, were at the center. Two years later, citizens of Hoytsville had returned their homes to their respective plots.

In July 1877, Echo, Hoytsville, Henefer, and Upton were all organized as Wards<sup>26</sup> of the LDS Church. At this same time, all the Wards became a part of the new Summit Stake.<sup>27</sup>

Significant extant buildings of this historic period within the survey boundary:

- ❖ Samuel P. Hoyt House—285 W. Hoyt Ln., Hoytsville, 1863 (NRHP Listed)
- ❖ Union Pacific Railroad Tracks—Wahsatch to Park City, 1868 (NRHP Listed)
- ❖ Annie Birch House—895 S. Hoytsville Rd., Hoytsville, ca. 1875
- ❖ Echo Church/School—90 E. Temple Ln, 1876 (NRHP Listed)
- ❖ Pinecliff Camp Lodge—4142 E. Chalk Creek Rd., Pineview, ca. 1890

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<sup>22</sup> Peterson and Pearson, *Echoes of Yesterday*, 152-153.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid*, 154.

<sup>24</sup> Cuch, *A History of Utah's American Indians*, 190.

<sup>25</sup> Peterson and Pearson, *Echoes of Yesterday*, 154.

<sup>26</sup> A ward is a local congregation in the LDS Church with a smaller local congregation known as a branch. See Wikipedia definition for Ward (LDS Church) for further description.

<sup>27</sup> A stake is an administrative unit composed of multiple wards in certain denominations of the Latter-Day Saint movement. The name "stake" derives from the Book of Isaiah (54:2): "enlarge the place of thy tent; stretch forth the curtains of thine habitation; spare not, lengthen thy cords, and strengthen thy stakes." See Wikipedia definition for Stake (Latter Day Saints) for further description.

- ❖ William & Elizabeth McMichael House—1259 S. West Hoytsville Rd., Hoytsville, 1895 (NRHP Listed)

## Early Twentieth Century, 1896-1945

The period in North Summit County after Utah gained statehood saw substantial growth as Utahns became more settled in their communities. Due to its isolation, technological advancements were slow for this region. Many of the towns and communities in Northern Summit County would again feel the pressure of an “extractive resource” community during this period, as many saw sons and brothers off to World Wars and the supply of resources. Location was also essential to the growth of the region. As a gateway to Utah, Northern Summit County saw a rise in an “evangelical Protestant mission” meant to displace polygamy from Utah and capitalize on the growing mining industry.<sup>28</sup>

At the turn of the century, the smaller communities outside of Coalville saw growth and prosperity ebb and flow due to their proximity to the railroad. Towns like Echo lost much of their original pioneer heritage to resource extraction, and with this, an influx of visitors and vacationers came from out of state. Access to Echo, due largely to the completion of the Lincoln Highway, increased visitation and caused turmoil amongst locals.<sup>29</sup>

Henefer increased during this period as farming and stock raising grew substantially. It was officially incorporated in 1938. New homes were built, roads improved, and farming and stockraising became the main industries. By the 1900s, sheep growers began to compete with local cattle ranchers. Sheepmen from Henefer profited heavily from the railroad. Other communities followed suit, and by 1925, the number of sheep had risen to 43,079.<sup>30</sup> Many of the citizens of Henefer contributed and aided in the construction of the new chapel that was dedicated in 1911.<sup>31</sup> Transportation improvements in the Lincoln Highway and proximity to the railroad increased livestock production. Other amenities trickled in between 1917 and 1939. In 1932, a monument was dedicated to the Pioneers who camped in Henefer along their way to Salt Lake 85 years prior. Other plans for pioneer

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<sup>28</sup> Bradley, Hampshire, and Roberts, *A History of Summit County*, 62.

<sup>29</sup> W.D. Rishel, 1923. “Echo Canyon Should Receive Attention for State, Writer Declares.” *The Salt Lake Tribune* (Salt Lake City), September 23, 1923. Attempts to bypass Echo had caused locals much frustration, leading to an ongoing battle over the original route of the Lincoln Highway. Increased visitation also led to an increase in automobiles. Multiple newspaper sources account for multiple fatal crashes in Echo and Emory.

<sup>30</sup> Bradley, Hampshire, and Roberts, *A History of Summit County*, 267.

<sup>31</sup> Peterson and Pearson, *Echoes of Yesterday*, 62.

memorials began, and in 1940, a replica cabin was completed for the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers. Local citizens were given materials and funding for its completion.<sup>32</sup>

Stock raising soon became a preferred agricultural endeavor, as crop growing proved difficult in Summit County's mountainous terrain. Residents of nearby counties saw the potential for year-round cattle runs, and at the turn of the century, some of the region's earliest creameries began to pop up in towns like Hoytsville in 1899 and Henefer in 1904.<sup>33</sup> Cattle and sheep industries prospered in the region during this time but would lead to continued conflict over grazing rights.

Upton remained relatively small, with a population of ninety-one between World War 1 and World War 2, yet exhibited significant military service, with 6 individuals serving in WW1 and 21 in WW2, fostering a proud tradition of military contribution. In 1913, efforts were made to establish telephone lines from Coalville up Huff Creek to provide modern infrastructure to citizens of Upton and Pineview. Between 1919 and 1926, the ward flourished, developing a primary and, eventually, a scouting program in Pineview. While church membership slowly increased, technological advancements were slow in the region. Electricity didn't arrive until November 14, 1944, after negotiations between the Utah Power and Light Co. and the Rural Electrification farm program, marking a significant milestone in Upton's development.<sup>34</sup> Grass Creek's trajectory also reflected the decline of the mining district, transitioning from becoming a ward in 1901 to disbandment in 1924.

Significant extant buildings of this historic period within the survey boundary:

- ❖ Echo School—3455 S. Echo Rd., Echo, ca. 1925 (NRHP Listed)
- ❖ Echo Post Office—3455 S. Echo Rd., Echo, 1928 (NRHP Listed)
- ❖ Echo Dam—Echo Dam Rd., 1931
- ❖ Echo Café—3595 S. Echo Rd., Echo, ca. 1936

## Modern Era, 1945-1976

Economic Decline after the World Wars shot a ripple effect throughout Northern Summit County that defined this period. Industries moved on to greener pastures and abandoned

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<sup>32</sup> Ibid, 64-65.

<sup>33</sup> Bradley, Hampshire, and Roberts, *A History of Summit County*, 263.

<sup>34</sup> Peterson and Pearson, *Echoes of Yesterday*, 147-148.

the region, causing a significant economic and population decline.<sup>35</sup> As much as a symbolic gesture as a physical one of the decline in North Summit County, in 1971, the Coalville Tabernacle was destroyed overnight, causing emotional outrage.<sup>36</sup> The words quoted by a former Utah Heritage Foundation board member, Mrs. Kenneth Griffith, “I don’t see how a town can survive this,” echoes the sentiments of a small community rich in history.<sup>37</sup> The destruction of the Coalville Tabernacle enraged locals and confused many.

Much of this period for North Summit County is defined by decline as industries moved away. However, there was a push for the remembrance of pioneer heritage. In 1946, Henefer welcomed then Church President George Albert Smith on the last lap of a journey over the old pioneer trail from Nauvoo. Much fanfare was given to this event, and the “Henefer Pony Express” restaged a famous run to help keep pioneer memories alive.<sup>38</sup> The dairy industry also saw a decline during this period. Summit County prospered at the turn of the century, seeing an increase in production from 1.14 million gallons to 3.66 million gallons by 1954.<sup>39</sup> Following similar trends throughout the county, larger industries either took over smaller individual businesses or relocated to more profitable locations, forcing citizens of the smaller communities in Summit County to sell cattle or dairy products to larger organizations.

During the “Early Modern/War” years, environmental studies proved that rangeland decline was primarily caused by unregulated sheep grazing. A handful of Federal land management policies, such as the Wilderness Act of 1964, had been passed to rectify the damage to watersheds caused by overgrazing. These policies massively hampered local sheep grazers. Land easily accessible in Summit County's mountainous valleys prior to the Wilderness Act of 1964 was now heavily restricted and monitored.

Towns such as Emory, Upton, and Pineview saw some activity during this period. Properties such as the Pinecliff Camp were purchased in 1963 and converted existing

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<sup>35</sup> Bradley, Hampshire, and Roberts, *A History of Summit County*, 339. North Summit County began to see an economic decline at the beginning of the “modern” period. Bustling railroad towns, such as Echo, saw outmigration due to the removal of the Union Pacific branch to Park City and a shift toward diesel, which caused Echo to fall to around two dozen buildings with a few historical landmarks remaining.

<sup>36</sup> Jan Sainsbury. 1971. “Coalville: Despair, Anger.” *Ogden Standard Examiner* (Ogden), March 4, 1971.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> Peterson and Pearson, *Echoes of Yesterday*, 67

<sup>39</sup> Bradley, Hampshire, and Roberts, *A History of Summit County*, 263. *Up Before Dawn* explored the drastic decline in milk production from 1919 to 1954; Halverson, W. D. 2015. *Up Before Dawn: Dairy Farmers of Summit County, Utah*. Coalville, Utah: Summit County Historical.

structures into cabins for the Utah Protestant Camp Foundation.<sup>40</sup> Active coal mines were still producing in Emory, and a massive oil discovery near Upton spawned a resurgence in local oil extraction.<sup>41</sup> In the 1970s, a major oil field was discovered along the Overthrust Belt near present Upton and Pineview.<sup>42</sup>

Significant extant buildings of this historic period within the survey boundary:

- ❖ Henefer Post Office—95 S. Main St., Henefer, ca. 1950
- ❖ Frank’s Echo Service & Gas—3551 S. Echo Rd., Echo, ca. 1956
- ❖ North I-80 Rest Area—Interstate 80 westbound, ca. 1960
- ❖ Residence—391 E. Chalk Creek Rd., Coalville, ca. 1960

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<sup>40</sup> Mountain Sky Conference of the United Methodist Church. 2021. “Some Pinecliff History,” Brochure. Pinecliff Camp Utah.

<sup>41</sup> Deseret News. 1976. “Coal For Sale.” November 15, 1976.

<sup>42</sup> C.H. Stowe. 1975. Pineview oil discovery (Utah).

## Historic Architecture

Historic architecture within the 2023 North Summit County RLS survey boundary represents the breadth of prevalent styles within the state between 1859 and 1977 for residential, commercial, agricultural, and institutional properties. There are strong representations of early vernacular and high style examples of historic architecture as well as a strong collection of characteristic residential buildings from the post-war period with equally strong integrity. The following is a summary of findings within each historical period. However, there are no buildings or structures within the survey boundary from the earliest period, Native Peoples and Colonial Expansion, Pre-1858. The categories of styles that fall outside the temporal periods include Neo-Eclectic, Late 20th Century, and Early 21st Century.

### Settlement, 1859-1896

The Settlement Period features architecture from the Classical, Picturesque, and Victorian architectural styles. Identifying features of the Classical styles were promoted by style books and included asymmetrical massing, verticality, rich colors, and the application of complicated and sometimes exaggerated ornamentation. Victorian styles feature characteristics that included: irregular plan and asymmetrical façade; bay windows; variety of building materials, textures, and colors; carved woodwork; towers and turrets; tall chimneys, often with brick patterning; stained or leaded glass windows; and decorative shingles on exterior surfaces.

Many of the examples of these styles in north Summit County are vernacular, or simpler, in their massing, form, and ornamentation. An example of the Classical style is the Samuel P. Hoyt House (285 W. Hoyt Ln., Hoytsville) built in 1863 in the Georgian style of Classical architecture. The building displays a two story massing of stone construction, symmetrical fenestration pattern and two interior chimneys at each end. A more vernacular example of the Classical style is the Annie Birch House (895 S. West Hoytsville Rd., Hoytsville, ca. 1875). The Annie Birch house is significant as one of 56 documented examples of the distinctive "pair-house" type in Utah. The pair-house is characterized by a three-room-wide floor plan and is traditionally a Scandinavian form. It is constructed of brick with a side gabled roof.



Figure 1. Samuel P. Hoyt House, Hoytsville; Georgian style, 1863.



Figure 2. Annie Birch House, Hoytsville; Classical style, ca. 1875.

The residence at 225 N. Main St. (ca. 1890) is an example of the Picturesque style in vernacular form. The brick building has a symmetrical façade and steeply-pitched hipped roof with shallow eaves. Under the eaves is a dentiled cornice and a corbelled chimney sits upon the roof to the right of center.



Figure 2. 225 N. Main St., Coalville; Picturesque style; ca. 1890.

Good examples of Victorian styles include the house at 200 N. East Henefer Rd. (ca. 1890) and 180 South 200 West in Henefer (ca. 1900). Both of these houses are center crossing in plan, brick in construction, asymmetrical in form and fenestration, and include small entrance porches.



Figure 3. 200 N. East Henefer Rd.; Queen Anne style; ca. 1890.



Figure 4. 180 S 200 W, Henefer; Queen Anne style; ca. 1900.

## Early Twentieth Century, 1896-1945

The period between 1896 and 1945 primarily featured the prominent styles with the categories of Early 20th Century – such as Bungalows – and Period Revival architecture. The Bungalow style's features include: low-pitched gabled roof, occasionally hipped, with wide, unenclosed eave overhang; roof rafters exposed; decorative false beams or braces under gables or eaves; and a porch. Early and smaller examples will be devoid of the porch and ornamentation. Period Revival styles came into vogue after World War I with a shift to traditional styles. They were thought to be "correct" for the period as they exhibited these acceptable forms and architectural details.

Two Bungalow style examples can be seen in the residence at 860 S. Hoytsville Rd. (Hoytsville, ca. 1915) and 625 S. South Henefer Rd. (Henefer, ca. 1925). The distinctive details of the Hoytsville bungalow include the wide front gable over a full façade width front porch supported by brick piers and wood posts, wood posts are doubled at the corners, and exposed rafter brackets under the front eave. The Henefer bungalow's features include a brick exterior, hipped roof that covers the front porch that is supported by tapered wood columns on a brick pony wall around the porch.



Figure 5. 860 S. Hoytsville Rd., Hoytsville; Craftsman Bungalow (Early 20th Century); ca. 1915.



Figure 6. 625 S. South Henefer Rd., Hoytsville; Bungalow (Early 20th Century); ca. 1925.

Two examples of Period Revival buildings include the residence at 971 S. Hoytsville Rd. (Hoytsville, ca. 1935) and the former Echo School (3455 S. Echo Rd., Echo, ca. 1925).



Figure 7. 971 S. Hoytsville Rd., Hoytsville; Tudor Revival. (Period Revival); ca. 1935.



Figure 8. Echo School, 3455 S. Echo Rd.; Echo; Neoclassical (Period Revival); ca. 1925.

## Modern Era, 1945-1976

In numbers, the Ranch style is the predominant architectural style of the period, followed by World War II era cottages. Identifying features of the Ranch style include a broad one-story shape; built low to the ground; low-pitched roof without dormers; commonly with moderate-to-wide roof overhang; front entry usually located off-center and sheltered under main roof of house; large picture window; asymmetrical façade. Larger examples may have a carport or garage. A fine example of the Ranch style is that from 3399 S. Echo Rd. in Echo. The one story brick residence has a low hipped roof with wide eaves, an attached two-car garage, a picture window and two sliding aluminum windows on the main façade, and a section of wall that is flagstone the provides some ornamentation.



Figure 9. 3399 S. Echo Rd., Echo; Ranch style (World War II Era); ca. 1975.

Features of the World War II era cottage, sometimes called Minimal Traditional, include: low- or intermediate pitched roof; often gabled; smaller footprint and generally one-story in height; roof eaves with little to no overhang; minimal amount of added architectural detail; and rarely has dormers. The cottage at 250 S. Main St. (Henefer; ca. 1940) is a solid example of the Minimal Traditional style with its brick construction, side gables with a crossing double front gable over the entrance, and two picture windows on either side of the central entrance.



Figure 10. 250 S. Main St., Henefer; Minimal Traditional style (World War II Era); ca. 1940.

The Contemporary style possesses identifying features that include low-pitched gabled roof (sometimes flat) with widely overhanging eaves, roof beams commonly exposed, windows in gable ends or just below the roofline, built of natural materials, and is asymmetrical in form. The house at 391 E. Chalk Creek Rd. (ca. 1960) is a fine example of the Contemporary style (Modern era) within the survey area, and the only one. It is a two-story building with asymmetrical form with flat roofs on two levels with deep eaves. Materials include a brick chimney at the rear, cut sandstone chimney at the front, stucco on the first floor, and T1-11 wood siding on the second floor.



Figure 11. 391 E. Chalk Creek Rd., Coalville; International style; ca. 1960.

The North I-80 Rest Area building is a strong example of Late 20th Century design, which was more experimental in shapes, technology, and materials. The cone-shaped building is covered with asphalt shingles and sits atop flagstone walls. There is a single double-door entrance with three floor-to-ceiling picture windows on each side of the doors and facing the parking lot. The interior is a large open space with a ceiling open to the top of the cone's skylight.



Figure 12. North Interstate 80 Rest Area building; Late 20th Century (Other); ca. 1960.

The house at 1542 S. West Hoytsville Rd. (ca. 1975) is Neo-Classical Revival (Neo-Eclectic) in style. While it has an asymmetrical façade and fenestration, the central doorway with sidelights and the two-story front porch with a pediment roof that is supported by square columns is a minimal representation of traditional style details.



Figure 13. 1542 S. West Hoytsville Rd., Hoytsville; Neo-Classical Revival, ca. 1975.

## Statistical Summary & Analysis

The 2023 reconnaissance survey could be summarized, according to the data, as one that collected a majority of data on one-story, single-family residential buildings constructed after 1945 that were constructed of either brick or veneers (brick veneer, stucco, etc.). Three periods of construction have a relatively even spread that cover the span of years between 1896 and 2024. While this statement may represent the majority of the 640 surveyed buildings and structures, there are important variations within each data category that show the breadth of resources in North Summit County as demonstrated by the following data breakdown.

### Overall

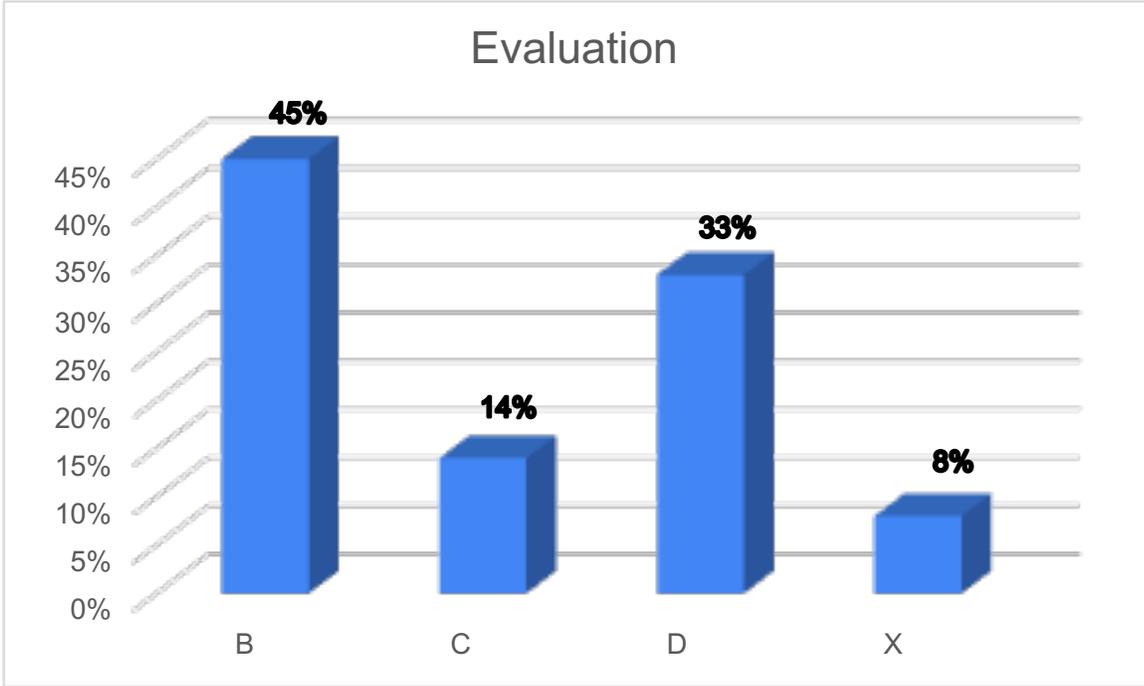
This section includes an aggregate of all surveyed communities' data.

### Evaluation Status

The following tabulations gives an indication of National Register eligibility, both as a whole and by individual community. The evaluations are utilized to make recommendations for further intensive level survey, potential NRHP nominations, and potential NRHP historic district nominations.

It's a positive statistic that 45% of total buildings evaluated were found to be eligible for the NRHP. Another positive statistic is the low percentage of buildings that have been altered and are non-contributing when compared against those that are contributing. However, a full one-third of the surveyed properties were found to be out of period. Most of these are located in communities where a complete survey methodology was used.

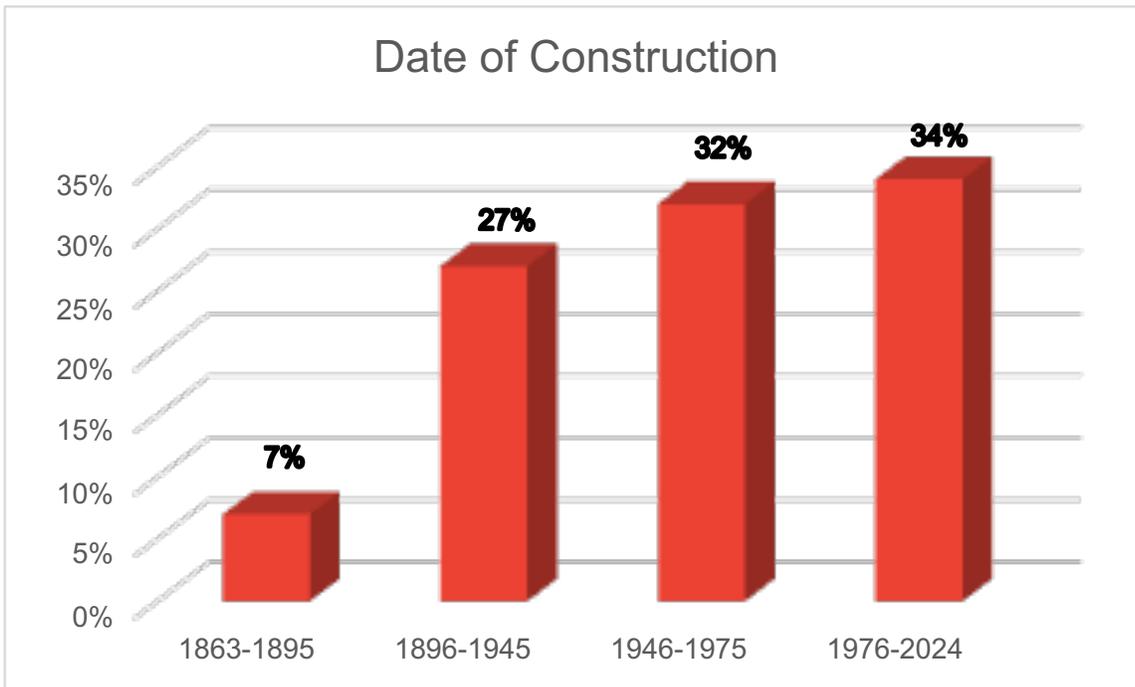
B	45%	297
C	14%	84
D	33%	207
X	8%	52



## Date of Construction

When combining the periods 1863-1945, this creates a roughly equal split of resources by period with one third in each category.

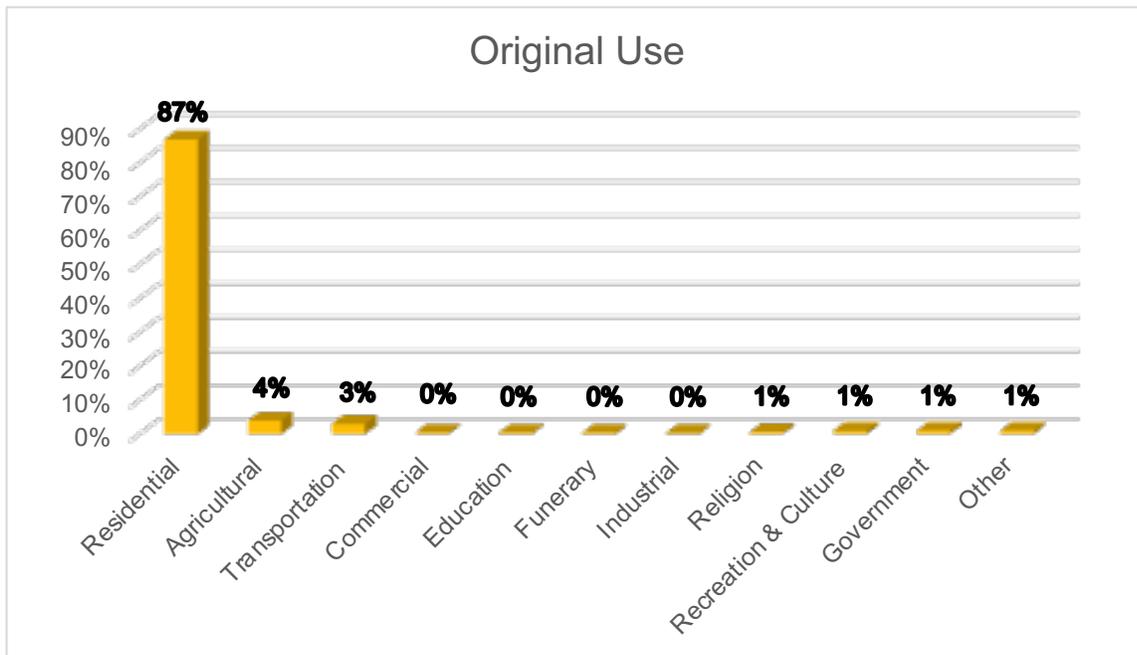
1863-1895	7%	47
1896-1945	27%	177
1946-1975	32%	208
1976-2024	34%	218



## Original Use

The vast majority of resources are single family residential in the survey. Though there is a strong representative sample of the many community uses common to Utah towns and cities.

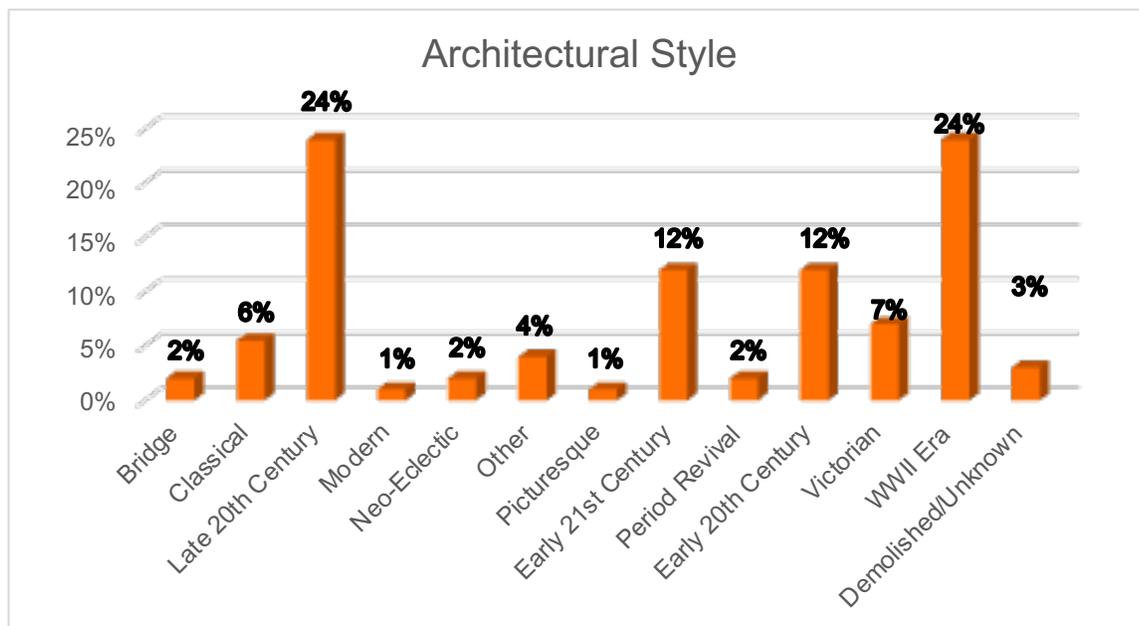
Residential	87%	568
Agricultural	4%	23
Transportation	3%	19
Commercial	0%	13
Education	0%	3
Funerary	0%	3
Industrial	0%	2
Religion	1%	4
Recreation & Culture	1%	6
Government	1%	4
Other	1%	5



## Architectural Style

The trend of architectural style roughly follows that of construction date. The period 1976-2024 is composed of styles Early 21st Century and Late 20th Century. The period 1946-1975 is composed of Late 20th Century and World War II Era. The earliest two period are therefore composed of all the other categories of architectural styles.

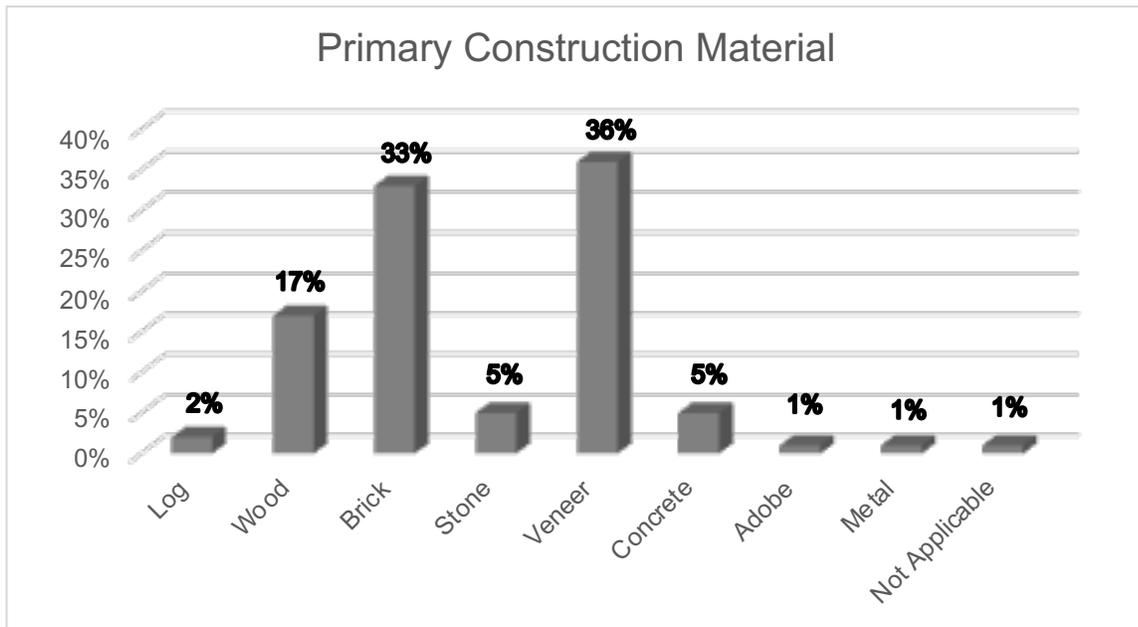
Bridge	2%	12
Classical	6%	36
Late 20th Century	24%	154
Modern	1%	5
Neo-Eclectic	2%	14
Other	4%	24
Picturesque	1%	8
Early 21st Century	12%	81
Period Revival	2%	12
Early 20th Century	12%	80
Victorian	7%	47
WWII Era	24%	155
Demolished/Unknown	3%	22



## Primary Construction Material

Similar to most Utah communities, brick (masonry) is the most common construction material that was used for resources in the survey. The number of wood buildings is higher than is typically seen in many Utah communities, which may be related to wood as an accessible and affordable material in Summit County.

Log	2%	13
Wood	17%	108
Brick	33%	212
Stone	5%	34
Veneer	36%	236
Concrete	5%	34
Adobe	1%	1
Metal	1%	5
Not Applicable	1%	7

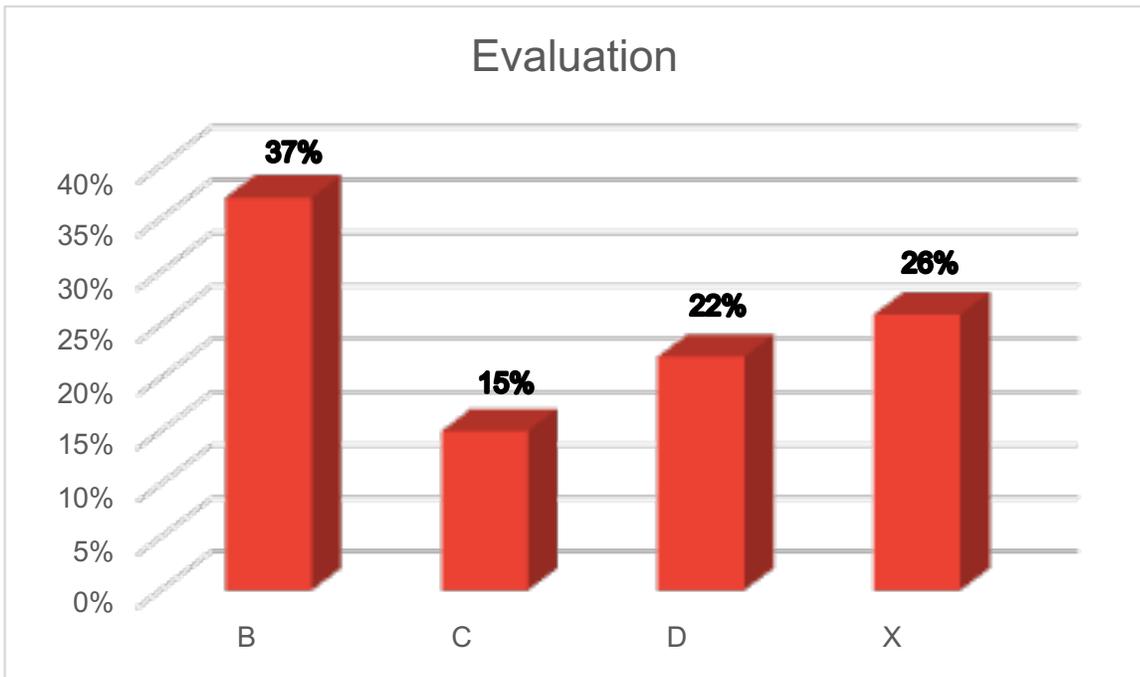


# Echo

## Evaluation Status

The positive statistic from Echo is that 37% of resources are eligible. However, the most negative tabulation is that 26% (or 14 buildings) of all resources surveyed in 2000 have been demolished.

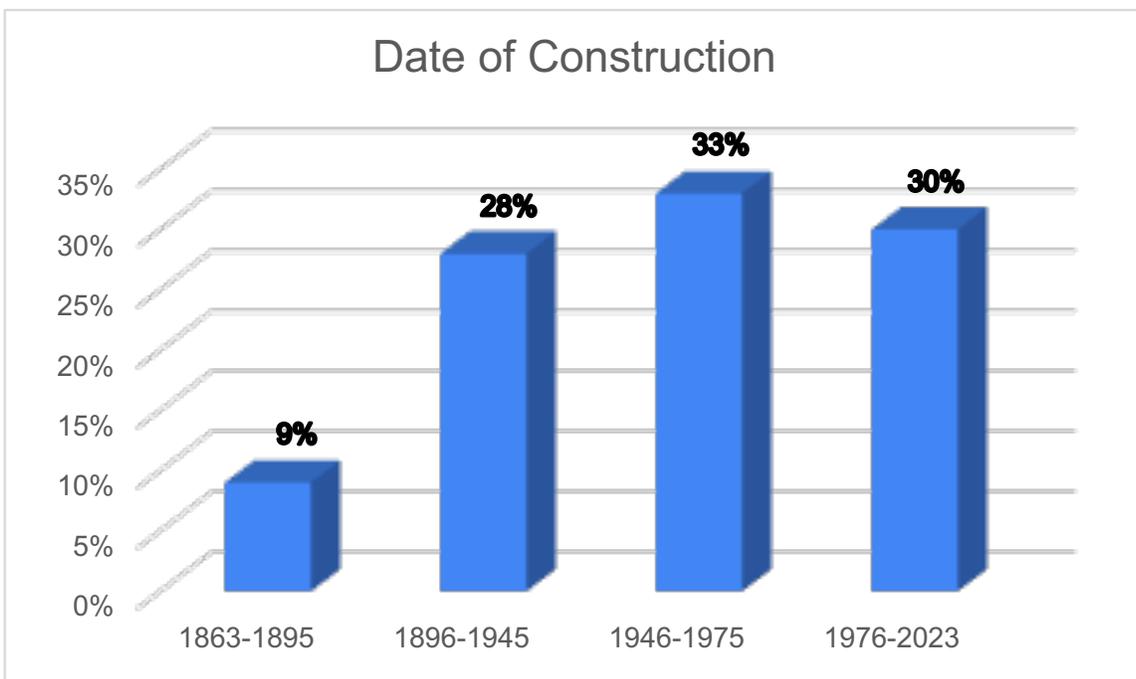
B	37%	20
C	15%	8
D	22%	12
X	26%	14



## Date of Construction

The dates of construction within Echo have a slightly higher percentage of early period buildings than that within the overall survey area. There are also strong percentages of resources within all the historic periods prior to 1976.

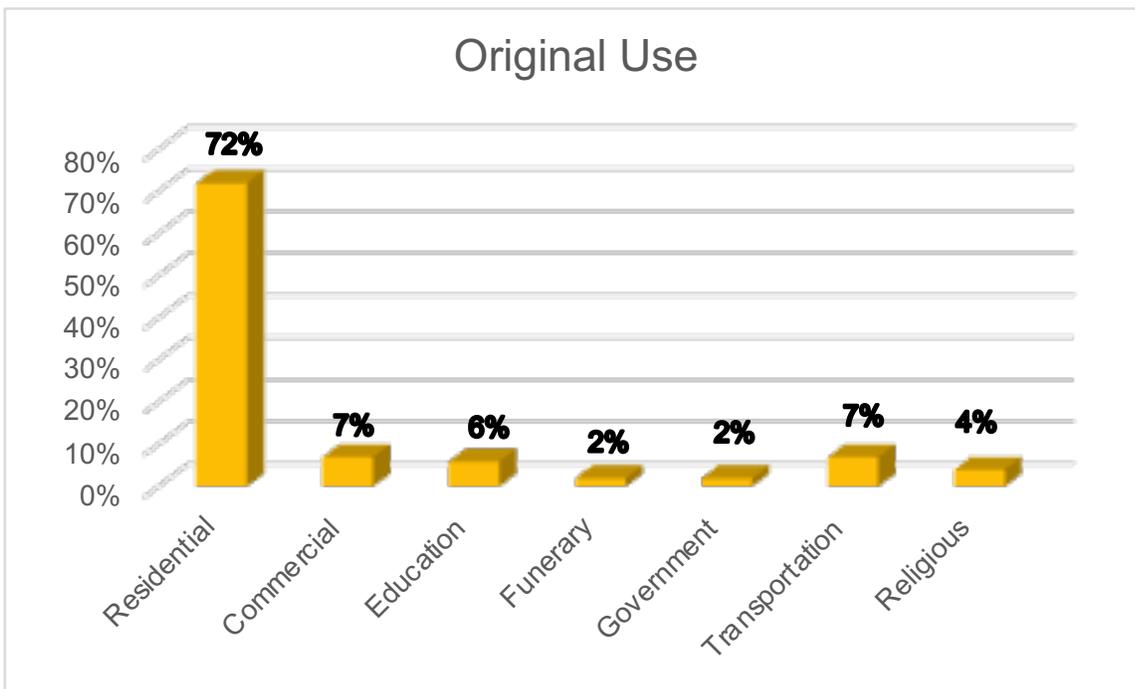
1863-1895	9%	5
1896-1945	28%	15
1946-1975	33%	18
1976-2023	30%	16



## Original Use

As a community, Echo had many community and commercial uses with many of those still extant. Echoing the overall numbers of original use, Echo also has the most use in the single-family residential category.

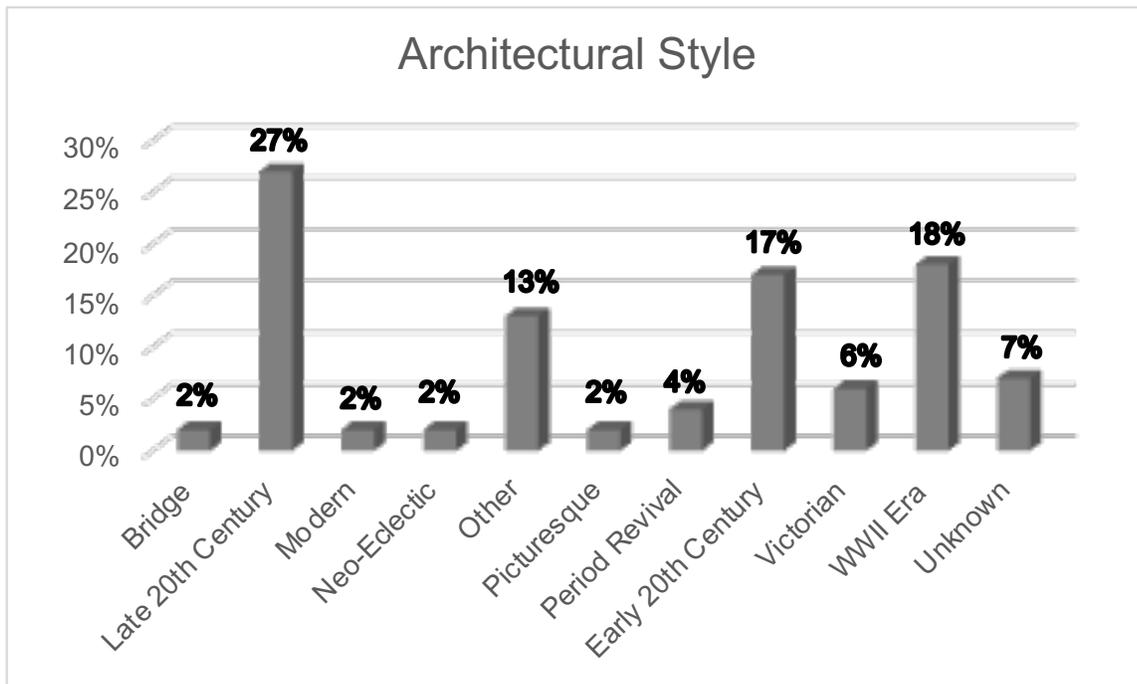
Residential	72%	39
Commercial	7%	4
Education	6%	3
Funerary	2%	1
Government	2%	1
Transportation	7%	4
Religious	4%	2



## Architectural Style

Echo has a broad representation of styles with the highest tabulations showing a boom in construction in the periods after World War II.

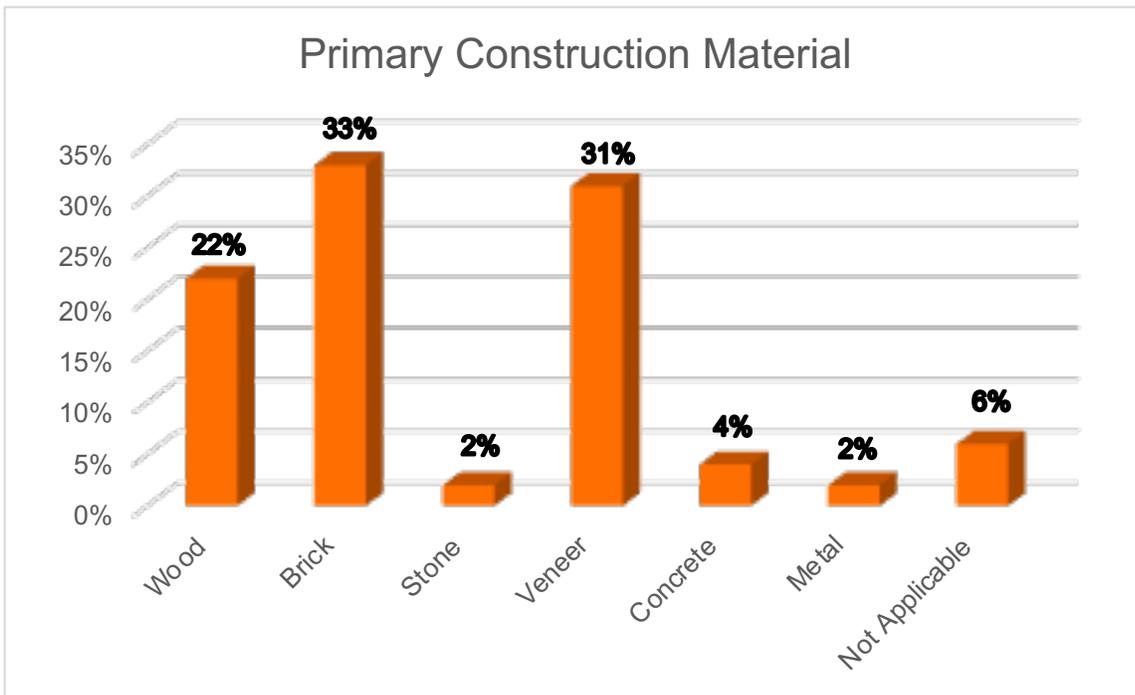
Bridge	2%	1
Late 20th Century	27%	15
Modern	2%	1
Neo-Eclectic	2%	1
Other	13%	7
Picturesque	2%	1
Period Revival	4%	2
Early 20th Century	17%	9
Victorian	6%	3
WWII Era	18%	10
Unknown	7%	4



## Primary Construction Material

There's a roughly equal split between brick masonry and veneers in Echo, with a high tabulation of wood buildings. This roughly follows the percentages in the overall statistics.

Wood	22%	12
Brick	33%	18
Stone	2%	1
Veneer	31%	17
Concrete	4%	2
Metal	2%	1
Not Applicable	6%	3

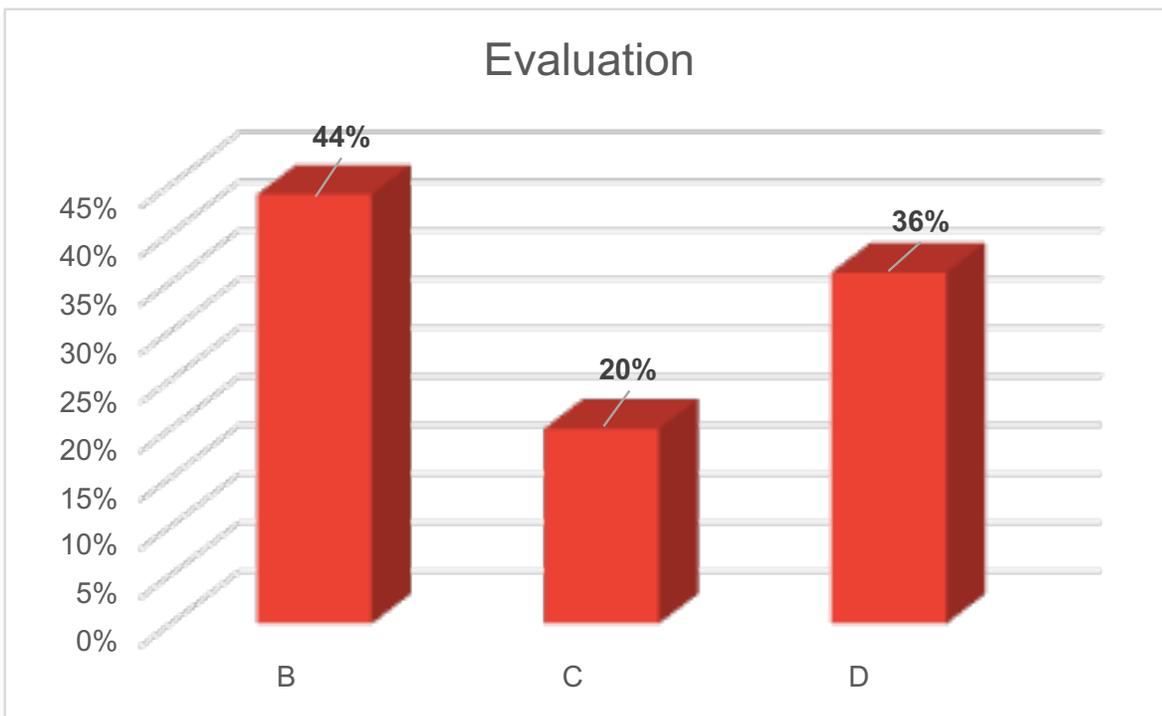


# Henefer

## Evaluation Status

While Henefer has its highest percentage of resources in the eligible (B) category, the number of resources that are not eligible when combining the not eligible categories (C and D), equates to 57%. Therefore, the majority of the historic core of the town is composed of buildings that are not eligible.

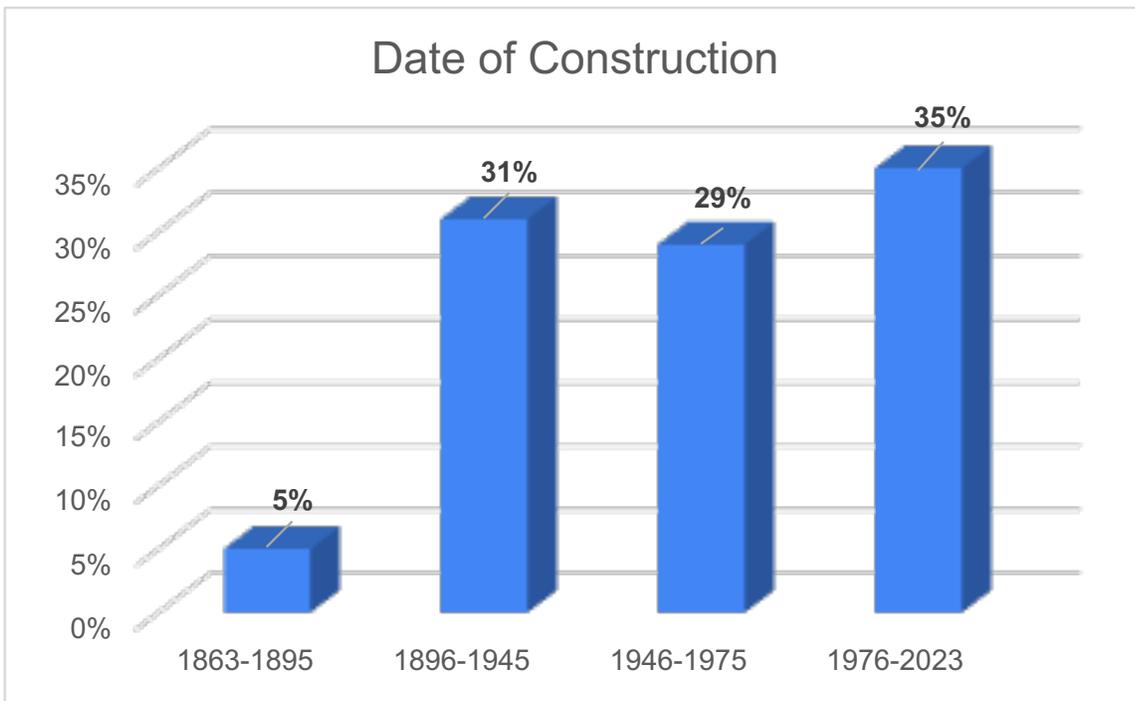
B	44%	71
C	20%	32
D	36%	59



## Date of Construction

The dates of construction within Henefer have a slightly lower percentage of early period buildings than that within the overall survey area. This leaves the other three periods, including the one of out of period buildings (1976-2023) to be roughly equal in percentage in Henefer.

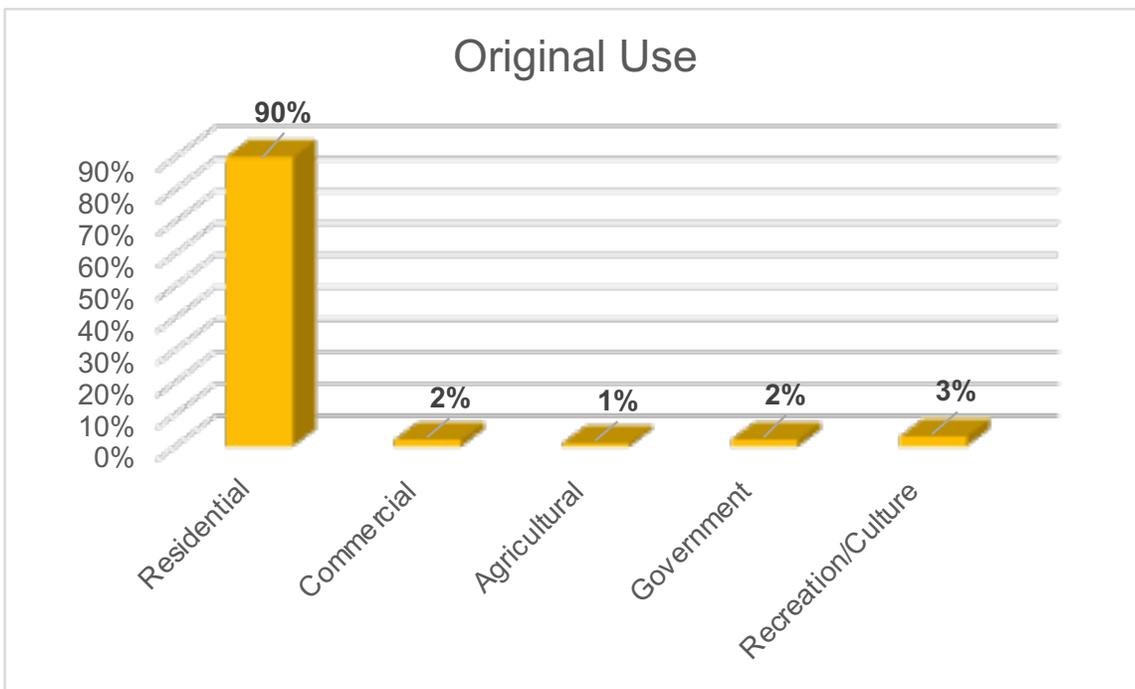
1863-1895	5%	8
1896-1945	31%	51
1946-1975	29%	48
1976-2023	35%	57



## Original Use

As a community, Henefer, like Echo, had many community and commercial uses with many of those still extant. Echoing the overall numbers of original use, Henefer also has the most use in the single-family residential category.

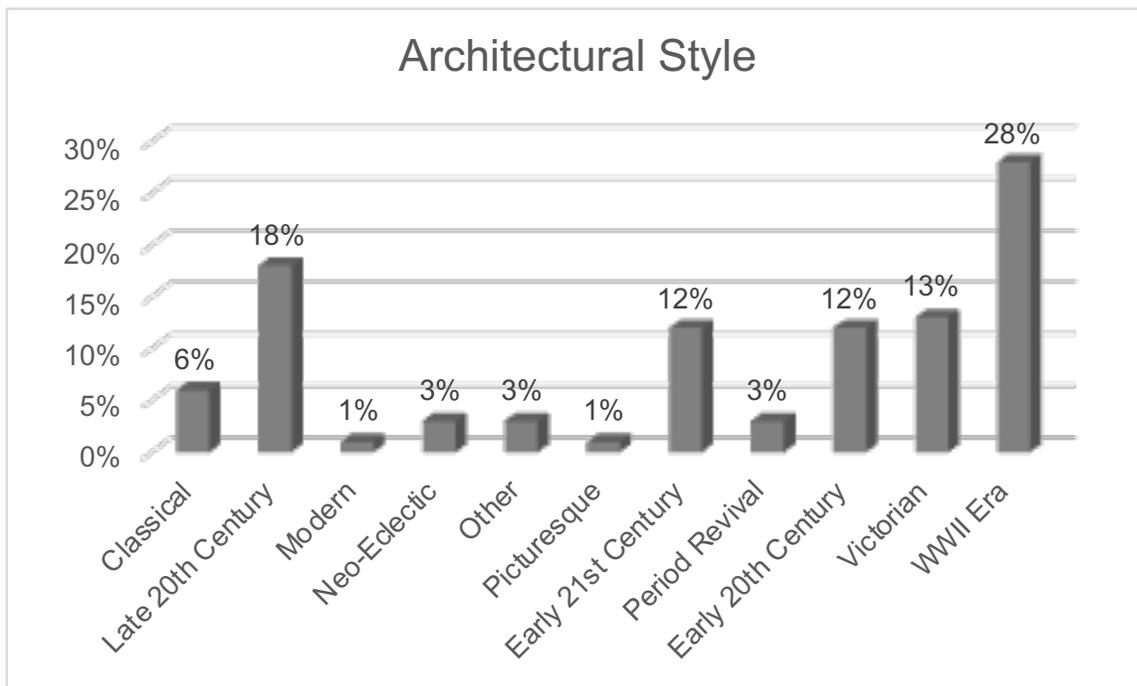
Residential	90%	152
Commercial	2%	3
Agricultural	1%	1
Government	2%	3
Recreation/Culture	3%	5



## Architectural Style

Henefer has a broad representation of styles with the highest tabulations showing a boom in construction in the periods after World War II, which is similar to Echo and the overall survey results.

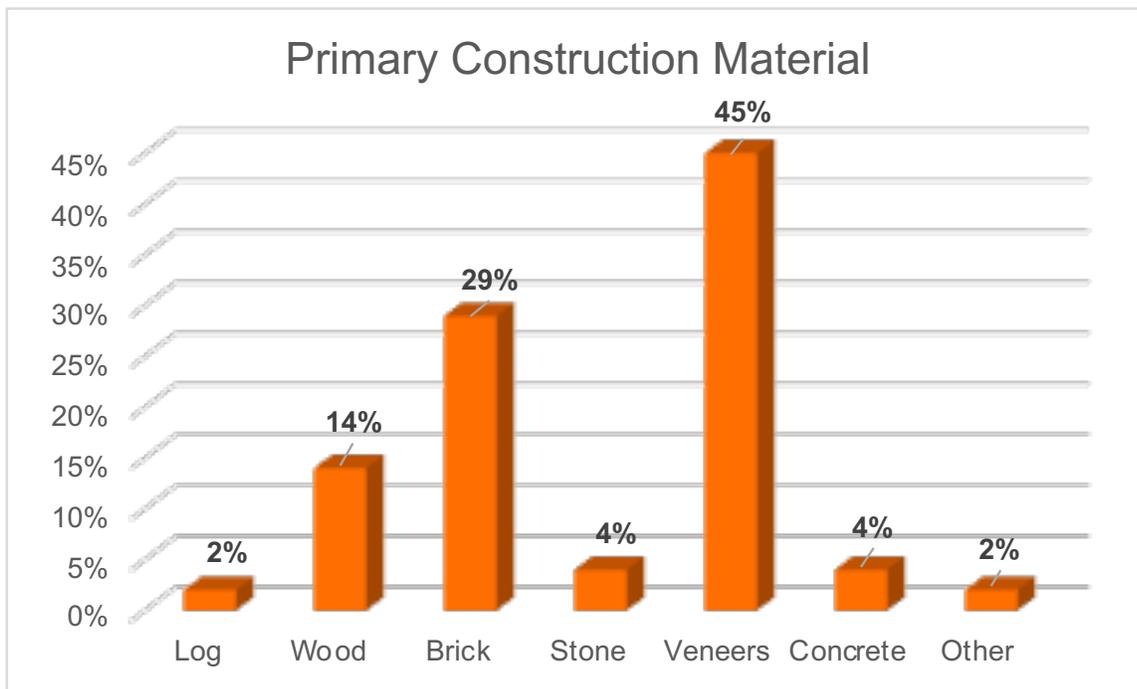
Classical	6%	10
Late 20th Century	18%	30
Modern	1%	1
Neo-Eclectic	3%	5
Other	3%	5
Picturesque	1%	1
Early 21st Century	12%	20
Period Revival	3%	5
Early 20th Century	12%	20
Victorian	13%	21
WWII Era	28%	46



## Primary Construction Material

In Henefer, there is a high percentage of veneers used as the primary exterior material, much more even than brick. This is atypical in the survey area. Brick masonry and wood both have a strong presence in the town behind the use of veneers.

Log	2%	4
Wood	14%	22
Brick	29%	48
Stone	4%	7
Veneers	45%	74
Concrete	4%	6
Other	2%	3

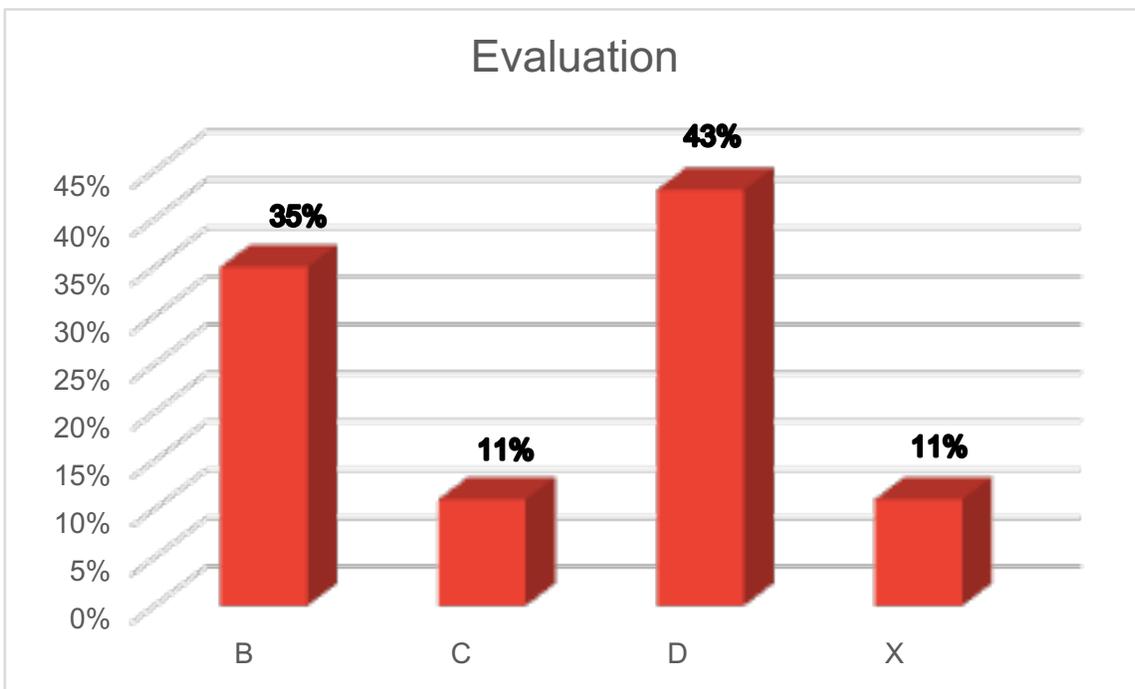


# Hoytsville

## Evaluation Status

Hoytsville has a strong number of buildings that are eligible for the NRHP with 35% of the overall number surveyed. Of concern is the trend of demolition and pace of new construction. Buildings constructed after 1976 make up the greatest percentage of those within the Hoytsville boundary. Within the same period, but within the last 25 years, 11% of the building stock within Hoytsville that was survey in 2000, has been demolished.

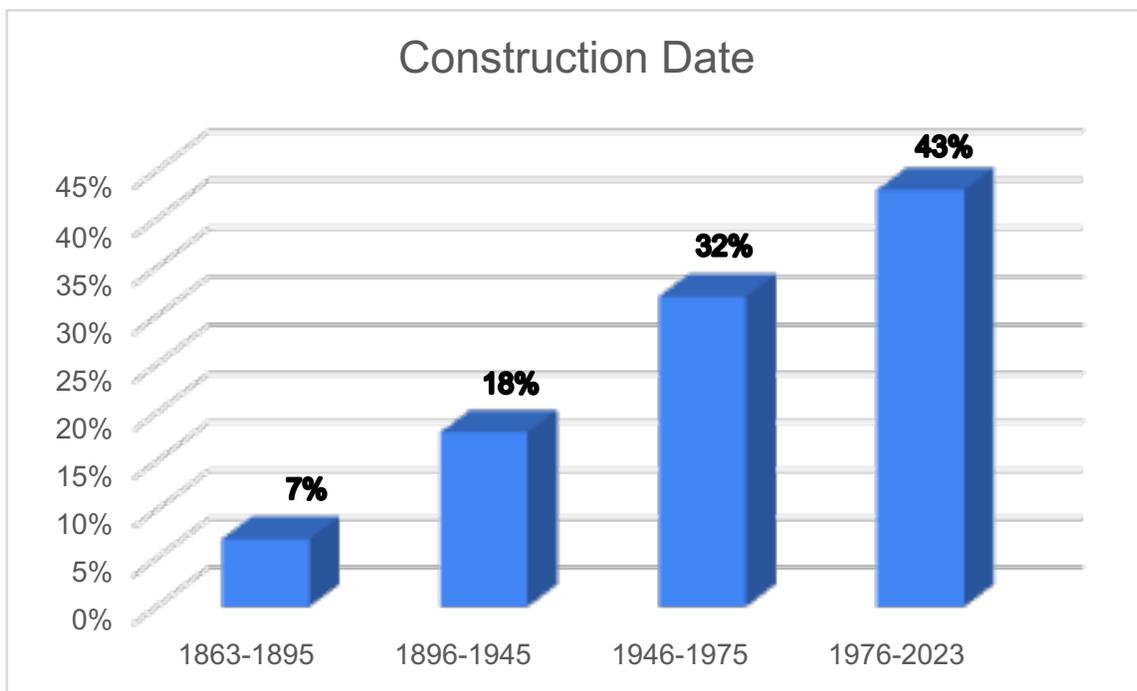
B	35%	117
C	11%	39
D	43%	144
X	11%	37



## Date of Construction

The dates of construction within Hoytsville have a slightly lower percentage of early period buildings than that within the overall survey area. However, the highest number of resources within any period is that after 1976, or out of any historic period.

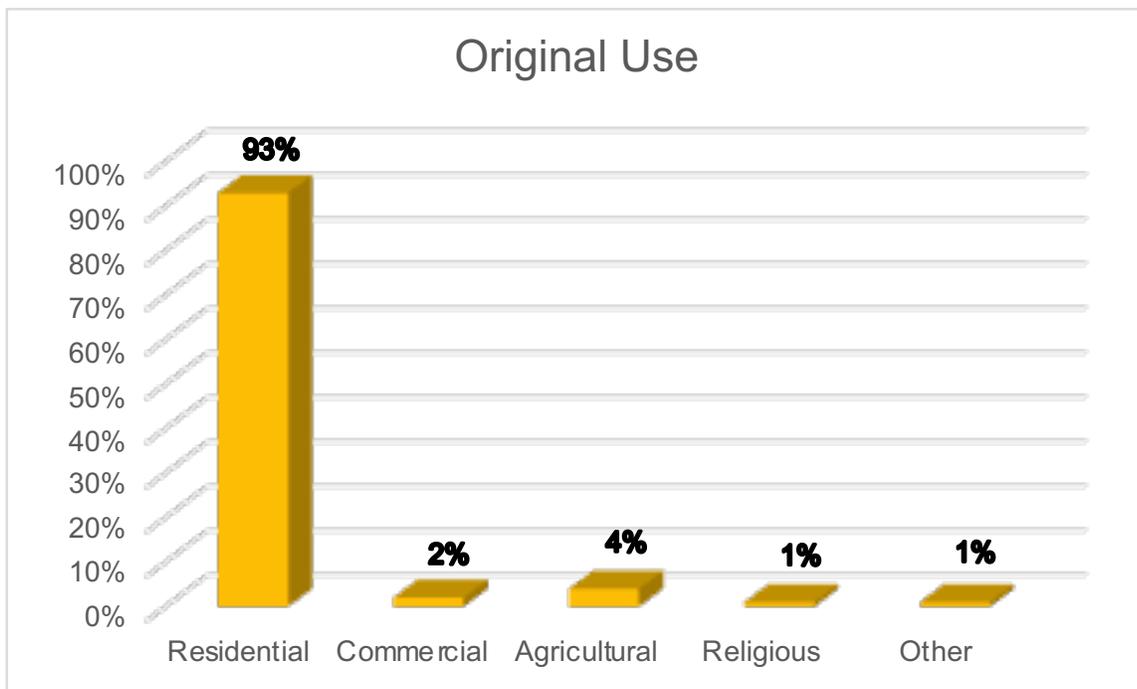
1863-1895	7%	24
1896-1945	18%	61
1946-1975	32%	107
1976-2023	43%	145



## Original Use

Henefer, like the other communities, had several community and commercial uses with many of those still extant. Echoing the overall numbers of original use, Henefer also has the most uses found in the single-family residential category.

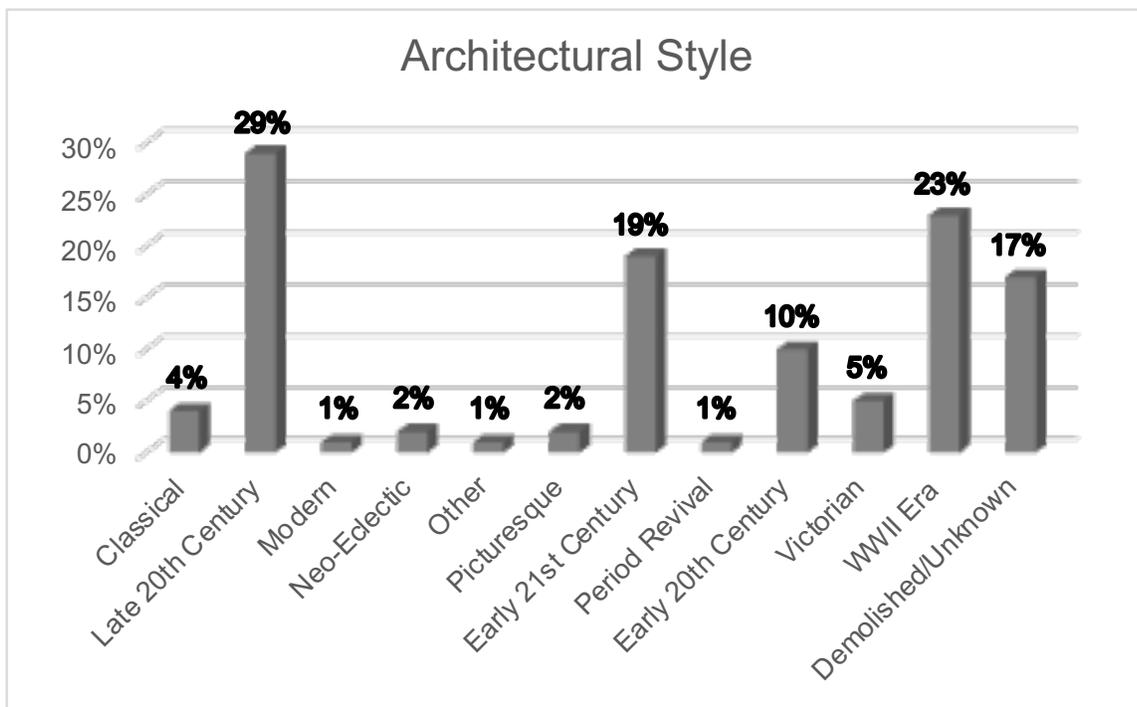
Residential	93%	313
Commercial	2%	6
Agricultural	4%	13
Religious	1%	1
Other	1%	4



## Architectural Style

Hoytsville has a broad representation of styles with the highest tabulations showing a boom in construction in the periods after World War II, which is similar to the other communities and the overall survey results.

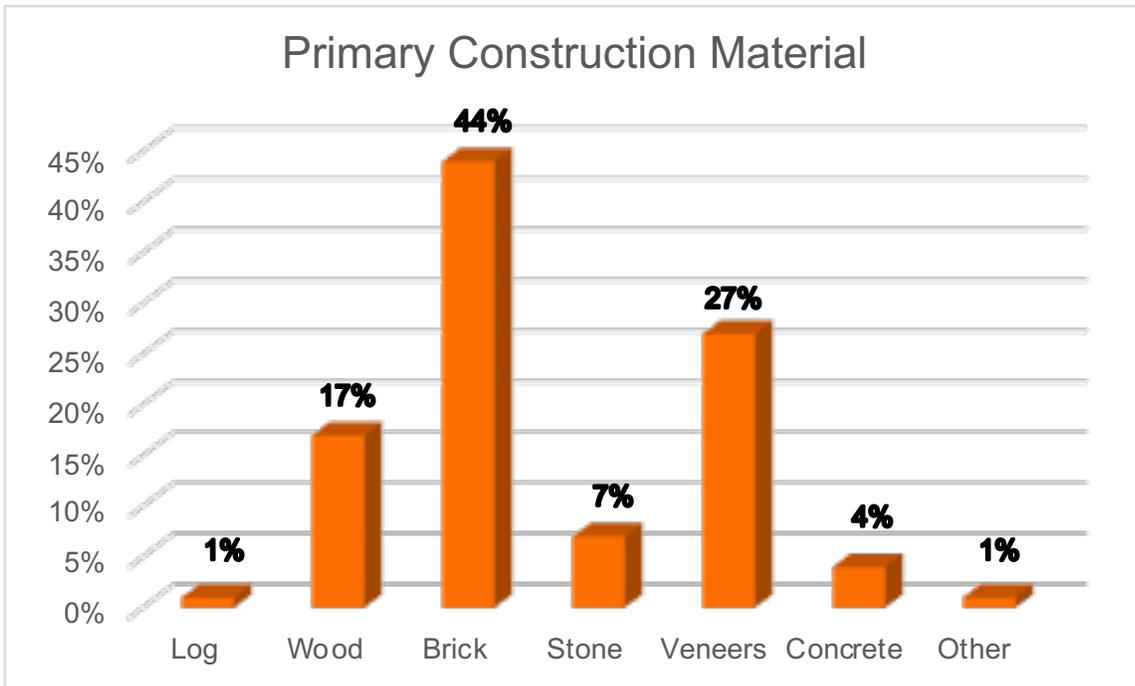
Classical	4%	14
Late 20th Century	29%	98
Modern	1%	2
Neo-Eclectic	2%	8
Other	1%	3
Picturesque	2%	4
Early 21st Century	19%	61
Period Revival	1%	4
Early 20th Century	10%	31
Victorian	5%	18
WWII Era	23%	77
Demolished/Unknown	17%	55



## Primary Construction Material

In Hoytsville, the highest percentage of exterior material use is brick masonry, with second being veneers, and third wood. This follows the results within the overall survey area.

Log	1%	5
Wood	17%	57
Brick	44%	120
Stone	7%	24
Veneers	27%	91
Concrete	4%	13
Other	1%	3



## Recommendations

### National Register of Historic Places Nominations

For its length of time since settlement and appreciation of its history, there are comparatively few buildings and sites listed in the NRHP in this north section of Summit County. Given the 2023 RLS data, there are no individual resources or historic districts that are recommended for designation. However, intensive level survey work on the properties noted in the table below may reveal that are historically significant and could qualify for nomination to the NRHP.

The individual resources surveyed were determined to not be a strong enough example of an architectural style, and little is known about the individual resources history to determine additional significance.

No historic districts are recommended because the three primary communities that were surveyed – Echo, Henefer, Hoytsville – all did not have a sufficient majority of eligible resources. An alternative way to say this would be that the three communities lacked enough resources that hold architectural integrity to compose a potential historic district.

### Intensive Level Surveys

While there is a lack of resources that are clearly eligible for the NRHP, there are 18 properties that the SCHLC should consider producing Intensive Level Surveys, or an ILS, for as they require more information to determine architectural and historical significance before proceeding.

The ILS process involves three separate tasks: (A) research on a property and its owners, (B) documentation of the property's physical appearance, and (C) completion of the Historic Site Form. Often, these create enough information to officially determine if a property is eligible for listing and will reduce the amount of work that needs to be done for the nomination. This work is most often conducted by an architectural historian and/or historic preservation consultant to ensure accuracy, and can be supported by future CLG grants. Recommended properties for ILS include the following.

The following list is prioritized into three tiers, with Tier I being the highest priority recommended by the consultant.

<b>Tier I</b>	<b>Construction Date</b>	<b>Type</b>
North I-80 Rest Area	ca. 1960	Public
494 E. Chalk Creek Rd.	ca. 1880	Residential
200 N. East Henefer Rd.	ca. 1890	Residential
81 S. Main St., Henefer	ca. 1880	Residential
Pinecliff Camp Lodge, 4142 E. Chalk Creek Rd.	ca. 1890	Recreation
<b>Tier II</b>		<b>Type</b>
670 N. Main St., Coalville	ca. 1925	Residential
3320 E. Chalk Creek Rd., Upton	ca. 1945	Barn
20 S. Main St., Henefer	ca. 1900	Residential
391 E. Chalk Creek Rd., Coalville	ca. 1960	Residential
831 S. Hoytsville Rd., Hoytsville	ca. 1885	Residential
215 N. Main St., Henefer	ca. 1890	Residential
<b>Tier III</b>		<b>Type</b>
225 N. Main St., Henefer	ca. 1890	Residential
516 E. Chalk Creek Rd.	ca. 1900	Residential
2325 N. West Henefer Rd.	ca. 1940	Barn
1085 S. West Hoytsville Rd., Hoytsville	ca. 1905	Residential
1090 S. West Hoytsville Rd., Hoytsville	ca. 1905	Residential

## Public Education

### Website

The county's website includes pages on the [historical museum](#), [historical sites](#), and [county history](#) (which then provides separate links for communities, buildings, and historical themes). There is also a main page for the [historical society](#) where all of the driving and walking tours are listed and available for download.

What is missing from the website is information about the SCHLC and historic preservation. This should be a clearinghouse of information for the commission's work, the county's preservation ordinance, preservation incentives, and additional resources for property owners of historic properties. Links to download NRHP nominations for the county's

designated buildings could also be placed there. Therefore, it is recommended that the county and SCHLC prioritize the creation of a website page.

### *Preservation of the Hoyt Mansion and Property*

The Samuel Hoyt Mansion is one of Utah's most distinguished historic architectural landmarks as well as a highly significant property in the story of the founding of Summit County and the Wasatch Back. The property is 5.67 acres in size and includes the access road Hoyt Lane. The buildings were documented in 1968 as part of the Historic American Buildings Survey and listed in the NRHP in 1982. However, neither of those would prevent demolition of the house and historic outbuildings, or subdivision of the open space around the complex.

Therefore, it is strongly recommended that the county, via the SCHLC, proactively seek an agreement with the current owner for a first right of refusal to purchase the property when it becomes available for sale. The buildings could be a first class museum and event site while preserving the historic buildings and key open space at the center of Hoytsville.

## Policies & Incentives

### *Historic Tax Credits*

The most effective and proven financial incentive that the SCHLC could provide to city residents is access to the historic rehabilitation tax credits (HTC). There is a state HTC for residentially-used buildings (single family and multi-family) Currently, these are only accessible to the property owners of individually-listed properties and within listed NRHP historic districts. However, there are no current NRHP historic districts in the northern area of Summit County. More about the Utah Historic Preservation Tax Credits can be accessed [here](#).

There is also a federal HTC for commercial and income-producing buildings, but this is a more complex program typically for larger historic buildings. The [Federal Investment Tax Credit](#) program offers a 20% tax credit (not just deduction) to owners who rehabilitate qualified buildings listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition to being listed on the NRHP, the program requires:

- ❖ Project costs exceed an “adjusted basis” amount;
- ❖ Rehabilitation follows the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation; and,
- ❖ The building is used for income-producing purposes going forward.

It is strongly recommend that you submit an application before starting work to avoid increased costs. Any work you begin without prior National Park Service approval is done at your own risk. You can find [more about](#) the adjusted basis formula, program regulations, which expenses qualify, and the application process with the National Park Service at [this link](#).

The HTCs can be accessed with listing on the NRHP, either individually or as a contributing structure within a historic district, and by meeting preservation criteria that is derived from the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards. The Utah SHPO is the sole review required for the state HTC while the Utah SHPO and National Park Service are both involved in review of federal HTC projects. If the county decides to pursue individual or historic district NRHP designations, the SCHLC should promote the historic rehabilitation tax credit through an annual mailing to those property owners, or include the information in a city newsletter.

### *Updating the Survey*

It is recommended by the Utah SHPO that this RLS be updated in 10 years, or by 2034.

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## Appendix I. Survey Data

PropertyRecordId	HouseNumber	Street Direction	StreetName	IsEstimatedAddress	AssociatedAddresses	CityID	CountyID	HistoricPropertyName	ResourceType	EvaluationCode	ConstructionYear1	IsApproxConstructionYear1	ConstructionYear2	IsApproxConstructionYear2	OriginalUseID1	PlanTypeID	Style1	Style2	ConstructionMaterial1	ConstructionMaterial2	BuildingHeight	ContributingOutBuildings	NonContributingOutBuildings	Comments	NRStatusCode	RLSYear	RLSMonth
	15 S		BLONQUIST LN.	TRUE		SU01	SU		1	C	1930	TRUE			R1	RE	CZ	EY			1			1		2023	11
	655 E		CANYON RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1970	TRUE			R1	HE	WR	CA			1			0		2023	11
	10005 N		CASTLEROCK FRONTAGE RD.	TRUE	10005 N. PONY EXPRESS TRAIL.	SU01	SU		1	C	1930	TRUE			R1	RU	TB	CA			1			0		2023	11
	364 N		CEDAR FORT LN.	TRUE		SU01	SU		1	B	1880	TRUE			R1	KN	OT	AE			1			3		2023	11
111695	494 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1880	TRUE			R1	RC	CG	CA		EI	1.5			4	NL	2023	11
104357	495 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1965	TRUE			R1	HO	LE	CA			2			0	NL	2023	11
	496 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1960	TRUE			R1	HT	WR	CA			1			0		2023	11
135242	496 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE	504 E CHALK CREEK RD.	SU01	SU	CLUFF WARD LDS MEETINGHOUSE	1	B	1912	FALSE			J1	XA	CZ	BD	EY		1.5			0		2023	11
98831	502 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	X	1900	TRUE			T1	XA	CZ	BD			1			0		2023	11
101946	516 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE	518 E. CHALK CREEK RD.	SU01	SU		1	B	1900	TRUE			R1	RY	VE	CA			1			0	NL	2023	11
102460	608 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	C	1920	TRUE			R1	RF	TA	DB			1.5			0		2023	11
101941	628 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1975	TRUE			R1	HF	WR	CA			1			0	NL	2023	11
103968	658 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1950	TRUE			R1	HC	WE	EI	DV		1			0	NL	2023	11
101940	660 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1930	TRUE			R1	RE	TZ	EH	DV		1			0	NL	2023	11
100323	690 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1910	TRUE			R1	RH	CZ	BD			1			0		2023	11
102461	707 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE	713 E. CHALK CREEK RD.	SU01	SU		1	B	1900	TRUE			R1	RH	CZ	BD			1			0		2023	11
98830	715 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1940	TRUE			A6	ZD	OT	BF	FB		1			1		2023	11
100325	725 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1950	TRUE			R1	HA	WW	CR	DB		1			0	NL	2023	11
103971	735 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1940	TRUE			R1	RH	TZ	EH	DV		1			0	NL	2023	11
101945	740 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1975	TRUE			R1	HF	WR	CA	BH		1			0	NL	2023	11
	760 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1920	TRUE			A4	BA	OT	BF			1.5			0		2023	11
103963	814 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1925	TRUE			R1	RU	TD	EI			1			0		2023	11
98805	815 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1965	TRUE			R1	HF	WR	EI	CA		1			0	NL	2023	11
	819 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1975	TRUE			R1	HF	WR	CA			1			0		2023	11
103962	820 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1960	TRUE			R1	HE	WE	BH	BF		1			0	NL	2023	11
	845 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1925	TRUE			R1	RU	TA	CA			1.5			0		2023	11
	911 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1880	TRUE			R1	KN	OT	AE			1			4		2023	11
	2485 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	TRUE		SU01	SU		1	B	1910	TRUE			R1	RH	CZ	EY	BH		3			0		2023	11
	2490 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	TRUE		SU01	SU		1	C	1910	TRUE			R1	RH	CZ	EY			1			0		2023	11
	2560 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	TRUE		SU01	SU		1	B	1900	TRUE			R1	RH	CZ	EH			1			0		2023	11
	2601 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1900	TRUE			A0	GB	OT	BE	AB		1			0		2023	11
	3200 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	TRUE		SU01	SU		1	B	1960	TRUE			R1	HE	WR	CA			1			3		2023	11
	3320 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	TRUE		SU01	SU		1	B	1945	TRUE			R1	HA	WW	CA	EY		1			0		2023	11
	3400 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	TRUE		SU01	SU		1	B	1900	TRUE			R1	RH	CZ	EH	AB		1			0		2023	11
	3410 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	TRUE		SU01	SU		1	B	1960	TRUE			R1	HE	WR	CA			1			0		2023	11
	3475 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1930	TRUE			R3	ZD	TZ	BE			1.5			0		2023	11
	4142 E		CHALK CREEK RD.	TRUE		SU01	SU	PINECLIFF CAMP	3	B	1890	TRUE			P0	TD	TR	FD			1			1		2023	11
	200 N		EAST HENEFER RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1890	TRUE			R1	RV	VL	CA	BA		1.5			2		2023	11
	640 N		EAST HENEFER RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1970	TRUE			R1	HF	WR	CA			1			1		2023	11
	675 N		EAST HENEFER RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1970	TRUE			R1	HQ	LA	EW			1.5			0		2023	11
	725 N		EAST HENEFER RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1910	TRUE			R1	RV	VE	FC			1.5			0		2023	11
	980 N		EAST HENEFER RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1950	TRUE			R1	RU	TD	EI			1			0		2023	11
	1350 N		EAST HENEFER RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1960	TRUE			R1	HG	LM	EO			1			1		2023	11
	1625 N		EAST HENEFER RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1960	TRUE			R1	HM	LH	EI			1			0		2023	11
	3999 N		ECHO DAM ROAD	TRUE		SU01	SU	ECHO DAM	2	B	1931	FALSE			OT	ZN	TZ	FD			1			0		2023	11
98947	5000 N		ECHO DAM ROAD	TRUE		SU01	SU		2	B	1926	TRUE			T4	ZG	TR	MS	BZ		3			0		2023	11
111970	5500 N		ECHO DAM ROAD	TRUE		SU01	SU		2	B	1930	TRUE			T4	ZG	TZ	FD			1			0		2023	11
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	630 S		HENEFER RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1960	TRUE			R1	HE	WR	EI	DV		1			0		2023	11
	1385 S		HENEFER RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU		1	B	1975	TRUE			R1	HO	LE	CA	BH		1			1		2023	11
	13 N		HUFF CREEK RD.	TRUE		SU01	SU		1	B	1940	TRUE			A6	KN	OT	FB			1			0		2023	11
	100 N		HUFF CREEK RD.	FALSE		SU01	SU	UPTON CEMETERY	3	B	1865	FALSE			F1						0			0		2023	11
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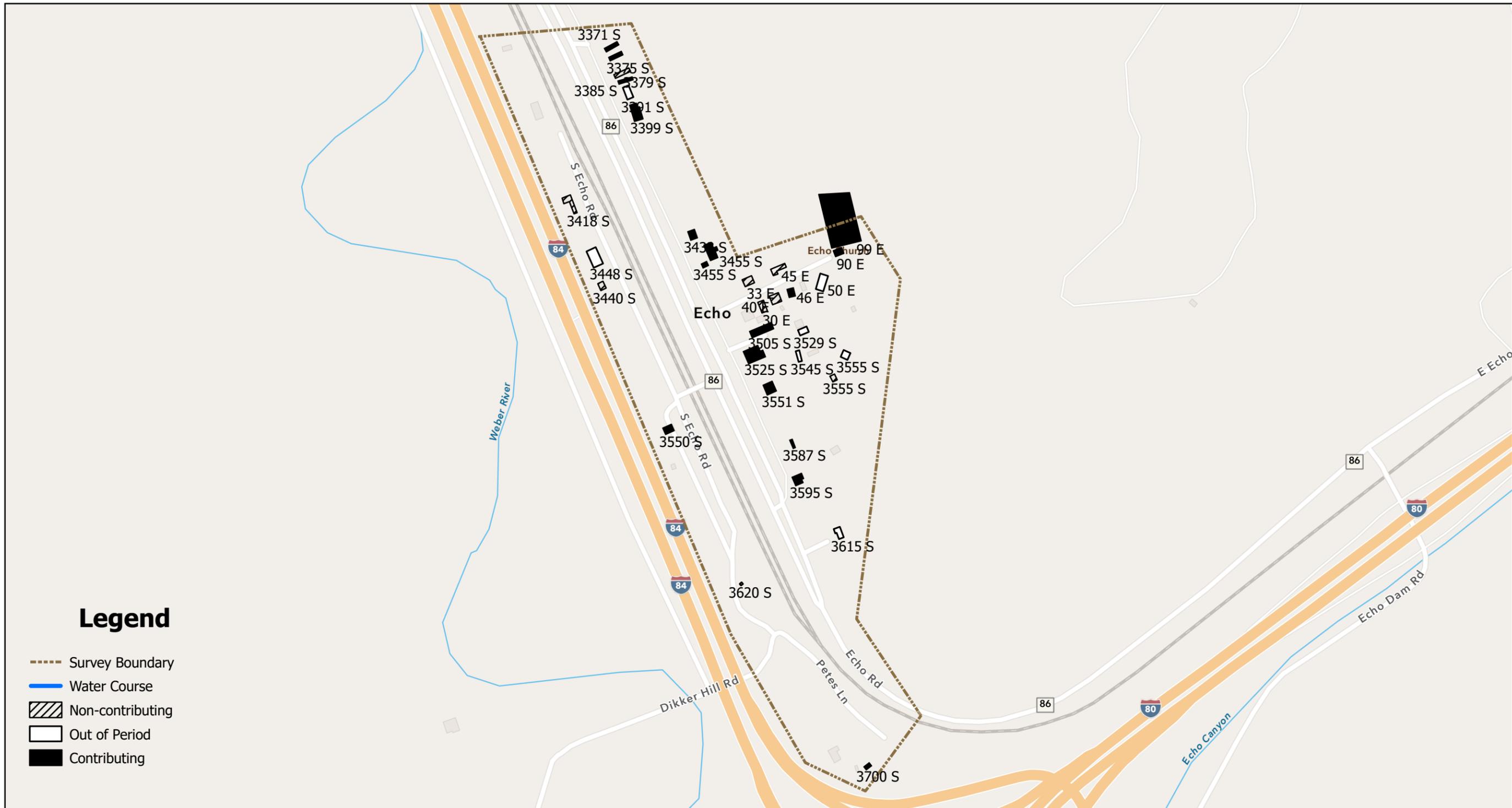






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102599	1449	S	WEST HOYTSVILLE RD.	FALSE		SU07	SU		1	C	1897	TRUE				R1	RC	CZ	EY			1.5	0	1			2023	9
	1455	S	WEST HOYTSVILLE RD.	FALSE		SU07	SU		1	D	2010	TRUE				R1	JZ	OZ	CA			1	0	0			2023	9
	1463	S	WEST HOYTSVILLE RD.	FALSE		SU07	SU		1	D	2000	TRUE				R1	HP	OZ	EY		DV	1	0	0			2023	9
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104403	1585	S	WEST HOYTSVILLE RD.	FALSE		SU07	SU		1	D	1975	TRUE				R1	HZ	LZ	CA			1	0	1			2023	9
111982	1592	S	WEST HOYTSVILLE RD.	FALSE		SU07	SU		1	B	1975	TRUE				R1	RZ	OZ	AZ			1	1	1			2023	9
104404	1625	S	WEST HOYTSVILLE RD.	FALSE		SU07	SU		1	D	1975	TRUE				R1	HZ	LZ	EA		CZ	2	0	0			2023	9
102686	1705	S	WEST HOYTSVILLE RD.	FALSE		SU07	SU		1	D	1985	TRUE				R1	RZ	OZ	AW		DV	1.5	1	0			2023	9
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100539	1715	S	WEST HOYTSVILLE RD.	FALSE		SU07	SU		1	C	1975	TRUE				R1	HF	LZ	CA		BY	1	10	2			2023	9
102690	1737	S	WEST HOYTSVILLE RD.	FALSE		SU07	SU		1	D	1975	TRUE				R1	HF	LZ	CA			1	0	2			2023	9
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104401	1800	S	WEST HOYTSVILLE RD.	FALSE		SU07	SU		1	X	1915	TRUE				A4	BZ		BG		EW	1					2023	9
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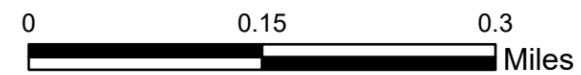
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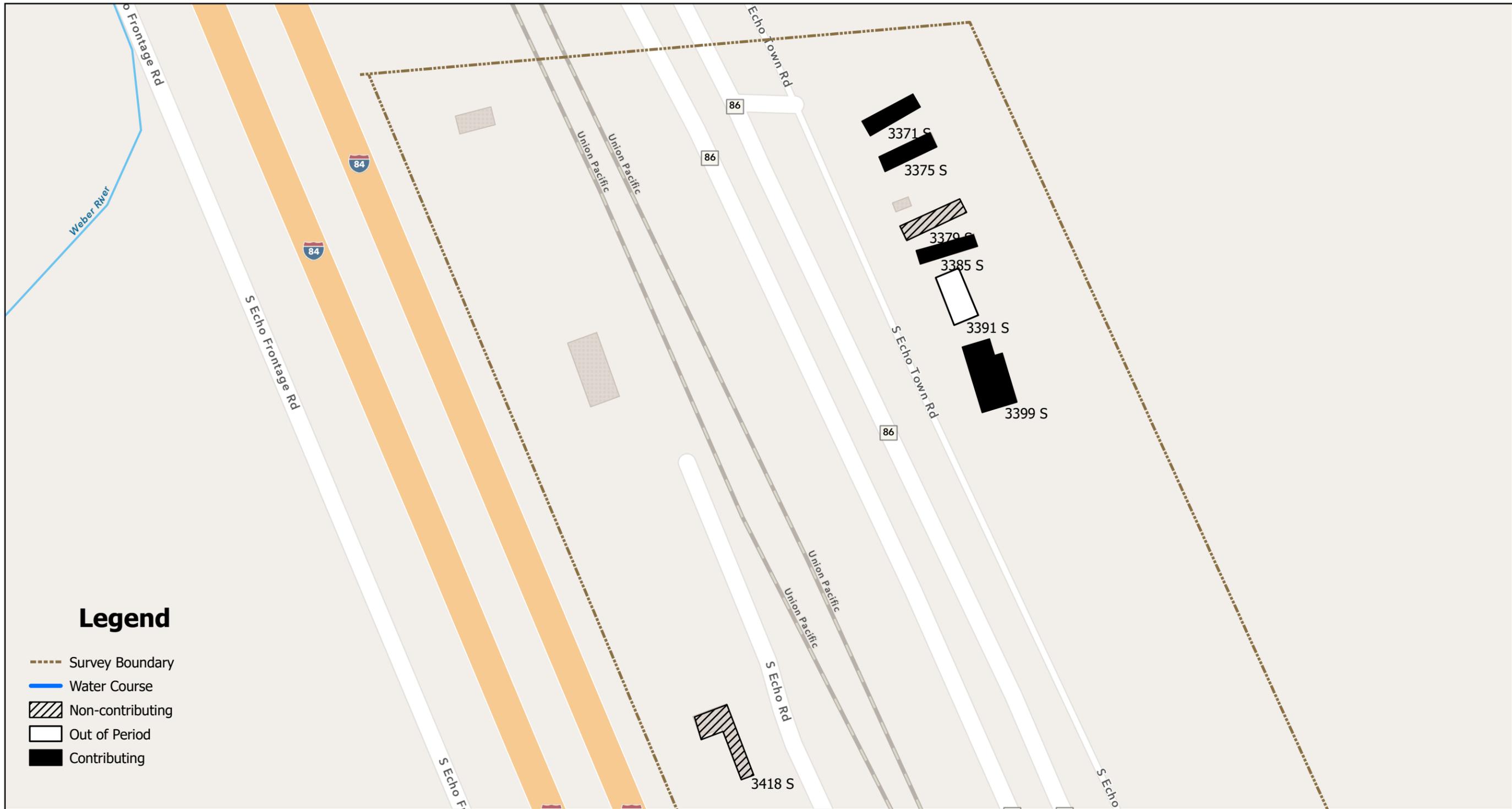


# Evaluation Map

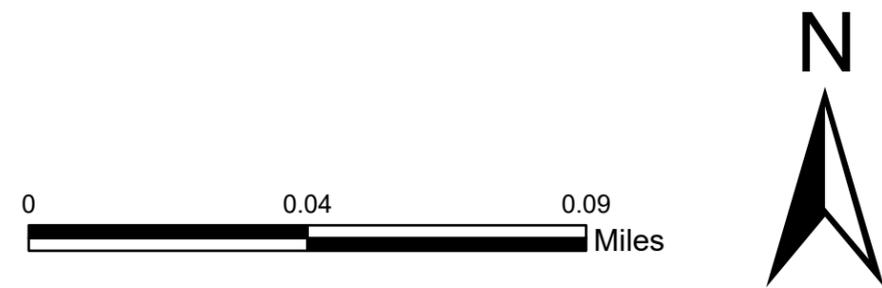
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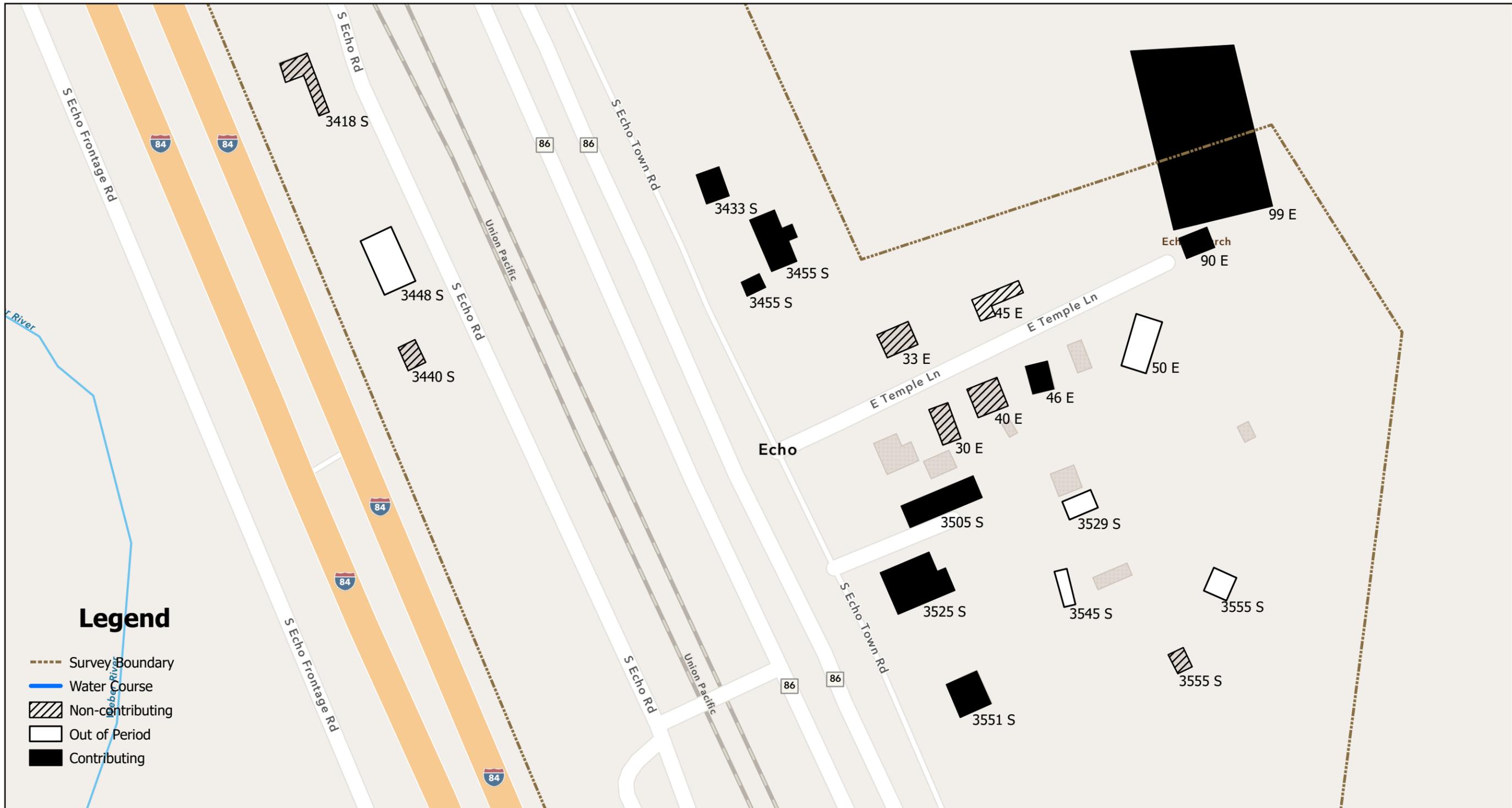
### Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Echo (North)  
 Summit County RLS 2023



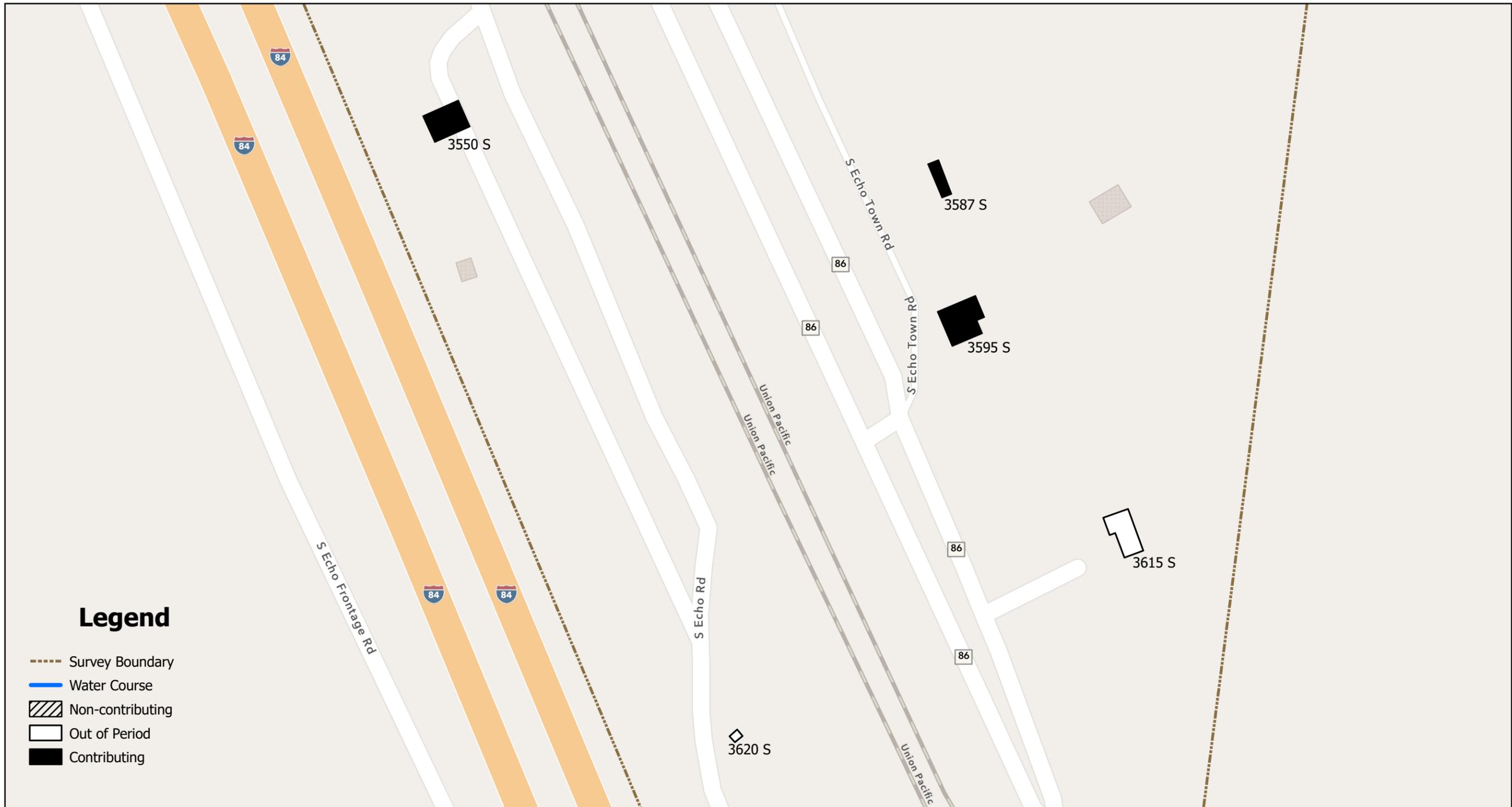


# Evaluation Map

## Echo (Central)

### Summit County RLS 2023

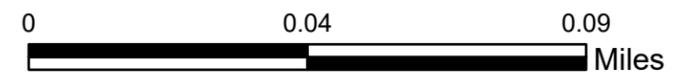


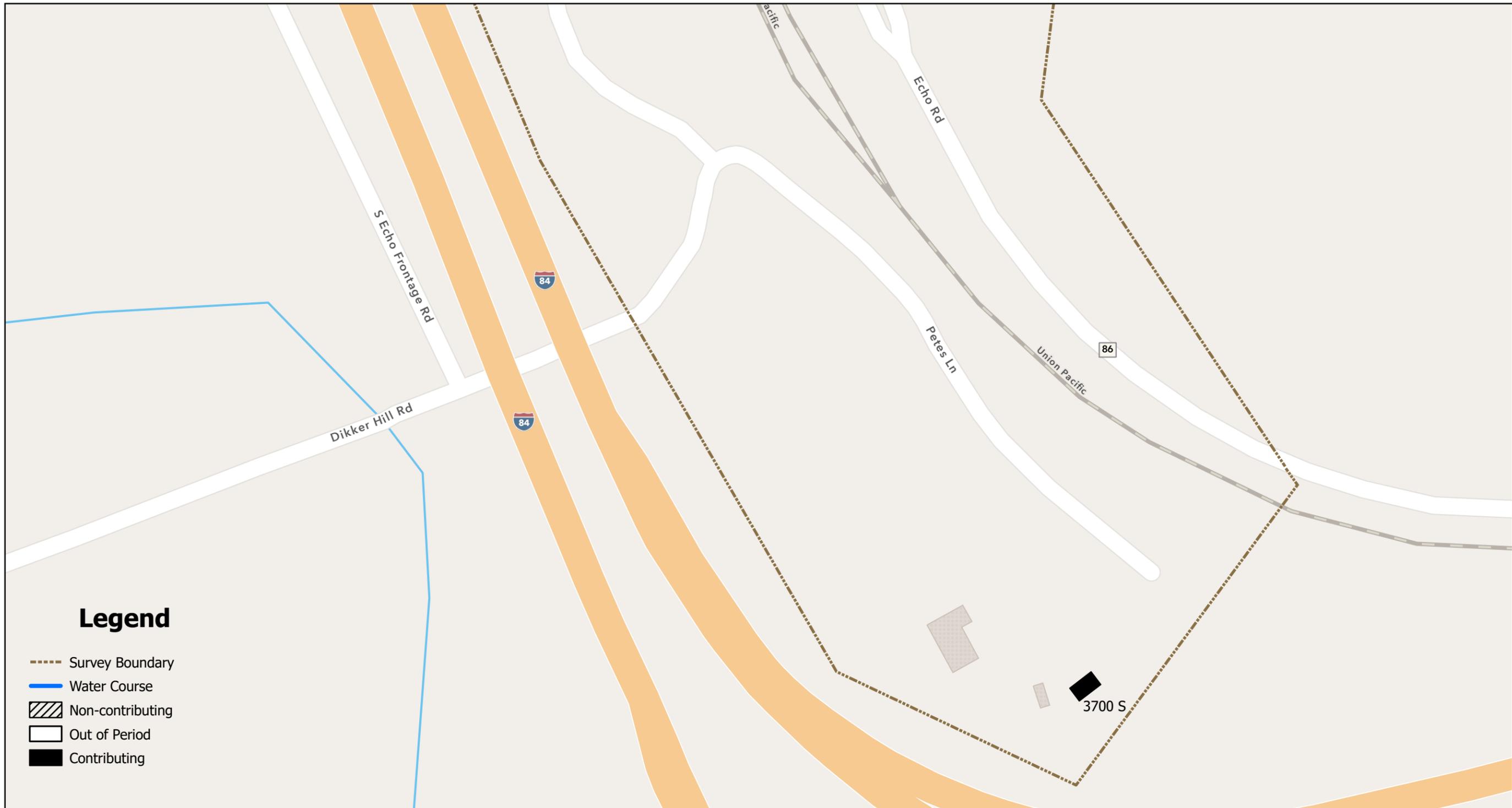


# Evaluation Map

## Echo (Central South)

### Summit County RLS 2023

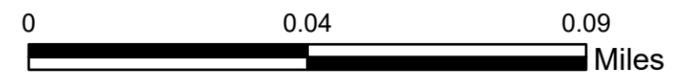


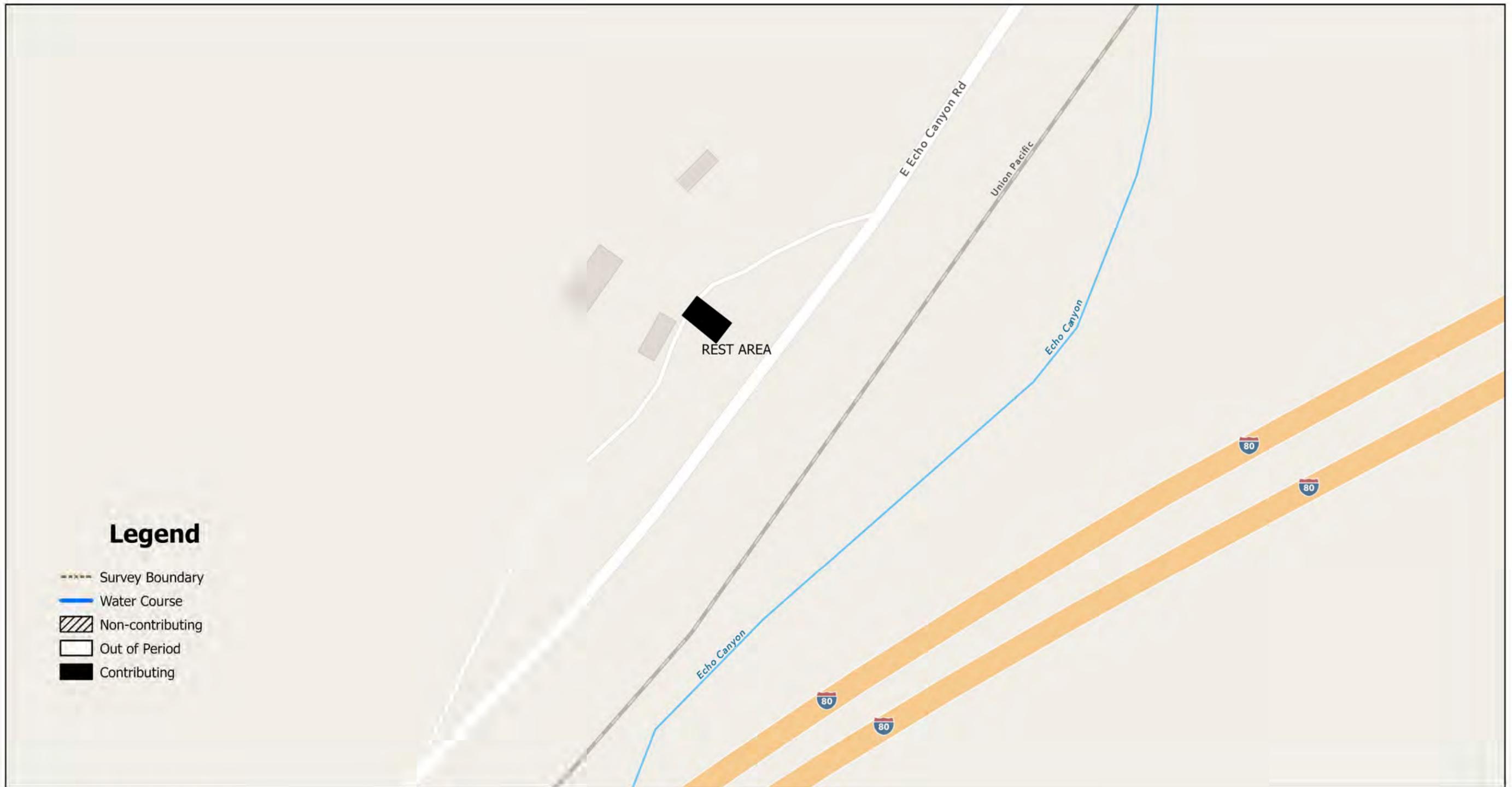


# Evaluation Map

## Echo (South)

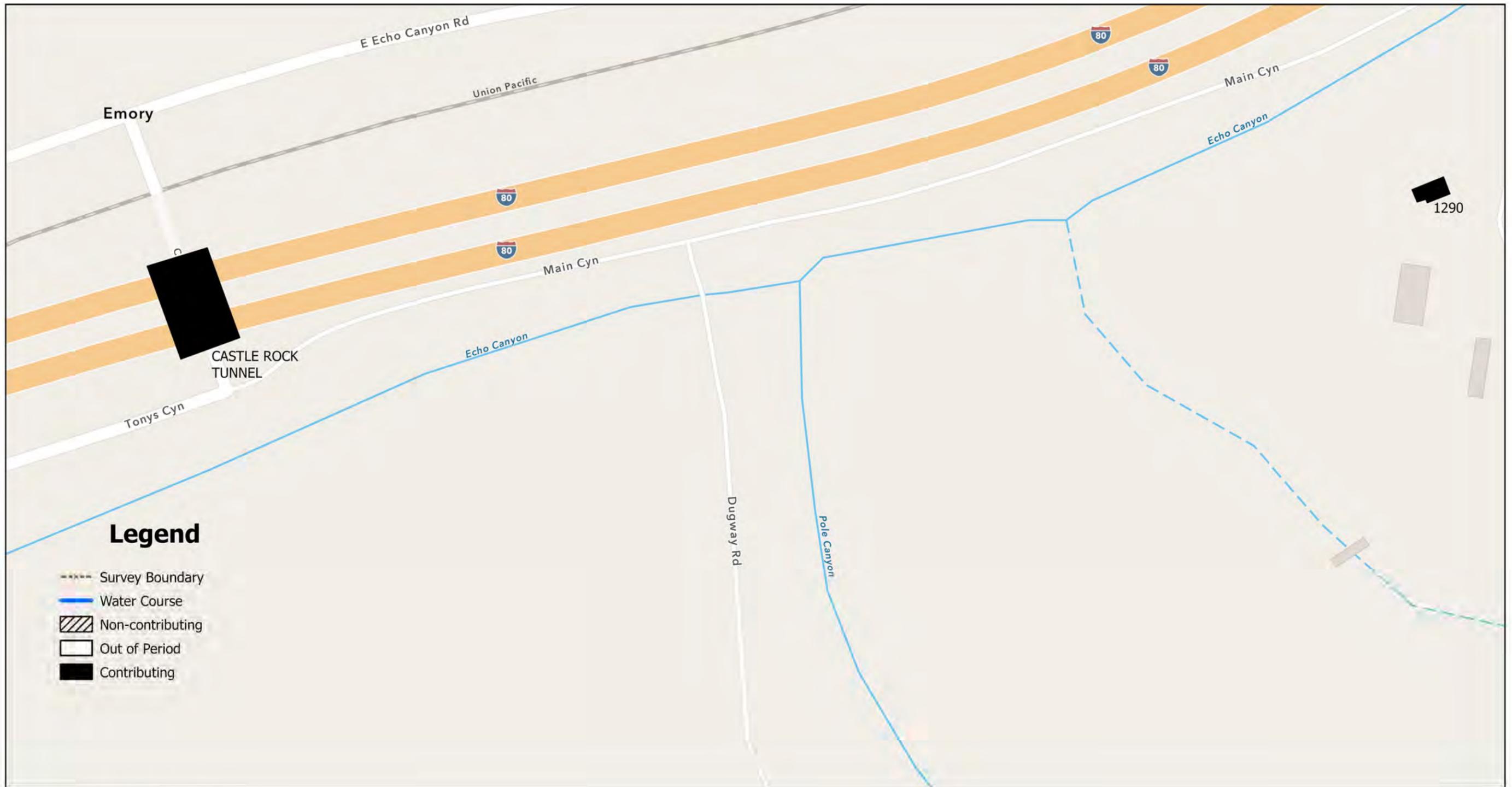
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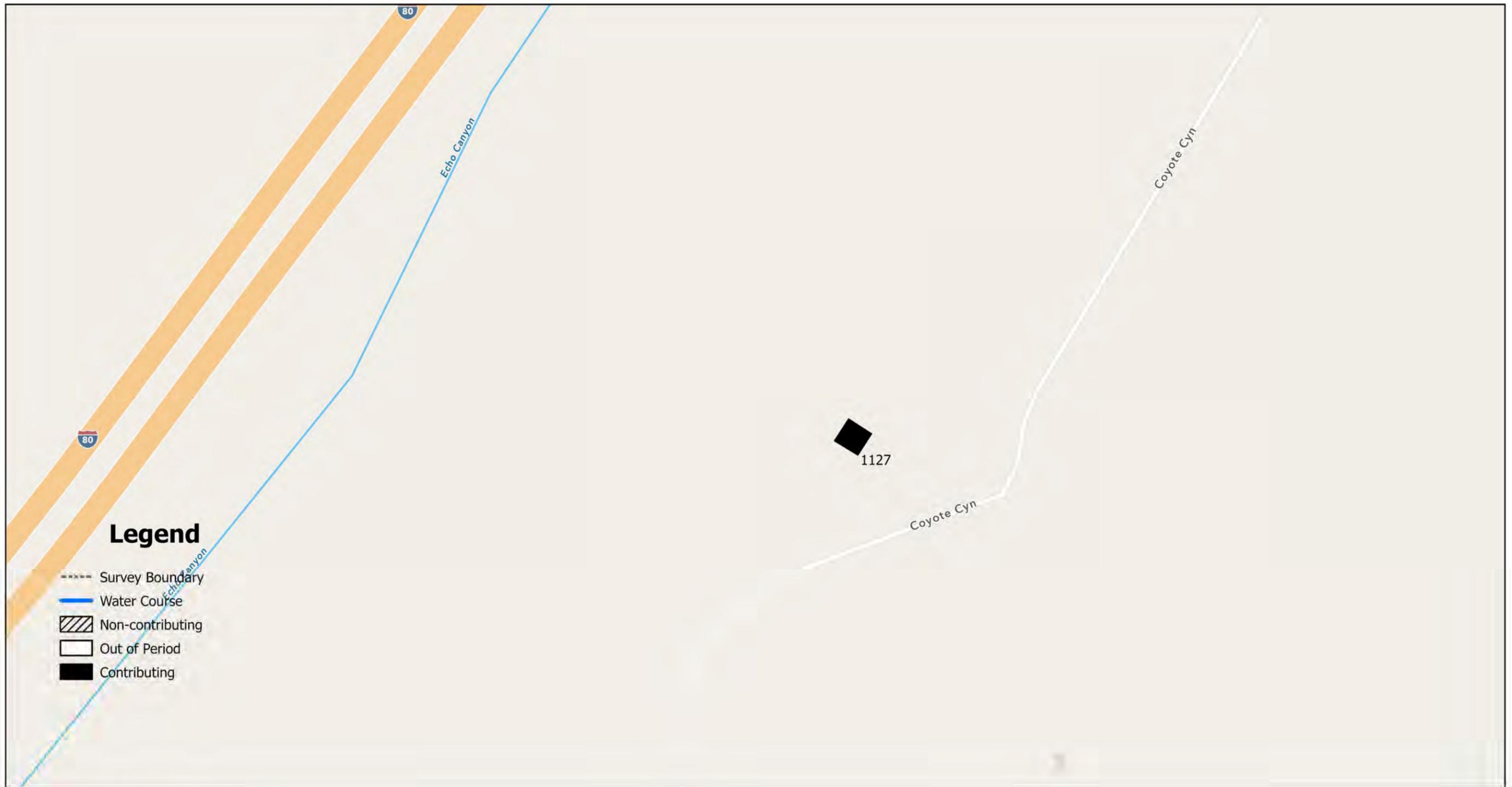
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Echo Canyon 1  
Summit County RLS 2023





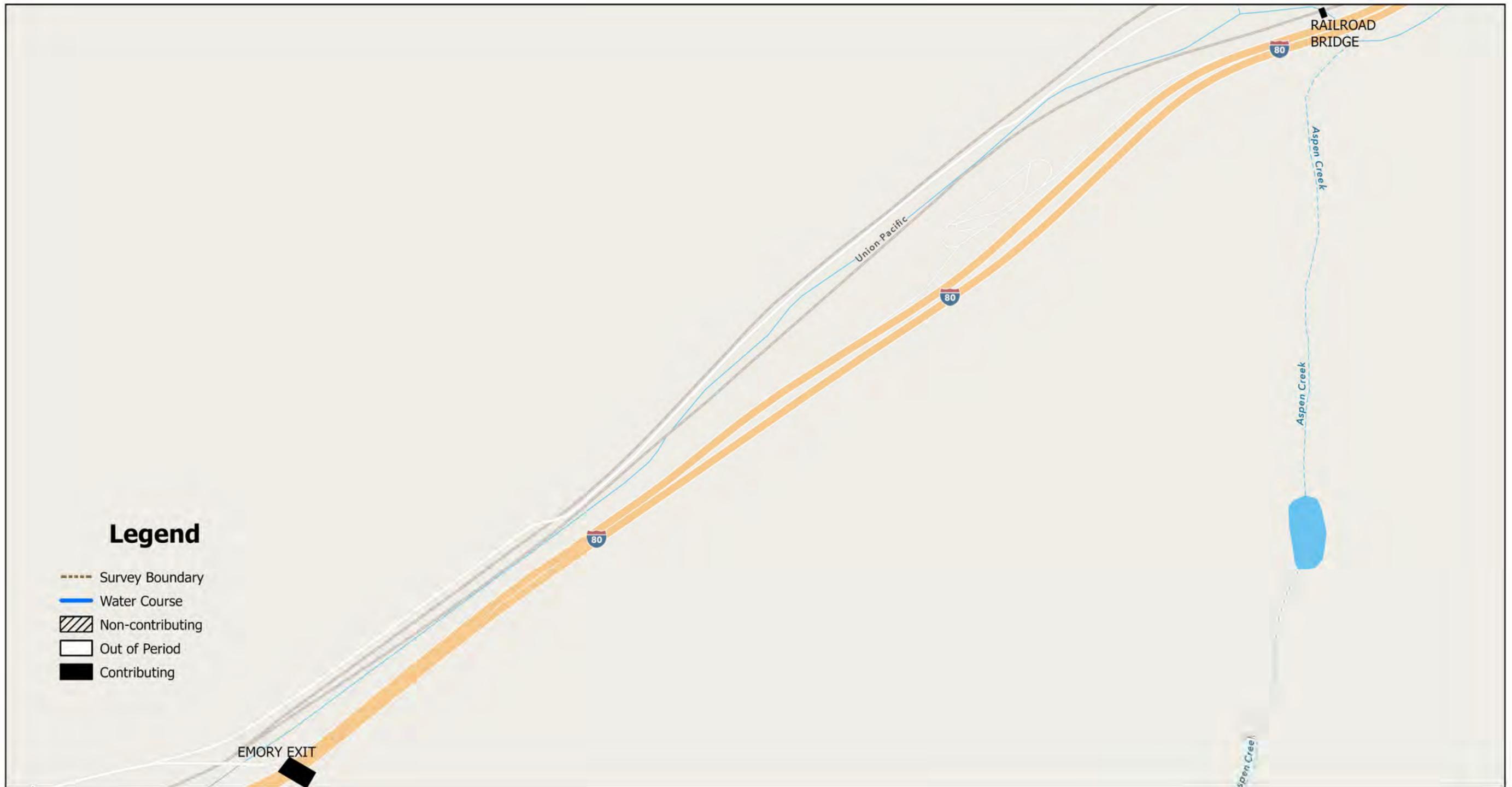
Evaluation Map  
 Echo Canyon 2  
 Summit County RLS 2023





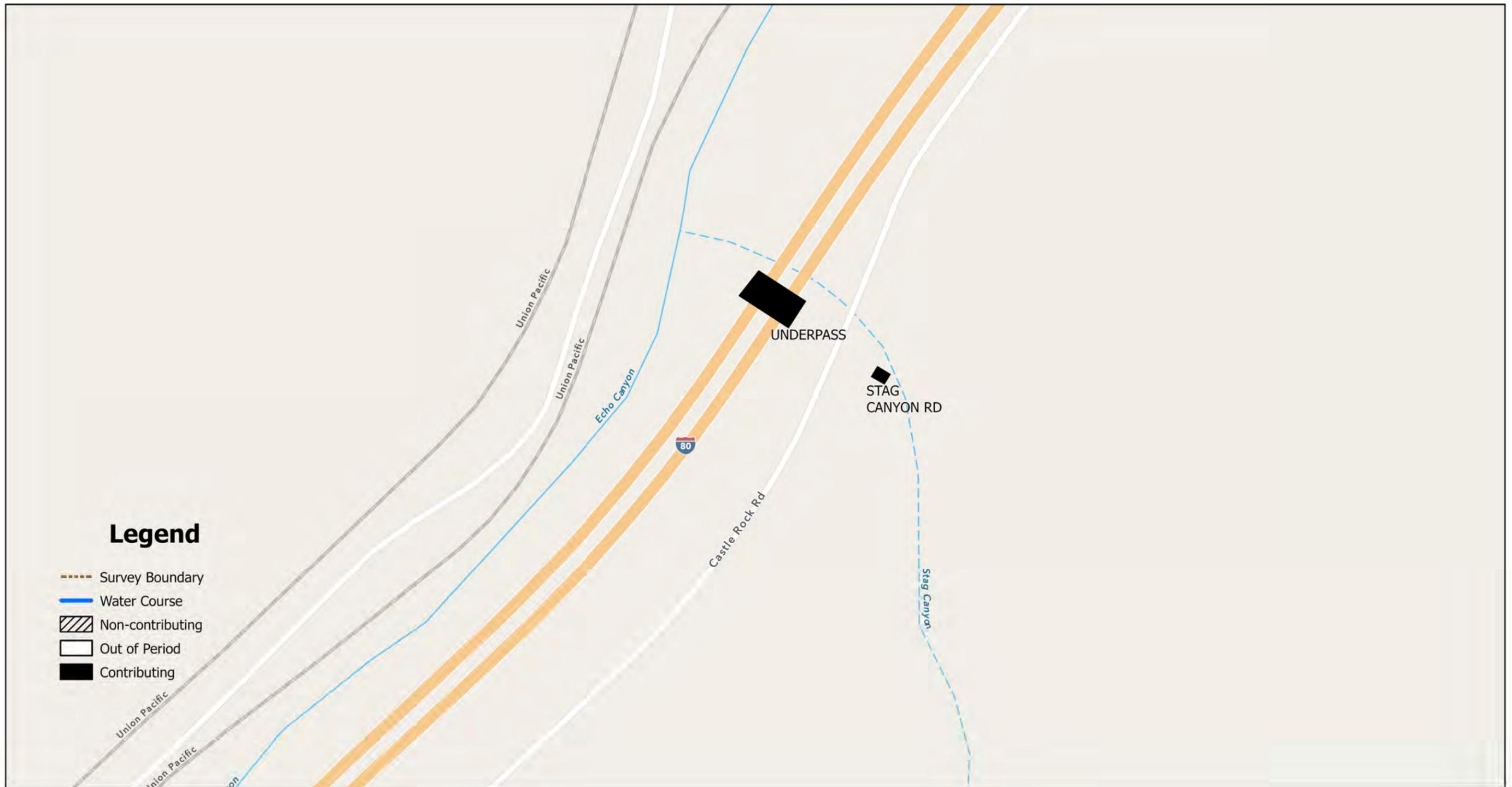
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Echo Canyon 3  
Summit County RLS 2023





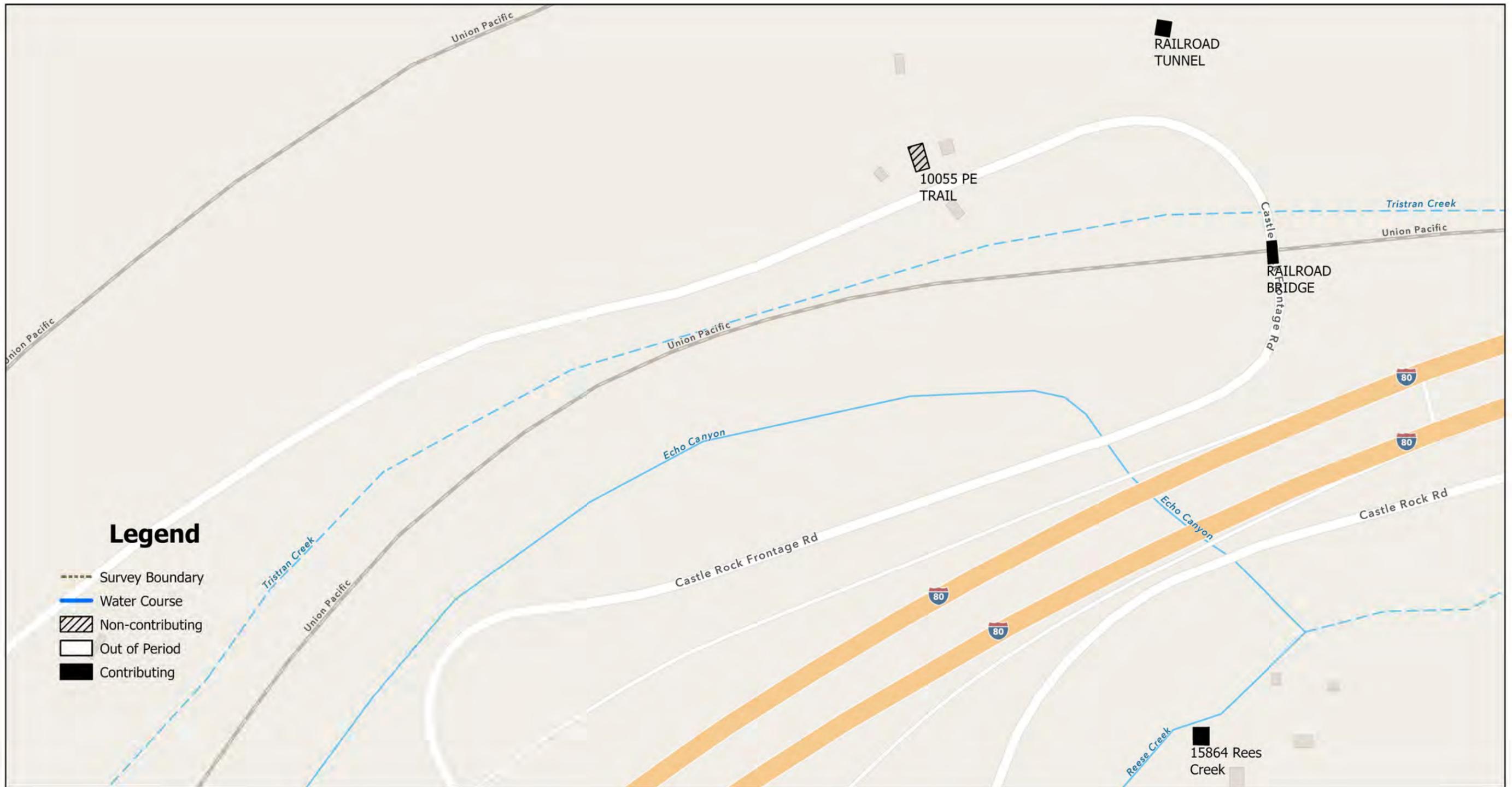
Evaluation Map  
 Echo Canyon 4  
 Summit County RLS 2023



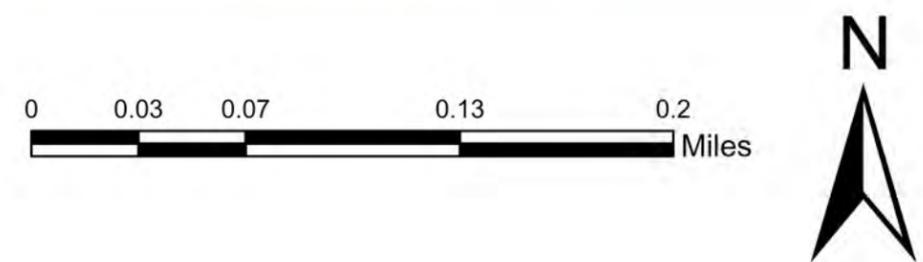


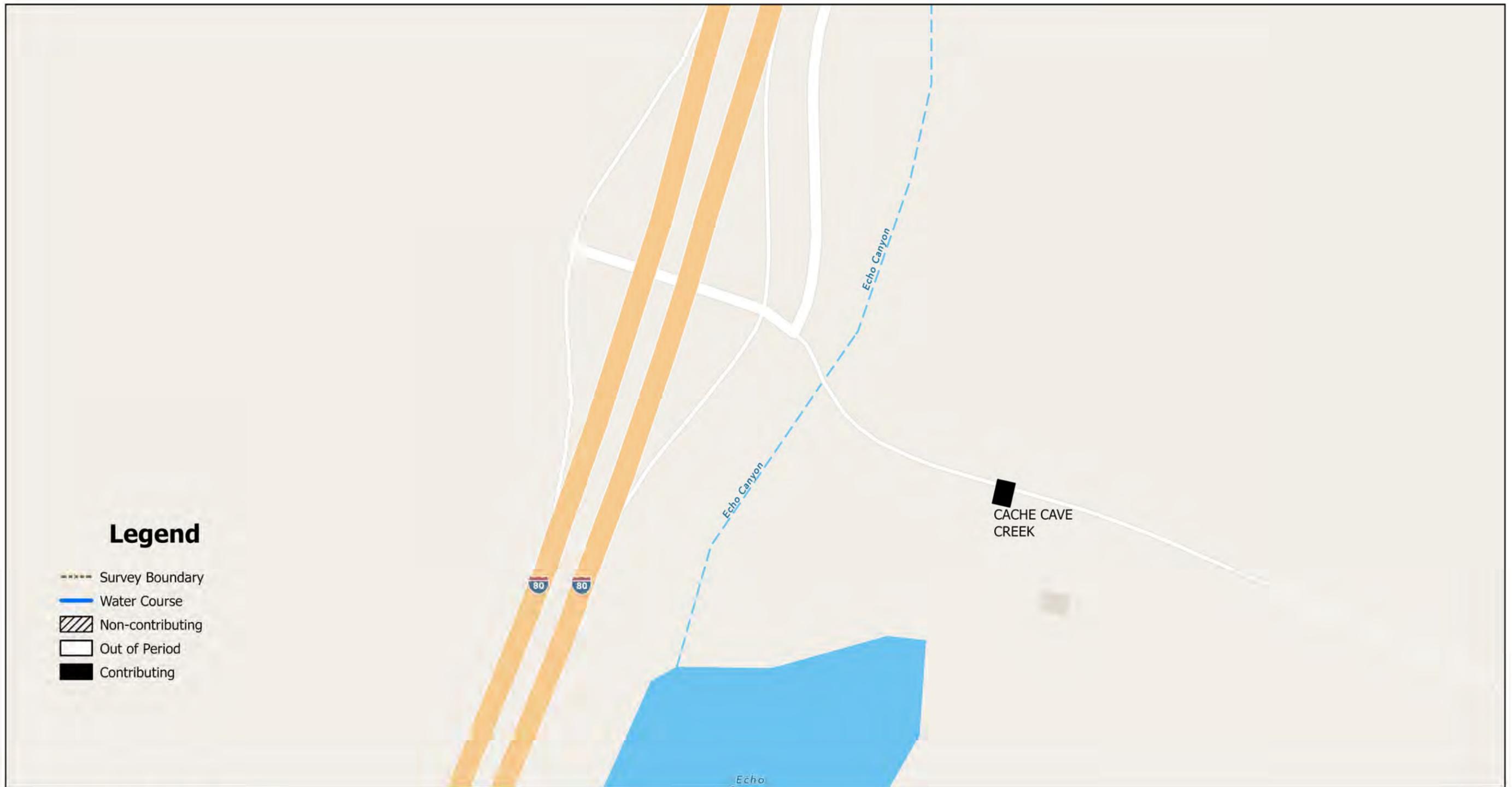
Evaluation Map  
 Echo Canyon 5  
 Summit County RLS 2023





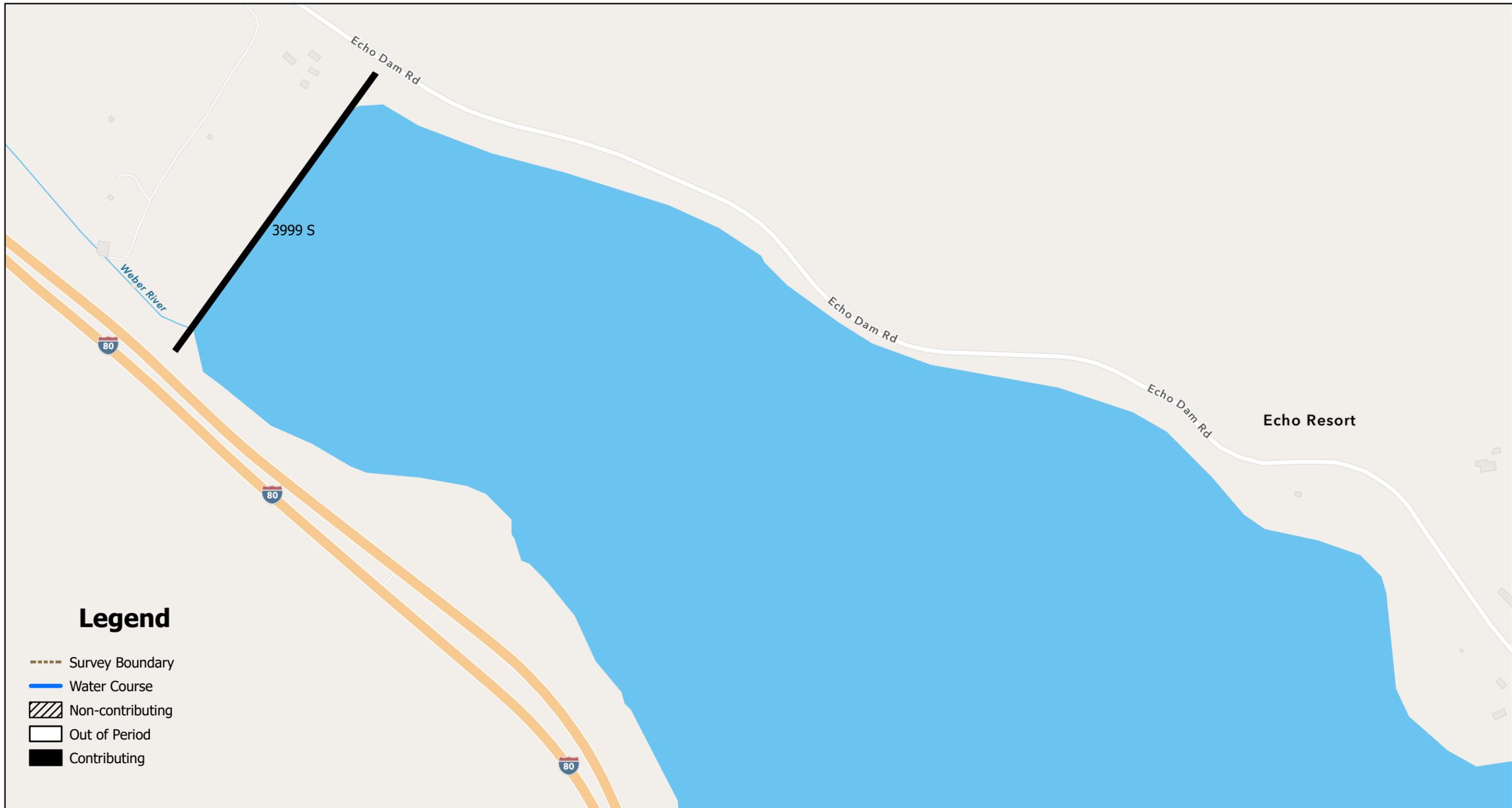
Evaluation Map  
 Echo Canyon 6  
 Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
Echo Canyon 7  
Summit County RLS 2023





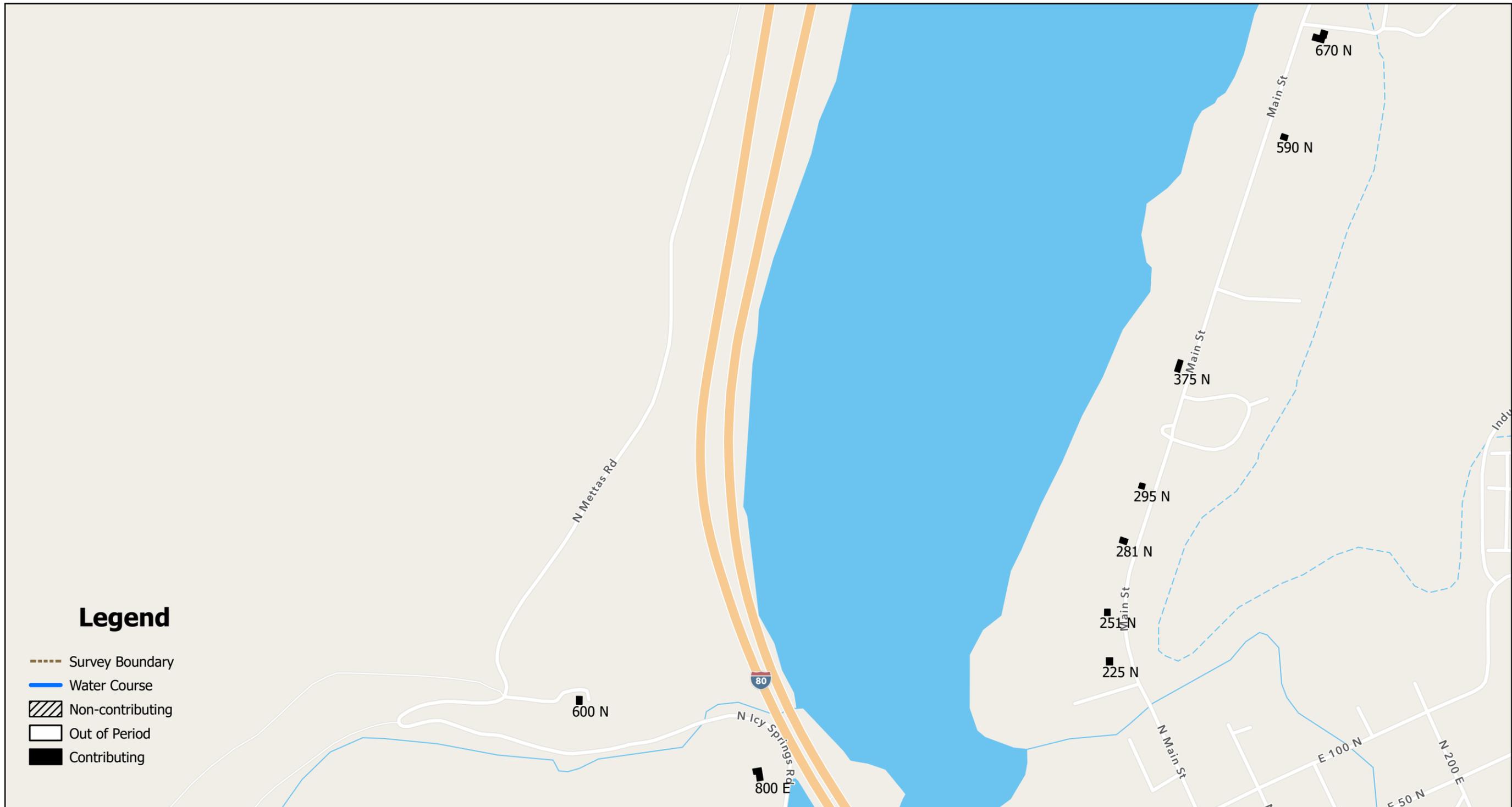
# Evaluation Map

## Echo to Coalville (North)

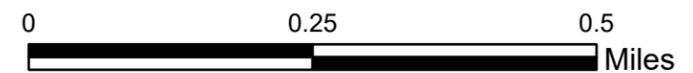
### Summit County RLS 2023

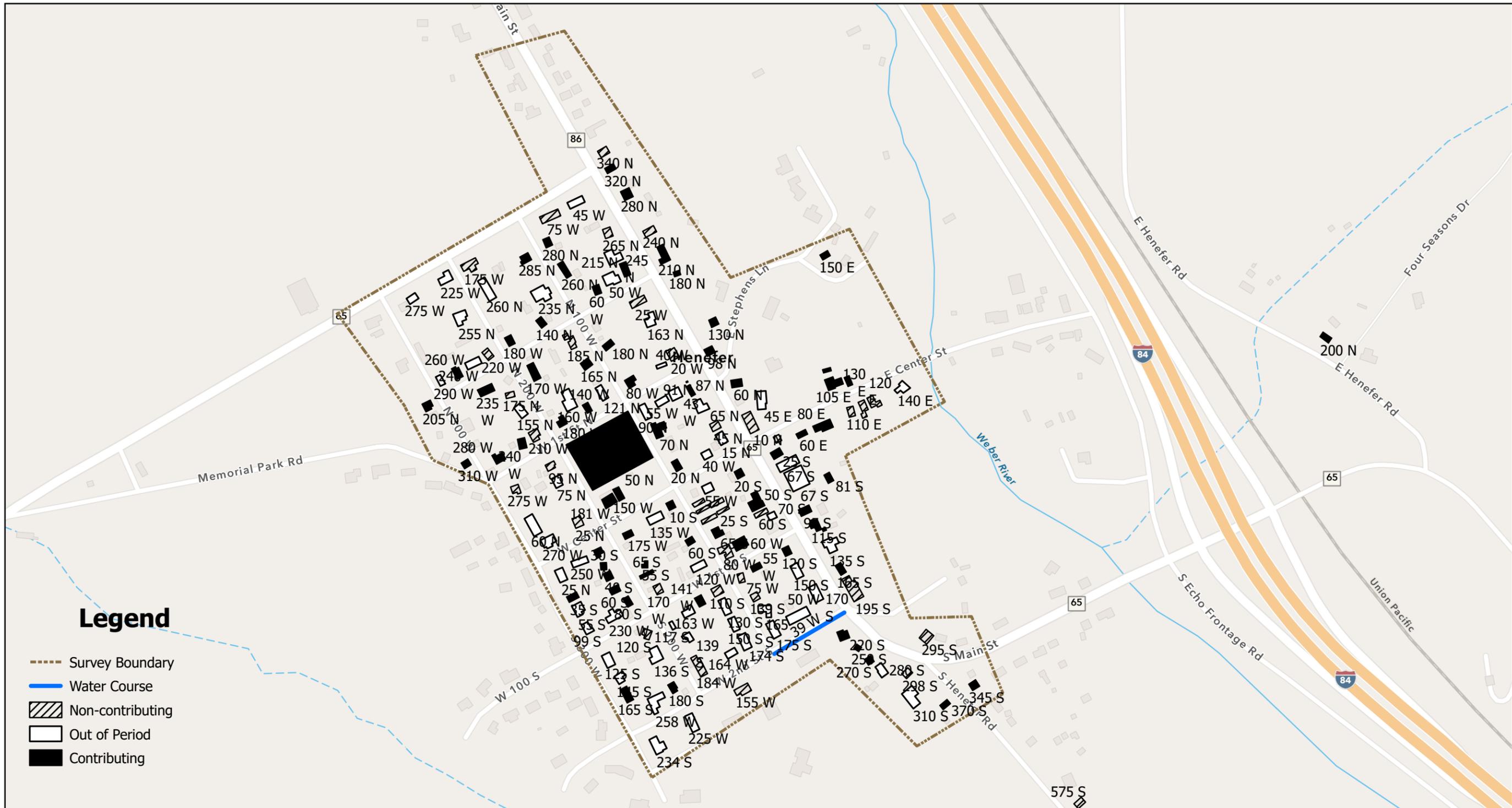
0 0.2 0.4 Miles





Evaluation Map  
 Echo to Coalville (South)  
 Summit County RLS 2023

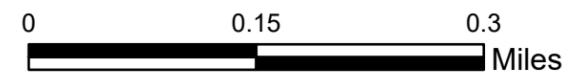


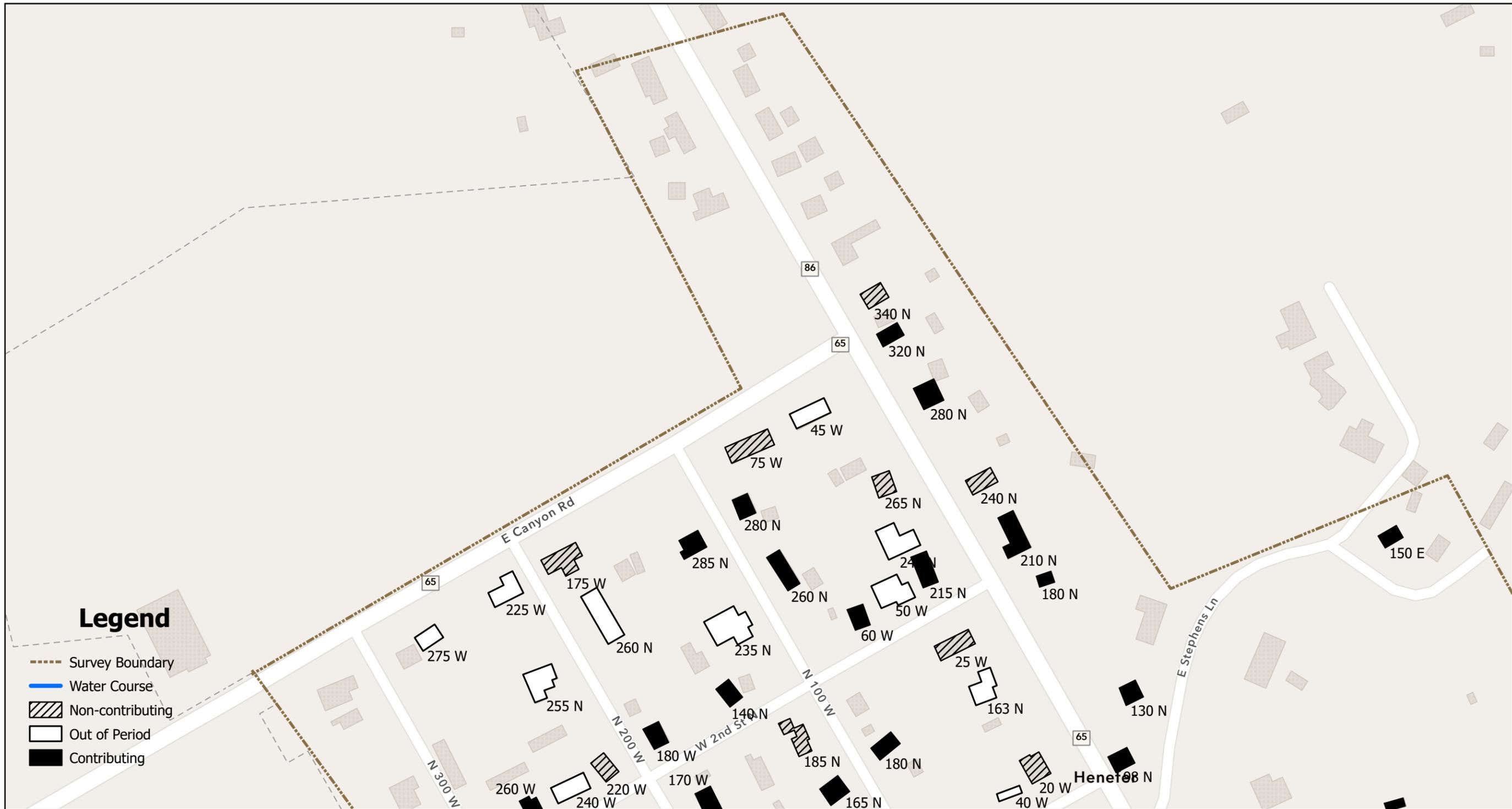


# Evaluation Map

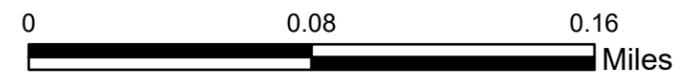
## Henefer

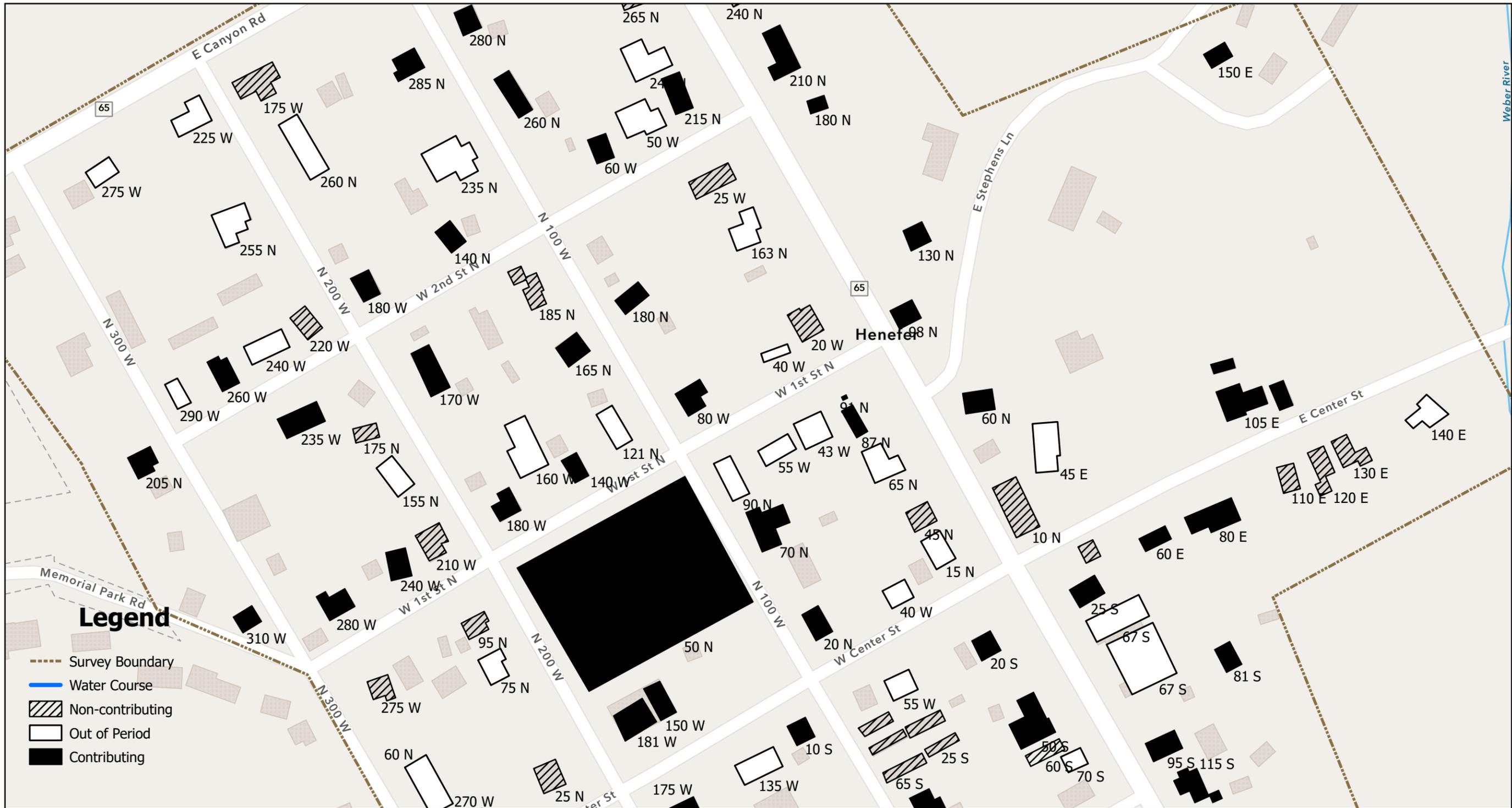
### Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Henefer (North)  
 Summit County RLS 2023



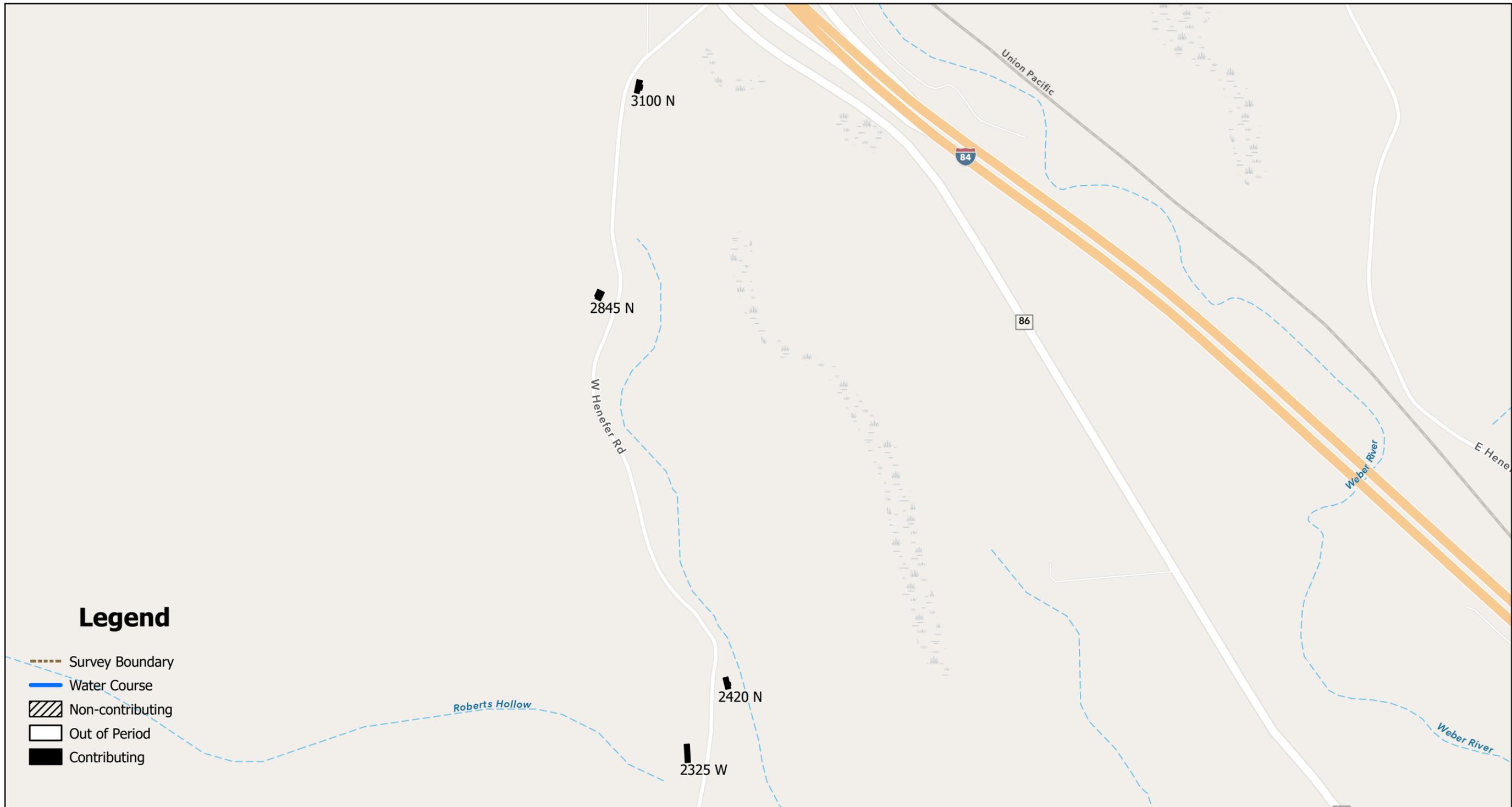


Evaluation Map  
Henefer (Central)  
Summit County RLS 2023





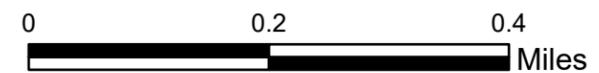


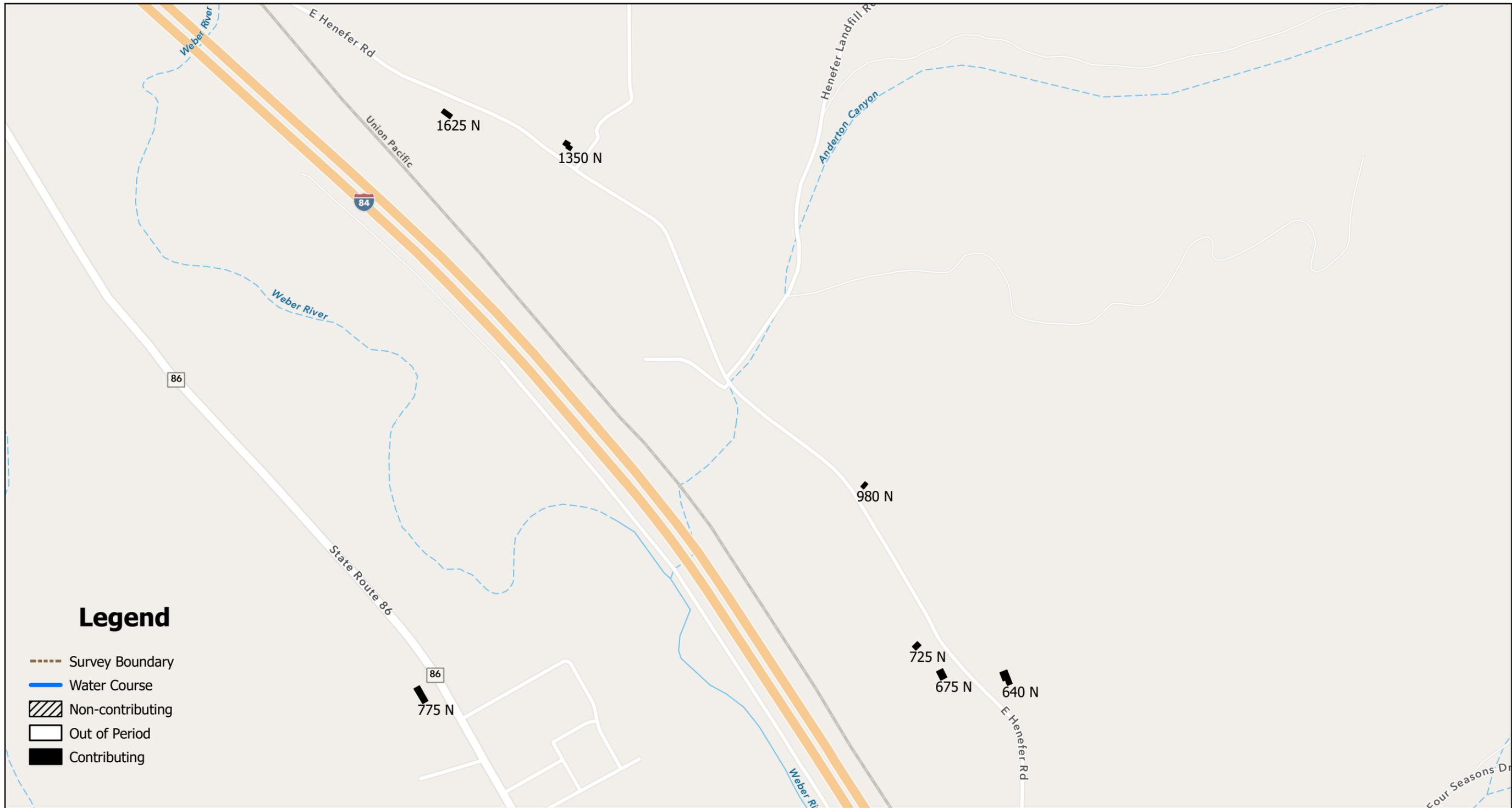


# Evaluation Map

## Henefer to County Line 2

### Summit County RLS 2023

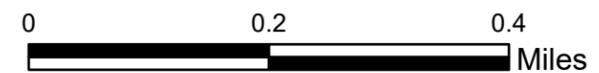


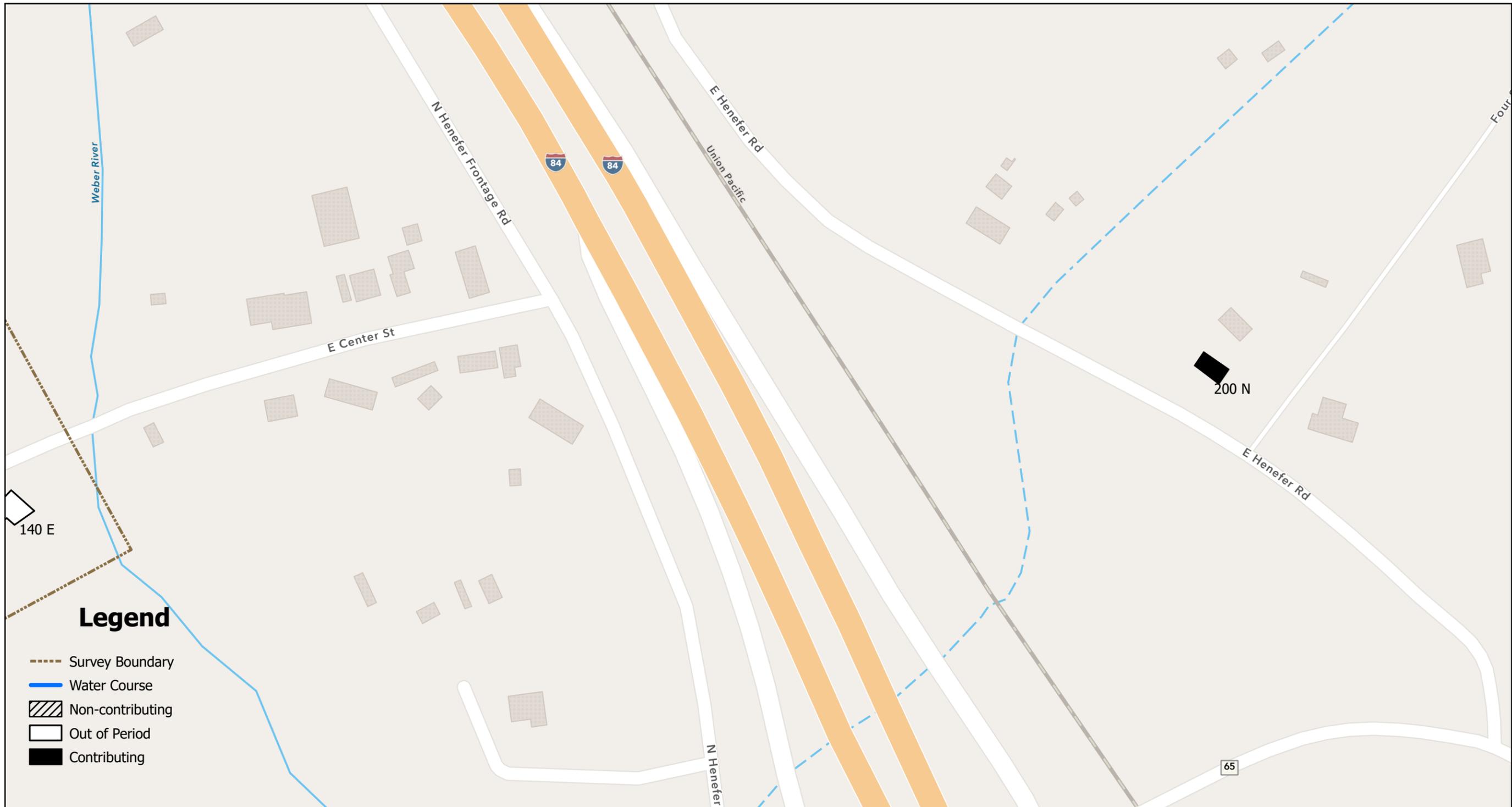


# Evaluation Map

## Henefer to County Line 3

### Summit County RLS 2023

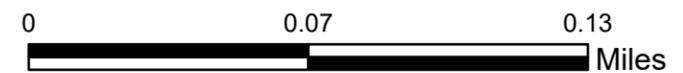


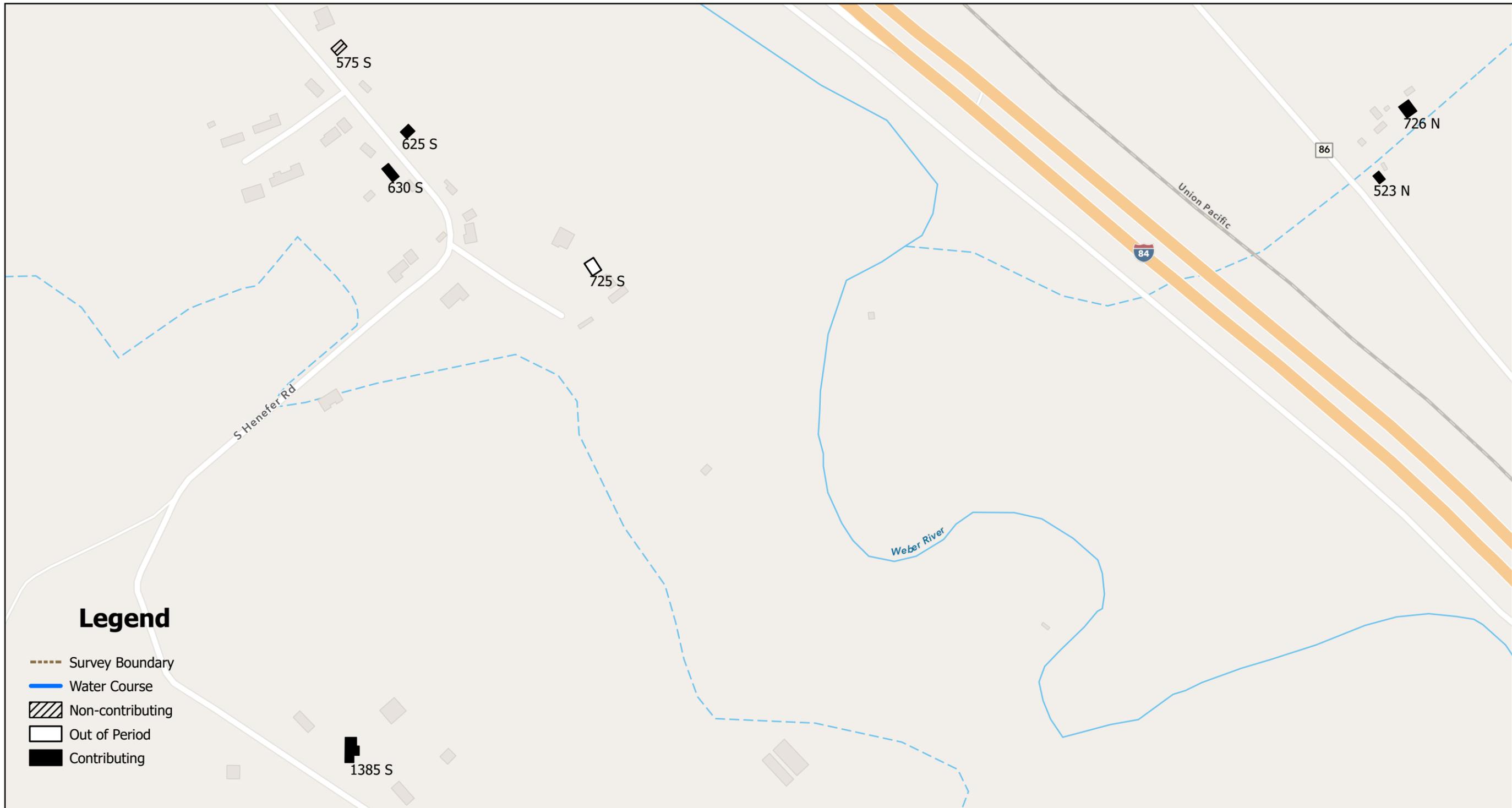


# Evaluation Map

## Henefer to County Line 4

### Summit County RLS 2023

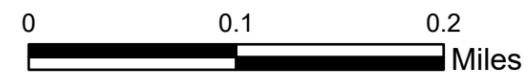


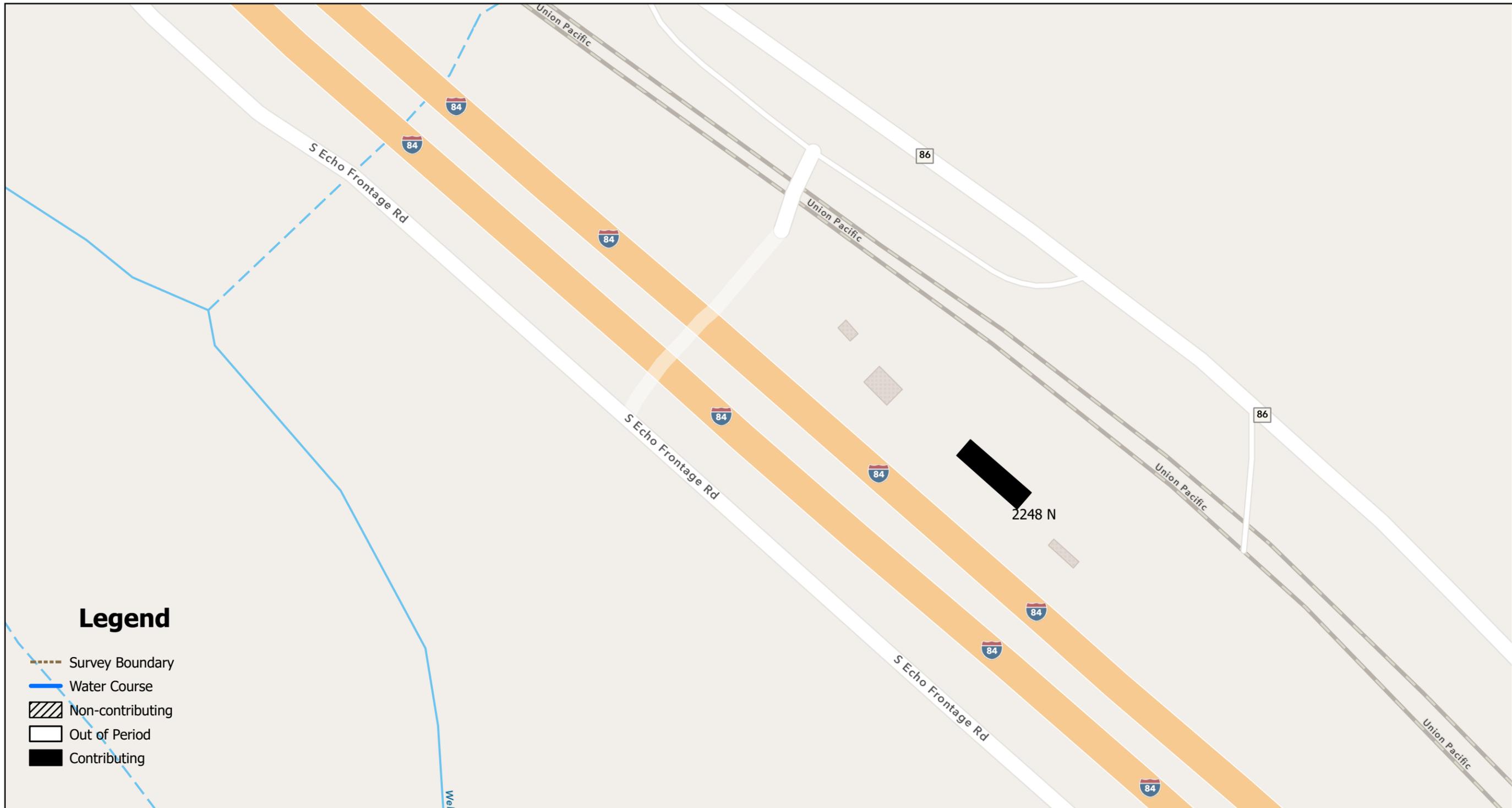


# Evaluation Map

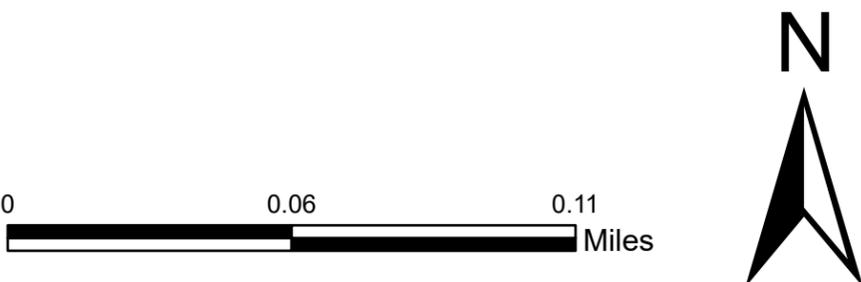
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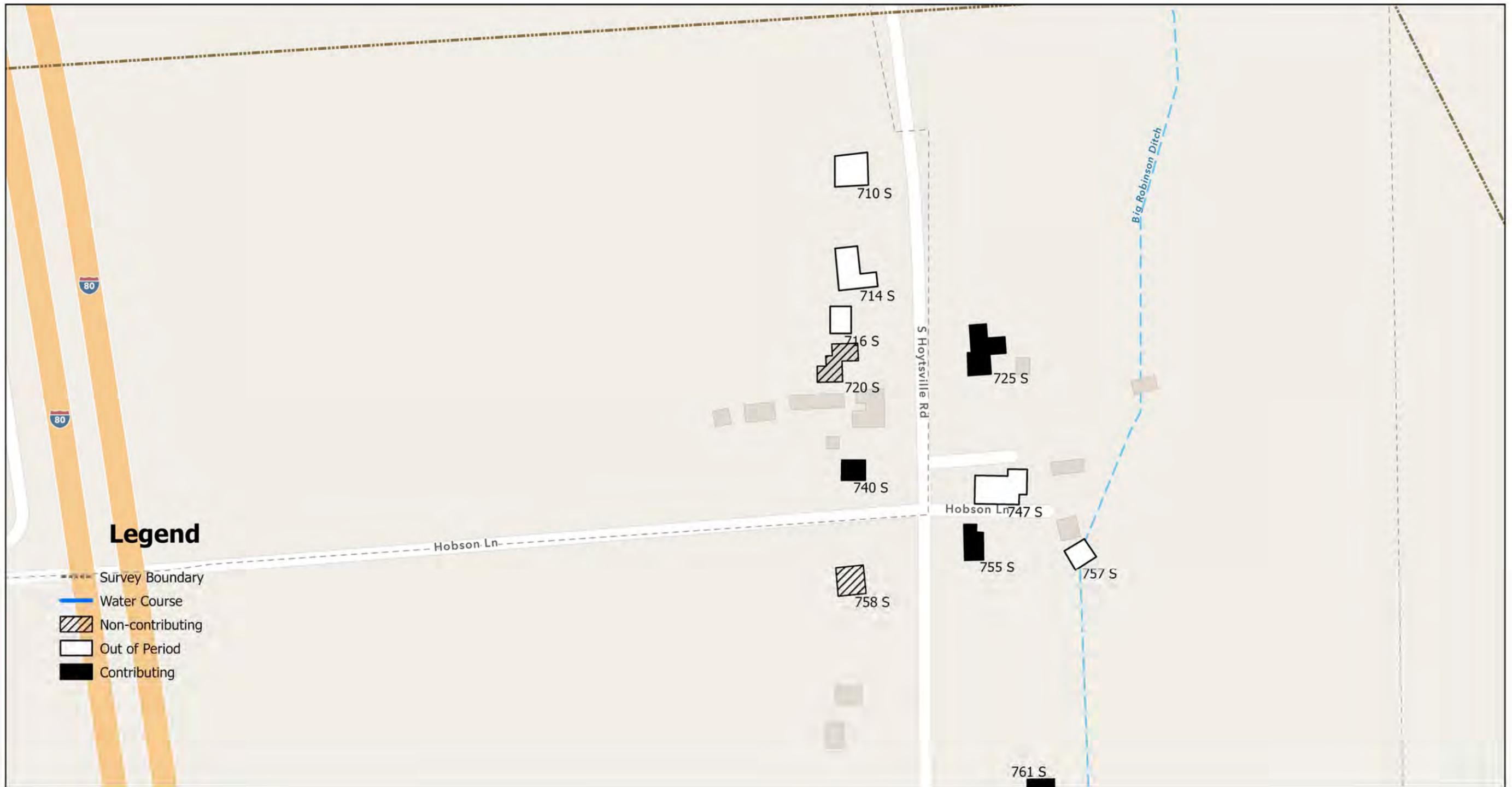
### Summit County RLS 2023



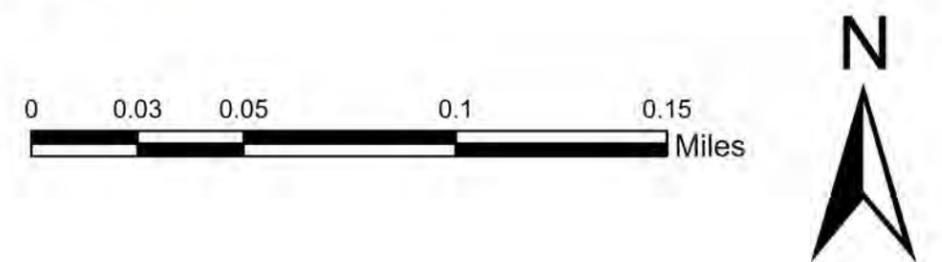


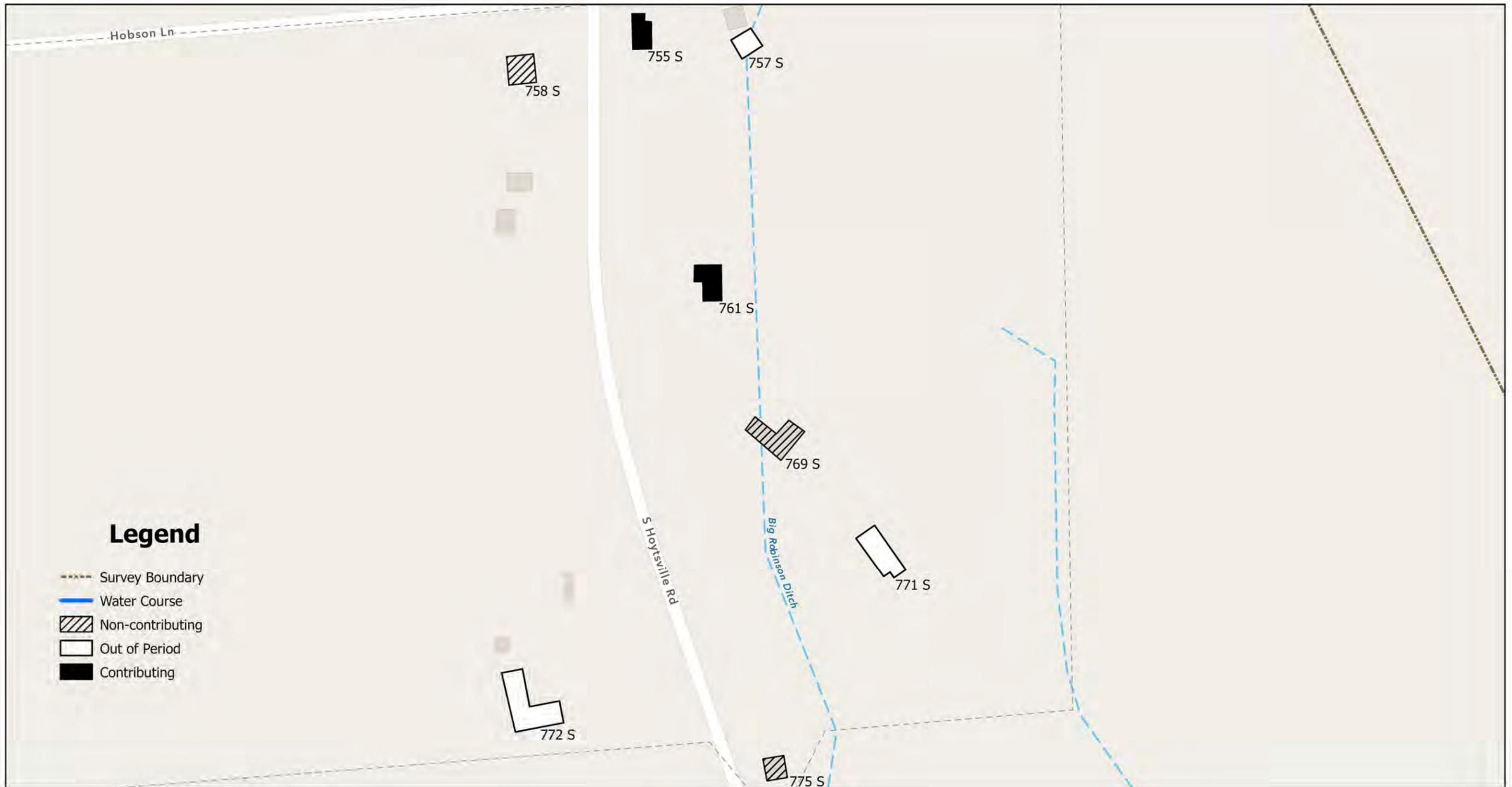
Evaluation Map  
 Henefer to Echo (South)  
 Summit County RLS 2023





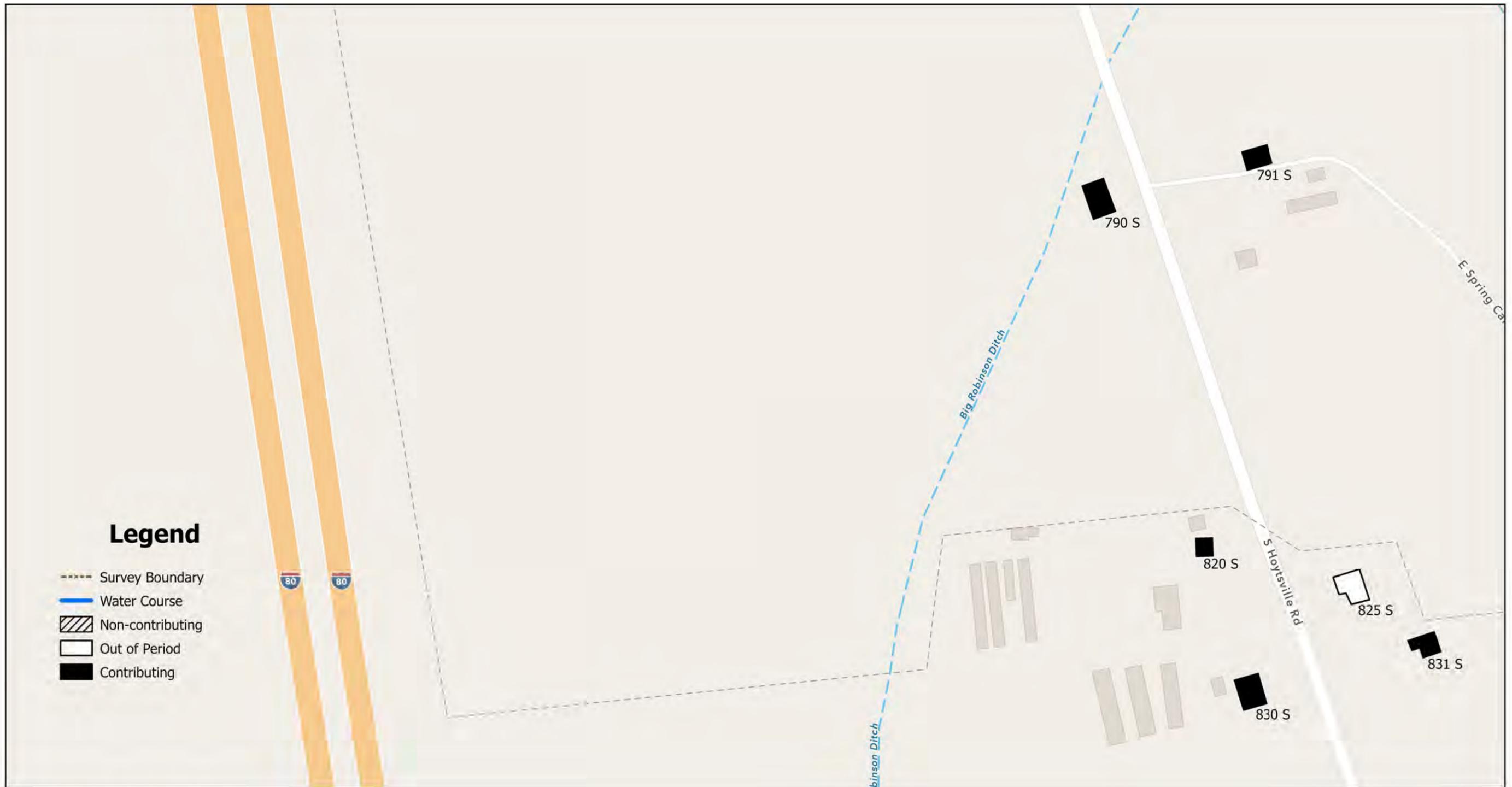
Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Northeast 1  
 Summit County RLS 2023



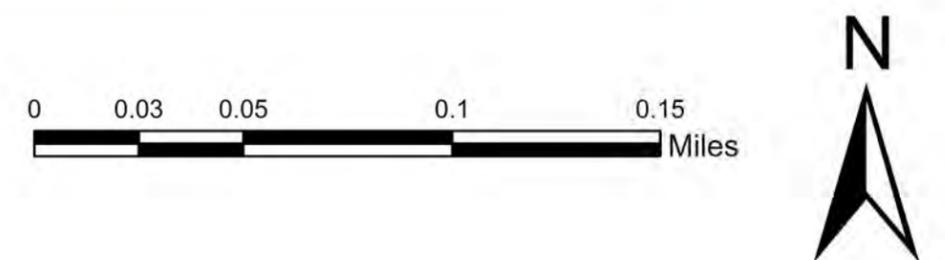


Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Northeast 2  
 Summit County RLS 2023





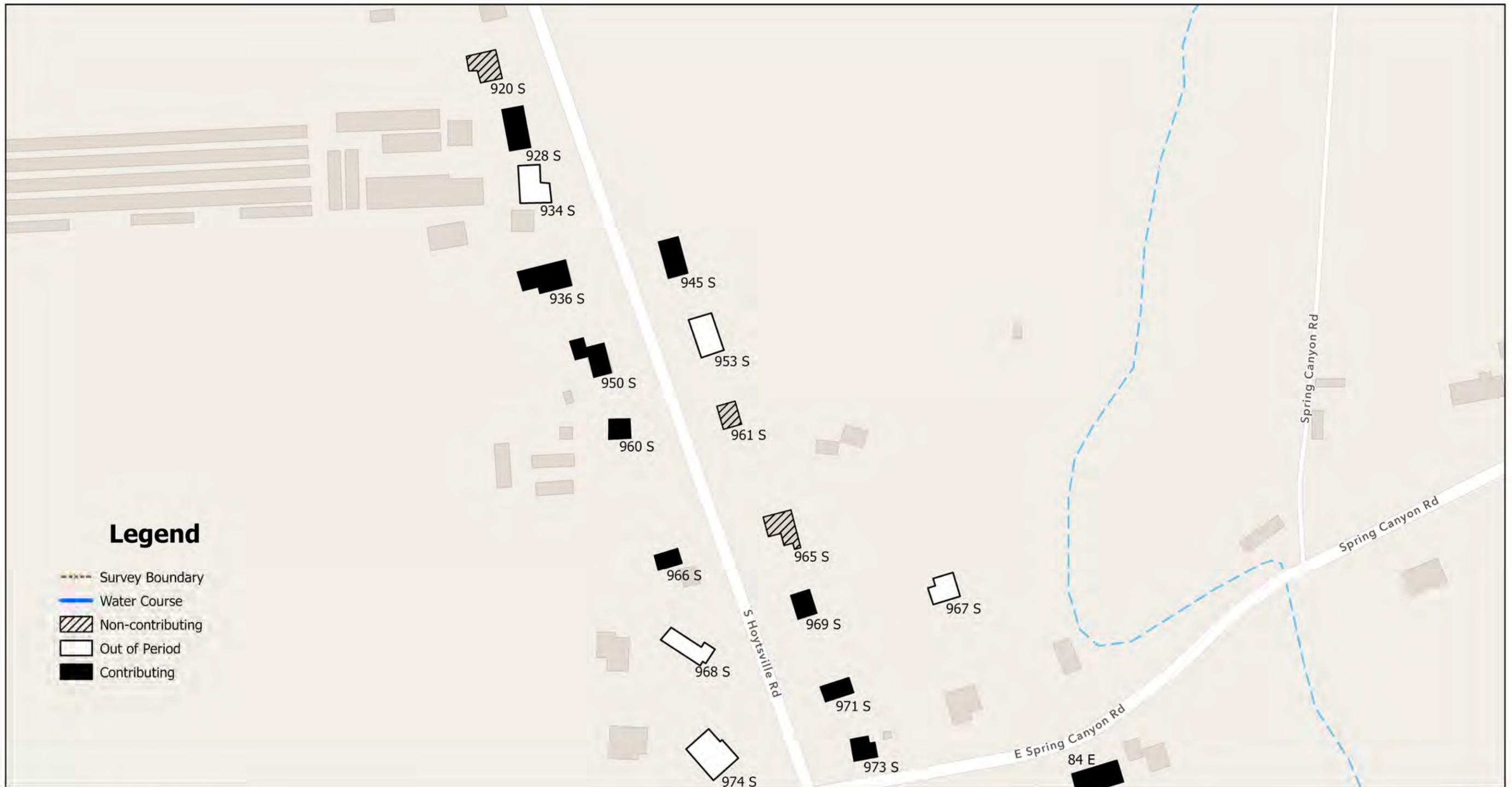
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 Hoytsville Northeast 3  
 Summit County RLS 2023





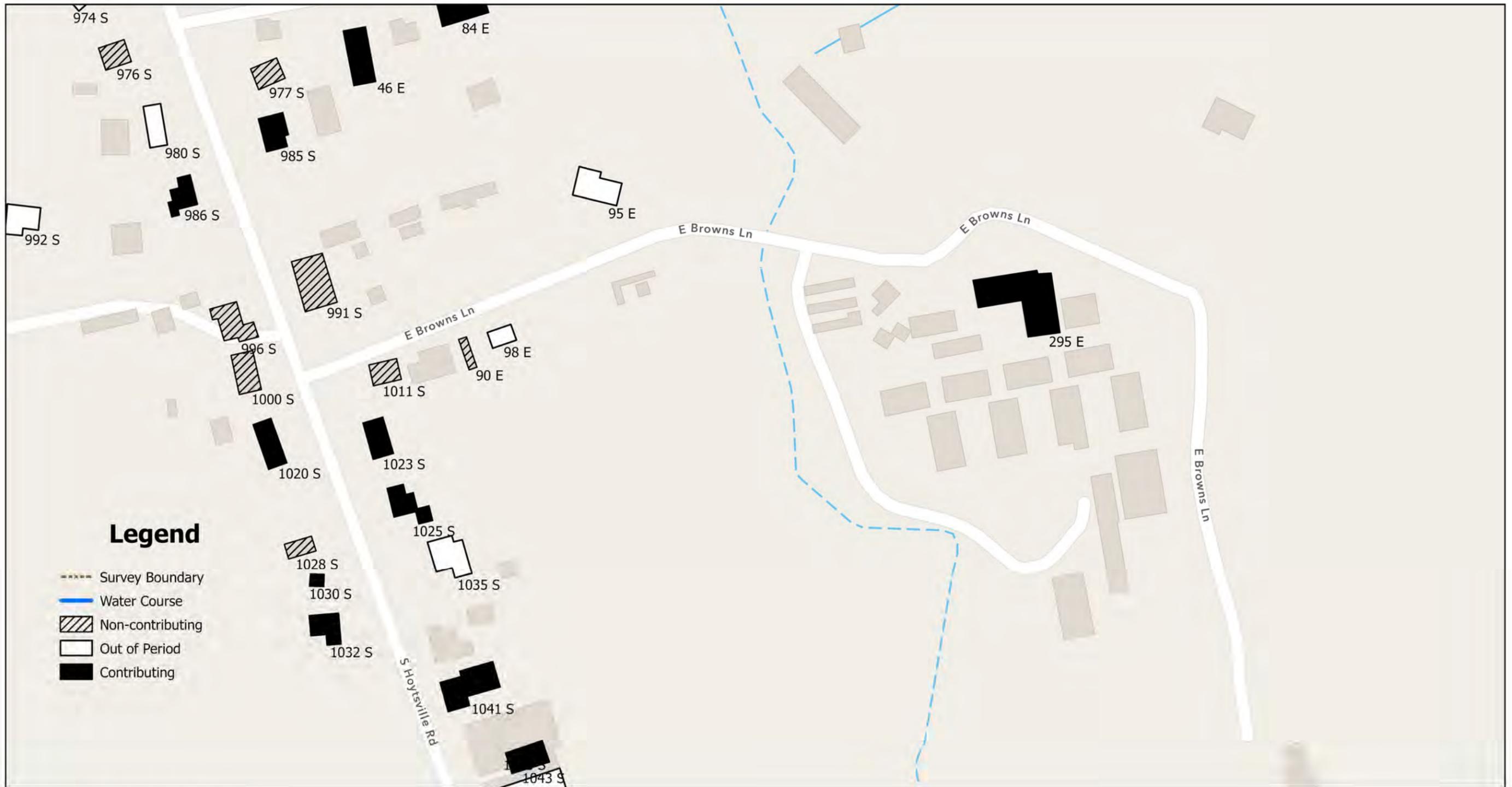
Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Northeast 4  
 Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Northeast 5  
 Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Northeast 6  
 Summit County RLS 2023





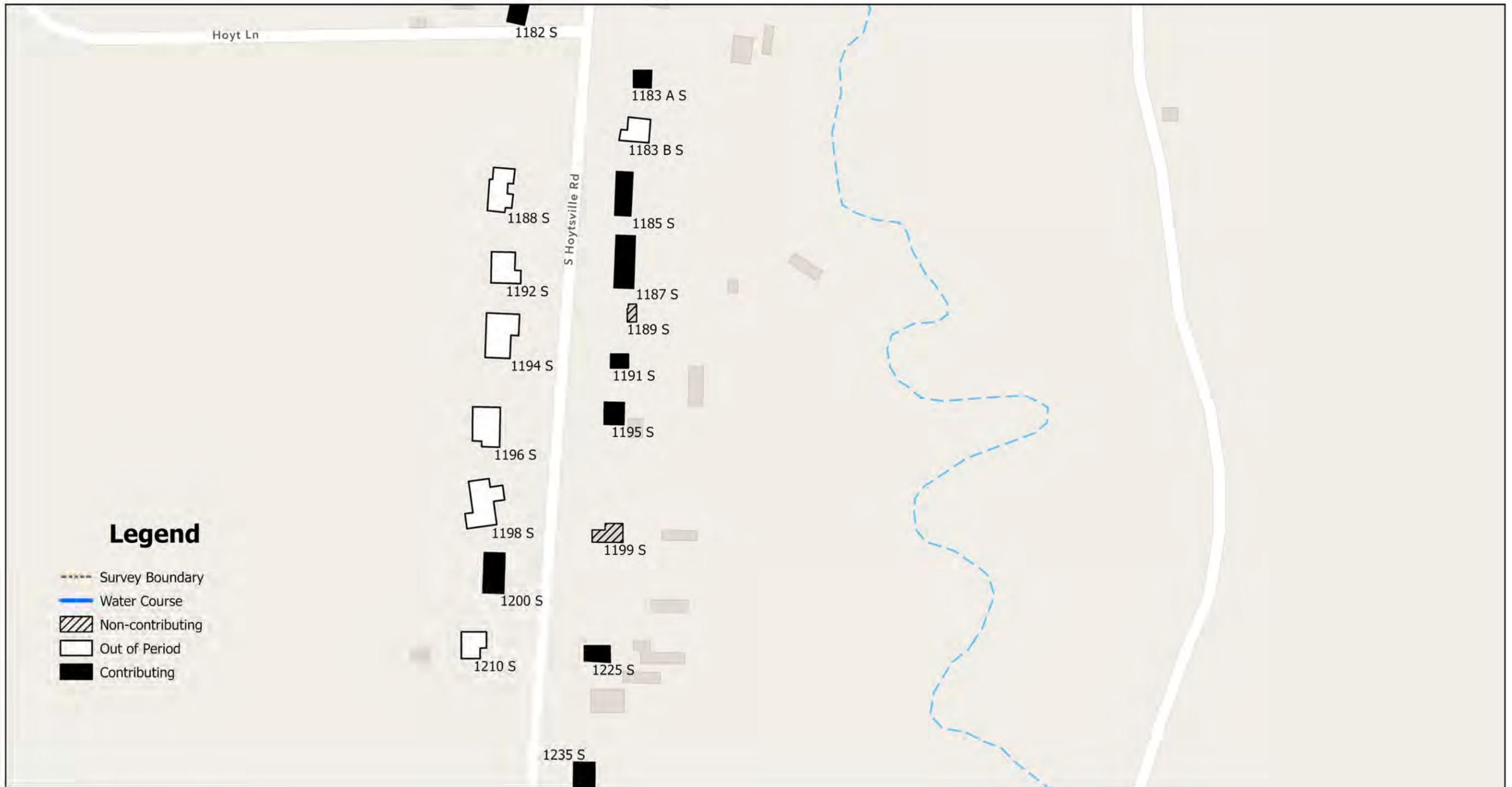
Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Northeast 7  
 Summit County RLS 2023





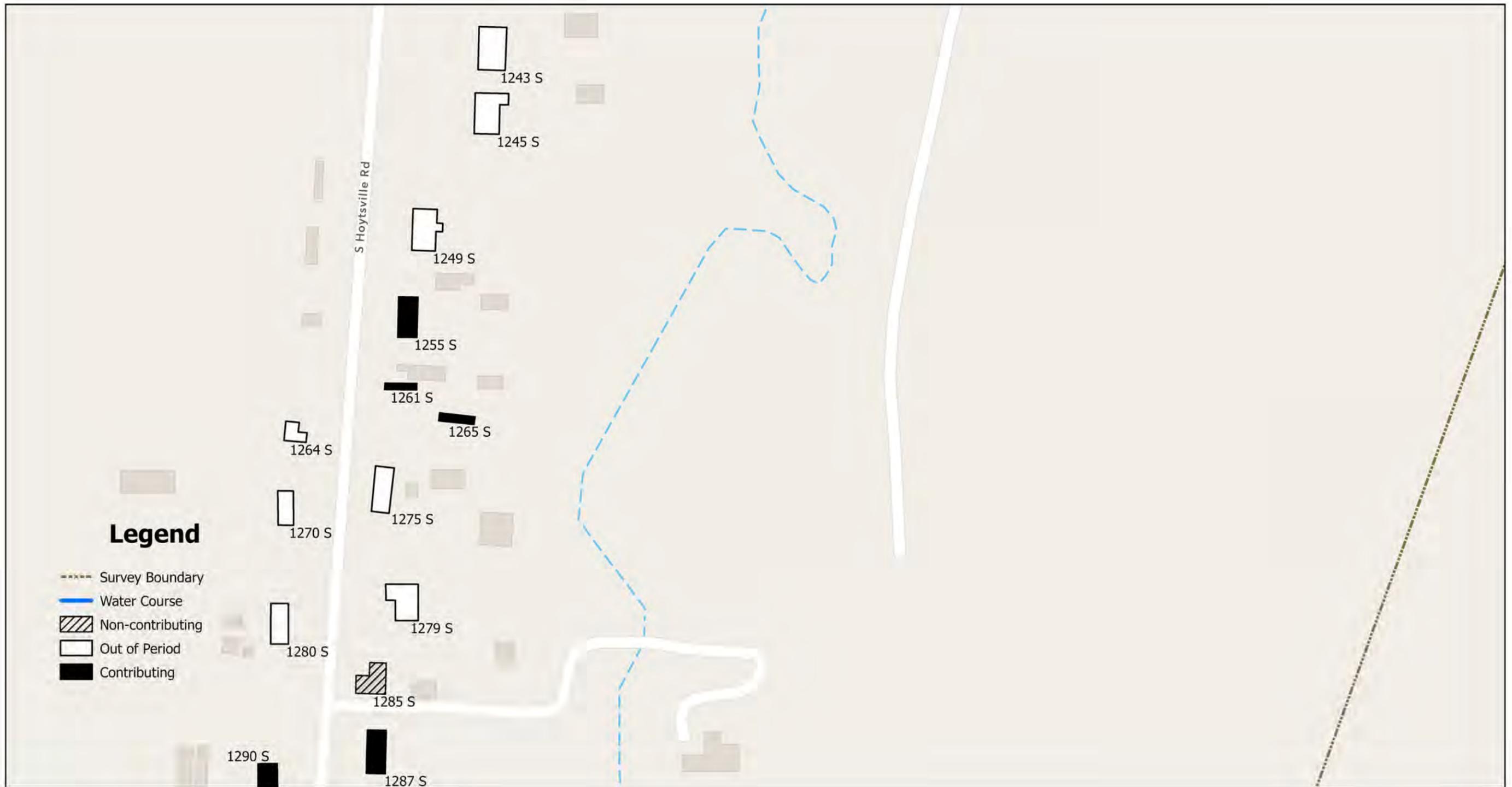
Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Southeast 1  
 Summit County RLS 2023





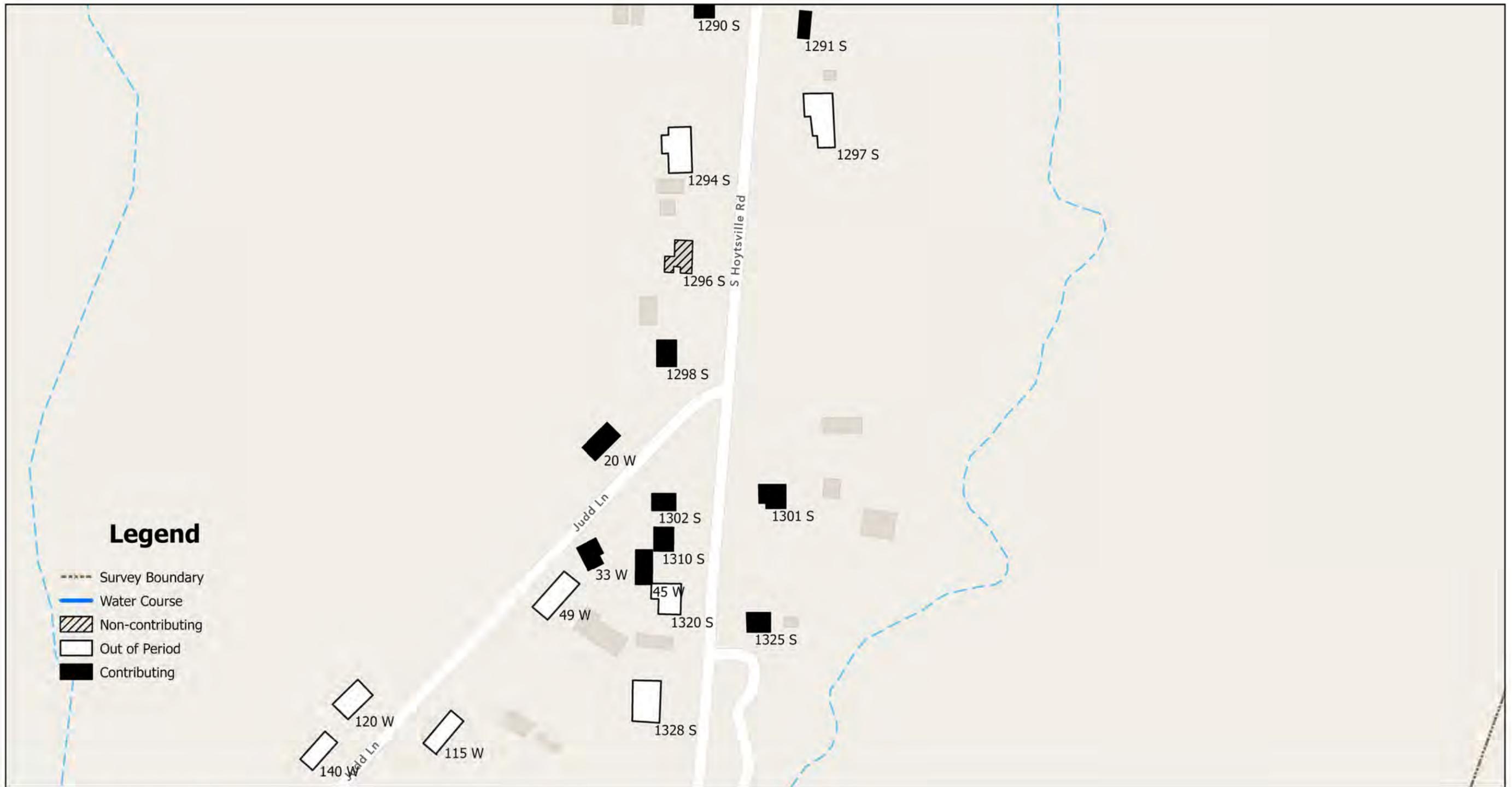
Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Southeast 2  
 Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Southeast 3  
 Summit County RLS 2023





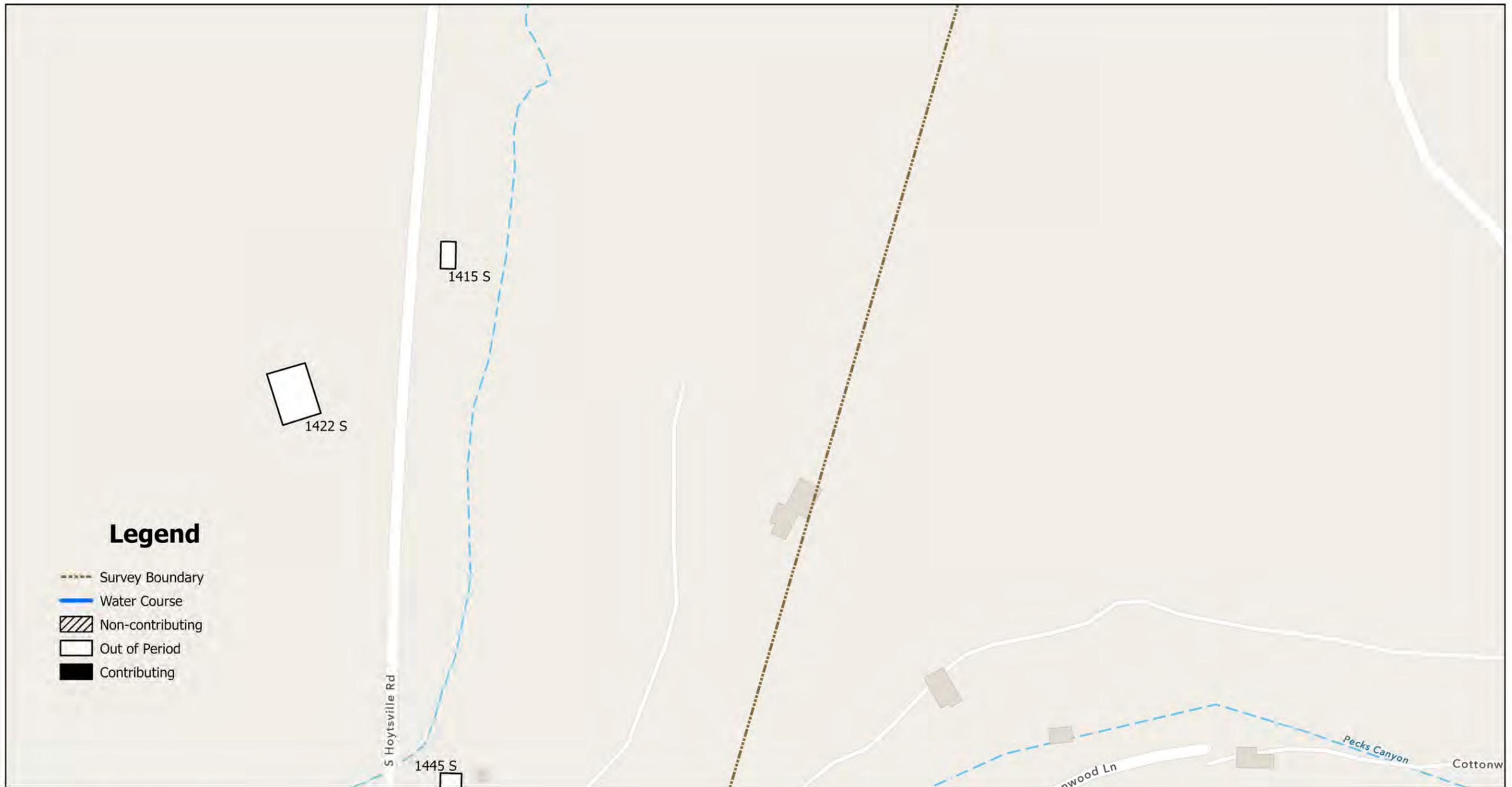
Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Southeast 4  
 Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Southeast 5  
 Summit County RLS 2023





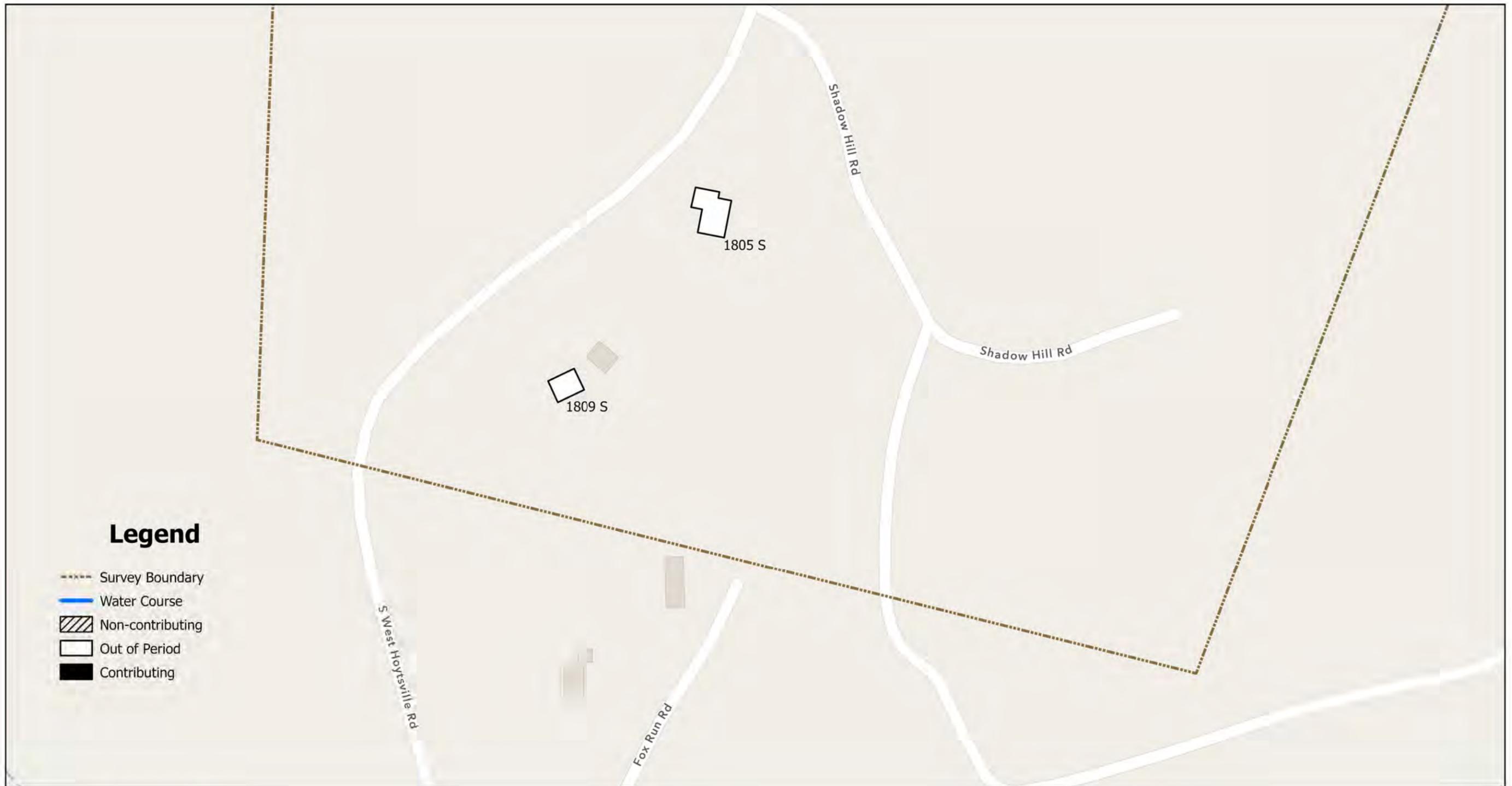
Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Southeast 6  
 Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Southeast 7  
 Summit County RLS 2023





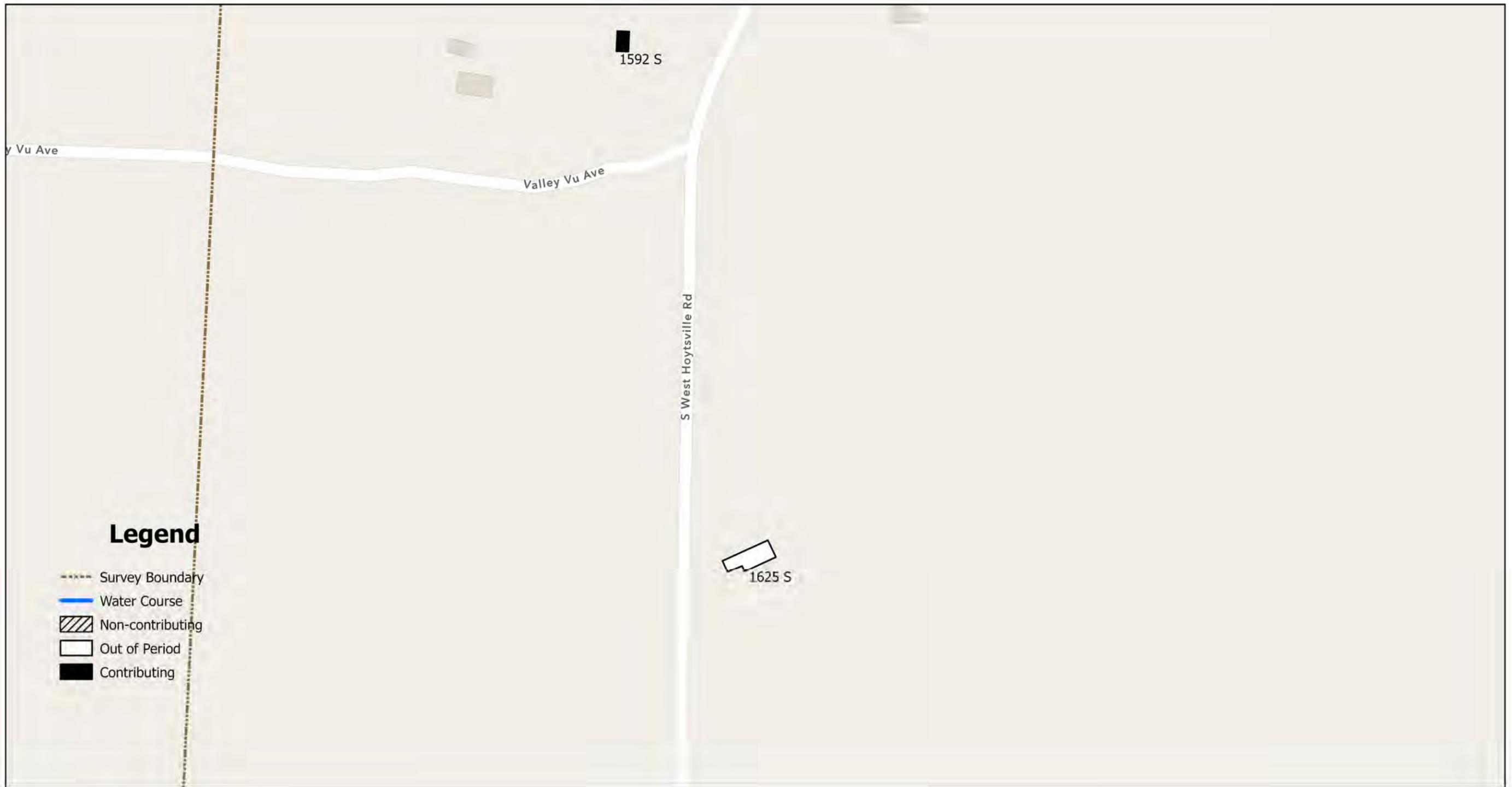
Evaluation Map  
Hoytsville Southwest 1  
Summit County RLS 2023





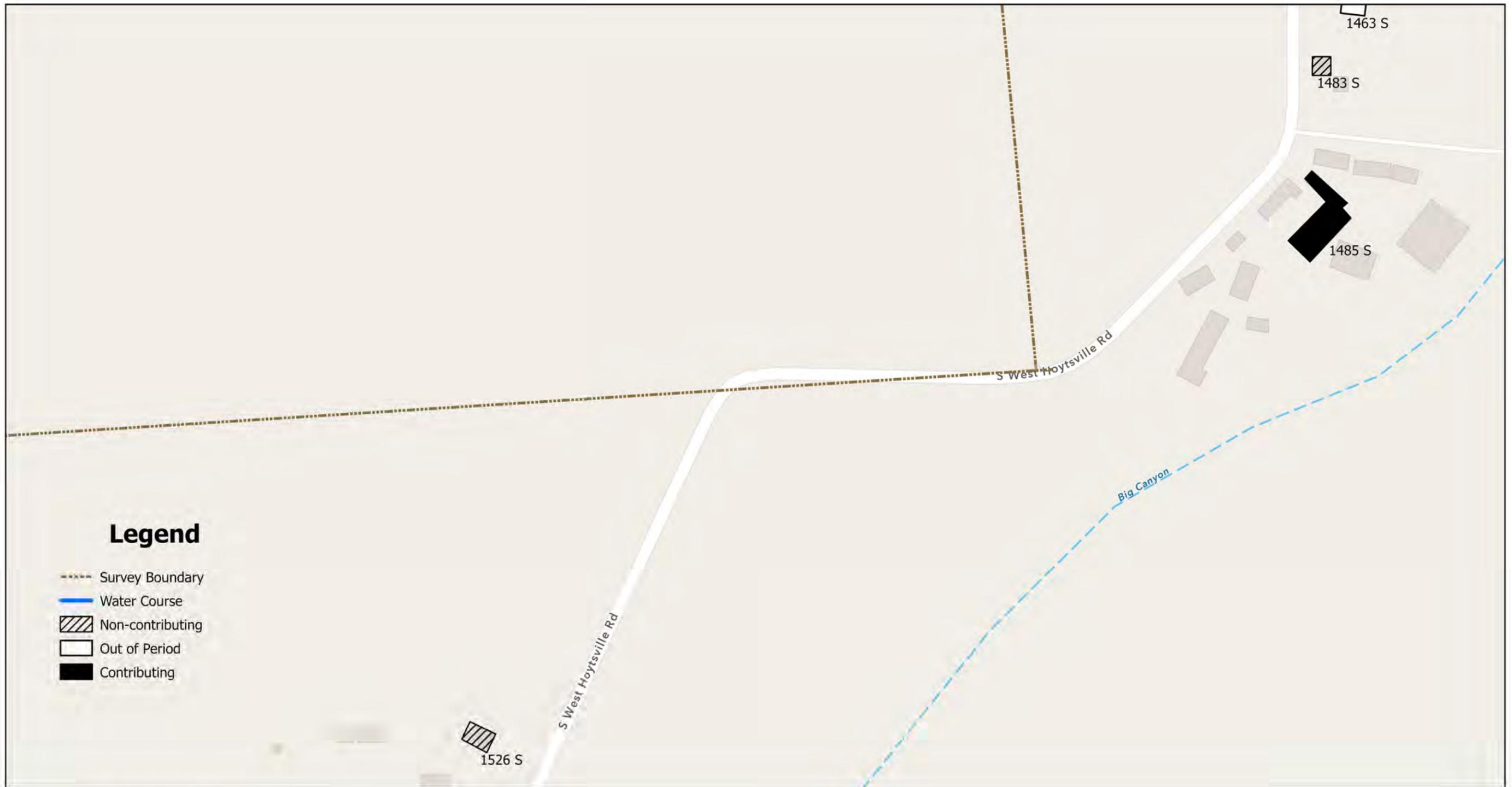
Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Southwest 2  
 Summit County RLS 2023



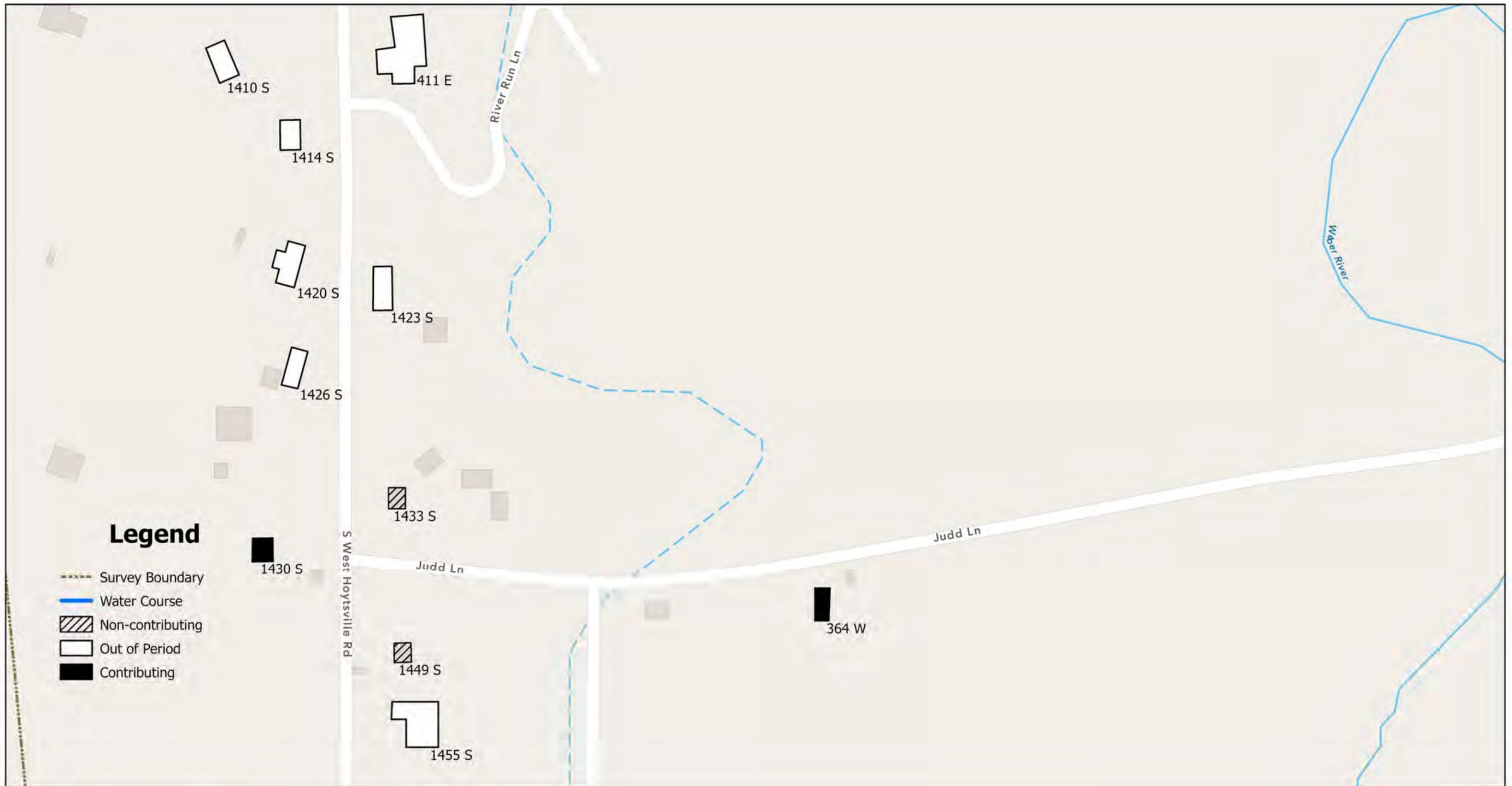


Evaluation Map  
Hoytsville Southwest 3  
Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Southwest 4  
 Summit County RLS 2023



Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Southwest 5  
 Summit County RLS 2023





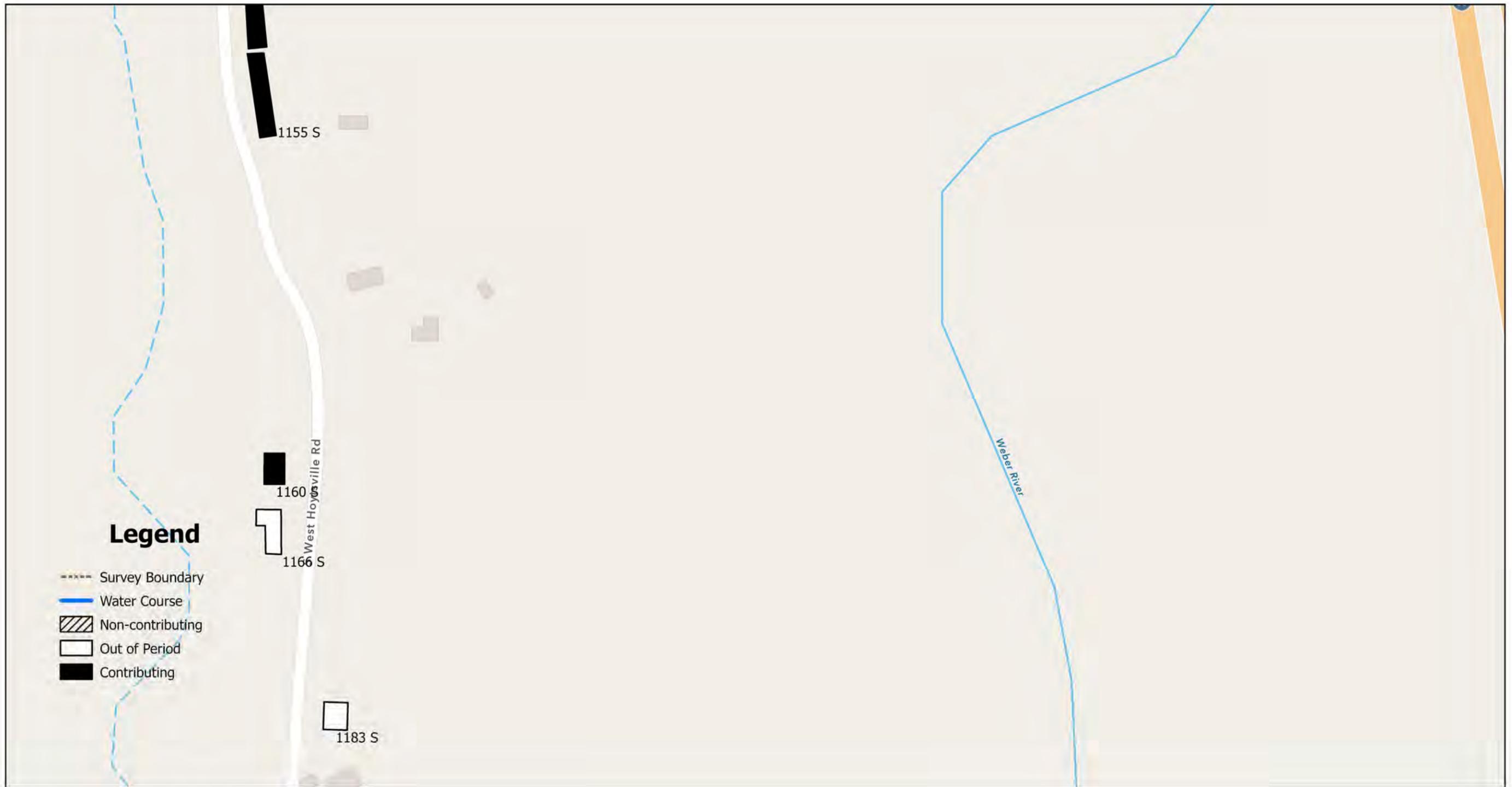
Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Southwest 6  
 Summit County RLS 2023





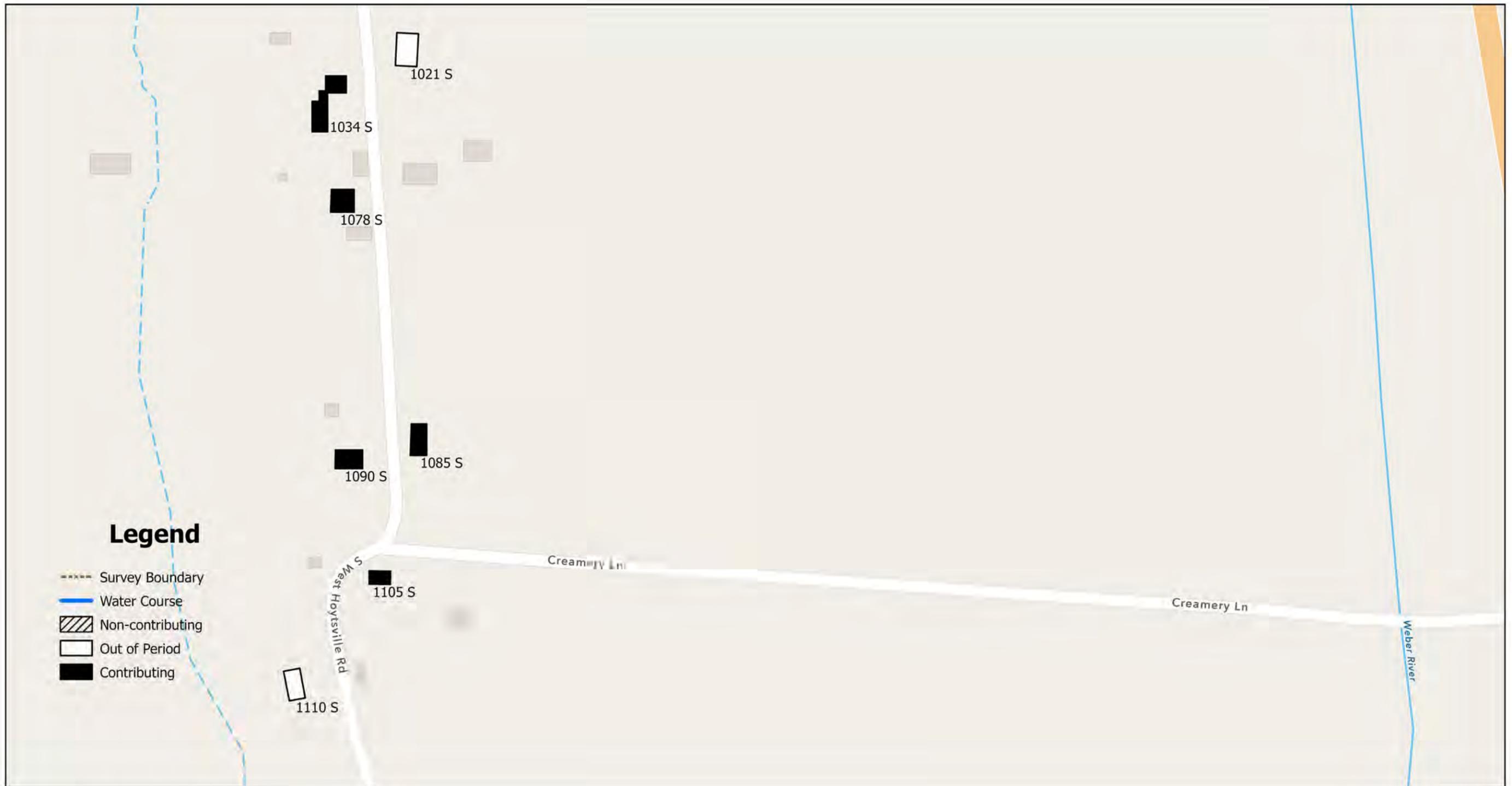
Evaluation Map  
Hoytsville Southwest 7  
Summit County RLS 2023



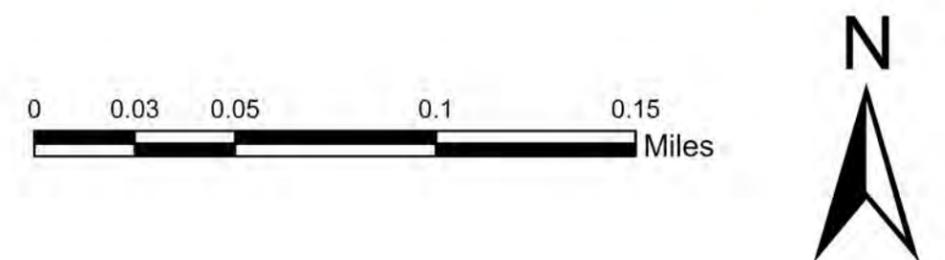


Evaluation Map  
Hoytsville Northwest 1  
Summit County RLS 2023





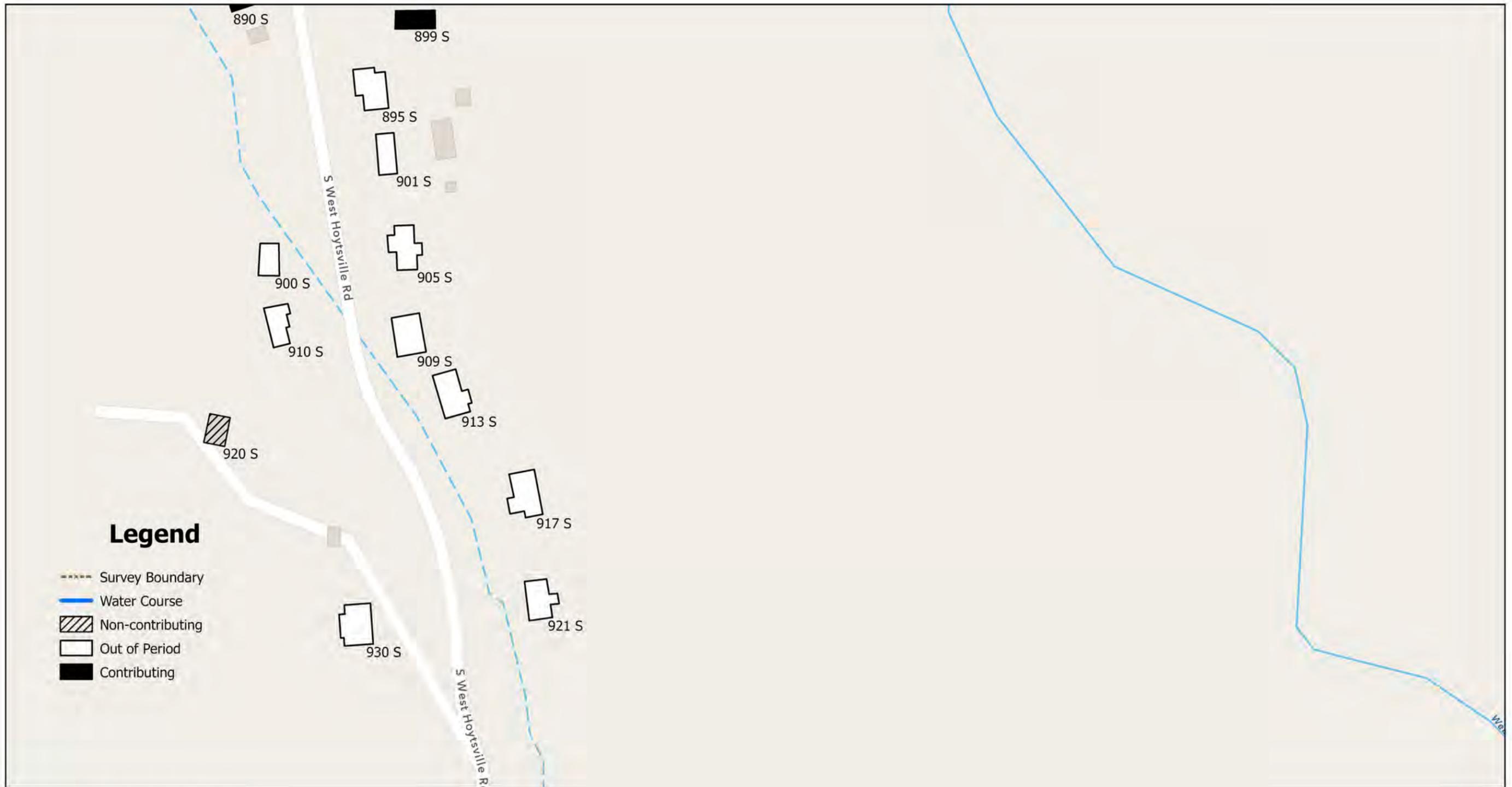
Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Northwest 2  
 Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Northwest 3  
 Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Northwest 4  
 Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Northwest 5  
 Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Northwest 6  
 Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Hoytsville Northwest 7  
 Summit County RLS 2023

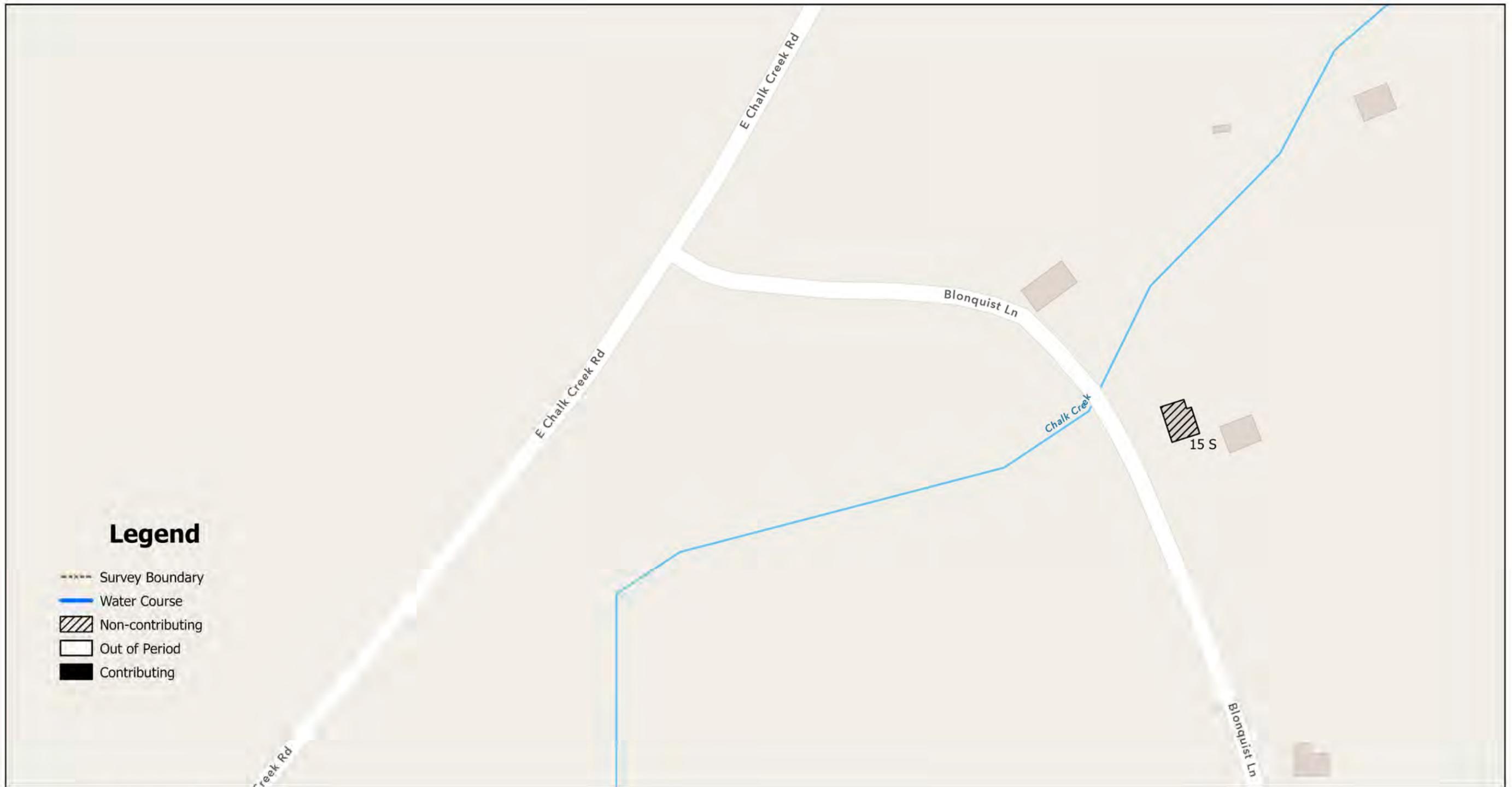
0 0.03 0.05 0.1 0.15 Miles



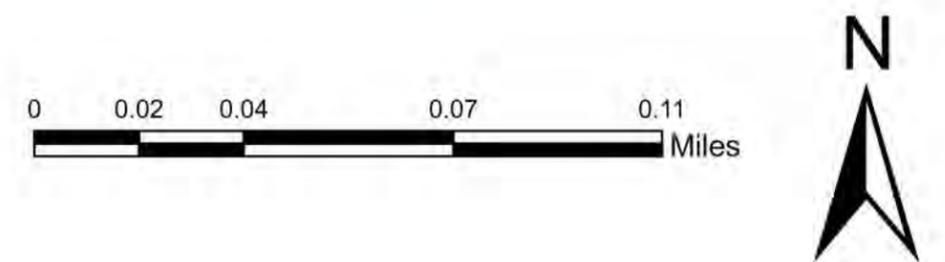


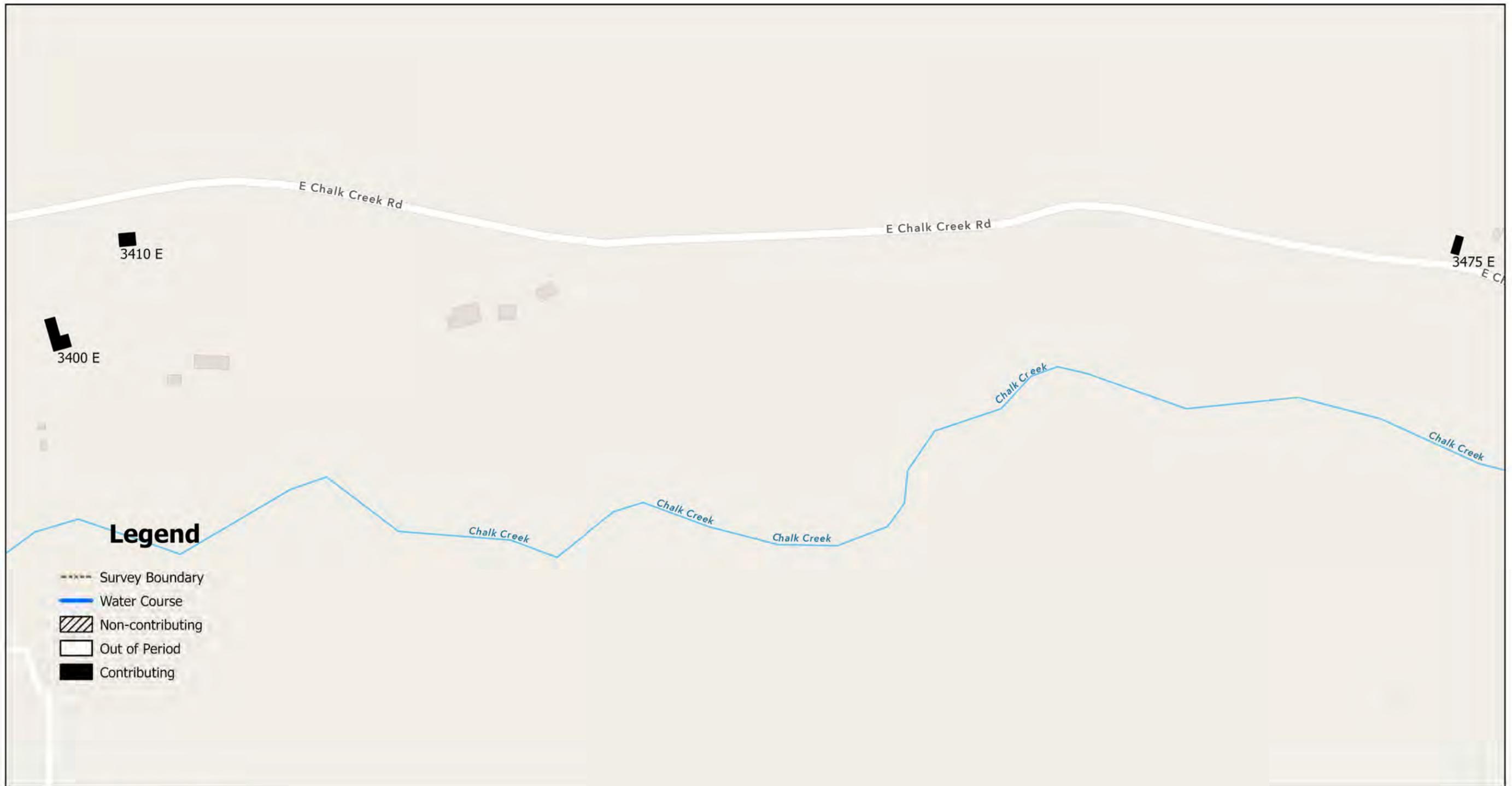
Evaluation Map  
 Upton  
 Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
Upton - East Chalk Road 2  
Summit County RLS 2023





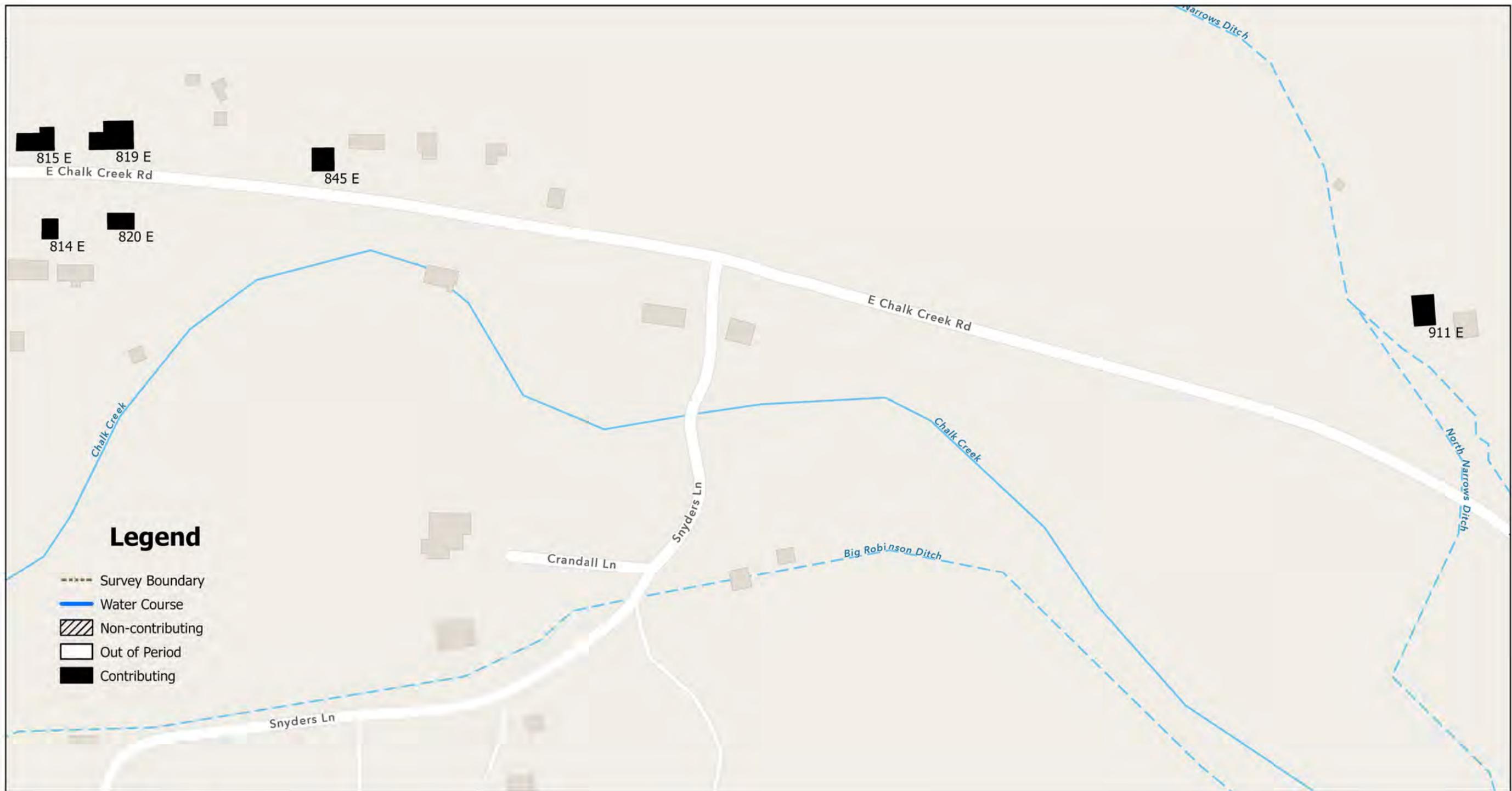
Evaluation Map  
 Upton - East Chalk Road 3  
 Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
Upton - East Chalk Road 4  
Summit County RLS 2023





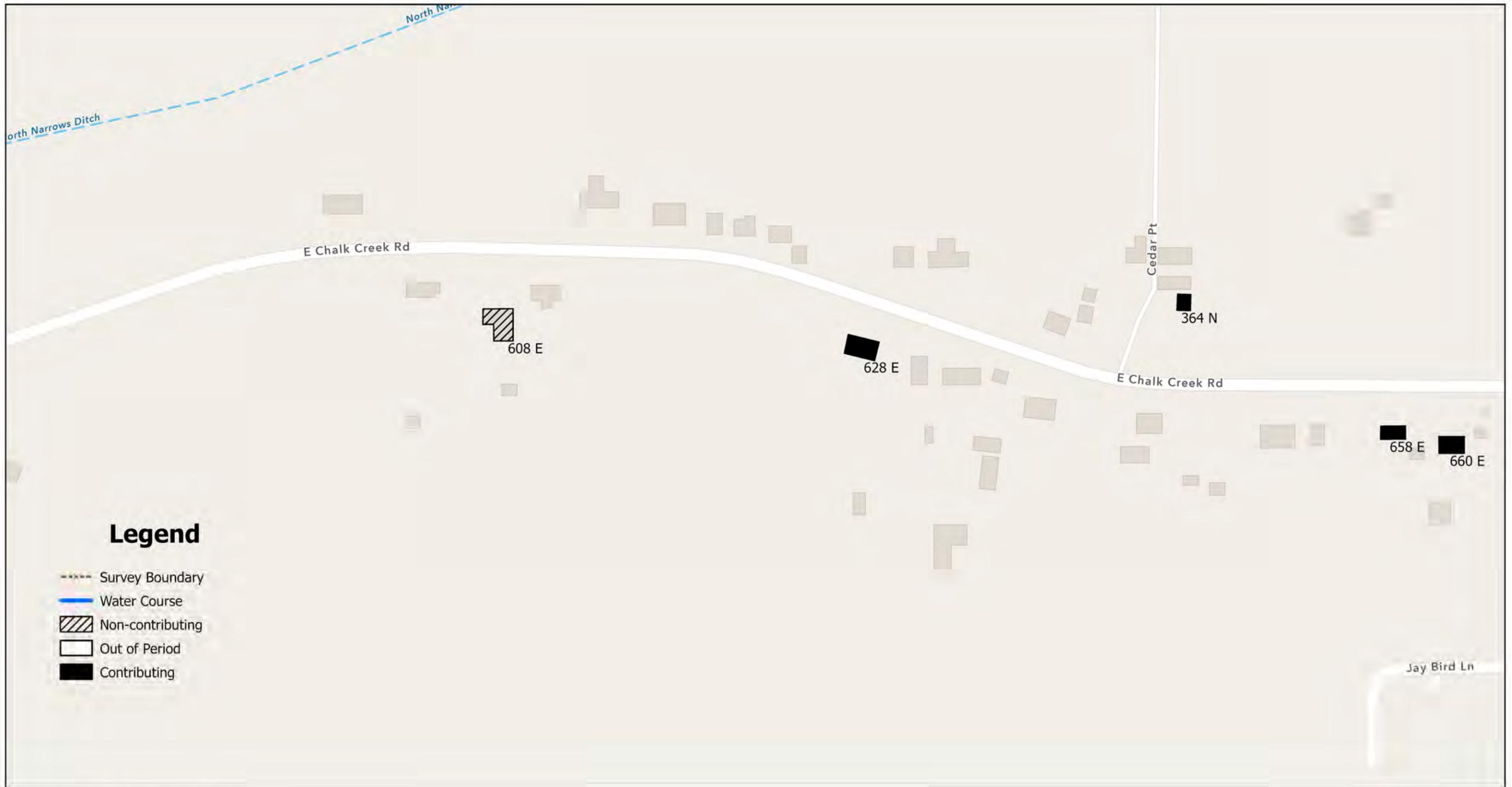
Evaluation Map  
 Upton - East Chalk Road 5  
 Summit County RLS 2023





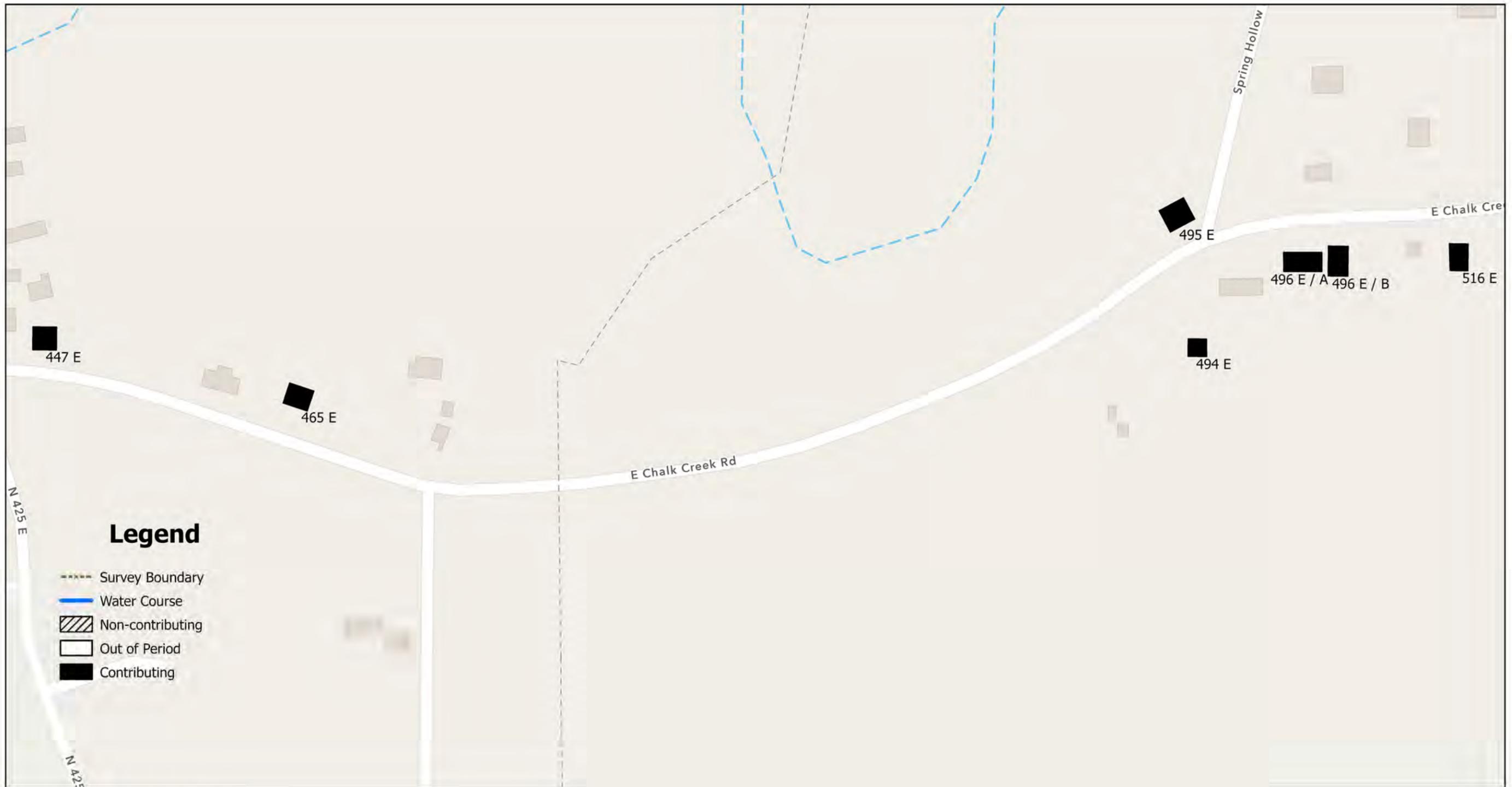
Evaluation Map  
 Upton - East Chalk Road 6  
 Summit County RLS 2023





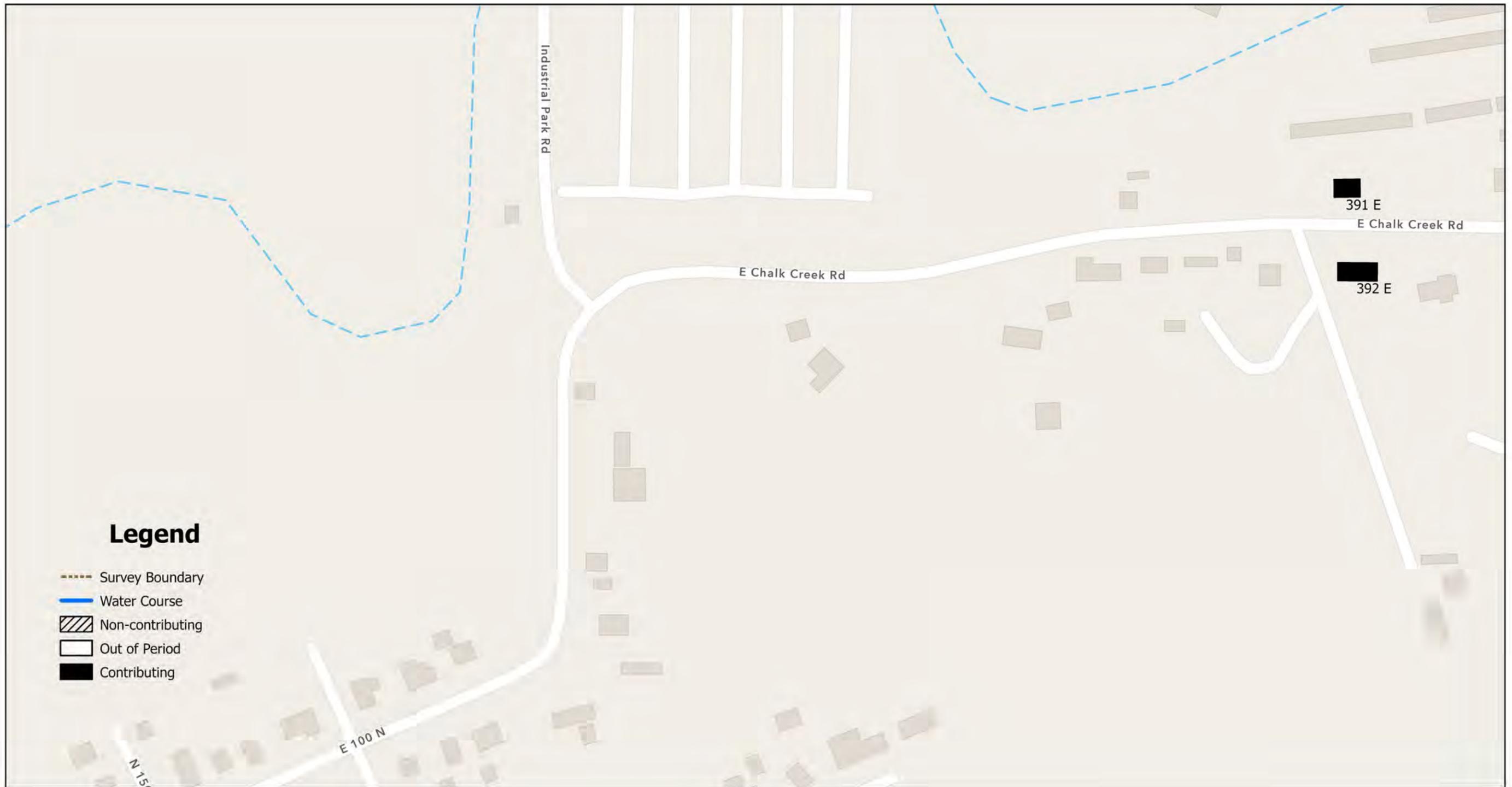
Evaluation Map  
 Upton - East Chalk Road 7  
 Summit County RLS 2023





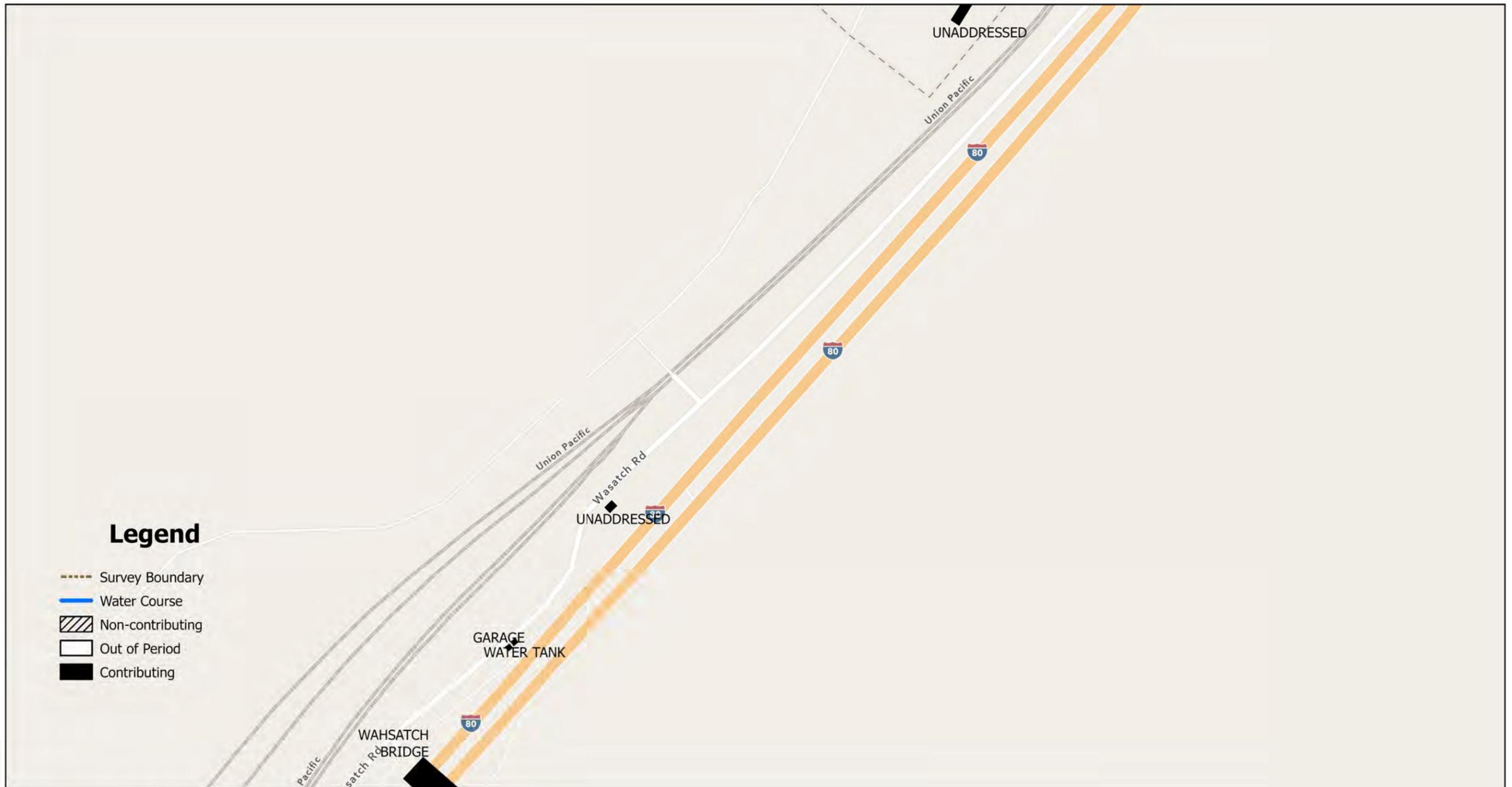
Evaluation Map  
 Upton - East Chalk Road 8  
 Summit County RLS 2023





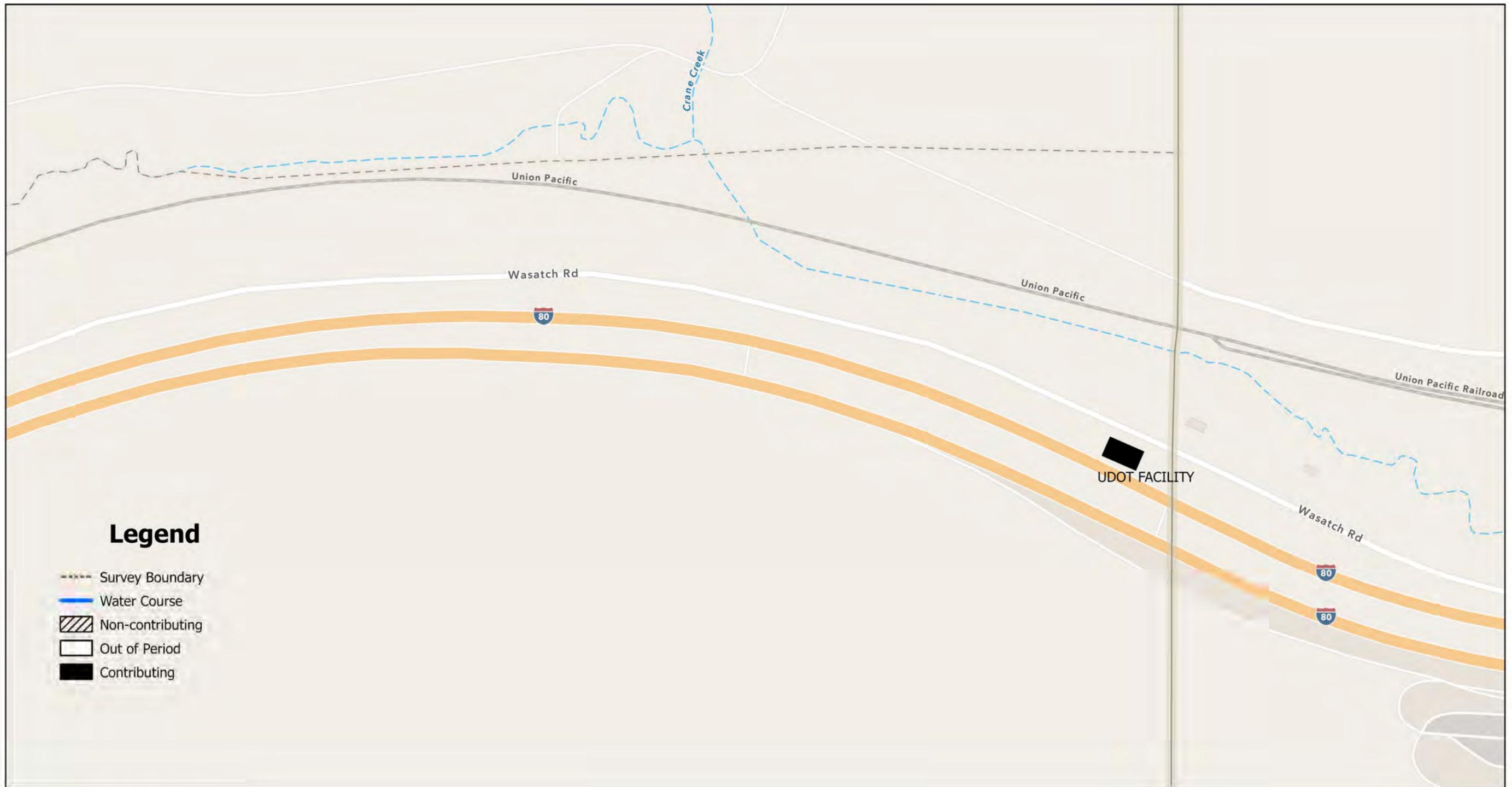
Evaluation Map  
Upton - East Chalk Road 9  
Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Wahsatch 1  
 Summit County RLS 2023





Evaluation Map  
 Wahsatch 2  
 Summit County RLS 2023



## Appendix III. Survey Photographs

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Between Coalville and Chalk Creek, Summit, Utah — 2023 Page 1 of 4

<p><b>CEDAR FORT LANE</b></p>				<p><b>CHALK CREEK ROAD</b></p>	
		<p>364 N / A EC</p>			<p>494 E / A EC</p>
					
<p>494 E / B EC</p>		<p>494 E / C EC</p>		<p>494 E / D EC</p>	<p>495 E / A EC</p>
					
<p>496 E / A EC</p>		<p>496 E / B EC</p>		<p>496 E / C EC</p>	<p>516 E / A EC</p>

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Between Coalville and Chalk Creek, Summit, Utah — 2023 Page 2 of 4

						
516 E / B EC		516 E / C EC		628 E / A EC		658 E / A EC
						
658 E / B EC		660 E / A EC		660 E / B EC		690 E / A EC
						
707 E / A EC		707 E / B EC		707 E / C EC		715 E / A EC

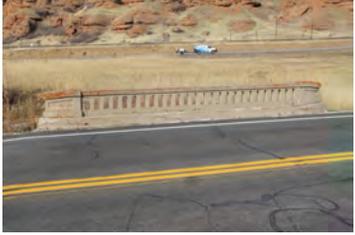
SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Between Coalville and Chalk Creek, Summit, Utah — 2023 Page 3 of 4

						
725 E / A EC		735 E / A EC		740 E / A EC		760 E / A EC
						
760 E / B EC		760 E / C EC		814 E / A EC		815 E / A EC
						
819 E / A EC		820 E / A EC		820 E / B EC		845 E / A EC

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Between Coalville and Chalk Creek, Summit, Utah — 2023 Page 4 of 4

						
<p>845 E / B EC</p>		<p>845 E / C EC</p>		<p>911 E / A EC</p>		<p>911 E / B EC</p>
						
<p>911 E / C EC</p>						

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Between Coalville and Echo, Summit, Utah — 2023 Page 1 of 2

<p><b>ECHO DAM ROAD</b></p>						
		<p>3999 N / A EC</p>		<p>5000 N / A EC</p>		<p>5000 N / B EC</p>
						<p><b>ICY SPRINGS ROAD</b></p>
<p>5500 N / A EC</p>		<p>5500 N / B EC</p>		<p>5500 N / C EC</p>		
						
<p>6000 W / A EC</p>		<p>800 W / A EC</p>		<p>800 W / B EC</p>		<p>800 W / C EC</p>

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Between Coalville and Echo, Summit, Utah — 2023 Page 2 of 2

						
<p>800 W / D EC</p>		<p>800 W / E EC</p>				

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Between Echo and Henefer, Summit, Utah — 2023 Page 1 of 2

<p><b>OLD HIGHWAY 30/ ECHO ROAD</b></p>						
		<p>523 N / A EC</p>		<p>726 N / A EC</p>		<p>2248 N / A EC</p>
		<p><b>PEAKS ROAD</b></p>				<p><b>SOUTH HENEFER ROAD</b></p>
<p>2248 N / B EC</p>				<p>1000 W / A EC</p>		
						
<p>575 S / A NC</p>		<p>575 S / B NC</p>		<p>575 S / C NC</p>		<p>575 S / D NC</p>

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Between Echo and Henefer, Summit, Utah — 2023 Page 2 of 2

						
<p>575 S / E NC</p>		<p>625 S / A EC</p>		<p>625 S / B EC</p>		<p>630 S / A EC</p>
						
<p>1385 S / A EC</p>						

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Between Henefer and County Line, Summit, Utah — 2023 Page 1 of 3

<p><b>CANYON ROAD</b></p>						
		<p>655 E / A EC</p>		<p>655 E / B EC</p>		<p>655 E / C EC</p>
<p><b>EAST HENEFER ROAD</b></p>						
		<p>200 N / A EC</p>		<p>200 N / B EC</p>		<p>200 N / C EC</p>
						
<p>200 N / D EC</p>		<p>200 N / E EC</p>		<p>640 N / A EC</p>		<p>675 N / A EC</p>

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Between Henefer and County Line, Summit, Utah — 2023 Page 2 of 3

						
725 N / A EC		980 N / A EC		1350 N / A EC		1625 N / A EC
<b>WEST HENEFER ROAD</b>						
		1195 N / A EC		1640 N / A EC		2325 N / A EC
						
2325 N / B EC		2325 N / C EC		2325 / D EC		2420 N / A EC

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Between Henefer and County Line, Summit, Utah — 2023 Page 3 of 3

						
<p>2845 N / A EC</p>		<p>3100 N / A EC</p>				

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Coalville, Summit, Utah — 2024 Page 1 of 2

<p><b>CHALK CREEK RD.</b></p>						
		<p>391 E / A EC</p>		<p>391 E / B EC</p>		<p>392 E / A EC</p>
				<p><b>INDUSTRIAL RD.</b></p>		
<p>447 E / A EC</p>		<p>465 E / A EC</p>				<p>175 E / A EC</p>
				<p><b>MAIN STREET</b></p>		
<p>175 E / B EC</p>		<p>175 E / C EC</p>				<p>225 N / A EC</p>

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Coalville, Summit, Utah — 2024 Page 2 of 2

						
251 N / A EC		251 N / B EC		281 N / A EC		295 N / A EC
						
375 N / A EC		590 N / A EC		670 N / A EC		670 N / B EC
						
670 N / C EC						

<p><b>ECHO FRONTAGE ROAD</b></p>						<p><b>ECHO ROAD</b></p>
		<p>0 S / A OP</p>		<p>&lt;blank&gt;</p>		
						
<p>0 S / A EC</p>		<p>0 S / B EC</p>		<p>3371 S / A EC</p>		<p>3375 S / A EC</p>
						
<p>3379 S / A NC</p>		<p>3385 S / A EC</p>		<p>3391 S / A OP</p>		<p>3391 S / B OP</p>

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Echo, Summit, Utah — 2023 Page 2 of 5

						
3399 S / A EC		3418 S / A NC		3433 S / A EC		3440 S / A NC
						
3440 S / B NC		3448 S / A OP		3455 S / A EC		3455 S / B EC
						
3480 S / A EC		3480 S / B EC		3505 S / A EC		3525 S / A EC

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Echo, Summit, Utah — 2023 Page 3 of 5

						
3525 S / B EC		3529 S / A OP		2545 S / A OP		3550 S / A EC
						
3550 S / B EC		3551 S / A EC		3551 S / B EC		3555 S / A NC
						
3587 S / A EC		3587 S / B		3595 S / A EC		3595 S / B EC

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY

Echo, Summit, Utah — 2023

Page 4 of 5

				<p><b>PETES LANE</b></p>	
<p>3615 S / A OP</p>		<p>3620 S / A OP</p>			<p>3700 S / A EC</p>
<p><b>TEMPLE LANE</b></p>					
		<p>20 E / A EC</p>		<p>20 E / B EC</p>	<p>30 E / A NC</p>
					
<p>33 E / A NC</p>		<p>40 E / A NC</p>		<p>45 E / A NC</p>	<p>46 E / A EC</p>

SUMMIT COUNTY RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY

Echo, Summit, Utah — 2023

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<p>50 E / A OP</p>		<p>90 E / A EC</p>		<p>90 E / B EC</p>		<p>90 E / C EC</p>
						
<p>90 E / D EC</p>		<p>90 E / E EC</p>		<p>99 E / A EC</p>		

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<p><b>100 NORTH</b></p>						
		<p>20 W / A NC</p>		<p>40 W / A OP</p>		<p>43 W / A OP</p>
						
<p>55 W / A OP</p>		<p>80 W / A EC</p>		<p>140 W / A EC</p>		<p>160 W / A OP</p>
						
<p>180 W / A EC</p>		<p>200 W / A EC</p>		<p>210 W / A NC</p>		<p>210 W / B NC</p>

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240 W / A EC		240 W / B EC		275 W / A NC		280 W / A EC
		BLANK		100 SOUTH		
280 W / B EC						55 W / A EC
						
60 W / A EC		75 W / A NC		75 W / B NC		80 W / A NC

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120 W / A OP		141 W / A EC		163 W / A OP		170 W / A NC
		100 WEST				
230 W / A OP				10 S / A EC		20 N / A EC
						
25 S / A NC		25 S / B NC		25 S / C NC		60 S / A EC

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60 S / B EC		65 S / A EC		70 N / A EC		90 N / A OP
						
110 S / A NC		121 N / A OP		130 S / A OP		139 S / A NC
						
150 S / A OP		165 N / A EC		165 S / A NC		174 S / A OP

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175 S / A OP		180 N / A EC		185 N / A NC		185 N / B NC
						
235 N / A OP		260 N / A EC		280 N / A EC		285 N / A EC
		<b>200 NORTH</b>				
285 N / B EC				25 W / A NC		50 W / A OP

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60 N / A EC		140 N / A EC		160 W / A EC		170 W / A EC
						
170 W / B EC		220 W / A NC		235 W / A EC		240 W / A OP
				<b>200 SOUTH</b>		
260 W / A EC		290 W / A OP				39 W / A EC

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50 W / A OP		154 W / A OP		155 W / A NC		184 W / A NC
						200 WEST
184 W / B NC		225 W / A OP		258 W / A OP		
						
10 S / A EC		10 S / B EC		25 N / A NC		25 N / B NC

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30 S / A EC		40 S / A EC		50 N / A EC		55 S / A EC
						
60 S / A EC		65 S / A EC		75 N / A OP		80 S / A EC
						
95 N / A NC		117 S / A OP		120 S / A NC		136 S / A OP

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139 S / A OP		155 N / A OP		175 N / A NC		180 S / A EC
						<b>300 NORTH</b>
180 S / B EC		253 N / A OP		260 N / A OP		
						
45 W / A OP		75 W / A NC		175 W / A NC		225 W / A OP

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		<b>300 WEST</b>				
275 W / A OP				25 N / A OP		35 N / A EC
						
35 N / B EC		55 S / A OP		60 N / A OP		99 S / A OP
						
99 S / B OP		125 S / A OP		145 S / A OP		165 S / A EC

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				<p><b>CENTER STREET</b></p>		
<p>205 N / A EC</p>		<p>234 S / A OP</p>				<p>10 E / A NC</p>
						
<p>40 W / A OP</p>		<p>45 E / A OP</p>		<p>55 W / A OP</p>		<p>60 E / A EC</p>
						
<p>80 E / A EC</p>		<p>105 E / A EC</p>		<p>110 E / A NC</p>		<p>120 E / A NC</p>

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<p>130 E / A NC</p>		<p>135 W / A OP</p>		<p>140 E / A OP</p>		<p>150 W / A EC</p>
						
<p>175 W / A EC</p>		<p>181 W / A EC</p>		<p>250 W / A OP</p>		<p>270 W / A OP</p>
<p><b>MAIN STREET</b></p>						
		<p>15 N / A OP</p>		<p>15 N / B OP</p>		<p>20 S / A EC</p>

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20 S / B EC		25 S / A EC		45 N / A NC		50 S / A EC
						
50 S / B EC		60 N / A EC		60 S / A NC		65 N / A OP
						
67 S / A OP		70 S / A OP		70 S / B OP		81 S / A EC

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81 S / B EC		87 N / A EC		91 N / A EC		91 N / B EC
						
91 N / C EC		95 S / A EC		98 N / A EC		115 S / A EC
						
120 S / A EC		130 N / A EC		130 N / B EC		135 S / A OP

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150 S / A OP		163 N / A OP		165 S / A EC		170 S / A OP
						
180 N / A EC		195 S / A NC		195 S / B NC		210 N / A EC
						
215 N / A EC		215 N / B EC		220 S / A EC		220 S / B EC

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240 N / A NC		245 N / A OP		250 S / A EC		265 N / A NC
						
265 N / B NC		270 S / A EC		280 N / A EC		280 S / A OP
						
295 S / A NC		298 S / A NC		310 S / A OP		320 N / A EC

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340 N / A NC		345 S / A EC		370 S / A EC		775 N / A EC
<b>MEMORY PARK ROAD</b>				<b>STEPHENS LANE</b>		
		310 W / A EC				150 E / A EC
<b>WASHAKIE LANE</b>						
		725 S / A OP		725 S / B EC		725 S / C EC

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<p><b>BROWNS LANE</b></p>						
		<p>90 E / A NC</p>		<p>95 E / A OP</p>		<p>98 E / A OP</p>
						
<p>295 E / A EC</p>		<p>295 E / B EC</p>		<p>295 E / C EC</p>		<p>295 E / D EC</p>
<p><b>CREAMERY LANE</b></p>						
		<p>275 W / A EC</p>		<p>275 W / B EC</p>		<p>300 W / A OP</p>

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		<b>HOBSON ROAD</b>				
311 W / A OP				1250 W / A OP		1260 W / A OP
<b>HOYT LANE</b>						<b>HOYTSVILLE ROAD</b>
		285 W / A EC		285 W / B EC		
						
710 S / A OP		714 S / A OP		716 S / A OP		720 S / A NC

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725 S / A EC		740 S / A EC		747 S / A OP		755 S / A EC
						
757 S / A OP		758 S / A NC		761 S / A EC		761 S / B EC
						
769 S / A NC		771 S / A OP		772 S / A OP		775 S / A NC

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790 S / A EC		790 S / B EC		791 S / A EC		820 S / A EC
						
825 S / A OP		825 S / B OP		830 S / A EC		831 S / A EC
						
838 S / A OP		845 S / A NC		850 S / A EC		860 S / A EC

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864 S / A EC		865 S / A NC		865 S / B NC		870 S / A OP
						
875 S / A OP		880 S / A EC		886 S / A OP		901 S / A EC
						
909 S / A OP		913 S / A EC		920 S / A NC		928 S / A EC

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934 S / A OP		936 S / A EC		936 S / B EC		945 S / A EC
						
950 S / A EC		953 S / A OP		960 S / A EC		961 S / A NC
						
965 S / A NC		966 S / A EC		966 S / B EC		967 S / A OP

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968 S / A OP		969 S / A EC		971 S / A EC		973 S / A EC
						
974 S / A OP		976 S / A NC		977 S / A NC		980 S / A OP
						
985 S / A EC		986 S / A EC		991 S / A NC		991 S / B NC

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992 S / A OP		996 S / A NC		1000 S / A NC		1011 S / A NC
						
1020 S / A EC		1023 S / A EC		1023 S / B EC		1025 S / A EC
						
1028 S / A NC		1030 S / A EC		1032 S / A EC		1035 S / A OP

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1041 S / A EC		1041 S / B EC		1043 S / A EC		1043 S / B EC
						
1043 S / C EC		1045 S / A OP		1050 S / A EC		1055 S / A OP
						
1056 S / A EC		1056 S / B EC		1059 S / A NC		1059 S / B NC

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1060 S / A EC		1065 S / A EC		1069 S / A OP		1070 S / A OP
						
1075 S / A EC		1080 S / A OP		1085 S / A EC		1090 S / A EC
						
1091 S / A EC		1091 S / B EC		1093 S / A EC		1093 S / B EC

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1095 S / A EC		1097 S / A EC		1102 S / A EC		1102 S / B EC
						
1115 S / A OP		1117 S / A NC		1121 S / A NC		1128 S / A EC
						
1137 S / A OP		1137 S / B OP		1140 S / A EC		1145 S / A OP

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1155 S / A OP		1165 S / A NC		1167 S / A EC		1169 S / A EC
						
1173 S / A EC		1175 S / A EC		1181 S / A EC		1182 S / A EC
						
1183A S / A EC		1183B S / B OP		1185 S / A EC		1187 S / A EC

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1188 S / A OP		1189 S / A NC		1189 S / B NC		1191 S / A EC
						
1192 S / A OP		1194 S / A OP		1195 S / A EC		1196 S / A OP
						
1198 S / A OP		1199 S / A NC		1200 S / A EC		1200 S / B EC

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1210 S / A OP		1225 S / A EC		1235 S / A EC		1235 S / B EC
						
1243 S / A OP		1245 S / A OP		1249 S / A OP		1255 S / A EC
						
1261 S / A EC		1264 S / A OP		1265 S / A EC		1270 S / A OP

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1275 S / A OP		1279 S / A OP		1280 S / A OP		1285 S / A NC
						
1287 S / A EC		1290 S / A EC		1291 S / A EC		1294 S / A OP
						
1296 S / A NC		1297 S / A OP		1298 S / A EC		1301 S / A EC

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1301 S / B EC		1302 S / A EC		1310 S / A EC		1320 S / A OP
						
1325 S / A EC		1325 S / B EC		1328 S / A OP		1347 S / A OP
						
1351 S / A OP		1355 S / A OP		1359 S / A OP		1363 S / A OP

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1367 S / A EC		1371 S / A OP		1375 S / A OP		1391 S / A OP
						
1415 S / A OP		1422 S / A OP		1445 S / A OP		1452 S / A OP
						
1455 S / A EC		1459 S / A EC		1460 S / A NC		1469 S / A EC

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1470 S / A OP		1480 S / A EC		1484 S / A OP		1490 S / A OP
JUDD LANE						
		20 JUDD LANE / A EC		33 JUDD LANE / A EC		33 JUDD LANE / B EC
						
45 JUDD LANE / A OP		49 JUDD LANE / A OP		115 JUDD LANE / A OP		120 JUDD LANE / A OP

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135 JUDD LANE / A NC		140 JUDD LANE / A OP		364 JUDD LANE / A EC		364 JUDD LANE / B EC
<b>RIVER RUN LANE</b>				<b>SPRING CANYON ROAD</b>		
		411 E / A OP				46 E / A EC
				<b>WEST HOYTSVILLE ROAD</b>		
84 E / A EC		315 E / A EC				784 S / A EC

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784 S / B EC		786 S / A EC		791 S / A OP		791 S / B OP
						
794 S / A OP		795 S / A OP		797 S / A OP		799 S / A OP
						
799 S / B OP		813 S / A OP		826 S / A OP		829 S / A OP

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834 S / A OP		840 S / A EC		844 S / A NC		847 S / A OP
						
848 S / A OP		852 S / A OP		860 S / A OP		868 S / A OP
						
871 S / A OP		874 S / A OP		875 S / A OP		878 S / A OP

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880 S / A EC		890 S / A EC		890 S / B EC		895 S / A OP
						
895 S / B OP		899 S / C EC		899 S / D EC		900 S / A OP
						
900 S / B OP		901 S / A OP		905 S / A OP		909 S / B OP

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910 S / A OP		913 S / A OP		917 S / A OP		920 S / A NC
						
921 S / A OP		930 S / A OP		955 S / A EC		962 S / A OP
						
970 S / A EC		970 S / B OP		980 S / A OP		985 S / A OP

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988 S / A OP		991 S / A OP		999 S / A OP		1005 S / A NC
						
1010 S / A OP		1015 S / A NC		1021 S / A OP		1034 S / A EC
						
1078 S / A EC		1078 S / B EC		1085 S / A EC		1085 S / B EC

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1090 S / A EC		1090 S / B EC		1105 S / A EC		1105 S / B EC
						
1105 S / C EC		1110 S / A OP		1155 S / A EC		1160 S / A EC
						
1166 S / A OP		1183 S / A OP		1221 S / A EC		1221 S / B EC

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1240 S / A NC		1250 S / A OP		1259 S / A EC		1259 S / B EC
						
1259 S / C EC		1325 S / A EC		1345 S / A OP		1351 S / A EC
						
1351 S / B EC		1360 S / A OP		1367 S / A EC		1371 S / A OP

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1377 S / A OP		1380 S / A OP		1385 S / A EC		1390 S / A NC
						
1390 S / B NC		1410 S / A OP		1414 S / A OP		1420 S / A OP
						
1423 S / A OP		1426 S / A OP		1430 S / A EC		1433 S / A NC

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1433 S / B NC		1449 S / A NC		1449 S / B NC		1455 S / A OP
						
1455 S / B OP		1463 S / A OP		1483 S / A NC		1526 S / A NC
						
1485 S / B NC		1542 S / A EC		1550 S / A EC		1555 S / A OP

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1556 S / A OP		1560 S / A OP		1565 S / A EC		1570 S / A OP
						
1582 S / A NC		1585 S / A OP		1585 S / A OP		1592 S / A EC
						
1592 S / A EC		1625 S / A OP		1705 S / A OP		1711 S / A OP

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<p>1715 S / A NC</p>		<p>1715 S / B NC</p>		<p>1737 S / A OP</p>		<p>1739 S / A OP</p>
						
<p>1745 S / A OP</p>		<p>1805 S / A OP</p>		<p>1809 S / A OP</p>		

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<p><b>CASTLE ROCK FRONTAGE ROAD</b></p>						
		<p>10055 TRAIL / A NC</p>		<p>10055 TRAIL / B NC</p>		<p>RAILROAD TUNNEL / A EC</p>
				<p><b>COYOTE CANYON ROAD</b></p>		
<p>RAILROAD TUNNEL / B EC</p>		<p>ROCK TUNNEL / A EC</p>				<p>UNKNOWN ADD / A EC</p>
<p><b>ECHO CREEK ROAD</b></p>				<p><b>I-80 BRIDGE</b></p>		
		<p>CANYON ROAD / A EC</p>				<p>I-80 BRIDGE / A EC</p>

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				<b>FAWCETT</b>		
<b>EMORY EXIT / A EC</b>		<b>EMORY EXIT / B EC</b>				<b>CACHE CAVE CRK/A EC</b>
		<b>I-80</b>				
<b>CACHE CAVE CRK/ B EC</b>				<b>UDOT FACILITY / A EC</b>		<b>UDOT FACILITY / B EC</b>
						
<b>N REST AREA / A EC</b>		<b>N REST AREA / B EC</b>		<b>N REST AREA / C EC</b>		<b>N REST AREA/ D EC</b>

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				<p><b>PONY EXPRESS TRAIL ROAD</b></p>	
<p>N REST AREA / E EC</p>		<p>N REST AREA / F EC</p>			<p>RAILROAD BRIDGE EC</p>
<p><b>REES CREEK ROAD</b></p>					
		<p>A EC</p>		<p>B EC</p>	<p>C EC</p>
					<p><b>STAG CANYON ROAD</b></p>
<p>D EC</p>		<p>E EC</p>		<p>RAILROAD BRIDGE EC</p>	

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				<p><b>UNADDRESSED</b></p>		
<p>UNDERPASS EC</p>		<p>A EC</p>				<p>EC</p>
<p><b>WAHSATCH FRONTAGE ROAD</b></p>						
		<p>A EC</p>		<p>WATER TANK / A EC</p>		<p>GARAGE / A EC</p>
						
<p>BRIDGE / A EC</p>						

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<p><b>BLONQUIST LANE</b></p>				<p><b>HUFF CREEK ROAD</b></p>	
		<p>15 S / A NC</p>			<p>13 N / A EC</p>
					
<p>13 N / B EC</p>		<p>100 N / A EC</p>		<p>100 N / B EC</p>	<p>100 N / C EC</p>
<p><b>CHALK CREEK ROAD</b></p>					
		<p>2485 E / A EC</p>		<p>2490 E / A NC</p>	<p>2560 E / A EC</p>

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2560 E / B EC		2560 E / C EC		2601 E / A EC		2601 E / B EC
						
3200 E / A EC		3320 E / A EC		3320 E / A EC		3320 E / C EC
						
3320 E / D EC		3320 E / E EC		3320 E / F EC		3320 E / G EC

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<p>3400 E / A EC</p>		<p>3410 E / A EC</p>		<p>3475 E / A EC</p>		<p>4142 E / A EC</p>
						
<p>4142 E / B EC</p>						

## Appendix IV. Consultant Information

Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies

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