

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Mountair Canyon Historic District

Other names/site number: Mt. Aire Canyon; Mount Aire Canyon

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: E. Mt. Aire Rd., S. Mt. Aire Rd., and Maple Fork Way

City or town: Millcreek State: Utah County: Salt Lake

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

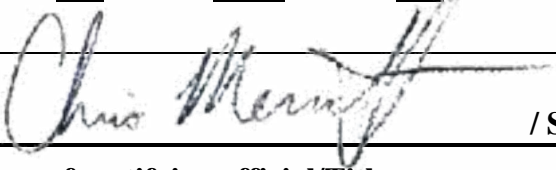
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

| | | |
|---|--------|-------------|
|  | / SHPO | 6/20/2023 |
| Signature of certifying official/Title: | | Date |
| <u>Utah State Historic Preservation Office</u> | | |
| State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government | | |

| | |
|---|--|
| In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria. | |
| Signature of commenting official: | Date |
| <hr/> | |
| Title : | State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government |

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: WOOD/weatherboard, shingle, log, plywood;
BRICK; STONE/sandstone; CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Mt. Aire Canyon is located in eastern unincorporated Salt Lake County, approximately 12 miles from Salt Lake City. It is a box canyon within the Wasatch Mountains on the south side of Parley's Canyon which carries Parley's Creek and Interstate 80. The *Mountair Canyon Historic District* is the historic canyon retreat and encompasses all of the historic residential cabins. The architecture of the district clearly exhibits the contextual historical periods of local development established in this nomination. The history of the *Mountair Canyon Historic District* divides into two temporal and thematic periods. These are based on social and historical movements, community improvements that were made, and architectural styles that were exhibited over time. The historical periods are as follows: 1899-1948, Rustic Cabin Period; 1949-1973, Modern Cabin Period. The district was heavily influenced by early 1900s Rustic and Arts & Crafts movements, as well as design for natural and scenic environments that could take advantage of views and air ventilation. A unique form evolved during the Rustic Cabin Period that is locally prominent called the Mountair Floorplan. After World War II, the district continued to look to cabin style architecture as the basis of design but employed modern materials. The Mountair Canyon Historic District includes 50 primary resources, of which 28 (56%) retain their integrity and contribute to the historic character of the district.

Narrative Description

Physical Environment

Mt. Aire Canyon is located in eastern Salt Lake County about 13 miles southeast of Salt Lake City. The entrance to the box canyon – a canyon with nearly vertical walls that is closed upstream – is accessed via the larger Parley's Canyon which carries Interstate 80, about eight miles east of the Sugar House neighborhood of Salt Lake City, and one mile below Mountain Dell Dam and Reservoir. Mt. Aire Road roughly follows the alignment of Smiths Fork Creek, now commonly referred to as Mt. Aire Creek. Elevation of the canyon begins at the north (bottom gate) at 5,400 feet and rises to 6,600 feet at the south (middle gate).

The canyon is characterized by the winding creek, a narrow asphalt roadway that crosses the creek occasionally, and steep canyon walls that are covered with a consistent canopy of

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evergreen and deciduous trees. As the canyon increases in elevation, views of rock outcroppings and peaks emerge, with Mt. Aire peak directly to the west. Cabins are located mainly on the south side of the road until Maple Fork, where the cabins are then located consistently on both sides of the road.¹ (Photographs 1-6)

Boundary Description for the *Mountair Canyon Historic District*

The *Mountair Canyon Historic District* sits within Sections 15, 16, 17, and 22 of Township 1 South, Range 2 East of the Salt Lake Principal Meridian at the bottom of Mt. Aire Canyon. The district straddles both sides of Mt. Aire Rd. and is thus bounded by canyon topography on the north and south. The east boundary is located to the east of the easternmost cabin, #19. The west boundary is the mid-canyon gate that divides the lower canyon from the upper canyon, an area commonly known as Panorama.

The selected *Mountair Canyon Historic District* boundaries correspond with topographical limitations as well as the historically-used single-family cabin area of the lower canyon within the period of significance. While the Old Arm Chair Resort was mainly located above the mid-canyon gate within Panorama, no historic buildings are extant.

Methodology and Eligibility Requirements

The methodology used to evaluate of resources for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility was based on the results of a Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS) of Mt. Aire Canyon Cabins completed in November 2022.² The proposed boundaries of the historic district include all historic resources within lower Mt. Aire Canyon.

Each resource was evaluated for eligibility based on Utah State Historic Preservation Office's (SHPO) RLS Standard Operating Procedures, revised in February 2020 (Utah Division of State History 2020) and National Park Service (NPS) Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). In Utah, all architectural resources documented at the reconnaissance level are evaluated using a rating system established by the Historic Buildings program at the Utah SHPO. This rating system allows for the assignment of one of three ratings to buildings and structures based on the degree to which they retain historical and architectural integrity. Integrity includes the NRHP-defined qualities including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The Utah SHPO designations are as follows:

EC (B) — Eligible-Contributing: built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of type or style; may have substantial alterations or additions; eligible for National Register as part of a potential historic district for historical and/or architectural reasons. [Additions do not detract and alterations may be reversible].

¹ Due to the setback of cabins and tree density, it is difficult to see more than one cabin from the road and get a snapshot view of the context of one to the next in one photograph.

² Huffaker, Kirk. *Reconnaissance Level Survey of Mt. Aire Canyon Cabins (Final Report)*, November 2022. Report on file at Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

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NC (C) — Non-Contributing/Ineligible: built during the historic period but has had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity. [Resource may have important local significance].

OP (D) — Out-of-period: constructed outside the historic period, in this case after 1973.

Overall, the historic district retains historic integrity in location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The most notable impacts are those related to design and materials of the individual buildings. The most common alterations to the cabins of Mt. Aire Canyon include additions, and to a lesser degree, exterior sheathing material changes. In general, modifications to historic resources were considered acceptable during evaluation if the changes were minimal, in-period or did not compromise or diminish the historic integrity and qualities that characterize buildings or the district. The impact of non-contributing and out-of-period cabins is mitigated by the high degree of integrity of the location, setting, feeling and association of the district, which are very overall important aspects.

Mountair Canyon Historic District Development Patterns

Development in Mt. Aire Canyon began in the late 1800s as the Pratt and Richards families who owned the property walked up the canyon to the Maple Fork area to camp. At that time, the only modes of transportation were on foot and horse. The first cabin was erected from salvaged parts of a ca. 1885 house from downtown Salt Lake City that were moved near Maple Fork in ca. 1899. This was the Willard B. Richards family cabin at #57 (extant; contributing). This first development was soon followed by permanent stone structures constructed by the Pratts also near Maple Fork. The narrow canyon bed and steep walls left few prime opportunities for permanent structures so builders were left to develop in an unplanned way while maintaining a compact proximity to other family members' cabins. Five structures pre-date the road, which was begun in 1906 after founding of the Mountair Private Road Company. Having a reliable road surface facilitated further development of the canyon between 1906 and 1938, which was the peak period of construction. During the peak as prime building sites became rare, cabin designs adapted to be built on hillsides supported by complex wood structures as foundations. The added benefit of placing structures higher on the hillside was also to increase natural interior ventilation.

Prior to World War II, there was not a system of building permitting or deed recording in Mt. Aire Canyon so records of building construction and property transactions have been largely held, if at all, by the families. As post-World War II prosperity increased so did the desire to experience natural and scenic places and construction again accelerated. Cabins were built as land was obtained either through family gift, sale or trade, with very few parcels being sold out of a family's ownership. Occasionally a house or cabin would burn and a new one would be constructed in its place, but it was still held by the same family. Only one teardown has occurred in the past 40 years.

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Summary of Architectural Styles by Historical Period

The *Mountair Canyon Historic District* includes 50 primary resources, of which 28 (56%) retain integrity and contribute to the historic character of the district. All resources are residential use. Of the 22 non-contributing resources, 11 are altered historic resources and 11 are out of period. All 28 contributing resources are residential use and single-family dwellings of either year-round or seasonal use. Of the contributing resources, 16 (57%) are Early Twentieth Century (Arts & Crafts, Bungalow, Rustic), 9 (32%) are Other (A-Frame, Contemporary, Shed), one is Picturesque, one is Period Revival (Colonial Revival), and one is World War II Era (Ranch).³

There are no properties within the proposed boundary that are currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

1899-1943, Rustic Cabin Period

This historical period's dates are defined by the first construction in the historic district – the Willard B. Richards cabin at #57 – through the construction of the C.W. Silver cabin at #52, a Colonial Revival style example. There are a total of 24 resources constructed within this period. Of the 18 contributing resources from this period, 14 are Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement styles (Arts & Crafts, Bungalow, Rustic), one is Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revival (Colonial Revival), and three are Other (A-Frame, Late 20th Century Other, Picturesque). Of the six non-contributing resources from this period, two are Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement styles (Bungalow, Rustic), two are Early 21st Century that envelope older buildings, and three are Other (Split Level, Late 20th Century Other). One building burned in 2018, but research indicates that it was of Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement (Bungalow) style. Only its foundation and chimney remain and it was not counted in the overall district totals.

Within the contributing resources, there are several excellent examples of the representative architectural styles of the Rustic Cabin Period. The Bungalow at #50 is a simple Box Bungalow with a pyramidal roof, wood plank siding, and wide overhanging eave with exposed rafter ends. (Photograph 20) The Rustic style of cabin 37 is a 1½-story main building with a wrapping porch. The entire exterior is sided with log siding. (Photograph 13) Cabin 77 is an Arts & Crafts style example with a low hipped roof with extra wide overhanging eave and exposed rafters. The exterior is wood, windows multi-paned casements, with an exterior deck with decoratively carved wood balustrade. (Photograph 29) The only Colonial Revival style example in the district is cabin 52 which is a two story, side gabled, wood building with a side entrance. The main façade displays two rows of windows with seven separate 16-lite casement windows on the upper story with a ribbon of connected 12-lite casement windows on the lower story. (Photograph 21) In the category of Other, there is an example of the Picturesque era at #42 in a cabin of sandstone with a pyramidal roof and an exterior fireplace joined to the main chimney that adjoins the interior fireplace. The front porch has been enclosed with log siding and double-hung windows. (Photograph 16)

³ The terms used here are those implemented in the Utah SHPO database to define architectural styles.

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1943-1973, Modern Cabin Period

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The dates of this historical period encompass the time between construction of the first “modern” style cabin – the Dr. Irvin Hull cabin at #44 – through 1973, the date of the 50-year eligibility standard. There are a total of 14 resources constructed within the period. Of the 10 contributing resources from this period, three are Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement (Bungalow, Rustic) and seven are Other (A-Frame, Contemporary, Late 20th Century Other, Ranch, Shed). Of the five non-contributing resources from this period one is Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movement (Rustic), and four are Other (Shed, Late 20th Century Other, Early 21st Century).

Within the contributing resources, there are several excellent examples of the representative architectural styles of the Modern Cabin Period. The Rustic style cabin at #33 is an example where the traditional cabin style of the pre-World War II era, with the use of wood and exterior porches, was integrated into a new cabin with some modern materials like concrete block and aluminum windows. (Photograph 12) One of the fine examples of an A-Frame is cabin 22 with a wood shingle exterior, curved roof, and deep-set integrated porches on the first and second levels under the curved roof. (Photograph 8) A Contemporary style cabin is located at #27 and is characterized by the only flat roofed building in the district, with a deep overhanging eave, wood sheet exterior, and sliding patio doors that connect to the exterior porch. (Photograph 9) A Ranch style example can be seen at cabin 43. Though vacant at the time of nomination, it exhibits original Ranch form with intersecting gabled roofs and a picture window in the location of a family room. (Photograph 17) An example of the Shed style is cabin 39. This is a 1½-story brick building with the large end of the shed roof projecting from the back half of the cabin over a wood front porch with ribbons of large aluminum picture windows. (Photograph 14) An example from the category of Other: Late 20th Century Other is cabin 44, which was the first to be constructed in this period. It shows decidedly post-World War II form, though not a true Split Level or Split Entry, with a Chicago-style tripartite window on the second level, a small second level front porch, first level patio, and wood-shingled side gabled ends. (Photograph 18)

There are 11 out-of-period and non-contributing resources within the *Mountair Canyon Historic District*.

Naming

The first time Mountair appeared in the public record was in a newspaper article in 1906, “Incomparable Mountair.” Prior to this time, the area was referred to as Smiths Fork or the Old Arm Chair Resort. The name Mountair, as one word, continued to be used through about 1925 when it appeared on a sign at the canyon entrance in a historic photo. However, in 1927 the name had been changed to Mt. Air on a plat map and in 1951 on an election map where the road was labeled as Mt. Air Fork Road. The canyon’s reputation held prominence such that a 1939 subdivision in Millcreek, the city just below Parley’s Canyon, was named Mountair Acres with one of its primary streets Mountair Drive. The name was further changed to Mount Aire in 1952 on a local road map and then on the USGS map in 1955. More recently, it has been shortened to Mt. Aire. For the nomination, the historical name of Mountair is being used.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

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

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1899-1973

Significant Dates

1899

1943

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Paul Frandsen

Bruce Markosian

Alvaro A. Pratt

Parker B. Pratt

A.Z. Richards, Sr.

Barbara Howell Richards

Stephen Richards

Taylor Woolley

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The *Mountair Canyon Historic District* is locally significant, architecturally and historically, as an excellent representation of an early recreational and second-home area for prominent LDS Church families in Salt Lake County, Utah. The period of significance is 1899-1973, which extends between the time of the earliest extant contributing building constructed in the district, Cabin #57 for Willard B. Richards, to 50 years prior to the date of nomination, as the historical use of the district area continues up to the present. Under Criterion A, the *Mountair Canyon Historic District* has deep historic significance in the Area of Social History and Entertainment/Recreation tied to many early pioneer families, particularly those associated with leadership positions in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church). Descendants of several prominent leaders of the LDS Church held land and built cabins within the canyon, including the families of Willard B. Richards, Parley P. Pratt, and Joseph F. Smith. Among these descendants are included Dr. Stephen L. Richards (founder of the Salt Lake Clinic), Richard Warner (Rick Warner Ford dealership), Gill Warner (President of Associated Food Stores), Alvaro Pratt (landscape architect for Laurel Canyon in the Los Angeles area) and Emma Lou Thayne (author/poet/journalist/professor/LDS Church leader). Cabins and property have passed on to subsequent generations, now with the seventh generation visiting sites in some cases. Under Criterion C, the district is significant in the Area of Architecture for its diverse collection of recreational residences that represent two main eras of construction, a variety of architectural styles from early 20th century vernacular to post World War II modern influence. The dwellings represent the evolution of styles while mostly adhering to a traditional cabin/recreational residence forms and materials. There is strong evidence that a preferred floor plan emerged within the district and remains intact in seven contributing buildings. One cabin has been documented to have been designed by a locally significant architect. The Claude Richards Cabin, Cabin #77, was designed by architect Taylor Woolley, who worked closely with Frank Lloyd Wright for many years.

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

The *Mountair Canyon Historic District* served as a focal point for turn-of-the-twentieth-century summer life and recreation for prominent families of the LDS Church. The geographic proximity of the canyon to downtown Salt Lake City – only 12 miles – afforded the opportunity for an easily accessible retreat from the city’s industrialization and urban environment. These families invested their resources to improve the canyon, welcoming extended family for decades and subdividing their property for additional family members to build new cabins. Some families are currently in their seventh generation of family members spending time in Mt. Aire Canyon.

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Criterion A: Social History

The significance in the Area of Social History is tied to the lives of the many families who built second homes in the Mt. Aire Canyon. The *Mountair Canyon Historic District* is a community of 50 cabins, many whose owners have held property in the canyon for generations. The period of historical significance for the district 1899-1973 and includes buildings and structures of architectural significance as well as historical significance because of the people who owned and built cabins therein. In addition to several leaders of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,⁴ the canyon has been home to a handful of influential Salt Lake City residents in the fields of business, the arts, and civic leadership. Originally developed as a retreat from city life and summer heat, *Mountair Canyon Historic District* maintained that status as a seasonal destination throughout the period of significance. Most cabins in the district were designed and built by family members and fellow Mt. Aire residents, many of whom belonged to the same extended families.

Descendants of early LDS Church leaders and Utah settlers, Parley P. Pratt and Willard Richards were the first to develop the road and cabins in Mt. Aire Canyon. Both Pratt and Richards served in high profile church leadership positions for the LDS Church during the first half of the nineteenth century, with Pratt also surveying and building the first road in what is now Parley's Canyon in 1849-1850, providing access to the base of Mt. Aire Canyon. LDS Church President and Utah Territorial Governor Brigham Young granted ownership of land in Mt. Aire Canyon to Parley P. Pratt as early as 1850.⁵

The first land owners in and around Mt. Aire Canyon were homesteaders. A farm occupied the area near the mouth of Smiths Fork Creek (now Mt. Aire Creek) in the early 1890s, first run by the Eckman family and later by John Erickson. Erickson received a patent on 160 acres here in 1895.⁶ In addition to the many homesteaders and lumber/mining operations that utilized rail lines in Parley's Canyon at the end of the nineteenth century, local Salt Lakers also began to travel up the canyon. Their excursions, mostly taking place during the summer months, were undertaken for recreational reasons rather than business ones.

Oral histories state that Alma Pratt, son of Parley P. Pratt, explored Smiths Fork Canyon (now Mt. Aire Canyon) in the 1890s and constructed a dugout in the vicinity of what would come to be known as Maple Fork. Known as an outdoor enthusiast, Alma helped to establish a municipal park in City Creek Canyon in Salt Lake City, and spent time at his dugout in Mt. Aire Canyon.⁷

⁴ This is the proper and preferred name for the Church, but the Church's style guide accepts historical use of "Mormon Pioneers" in contexts such as this and abbreviation simply as "the Church." For brevity in this document, both will be used, as well as simply "Pioneers," (capitalized throughout as a proper noun), "Mormons," "LDS," "LDS Church," and sometimes "members." No disrespect is meant to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints nor its members in abbreviating, to any subsequent church in Salt Lake City, Utah, nor to other groups of pioneers who settled here or in other regions. This is simply a convenience where the meaning is not likely to be confused here.

⁵ Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies, "Reconnaissance Level Survey of Mt. Aire Canyon Cabins," 4-8 (November 2022) Salt Lake City, Utah.

⁶ Ibid, 4-8.

⁷ "Death of Alma Pratt." *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 14 November 1902, 5.

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Together, Alma and his sons Alvaro and Parker were the first to establish pathways and trails in Mt. Aire Canyon, as well as level places in the mountainside on which future cabins would be built. A few years after building his dugout, Alma invited his lifelong childhood friend Willard B. Richards and his wife Louie to spend the night in the canyon. Richards was the son of Willard Richards, who had served in leadership positions in the LDS Church under both Joseph Smith and Brigham Young. After the experience, Richards spent as much time as he could in that mountain setting with his family and friends, eventually buying property there which he still visited in his late 70s (ca. 1922).⁸

Alvaro A. Pratt made many transactions and improvements in the canyon in the first years of the twentieth century. Pratt purchased 40 acres from the state of Utah in 1900. In 1901, he took out a loan of \$300 from Utah Savings & Trust Co. for improvements. That year he also sold property to P.A. Sorenson (200 acres), and smaller properties to John M. Cannon & George M. Cannon, Richard K. Thomas & Caroline S. Thomas, and William T. Noall and Matthew Noall. Pratt, along with P.A. Sorenson and Willard B. Richards accepted a lien on the property from Granite Lumber Co. in the amount of \$1,346.01 for building materials used between May 15 and August 5, 1901, on several properties in the canyon. Further details about exactly which properties was not revealed by research. In 1902, Pratt sold smaller properties to W.S. Henderson and Otto C. Bersback.⁹

In 1901, Alvaro Pratt began to sell lots surrounding the Old Arm Chair Resort ranging from 1-40 acres.¹⁰ According to county records, the first people to buy land from Pratt were P.A. Sorensen, Willard B. Richards, John and George Cannon, Richard K. Thomas, Caroline S. Thomas, and William and Matthew Noall. In 1903, Pratt sold land to Otto Bersback, Frank Snow and Daniel Free.¹¹ Some of these early Mt. Aire landowners continued to subdivide their parcels. By 1906, lots were available in the Bersback and Sorensen subdivision of Mt. Aire. It was advertised that from the country homes one could hear “the laughing splash of falling water, while shy wild birds in the verdant foliage overhead sing sweetly the woodland songs that cities never hear.”¹² Ownership in the canyon steadily increased and by 1934 several dozen cabins had been constructed.

Property ownership in the canyon was most often a family affair, with many close ties tracing just as importantly through matrilineal lines as through patrilineal ones. These matrilineal connections, commonplace in many communities nationwide, held particular significance in late nineteenth and early twentieth century Utah where many leaders of the LDS Church practiced plural marriage, with men oftentimes marrying women who were also biological sisters. Though the LDS Church officially banned the practice in 1890, those whose lives had been shaped by

⁸ Erektion Cromar, Barbara Ann, ed. *History of William Brigham Richards, 1847-1942*, chapter XXII, “Mountair.” Bound manuscript, 1981. (website) familysearch.org: Memory page for Willard B. Richards, KWCN-KCK. “Utah Pioneer of 1848 Takes Snowshoe Hike” *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 21 November 1922, 12.

⁹ Salt Lake County Recorder records. Accessed February 20, 2023.

¹⁰ “Do You Want a Country Home.” *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 27 July 1901, 6.

¹¹ Salt Lake County Recorder's Office, Land Record Abstracts, Sections 13-16, Township 1, Range 2, East of Salt Lake Meridian, 87, entries no. 6,8,12,15,17.

¹² “Incomparable Mountair.” *The Salt Lake Herald*. 2 August 1906, 4.

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plural marriage still continued to experience close-knit and complicated family ties well into the new century. Descendants of Parley P. Pratt (1807-1857) and Willard Richards (1804-1854) exemplified this peculiarity.

Alma Pratt and Moroni Pratt, half-brothers and sons of Parley P. Pratt, married sisters Rebecca and Caroline Beebe. Alma and Rebecca's son Parker and his family would own and sell property in the canyon throughout the first half of the twentieth century. Moroni and Caroline's daughter Mary Ethel and her family also bought property in the canyon.

For descendants of Willard Richards, a similar story unfolded. Two of Richards' wives, Sarah and Nanny Lynn Longstroth, were biological sisters. Upon Sarah's death in 1858, Nanny Lynn took in her sisters' sons, Willard B. and Joseph.¹³ The children and grandchildren of the Longstroth sisters were some of the earliest residents to build cabins in Mt. Aire Canyon, including Dr. Stephen L. Richards and his cousins, who were more like siblings, Sarah Ellen Richards Smith (wife of LDS Church president Joseph F. Smith) and Willard B. Richards. Dr. Richards was one of the few doctors on the east side and the only in Mt. Aire Canyon, and as such, was called upon frequently, occasionally doing operations on his kitchen table.¹⁴

Willard B. Richards purchased 80 acres in the canyon and then built a 14 x 20 log cabin in 1899.¹⁵ Soon after, he dismantled portions of Nanny Longstroth's home in downtown Salt Lake City and used it to build the first cabin in the canyon.¹⁶ Colloquially referred to as "The Big Cottage," or "Pioneer Cabin," it is extant at #57.¹⁷ (Photograph 25) Furthermore, Willard Richards (1804-1854) had two brothers whose children and grandchildren went on to own property and build cabins in Mt. Aire Canyon, including the families of Levi Richards Greene, Mamie Richards Silver and C.F. Wilcox.

Other families who bought property in the canyon early on included the families of brothers William and Matthew Noall (Photograph 28), and brothers Isaac and Grant Morgan. (Photographs 33-35) Intergenerational wealth, in the form of land ownership, heavily influenced who was able to acquire and build cabins in the canyon and residents of Mt. Aire Canyon often shared close familial ties in addition to community ones. To that end, the Noalls often entertained dignitaries at their cabin, including many that came to the state through the Utah State Department.¹⁸

¹³ Longstroth, Sarah. Profile page for Sarah Longstroth (1826-1858), LDM2-SPM. (website) familysearch.org. US 1860 Census. Population Schedule for Davis County, Utah Territory, City of Farmington. Page no. 40, entry no. 8, dwelling no. 270, family no. 248, household of Frank D. and Nanny Richards. (website) familysearch.org

¹⁴ Richards family oral history.

¹⁵ Swedin, Eric G. *Bingham Canyon Doctor: The Life and Legacy of Paul S. Richards.* Rocky Mountain Center for Occupational and Environmental Health, University of Utah School of Medicine. 2012. 41-42.

¹⁶ Richards family history indicates that the moved house had an address of 47 Richards St. However, Sanborn maps of 1884, 1889, and 1898 do not show any building with this address within the "passage" that formally was reconstructed to become Richards Street by 1911.

¹⁷ Ereksom Cromar, 92.

¹⁸ Property owner survey response from Margaret Paydar, January 2023.

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According to an 1894 plat map, either no road or an unimproved, and thus non-documented, road existed in the canyon.¹⁹ However, by 1903 a road existed adjacent to Smiths Fork Creek and is simply called “Road from Parleys Cañon to Old Arm Chair.”²⁰ Prior to the road’s completion, the Richards family walked the two miles between Parleys Canyon and their cabins, each person hauling as much as they could while one person rode a horse and used a second as a pack horse for food, bedding, and clothing.²¹

Federal money funded many infrastructure projects across the nation. The Lincoln Highway was completed in 1913, the first transcontinental automobile route, and included the road up Parley’s Canyon. This highway was replaced soon after by the Victory Highway, and soon after that replaced by U.S. Highway 40.²² These updated roads gave Mt. Aire residents the added benefit of increased accessibility for at least a portion of their travel to and from their mountain homes. However, much like railroad development in the nineteenth century, this updated infrastructure also led to a proliferation of industry in the area.²³

In 1906, property owners formed the Mountair Private Road Company to improve the road from Parley’s Canyon up Mt. Aire Canyon.²⁴ Both Alvaro Pratt and his brother Parker were members, with Parker among the small number paid for their labor to work on road construction. Much like his grandfather, Parley P. Pratt, Parker worked to establish pathways for people to enjoy Parley’s Canyon and its subsidiary canyons. Select 1908 holders of Mountair Private Road Company shares included W.B. Richards, Sr., R.A. Sorensen, C.A. Sorensen, Dr. C.F. Wilcox, D.F. Free, Mrs. Melissa Sears, Royal B. Young, N.J. Hansen, Jr., Al Pratt, Parker B. Pratt, Joseph J. Daynes, William and Matthew Noall, and J. R. Smith. Olive A. Pratt and Maude Friedman – sisters of the Pratt brothers – and Melissa Sears were the only females listed as paying dues.²⁵ Financial support came in the form of a self-imposed road “tax” of an amount that each family could afford. Maintenance was provided by the sons of the owners who every spring manned picks, shovels, and rakes to clear the road of fallen rocks, brush, and timber.²⁶ This is one way that the canyon has represented friendship and cooperation, and the Road Committee as well as the Water Committee exist today for the benefit of all.

As cabin ownership proliferated in the canyon during the 1920s and 1930s, a new generation of Mt. Aire seasonal residents benefited from having a mountain retreat to which they could go every summer. For many families, creating access to essential commodities and religious ritual allowed them to spend entire summers at their cabins.

¹⁹ “General Land Office Records.” 1894. BLM GLO Records: Home. (website) <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/>.

²⁰ “General Land Office Records.” 1904.

²¹ Swedin, 41-42.

²² Battle, Cullen. “Ghost of Mountain Dell: Transportation and Technological Change in the Wasatch Mountains” Utah Historical Quarterly, vol. 86, no. 1, 2018. Youngberg, Florence. *Parley’s Hollow – Gateway to the Great Salt Lake Valley*. Agreka Books, 1998. 101.

²³ “Salt Lakers Get Parley Quarries.” *The Salt Lake Herald*. 22 July 1906, 14. Youngberg, 101-102.

²⁴ “New Incorporations.” *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 25 October 1908, 34.

²⁵ Mountair Private Road Company, “Mountair Road Record” (1908). Copy in possession of Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies [address withheld] (2022).

²⁶ Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies, 4-8.

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Katie Wright owned a cabin (#82) in the canyon from which she operated a small mercantile business for Mt. Aire residents in a separate building, selling groceries and other small items.²⁷ Fisher Dairy would make deliveries from Salt Lake up Mt. Aire Canyon twice a week. Hygeia Ice supplied ice blocks for many residents of the canyon who would come to visit for weeks at a time during the summer; Huron Free, a founder of the company, had property in Mt. Aire. Many residents also used the creek to keep milk, melons, and other food items cold before electricity came to the canyon. From the 1930s to 1945, Sunday School was held on the porch of the Warner-Richards cabin with 30-45 children attending and singing favorites such as “Our Mountain Home So Dear.”²⁸

As time progressed, cabins and properties were passed on to new generations within the same families that historically used the canyon – namely Richards, Pratt, and Smith – or land was subdivided and infilled with a new cabin. This pattern has been consistent throughout the period of significance every few years. For example, Preston D. Richards built the first cabin at #56 in 1922. Richards was the grandson of Dr. Willard Richards and the law partner of J. Reuben Clarke, for whom the law school at Brigham Young University is named. Preston D. Richards was at one time the youngest member of the Utah State Legislature and negotiated sale of land in Los Angeles for the LDS Temple there.²⁹

In the post-World War II era, families desired to escape their suburban lifestyles and everyday homes to escape to a place wilder and more natural. This led to families outgrowing their family’s earlier Mt. Aire cabins and additional family members desiring their own cabins. This required subdivision of larger lots or the exchange of land within families to allow new construction. Once the cabin was built, spending time with family there was fun, economical, and available even to the middle class. The canyon became busy enough in the late 1940s that there was a small house constructed near the middle gate where a man was employed to open the locked gate for owners.³⁰

By the mid-1960s, construction had begun to replace highway US-40 through Parley’s Canyon with Interstate 80.³¹ An exit from the freeway, on both eastbound and westbound lanes, ensured that cabin owners still maintained access to Mt. Aire Canyon Road.

Today Mt. Aire Canyon remains dedicated to family living and retreat as well as friendship and cooperation for dozens of families, related and unrelated and in a wide range of ages and backgrounds. However, adjacent private land has been acquired by property owners who desire to establish new and large quarry mining activities immediately to the west of Mt. Aire Canyon and the *Mountair Canyon Historic District*. The owners desire designation to recognize the importance of the social and architectural heritage of the canyon for the continued preservation

²⁷ Utah State Tax Commission. Salt Lake County Tax Assessor Cards. Serial no. 19 A-1347, tax evaluation card dated 12 September 1934, Katie A. Wright (owner). Salt Lake County Archives, Assessor Tax Appraisal Cards, Box 911, 19A-977 to 19A-1388.

²⁸ Jarman, 6-9.

²⁹ Property owner survey response from Joseph Horton, January 2023.

³⁰ Property owner survey response from Lori Boyer, January 2023.

³¹ Youngberg, 115.

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of those values as well as the scenic, natural, and quiet values that have been present for more than 120 years.

Criterion A: Entertainment/Recreation

Mt. Aire Canyon has a long history of recreational use, even prior to the construction of summer homes here. Spurred along by the increase in railroad construction, several mountain resorts were established in the Wasatch Mountains at the turn of the twentieth century. These resorts not only served as an overnight stop for miners and cross-country travelers, but also for those Salt Lakers wishing to escape the stress of city life as well as intense heat of Salt Lake summers. Alvaro Pratt, son of Alma Pratt and grandson of Parley P. Pratt, established the "Old Arm Chair Resort" in Mt. Aire Canyon in 1895 on land once held by his father and grandfather. Vacationers would take the Utah Central train up Parleys Canyon to the base of Mt. Aire Canyon, where they were met by a stagecoach, and later automobiles, that would take them up to the hotel and surrounding recreational property.³² The hotel had 12 rooms, a kitchen, lobby, and lodge. It was surrounded by three homes of Pratt family members, the first three cabins built in the canyon, ca. 1899 by Alvaro and Parker Pratt and constructed of stone collected 1½ miles above Maple Fork in the Canyon. On other parcels, campsites were the norm.³³

In its early years, the Old Arm Chair Resort was listed among the top destinations for tourists visiting Salt Lake.³⁴ Every summer, newspapers like *The Salt Lake Herald*, *Deseret Evening News*, and *The Salt Lake Tribune* had columns dedicated to "Old Armchair Notes" where the comings and goings of canyon visitors were printed.³⁵ In the first years of the Old Arm Chair Resort, Pioneer Day dance parties were held on July 24th at the "Bonhomie."³⁶ Remembered as "Happy Home" to Mt. Aire Canyon residents, this gathering place was the location of many bonfires, campfire programs, dances and other fun activities.³⁷

According to the 1901 map for Old Arm Chair Resort, unique aspects of the community were named with nature-inspired titles such as bends in the road (Maple Fork and Rabbits Head) and cabin tracts (Strawberry Dell, Pine Grotto, Beaver Cut, Twilight Glen, etc.). Oral history suggests that the name "Arm Chair" was derived from at least one geologic reference point: the shape of Smiths Fork Creek and/or the immense semicircle of gray sandstone which pushed up from the ridge to form the back of a chair and the slope down below it to provide the seat.³⁸ The name was also well-suited for a summer resort as it evoked an image of relaxation. For many years, the canyon was also referred to as Armchair Canyon due to the popularity of the resort. In

³² "The Old Arm Chair." *Deseret News*. 26 July 1900, 8. Jarman, Ethel Noall. "Memories of Mt. Aire." (1986, revised 1991) 2. Manuscript. (website) familysearch.org

³³ Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies, 4-8.

³⁴ "Many Points of Interest to Tourists in Salt Lake." *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 29 July 1907, 2.

³⁵ "Armchair Notes." *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 26 July 1901; 2 August 1902; 13 July 1903. "Armchair Notes."

Deseret Evening News. 27 July 1901. "Armchair Notes." *The Salt Lake Herald*. 3 August 1902.

³⁶ "Armchair Notes." *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 29 July 1903, 10. "Old Armchair Notes." *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 27 July 1902.

³⁷ Jarman, 2.

³⁸ Map of the Old Arm Chair Summer Resort, 1901. Erikson Cromar, 90-91.

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the 1920s or 1930s, the resort fell into disrepair and was vacated. A fire destroyed the hotel in the 1920s and it was never rebuilt.³⁹

At the turn of the twentieth century across the country, there was an increasing interest in visiting undeveloped scenic and natural spaces. Some of these included the early national monuments, national parks and national forests. In part, this was due to the desire of city-dwellers to escape a rapidly industrializing and polluted urban environment. This national groundswell of outdoor recreation can be seen in the development of Mt. Aire Canyon. In an effort to preserve natural resources, President Theodore Roosevelt created the Wasatch National Forest in 1906, of which Mt. Aire Canyon was a part.⁴⁰ The timing of this presidential proclamation coincided with an influx of new land owners in the canyon.

The privatization of land within Mt. Aire Canyon occurred in tandem with and as a direct reaction to the industrialization of Salt Lake City. Residents with enough financial resources escaped the hustle and bustle of city-life by purchasing land in the mountains on which to build retreats where their family and friends could go to reconnect with nature and each other. The outdoors also became more accessible in the early 1900s through the founding of outdoor clubs – locally such as Wasatch Mountain Club – which provided accessibility and organized activities. Another incentive was the availability of surplus military gear and clothing after World War I. The rise of a city-based “professional class” came about in the 1920s, and they had more money and leisure time. The final piece that attracted the upper middle class was the automobile, which provided easier access to recreational areas. All of these factors likely led to families spending more time in Mt. Aire Canyon and desiring to have a cabin of their own when the opportunity was afforded. Ironically, for many business owners, the livelihoods that provided the wealth needed to provide such a refuge were dependent upon the consumerism they wished to escape.

Relatively soon after the first cabins were built in Mt. Aire Canyon, U.S. Congress established the Recreation Residence Program (aka “cabin in the woods” program) in 1915 to allow privately-owned residences to be permitted and constructed on National Forest lands under a lease and management agreement. Again however, wealth was required to have a cabin designed and built, then to visit and stay at it once completed. This situation was no different as the early owners within Mt. Aire Canyon were wealthy by local standards of the era. Though Mt. Aire Canyon was privately-owned rather than publicly-owned, the same demand trends in outdoor recreation affected the canyon’s built environment.

As land in the Old Arm Chair Resort was sold off to individual property owners, more cabins were built in Mt. Aire Canyon. Though oral histories share recollections of how cabin owners invited people outside of their families to spend time in the canyon, it became an enclave for those wealthy enough to purchase land and supplies needed to build thereon. Despite the privatization of property in the Canyon, remnants of the communal nature of Old Arm Chair rentals persisted. A camp for young women—referred to as a “Beehive Camp” – was also held on

³⁹ Trapp, Susan. “Richards Family recollections.” Manuscript. Copy in possession of Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies [address withheld] (2022).

⁴⁰ United States Forest Service. “Brief History of the Combined Uintah-Wasatch-Cache National Forest.” (website) https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/uwcnf/learning/history-culture?cid=FSEM_035530

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site at Mt. Aire Canyon in the early 1900s.⁴¹ Throughout the 1920s the Wasatch Mountain Club took regular excursions into Mountair Canyon as part of their yearly activities.⁴² Additionally, during the summers of the 1920s, the Salt Lake City commission office ran a camping program for mothers and daughters at Mt. Aire. For a fee of \$4.50, participants would receive travel accommodations via car to the base of Mt. Aire Canyon – hiking two and a half miles was required afterwards – as well as food and tents.⁴³

In February 1920, as growing numbers of sportsmen were shooting and trapping animals all across the Wasatch Front, Mountair residents petitioned the state division of fish and wildlife to make Mt. Aire Canyon from “ridge to ridge and from mouth to head” a bird sanctuary.⁴⁴ The next month, R. H. Siddoway, the commissioner for the state division of fish and wildlife, “declared Mountair gulch...to be a bird and game sanctuary under protection of the commonwealth.”⁴⁵ As a result, it was against the law for any visitors/residents of Mt. Aire to bring any guns to the premises, thus eliminating further incentives for non-property owners to enter the canyon.⁴⁶

The hub of activity for Mt. Aire Canyon residents and visitors was near the Maple Fork Creek junction, just below where the Richards-Warner cabin (#77) and Wrights store (near #82) were located. A viewing platform was built high in a tree and a nearby trail up the north slope led to the Crow’s Nest, a wood structure perched out over the rock for viewing Profile Point and a rockslide. Moonlight walks and climbs were also a favorite activity for many.⁴⁷ Others recall how they’d climb trails with cousins, go to the “Tarzan swing,” and hunt rattlesnakes. Another popular activity was walking down canyon to the main gate, seeing deer at the salt lick at cabin 19, and visiting with the gatekeeper.⁴⁸

The nostalgia that inspired the novel, *Never Past the Gate*, a fictionalized account of a young girl spending the summer of 1935 at her family cabin in Mt. Aire Canyon, exemplifies the fascination with the outdoors that continued to fuel future Mt. Aire Canyon residents to build retreats for their loved ones, removed from the distractions of urban Salt Lake City life.⁴⁹

Criterion C: Architecture

The period of significance for the *Mountair Canyon Historic District* has been defined as 1899-1973. This encompasses the time between the oldest remaining building that retains historic integrity in the district (ca. 1899), which is reflective of the Rustic Cabin Period (1899-1942), and 1973, which is 50 years prior to the date of nomination, as the use of the cabins and canyon

⁴¹ "Bear That Paid Visit to Girl Campers at Mount Air Is Bagged By Hunters" *Deseret News*. 6 August 1919, p. 9.

⁴² "It Was a Glorious Year for Wasatch Mountaineers" *Salt Lake Telegram*. 9 January 1927, 11.

⁴³ "New City Camp to Open Today." *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 17 July 1920, 18.

⁴⁴ "Ask That Mountair be Made Bird Sanctuary." *Deseret News*. 19 February 1920, 5.

⁴⁵ "Mountair Declared Bird and Game Sanctuary." *Deseret News*. 11 March 1920, 9.

⁴⁶ "Mountair Canyon Made Game Preserve." *Salt Lake Telegram*. 11 March 1920, 2.

⁴⁷ Trapp.

⁴⁸ Property owner survey response from R.L. Smith, January 2023.

⁴⁹ Thayne, Emma Lou. *Never Past the Gate*. Peregrine Smith Publications, 1975. Thayne’s office is preserved by her family within cabin 75 (extant; Non-contributing; Out of period).

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have essentially remained the same from historic times to the present. The *Mountair Canyon Historic District* may be the first specifically constructed “second home” area in the state. Its architecture reflects vernacular adaptations of historic styles as cabin architecture was still being defined. The architecture that emerged in the district, including the distinctive “Mountair Floorplan,” was a direct outgrowth of one of Utah’s earliest movements toward having a rustic summer cabin in a natural and scenic environment. While many of the cabins are reflective of traditional styles, they are more vernacular in their design and execution, reflecting a combination of factors including limited financial resources, challenging transportation into the canyon prior to a paved road, and cabins built by the families rather than builders or contractors.

Design features of both Mission 66, a National Park Service program implemented between the early 1950s and 1970, and Operation Outdoors, a parallel program by the Forest Service, purposefully moved away from the rustic and arts and crafts-inspired construction of the previous generation in favor of a more modern and simplified approach to design.⁵⁰ Cabins constructed in Mt. Aire Canyon during the latter part of the Modern Cabin Period reflect this shift in national outdoor building aesthetics.

The first permanent structure within the *Mountair Canyon Historic District* was a structure moved from downtown Salt Lake City to Maple Fork in about 1899 by the Richards family. The building was constructed ca. 1885 along a passage that would become Richards Street. The one-story Box Bungalow, when relocated, was raised on stilts to keep it level but also to create a sleeping porch beneath the main floor, and a porch was added to the main façade. (Photograph 25)

Subsequent to the house moving, cabins were constructed of wood but also locally quarried sandstone. The Pratts were accomplished builders and likely designed and constructed these early stone cabins, including cabin #42 (Contributing; Photograph 16) and cabin #60 (Non-contributing; Photograph 26). These one-story buildings are characterized by rectangular form, double-cell plan, thick walls and large screened porches.

A particular architectural style developed with the cabins in Mt. Aire Canyon in the beginning decades of the twentieth century. Typically, a single cell structure was surrounded on three sides by a screened porch. The single cell would be the master bedroom while the porches served as family space and secondary sleeping areas. A makeshift kitchen was tucked into the corner. This unique form and floor plan has been referred to as the Mountair Floorplan. On many properties, the entire one-story building was raised by structurally-supporting wood stilts and cross-bracing. Reasons for the raising included accommodation of building on a mountainous incline, where there was limited flat area at the bottom of the canyon, increased ventilation of the interior above the tree canopy and limiting access of insects and forest animals. These screened porches served as exterior rooms, connecting the cabins more fully with the surrounding wilderness while also providing more reliable shelter than a tent would afford. Overall, the style of cabins was influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement, using design elements such as natural materials,

⁵⁰ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *The Built Environment Image Guide: for the National Forests and Grasslands*. (2001). 15.

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wide eaves with exposed rafter ends, numerous windows for natural light, and large porches to blend with the surrounding environment and connecting indoor space to the outside world. Cabin #55 is a good example with high integrity of the Mountair Floorplan. (Photographs 22-24) It was designed by A.Z. Richards, Sr., son of Willard B. Richards who homesteaded the lower canyon, and a professional civil engineer and founder of one of the oldest engineering firms in the Intermountain West. A.Z. Richards also provided canyon surveying and planning that created a culinary water system from a spring that serviced all of the neighboring relatives' cabins.⁵¹

Cabin #62 was the earliest wood framed cabin to be built within the *Mountair Canyon Historic District* in 1914 and it established the plan design of having a main room surrounded by porches, though it was in a T-shape rather than a rectangle. (Photograph 27) By 1939, 25 cabins had been constructed in the canyon. Of these, 14 utilized the Mountair Floorplan concept to some variation, though some changed dimensionally to accommodate family size, formal kitchens, and interior bathrooms. Of those 14, 12 remain extant today, of which nine are Contributing to the *Mountair Canyon Historic District*. (Figure 10) Variations included the adaptation of the Richards' moved house with sleeping porches, and the two original stone cabins built by the Pratt brothers in the early 1900s, which were renovated by the mid-1930s to add screen porches to correlate with this emergent architectural style in the canyon. There is one – cabin #78 – that is considered out of period.

As the Mountair Floorplan was coming into greater use, Claude Richards decided to hire an architect to refine it for his family's new cabin. His designer of choice was the significant local architect Taylor Woolley, who studied under Frank Lloyd Wright, serving as his key draftsman in producing the Wasmuth Portfolio. Woolley had returned to Salt Lake City to practice in about 1915 and quickly became a popular architect for public and residential architecture. Important points of Woolley's design for Richards' cabin included broad roof lines, exposed rafters, and integration of indoor and outdoor spaces with a higher quality of finish. The main living space of the cabin is a screened porch, designed to be level with the road. As the property sloped downward from the road, the main living spaces were elevated and evoked the sensation of living among the treetops rather than below them. This cabin (#77) is extant today, maintains a high degree of integrity and is referred to by canyon residents by its historic name, the Richards-Warner Cabin. (Photograph 29)

Post-World War II prosperity heralded in a new era of cabin construction for the next 30 years. Between 1945-1975, 14 cabins were built within the *Mountair Canyon Historic District*. Their architectural style can be divided into two categories: Late 20th Century, reflecting prevailing architectural trends of the mid-century, and Neo-Rustic, reflecting a traditional "cabin" style in new materials mixed with traditional materials. Nine buildings are Other, ranging in late 20th century styles from A-Frame to Contemporary to Split Level. The limited commonalities that tie these buildings to each other are the use of wood on the exterior and exterior porches. Cabin #22 is a unique A-Frame with a wood shingle exterior and curved roof. (Photograph 8) Cabin #27 is a Contemporary style cabin with a flat roof, plywood sheet exterior, large sections of windows, and a full façade porch on the main façade. (Photograph 9) Cabin #41, a Split Level two-story

⁵¹ Property owner survey response from Jonathan Richards, January 2023.

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example, was executed in concrete block with a brick chimney, and attached wood porch on the second story. (Photograph 15)

Cabin #56 (Contributing) was designed by Barbara Howell Richards, a family member, based on lessons she learned from the first cabin, which dated to 1922 and was removed in 1952.⁵² Cabin #19 (Non-contributing) was designed by Ogden architect Paul Frandsen and constructed in 1964.⁵³

Five buildings are Neo-Rustic or Rustic influences, with many using concrete block for a foundation, base, or first floor, and wood, either wood log siding, and featured exterior porches. Cabin #44 was constructed in 1944 of concrete block, two stories in height, with wood shingles in the gable ends, wood windows, and two wood porches, one leading to the second-story entrance and one at the first-story entrance. (Photograph 18)

Additional Historical Information

Parley P. Pratt began exploring the canyon that would one day bear his name as early as 1847 in hopes of locating a “less rugged route” into the Salt Lake Valley for future wagon trains of Mormon overland pioneers and other travelers. The canyon was then known by several names including Big Mountain Cañon, Big Canyon, and Browns Creek.⁵⁴ Emigration Canyon, immediately north of Big Mountain Cañon, was the route most often used by the original wagon trains and passage through that canyon was rough and fatiguing. By 1849, Pratt began building a toll road through Big Mountain Cañon and called it the Golden Pass Road. Though travel time along Pratt’s Golden Pass Road was longer than the traditional route through Emigration Canyon, it proved to be an overall easier route in and out of the Salt Lake Valley. It also provided access to high mountain meadows for grazing and timberlands which provided raw materials for new buildings in the nascent settlement.⁵⁵ The cost per wagon to take Pratt’s toll road was approximately one dollar, but could fluctuate based on the size of the team used to pull wagons as well as any additional animals traveling with the wagon owner.⁵⁶ The Golden Pass Road would become an important route connecting future mining towns like Park City and Coalville to the Salt Lake Valley.⁵⁷

Pratt only operated his toll road operation for a few years. In 1851, he left Utah to serve a mission overseas for the LDS Church. He sold ownership of the Golden Pass Road and the thoroughfare fell into disrepair. The Utah Territorial Legislature passed bills in the 1850s and 1860s to improve the conditions of the road by maintaining a toll system.⁵⁸ In addition to a continued stream of westward immigrant companies, Pony Express riders also utilized the

⁵² Property owner survey response from Joseph Horton, January 2023.

⁵³ Property owner survey response from Justin Wilde, January 2023.

⁵⁴ Youngberg, 17-19. “General Land Office Records.” 1879.

⁵⁵ Youngberg, 28.

⁵⁶ “The Golden Pass! or New Road Through the Mountains” *Deseret News*, 29 June 1850, vol. 1, no. 3, 1.

⁵⁷ Youngberg, 16.

⁵⁸ Strack, Don. “The Golden Pass: the History of Transportation in Parley’s Canyon, Utah” updated 22 February 2019. (website) <https://utahrails.net/articles/parleys.php>

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Golden Pass road to deliver mail in the 1860s. Stagecoach companies, like the locally owned Overland Stage Company, began utilizing Parley's Canyon as well.⁵⁹ It is estimated that tens of thousands of overland travelers used Pratt's Golden Pass Road between 1850-1869.⁶⁰ By the early 1870s the toll system was abandoned as traffic on the road diminished with the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad, which was built through Ogden Canyon, nearly 50 miles to the north.⁶¹ But Golden Pass Road remained the main stagecoach route until the late 1880s for passengers traveling from Denver, through Salt Lake, and then on to California.⁶² Even though 1879 survey maps still referenced the canyon as Big Mountain, it was colloquially known and referred to as Parley's Canyon as early as 1863 in local newspapers, no doubt in honor of the man who first surveyed the area.⁶³ By the 1890s, survey maps had been changed and began using Parley's Canyon as the official place name.⁶⁴

As pioneer settlements were established across the Utah Territory in the decades after 1847, new businesses were also established. Many business owners took advantage of abundant natural resources found in the Wasatch Mountains – like coal, lumber, and later precious metals like silver – to create lucrative industries. Development of these industries heavily relied on the creation of infrastructure to support the transportation of goods and raw materials. By 1874, a rail line connected the small mining town of Coalville and Salt Lake City in order to haul coal and lumber, but the line ran northwest through Ogden Canyon and then south to Salt Lake City, bypassing Parley's Canyon altogether.⁶⁵

Though use of Parley's Canyon had diminished somewhat after the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad and its subsequent spur lines, many business owners were determined to establish permanent rail lines in the canyon. Efforts continued throughout the 1870s and 1880s to build a rail line through Parley's Canyon to Park City and then to Coalville, with some success achieved by the 1880s when track was laid between Coalville and Park City. Coal was then trucked down Parley's Canyon into the Salt Lake Valley. In 1888, a narrow-gauge railroad spur was finally created by the Salt Lake & Eastern Railroad to transport passengers as well as coal in and out of Parley's canyon. By 1890, the Salt Lake & Eastern Railroad merged with the Salt Lake and Fort Douglas line to become the Utah Central Railroad. They ran two trains daily and the roundtrip fare was three dollars per passenger. The Utah Central was bought by the Denver Rio Grande in 1897, which built new standard size tracks and ran trains up and down Parley's Canyon until the 1940s.⁶⁶

Development of the U.S. highway system as a public works project during the Great Depression, gave convenience, accessibility, and affordability to many previously remote outdoors via good roads and inexpensive automobiles. The explosion in prosperity following World War II brought

⁵⁹ Youngberg, 73-75.

⁶⁰ Ibid, 35.

⁶¹ Strack.

⁶² Youngberg, 73-74.

⁶³ "Lost." *The Deseret News*. 15 April 1863, 8.

⁶⁴ "General Land Office Records." 1879, 1894.

⁶⁵ Youngberg, 38.

⁶⁶ Ibid, 58-62.

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a tide of automobile-borne tourists that National Parks and National Forests were ill-equipped to receive. By the mid-1950s it was apparent that massive infrastructure investment was required to meet the demand, resulting in the interstate road system and Mission 66.

The National Park Service's Mission 66 program (ca. 1953-1970) was conceived as the means to accommodate increased visitor numbers and to provide high-quality interpretation services. Operation Outdoors (1957-1962) was the USDA Forest Service program to address the nationwide growth in outdoor recreation and deterioration of facilities built in the 1930s under this pressure. Matching previous policies, Policy 11 of Operation Outdoors permitted summer home development where lands are clearly not suitable or not needed for public use. Then in 1958, President Eisenhower appointed the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Commission (1958-1962) to conduct research on outdoor recreation and propose methods to make it more readily accessible to the majority of people.

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1901. "Do You Want a Country Home." 27 July 1901, 6.

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1902. "Old Armchair Notes." 27 July 1902.

1902. "Armchair Notes." 2 August 1902.

1903. "Armchair Notes." 13 July 1903.

1903. "Armchair Notes." 29 July 1903, 10.

1906. "Incomparable Mountair." 2 August 1906, p. 4.

1907. "Many Points of Interest to Tourists in Salt Lake." 29 July 1907, 2.

1908. "New Incorporations." 25 October 1908, 34.

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United States Forest Service. "Brief History of the Combined Uintah-Wasatch-Cache National Forest." (website) https://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/uwcnf/learning/history-culture?cid=FSEM_035530

Utah State Tax Commission. Salt Lake County Tax Assessor Cards. Serial no. 19 A-1347, tax evaluation card dated 12 September 1934, Katie A. Wright (owner). Salt Lake County Archives, Assessor Tax Appraisal Cards, Box 911, 19A-977 to 19A-1388.

Youngberg, Florence. *Parley's Hollow – Gateway to the Great Salt Lake Valley*. Agreka Books, 1998.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office (Utah)
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property approximately 28 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 40.740462° N | Longitude: -111.732634° W |
| 2. Latitude: 40.739258° N | Longitude: -111.730410° W |
| 3. Latitude: 40.729130° N | Longitude: -111.715765° W |
| 4. Latitude: 40.723524° N | Longitude: -111.711583° W |
| 5. Latitude: 40.725335° N | Longitude: -111.718498° W |
| 6. Latitude: 40.734735° N | Longitude: -111.730083° W |

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7. Latitude: 40.739805° N Longitude: -111.733004° W

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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

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

The *Mountair Historic District* sits within Sections 15, 16, 17, and 22 of Township 1 South, Range 2 East of the Salt Lake Principal Meridian at the bottom of Mt. Aire Canyon. The district straddles both sides of Mt. Aire Rd. and is thus bounded by canyon topography on the north and south. The east boundary is located to the east of the easternmost cabin, #19. The west boundary is the mid-canyon gate that divides the lower canyon from the upper canyon, an area commonly known as Panorama. See map for detailed boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The selected *Mountair Historic District* boundaries correspond with topographical limitations as well as the concentration of historically-used single-family cabins in the area of the lower canyon within the period of significance. While the Old Arm Chair Resort was mainly located above the mid-canyon gate within Panorama, no historic buildings are extant.

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11. Form Prepared By

names/titles: Kirk Huffaker, Principal/Architectural Historian & Tiffany Greene, Research Historian

organization: Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies for Mt. Aire Canyon Property Owners

street & number: 774 E 2100 S

city or town: Salt Lake City state: Utah zip code: 84106

e-mail: kirk@kirkhuffaker.com

telephone: (801) 949-4040

date: May 18, 2023

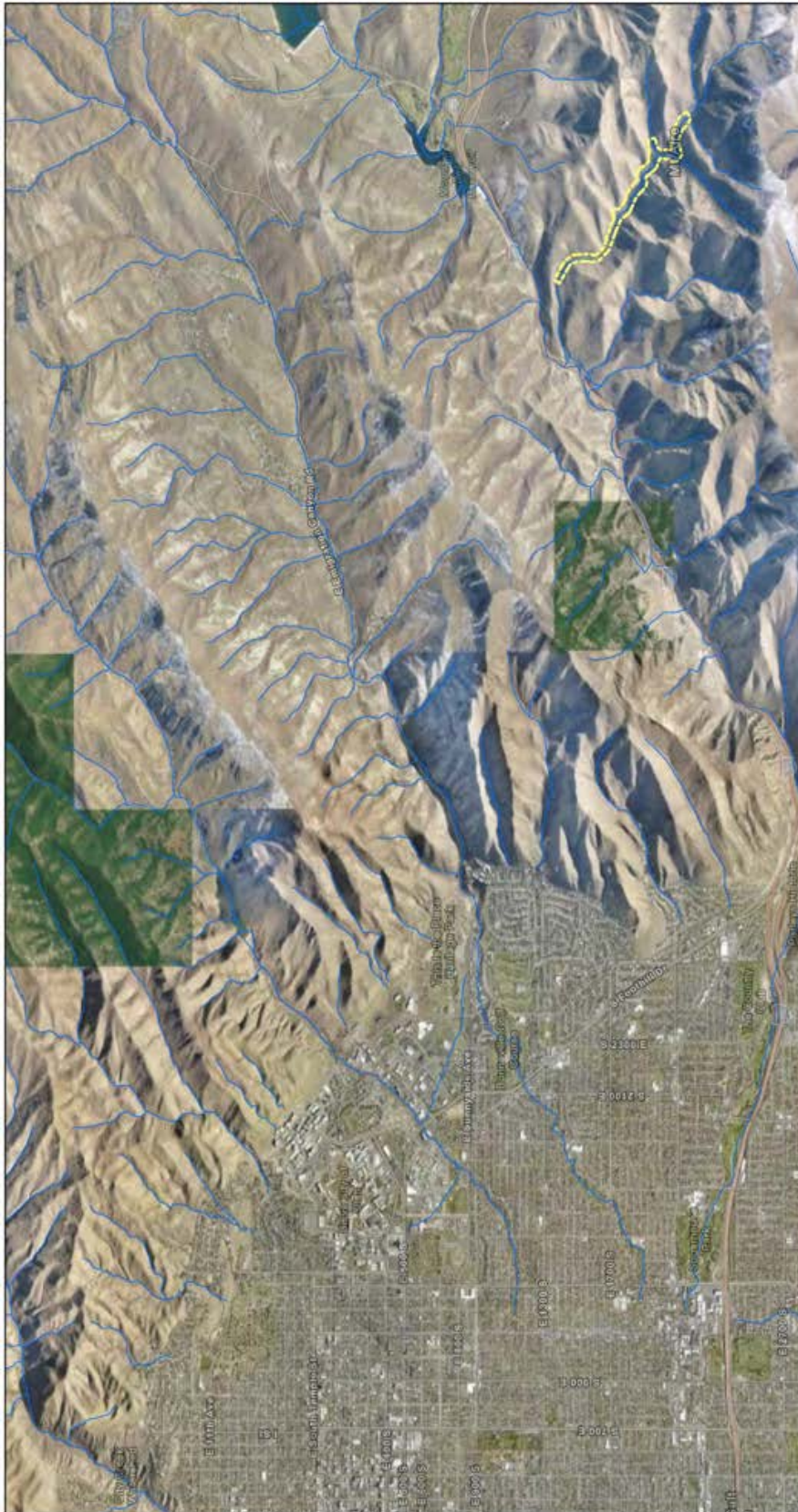
Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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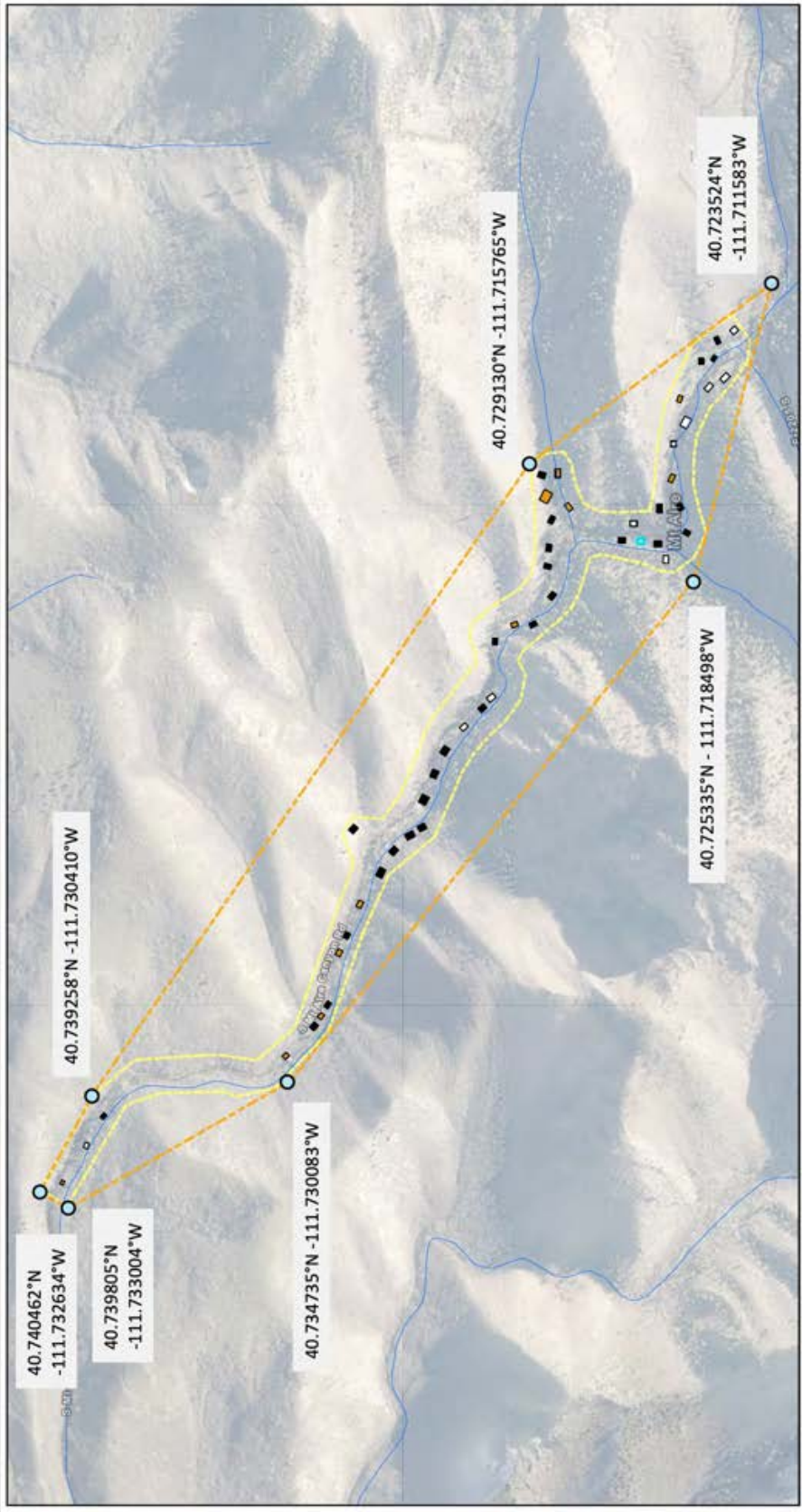


Legend
Historic District Boundary
Water Courses

General Context Map
Mountair Canyon Historic District
Salt Lake County, Utah

Mountair Canyon Historic District
Name of Property

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Historic District Context Map
Mountair Canyon Historic District
Salt Lake County, Utah

Mountair Canyon Historic District
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- Legend**
- Historic District Boundary
 - Water Courses
 - Contributing
 - Non-contributing
 - Out of Period

Eligibility Map
Mountair Canyon Historic District
Salt Lake County, Utah

Mountair Canyon Historic District
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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Mountair Canyon Historic District

City or Vicinity: Millcreek City (vicinity)

County: Salt Lake

State: Utah

Photographer: Kirk Huffaker

Date Photographed: September 2022

List of Photographs

Photograph 1. View east along Mt. Aire Rd. near cabin 20.

Photograph 2. View east along Mt. Aire Rd. near cabin 26.

Photograph 3. View east along Mt. Aire Rd. with cabin 28 on the right. Camera facing east.

Photograph 4. View west along Mt. Aire Rd. near cabin 75. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 5. View of cabins 92 (right) and 94 (left). Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 6. View west along Mt. Aire Rd. from the middle gate. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 7. View of cabin 19 (Non-contributing; altered). Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 8. View of cabin 22 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 9. View of cabin 27 (Contributing). Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 10. View of cabin 28 (Non-contributing, out of period). Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 11. View of cabin 32 (Non-contributing; altered). Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 12. View of cabin 33 (Contributing). Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 13. View of cabin 37 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 14. View of cabin 39 (Contributing). Camera facing east.

Photograph 15. View of cabin 41 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.

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- Photograph 16. View of cabin 42 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.
- Photograph 17. View of cabin 43 (Contributing). Camera facing
- Photograph 18. View of cabin 44 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.
- Photograph 19. View of cabin 48 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.
- Photograph 20. View of cabin 50 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.
- Photograph 21. View of cabin 52 (Contributing). Camera facing southeast.
- Photograph 22. View of cabin 55 (Contributing) main façade. Camera view northeast.
- Photograph 23. View of cabin 55 (Contributing) side façade. Camera view northwest.
- Photograph 24. View of cabin 55 (Contributing) interior showing Mountair Floorplan. Camera view northwest.
- Photograph 25. View of cabin 57 (Contributing). Camera facing northeast.
- Photograph 26. View of cabin 60 (Non-contributing; altered). Camera facing northwest.
- Photograph 27. View of cabin 62 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.
- Photograph 28. View of cabin 76 (Contributing). Camera facing west.
- Photograph 29. View of cabin 77 (Contributing). Camera view west.
- Photograph 30. View of cabin 78 (Non-contributing; out of period). Camera view southwest.
- Photograph 31. View of cabin 84 (Contributing). Camera view south.
- Photograph 32. View of cabin 86 (Non-contributing; out of period). Camera view west.
- Photograph 33. View of cabin 90 (Contributing). Camera view north.
- Photograph 34. View of cabin 92 (Contributing). Camera view east.
- Photograph 35. View of cabin 94 (Contributing). Camera view northeast.

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Photograph 1. View east along Mt. Aire Rd. near cabin 20. Camera facing east.



Photograph 2. View east along Mt. Aire Rd. near cabin 26. Camera facing east.



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Photograph 3. View east along Mt. Aire Rd. with cabin 28 on the right. Camera facing east.



Photograph 4. View west along Mt. Aire Rd. near cabin 75. Camera facing southwest.



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Photograph 5. View of cabins 92 (right) and 94 (left). Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 6. View west along Mt. Aire Rd. from the middle gate. Camera facing northwest.



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Photograph 7. View of cabin 19 (Non-contributing; altered). Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 8. View of cabin 22 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.



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Photograph 9. View of cabin 27 (Contributing). Camera facing southwest.



Photograph 10. View of cabin 28 (Non-contributing, out of period). Camera facing southeast.



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Photograph 11. View of cabin 32 (Non-contributing; altered). Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 12. View of cabin 33 (Contributing). Camera facing southwest.



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Photograph 13. View of cabin 37 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 14. View of cabin 39 (Contributing). Camera facing east.



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Photograph 15. View of cabin 41 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 16. View of cabin 42 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.



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Photograph 17. View of cabin 43 (Contributing). Camera facing



Photograph 18. View of cabin 44 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.



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Photograph 19. View of cabin 48 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 20. View of cabin 50 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.



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Photograph 21. View of cabin 52 (Contributing). Camera facing southeast.



Photograph 22. View of cabin 55 (Contributing) main façade. Camera view northeast.



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Photograph 23. View of cabin 55 (Contributing) side façade. Camera view northwest.



Photograph 24. View of cabin 55 (Contributing) interior showing Mountair Floorplan. Camera view northwest.



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Photograph 25. View of cabin 57 (Contributing). Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 26. View of cabin 60 (Non-contributing; altered). Camera facing northwest.



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Photograph 27. View of cabin 62 (Contributing). Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 28. View of cabin 76 (Contributing). Camera facing west.



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Photograph 29. View of cabin 77 (Contributing). Camera view west.



Photograph 30. View of cabin 78 (Non-contributing; out of period). Camera view southwest.



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Photograph 31. View of cabin 84 (Contributing). Camera view south.



Photograph 32. View of cabin 86 (Non-contributing; out of period). Camera view west.



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Photograph 33. View of cabin 90 (Contributing). Camera view north.



Photograph 34. View of cabin 92 (Contributing). Camera view east.



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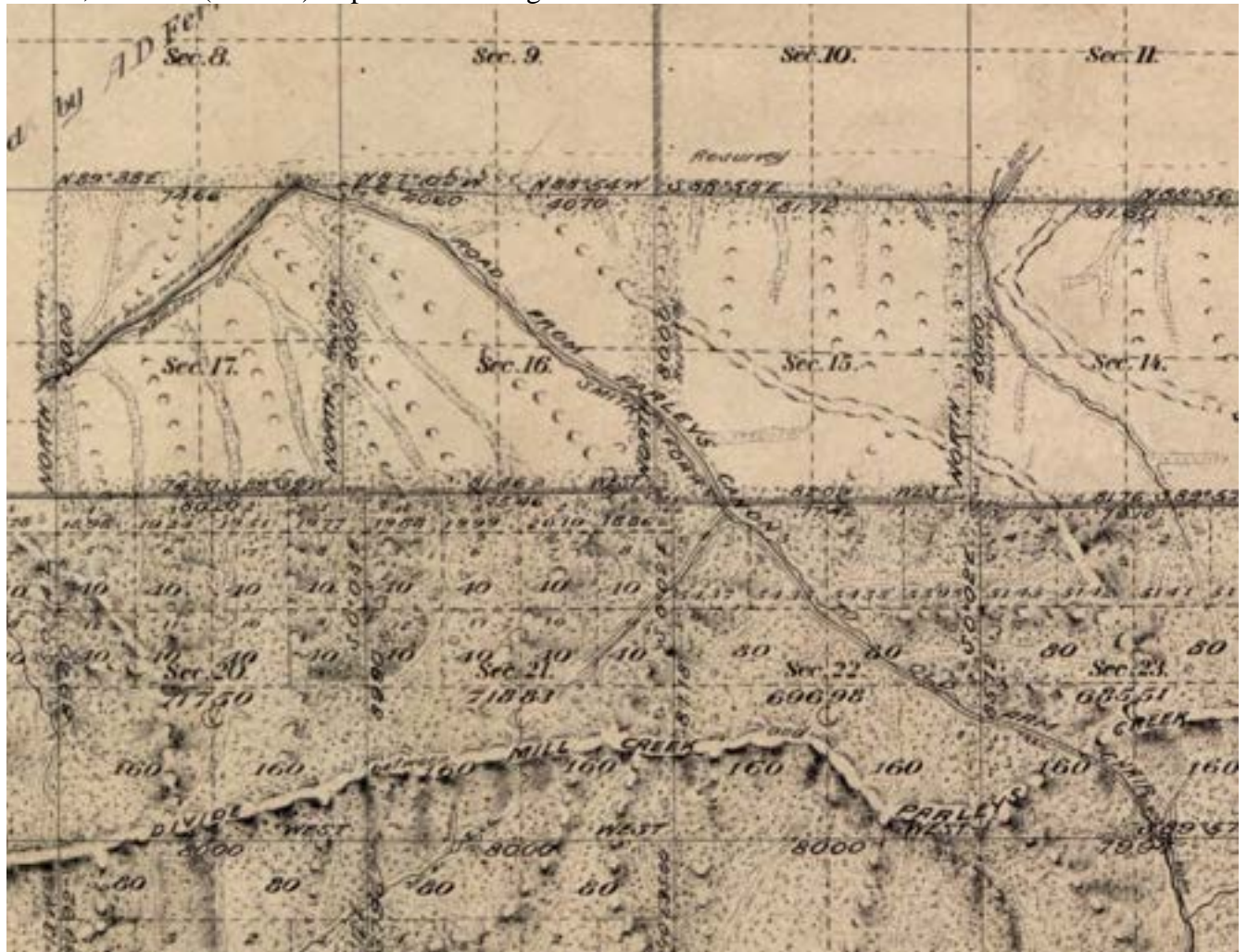
Photograph 35. View of cabin 94 (Contributing). Camera view northeast.



Mountair Canyon Historic District
Name of Property

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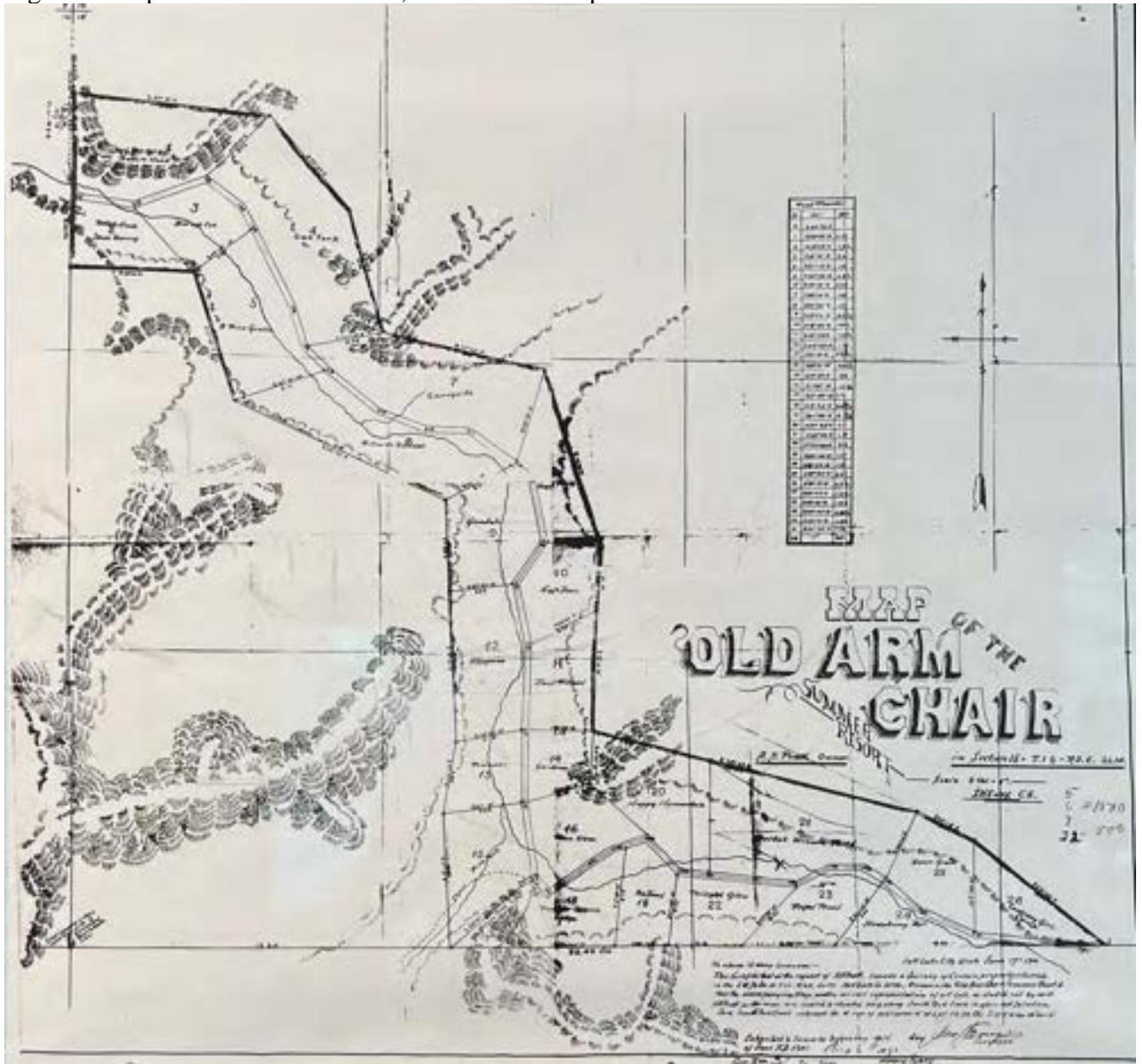
Figure 1. Plat map of 1904 for T1S R2E of the Salt Lake Base & Meridian showing the Road from Parleys Cañon and Smiths Fork Creek. Credit: Bureau of Land Management, General Land Office, Records (website) <https://www.blm.gov/services/land-records>.



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Figure 2. Map of the Old Arm Chair, ca. 1905. In the possession of Kirk Huffaker.



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Figure 3. Automobile picks up vacationers at the Mountair gate, ca. 1925. Credit: Mt. Aire Property Owners.



Figure 4. Cabin 42 (Contributing) in 1992. Credit: Salt Lake County Archives, Assessor's Records.



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Figure 5. Cabin 48 (Contributing) in 1940, shortly after construction. Credit: Salt Lake County Archives, Assessor's Records.



Figure 6. Cabin 52 (Contributing) in 1943. Credit: Salt Lake County Archives, Assessor's Records.



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Figure 7. Members of the Noall family on the Crow's Nest (not extant) overlooking Profile Point, ca. 1925. Credit: Noall family.



Figure 8. Cabin 62 (Contributing) in 1934. Credit: Salt Lake County Archives, Assessor's Records.



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Figure 9. Members of the Smith family at Maple Fork, ca. 1910. Credit: Smith family.



Figure 10. Smith family members listen to music on the porch of cabin 61 (Non-contributing), ca. 1920. Credit: Smith family.



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Figure 11. Smith family members at cabin 61 (Non-contributing), ca. 1920. Credit: Smith family.



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Figure 12. Cabin 76 (Contributing) of the Noall family. Date unknown. Credit: Noall family.



Figure 13. Members of the Noall family gather on the porch of cabin 76 (Contributing) for a photo, ca. 1940. Credit: Noall family.



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Figure 14. Cabin 92 (Contributing), one of the structures at Contrary Girl Camp, as seen in 1971.
Credit: Dunham family.



Figure 15. Activity outside cabin 92 (Contributing) at Contrary Girl Camp, ca. 1920. Credit: Dunham family.



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Figure 16. Table of cabins built with the Mountair Floorplan or influenced by the Mountair Floorplan.

| Cabin # | Other Address | Date | Eligibility |
|---------|----------------------|------------|------------------|
| 57 | 1935 S MT AIRE RD | 1885; 1899 | Contributing |
| 62 | 6901 E MAPLE FORK WY | 1904 | Contributing |
| 37 | 1722 S MT AIRE RD | 1934 | Contributing |
| 94 | 2131 S MT AIRE RD | 1932 | Contributing |
| 61 | 6854 E MAPLE FORK WY | 1914 | Non-contributing |
| 77 | 2048 S MT AIRE RD | 1922 | Contributing |
| 63 | 6898 E MAPLE FORK WY | 1919 | Non-contributing |
| 55 | 1913 S MT AIRE RD | 1922 | Contributing |
| 56 | 1919 S MT AIRE RD | 1922 | Contributing |
| 88 | 6973 E MT AIRE RD | 1930 | Non-contributing |
| 79 | 2078 S MT AIRE RD | 1934 | Contributing |
| 76 | 2043 S MT AIRE RD | 1935 | Contributing |
| 78 | 2056 S MT AIRE RD | 1975 | Out of period |

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Property Owner Information

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

Name Various – See Property Owner’s List

Address _____

City or Town _____ State _____ Zip code _____

Telephone/email _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Mountair Canyon Historic District Eligibility List - March 2023

B = Contributing, C = Non-contributing, D = Out of Period

| House Number | Street Name | Associated Addresses | Evaluation Code | Construction Year | Plan Type | Style |
|--------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|-------|
| 19 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 6207 E. Mt. Aire Rd. | C | 1964 | HL | LS |
| 20 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 6250 E. Mt. Aire Rd. | D | 1976 | HQ | LA |
| 22 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 6276 E. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1968 | HQ | LA |
| 26 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1606 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | C | 1969 | JZ | QZ |
| 27 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1632 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1965 | HK | LC |
| 28 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1638 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | C | 1964 | JZ | QZ |
| 29 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1644 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1968 | HZ | LZ |
| 32 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1670 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | C | 1954 | HY | TR |
| 33 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1676 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1967 | HZ | TR |
| 35 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1696 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | C | 1960 | HZ | LZ |
| 37 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1722 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1934 | RZ | TR |
| 38 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1727 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1938 | RU | TR |
| 39 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1732 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1962 | HL | LS |
| 40 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1746 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1949 | HZ | TR |
| 41 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1754 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1960 | HZ | LZ |
| 42 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1786 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1900 | RZ | PZ |
| 43 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1796 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1967 | HE | WR |
| 44 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1806 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1945 | HZ | LZ |
| 46 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1824 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | D | 1992 | HZ | LP |
| 48 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1846 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1939 | RM | TA |
| 49 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1854 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | D | 1992 | HQ | LA |
| 50 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1878 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1919 | RU | TB |
| 51 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1864 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | C | 1922 | HZ | TB |
| 52 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1886 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1942 | RZ | RC |
| 53 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1910 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1910 | RU | TB |
| 55 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1913 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1922 | RZ | TR |
| 56 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1919 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1922 | RZ | TB |
| 57 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 1935 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1899 | RZ | TB |
| 60 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 6857 E. Maple Fork Way | C | 1904 | JZ | QZ |
| 61 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 6854 E. Maple Fork Way | C | 1914 | HZ | TR |
| 62 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 6901 E. Maple Fork Way | B | 1904 | RZ | TR |
| 63 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 6898 E. Maple Fork Way | C | 1919 | JZ | QZ |
| 72 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 2002 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1922 | HZ | LZ |
| 73 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 2019 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | D | 1989 | HZ | LP |
| 75 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 2026 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | C | 1924 | HZ | LZ |
| 76 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 2043 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1935 | RU | TR |
| 77 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 2048 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1922 | RZ | TR |
| 78 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 2056 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | D | 1975 | HK | LC |
| 79 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 2078 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1934 | RU | TA |
| 82 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 6907 E. Mt. Aire Rd. | C | 1904 | HI | LL |
| 84 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 6884 E. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1924 | HQ | LA |
| 86 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 6954 E. Mt. Aire Rd. | D | 2022 | JZ | QZ |
| 87 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 6933 E. Mt. Aire Rd. | D | 1990 | HZ | NC |
| 88 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 6973 E. Mt. Aire Rd. | C | 1930 | HZ | LZ |
| 90 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 7007 E. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1935 | RU | TA |
| 91 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 2110 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | D | 1985 | HQ | LA |
| 92 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 2109 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1918 | RU | TB |
| 94 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 2131 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | B | 1932 | RZ | TR |
| 95 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 2122 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | D | 1990 | HZ | LZ |
| 97 | Mt. Aire Rd. | 2135 S. Mt. Aire Rd. | D | 1980 | HZ | LZ |