

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

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

Not For Publication:	N/A	Vicinity:	N/A
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 X A B X C D

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

**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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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

The *Veteran Heights Subdivision Historic District* is one of Millcreek's earliest subdivisions, composed of approximately 40 acres south of Interstate 80, and southwest of Parley's Canyon, a major access point to Salt Lake City and Millcreek, Salt Lake County. While the neighborhood started as agricultural land, it was acquired and developed by Homeless Veterans, Inc. The subdivision was platted in 1946 with construction starting later that year. The first lots were allocated by a chance drawing. The first members had the choice of 10 or 11 floor plans. Over the next three years, the subdivision was platted and construction was completed in 1949 with the original 106 lots built and sold. Additional infrastructure, including sidewalks, curbs, and gutters was added in 1948. Use within Veteran Heights is completely single-family residential. Character-defining features of the district include uniform setbacks, landscaping with mature trees in the park strip, grass lawns, rear garages, and one-story height buildings. There are a total of 345 resources in the *Veteran Heights Subdivision Historic District* with two predominant architectural styles within the period of significance (1946-1958). Contributing buildings number 226 (66%), while there are 119 (34%) non-contributing resources. The 345 resources break down to 195 (57%) primary resources and 150 (43%) secondary resources. Within the category of primary buildings, the integrity numbers remain strong with 144 (74%) contributing and 51 (26%) non-contributing. Despite limited square footage and location near Salt Lake City, the neighborhood has not been a target for teardowns for larger houses to the present date, which has led to a high degree of retained integrity in all seven aspects.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Veteran Heights Historic District is located in the city of Millcreek, Salt Lake County, Utah. The larger geographic area was known as "Canyon Rim" by settlers and as "Obekokechee," meaning "the Big Canyon," by the indigenous residents. Millcreek is a suburb located immediately south of Salt Lake City. Millcreek rises in elevation west to east, from the valley floor to the east bench, and into the foothills. The city is named for the Mill Creek, which runs east-west and is located approximately one mile south of Veteran Heights.

The land where Veteran Heights would eventually be built was primarily used as farmland initially. The agricultural use signified a more even terrain with a slight rise from east to west. Due to the area's proximity to the immediate west of Parley's Canyon, a major entry point to the Salt Lake

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Valley, key railroad lines for the Denver & Rio Grande Western were located within a half mile to north of the neighborhood. In the greater area nearby, referred to as “Parley’s Hollow,” greater numbers of residences were being built before the end of World War II.

Development Patterns

Development of the Veteran Heights Subdivision was mostly completed within three years with 187 being built between 1949 and 1950. Early plats were divided and purchased with the first 67 residents moving in in 1948. Additional plats were allocated between 1948 and 1950 when 123 properties were built. Five additional houses were added between 1951 and 1958 at 2530 E 2940 S (1951), 2664 E 2940 S (1955), 2768 S. 2520 E, 2778 S 2520 E, 2540 E Heritage Way (1958) [Photographs 39; 43-44] Three houses – 2811 S. 2520 E., 2777 S. S. 2520 E., and 2653 E. Barbey Dr. – were all constructed between 2015 and 2020 on either vacant lots or in place of a demolished building.

Year	Number
1949	169
1950	18
1951	1
1955	1
1958	3
2015-2020	3

Streetscape and Landscape

Each street is uniformly designed and landscaped, providing a consistent overall aesthetic. On each side of the streets is a concrete street curb, a concrete sidewalk, a front yard of grass, and a primary building. In the front yard near the sidewalk of each house, one or two deciduous trees were historically planted. The trees, mainly elms and sycamores, have matured over the decades and today create a lush canopy over each street and property. A few park strips have been converted to xeriscaping. Front yards were historically planted with grass and were unfenced (Photographs 1-10). Today, only a few have been completely replaced with xeriscaping, while only a few have been fenced in the front. Every house also has a modest lawn in the backyard.

Houses have a uniform setback from the sidewalk and side setbacks from their neighbors (Photograph 10). Very few have had additions on the front or side that infringe on the consistent setback. Garages, the vast majority of which are unattached, are located in the rear corner of the property, with a driveway leading from the street, past the side of the house, and into the rear yard (Photographs 37, 41, and 42). Filled-in carports or sheds have been a frequent addition on the side or rear of houses to provide additional storage space (Photograph 22 and 37).

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Architectural Styles, Building Types, and Materials

In Veteran Heights, the subdivision is consistent with two dominant styles. Many of the buildings exhibit Ranch style characteristics, while the majority of others exhibit Minimal Traditional style characteristics. The adherence to two primary styles of architecture is evidence of a cohesive historic district that was constructed in specific styles for the Veteran Heights subdivision.

Evaluation	Primary Buildings	Secondary Buildings	Subtotals	Percentage
Contributing	144	81	226	66%
Noncontributing	51	69	119	34%
TOTAL	195	150	345	100%

Evaluation	Early Ranch	Minimal Traditional	Early 21st Century (Other)	Neo-Colonial	Post WWII (Other)	Contemporary	Sub-total	Percentage
Contributing	79	62	0	2	1	0	145	74%
Noncontributing	28	16	3	1	2	1	50	26%
TOTAL	107	78	3	3	3	1	195	100%

Evaluation	Garages	Sheds	ADU	Subtotals	Percentage
Contributing	81	0	0	81	54%
Noncontributing	40	28	1	69	46%
TOTAL	121	28	1	150	100%

Style	Number	Percentage
Ranch	107	56%
Minimal Traditional	78	40%
Early 21st Century (Other)	3	1%
Neo-Colonial	3	1%
Post WWII (Other)	3	1%
Contemporary	1	1%
TOTAL	195	100%

Architectural Style and Building Type

Minimal Traditional

The Minimal Traditional-style residences, as the name suggests, exhibit an overall simplicity of form and architectural detail, lending these characteristically small houses the appearance of maximum size. The house at 2850 S. 2700 E. demonstrates typical features of the style, including a single story and a gabled, intermediate-pitched roof (Photograph 24). Though the house at 2541

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E. 2940 S. had been partially altered, the exterior also demonstrates Minimal Traditional details such a shallow eaves, a low-pitched roof, and restrained architectural detail (Photograph 41.)”¹ There are 78 examples of the Minimal Traditional style with a range of construction dates between 1949-1958. 53 (68%) of the examples are contributing, while 16 (21%) are noncontributing. Examples of the Minimal Traditional style include 2813 S. Wainwright Dr. and 2784 S. 2700 E. [Figure 6].

Ranch

The identifying features of the Ranch style according to McAlester include a “Broad one-story shape; usually built low to 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; garage typically attached to main facade (faces front, side, or rear); a large picture window generally present; asymmetrical facade.”² The contributing house at 2664 E. 2940 S. demonstrates a common pattern of alteration within the neighborhood. Like many homes in Veteran Heights, it was originally constructed without a garage. A detached garage was later added at the rear of the property, reflecting a common modification made throughout the neighborhood. Although the house remains contributing, the detached garage is a noncontributing feature. The house at 2842 S. 2540 E. provides another example of a detached garage added after the original construction. Both the house and the detached garage at this property are non-contributing.

In the district, there are 107 examples of the Ranch style, including the Early Ranch. Early Ranch styles, sometimes known as Transitional Ranch houses, were a segue between Minimal Traditional Style houses and Ranch Style houses. Early Ranch architecture shared characteristics with Minimal Traditional houses and was typically “one-story horizontal massing, asymmetrical fenestration, low-pitched roofing and wide eave overhangs, recessed entrance or small stoop, and an attached carport/garage.”³ Their construction dates range from 1949 to 1958, with a single residence being built in 2020 in a similar Ranch style (Photograph 45). Contributing resources number 80 (75%) examples of the style, and noncontributing examples number 27 (25%). Examples of the Early Ranch style include 2768 S. 2700 E. [Figure 4], 2688 E. Barbey Dr. [Figure 17], and 2672 E. Barbey Dr. (Photograph 11). The single example of the Ranch style built in 2020 is located at 2835 S. 2540 E. (Photograph 45).

Other

While Ranch and Minimal Traditional styles comprise 96% of the total styles, a few other styles are found in the Veteran Heights Historic District and make up only 4% of the total resources. Three examples of Neo-Colonial style houses are found throughout the district (Photograph 17, Photograph 54-55). Only three post-war-style residences are found within the district (Photograph

¹ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses: The Definitive Guide to Identifying and Understanding America's Domestic Architecture*. Alfred A. Knopf: New York, 2023, p. 973.

² McAlester, 989.

³ Metropolitan Historical Commission, “Post War Modern: Minimal Traditional, Split Levels, & Ranch Homes: 1940-1960,” *Nashville Old House Series*, November 2025. <https://www.nashville.gov/sites/default/files/2025-11/OHS-Post-War-Homes.pdf?ct=1762353264>

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12, Photograph 57). One Contemporary style house was identified within the district (Photograph 56). Three houses were classified as Early 21st Century (Photograph 43-44), one being a new build that mimics the predominant ranch style in the district (Photograph 45).

Garages and Other Outbuildings

Outbuildings were included in the total count of resources in the nomination. A total of 150 outbuildings were counted, with 81 (54 percent) considered contributing to the overall integrity of the house. Many of the houses within Veteran Heights were built with an outbuilding, usually a garage, typically made of brick or wood. These garages were usually constructed to the rear of the house and were accessible on either side of the house (Photograph 46-49). Any significant alterations to the overall property were typically evident in these garage outbuildings, whether through demolition, renovation, or connection to the main house (Photographs 49, 52-53). Of the 150 total outbuildings, 121 were garages. Of the total garages, 40 were considered non-contributing. Additional outbuildings added to each property were sheds (Photograph 50), and one instance of an Additional Dwelling Unit.

Methodology and Eligibility Requirements

The methodology used to evaluate the historic resources in Veteran Heights for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility was based on the results of a Reconnaissance Level Survey (RLS) completed in August 2024.⁴ The preparation of the nomination included a confirmation survey of the district in August 2024 in order to obtain an accurate count of and evaluation for garages and outbuildings and document changes since completion of the RLS. The boundaries of the historic district represent the historic subdivision plat boundaries as well as the currently recognized neighborhood boundary.

The evaluation of resources is based upon Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) standards and National Park Service (NPS) Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (NPS 1997). The Utah SHPO's reconnaissance level survey evaluation criteria allow for the assignment of one of three ratings (Eligible/Contributing, Ineligible/Non-contributing and Out of Period) to buildings and structures based on the degree to which they retain historical and architectural integrity. Historic integrity includes the NRHP-defined qualities including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The Utah SHPO designations are as follows:

Eligible/Contributing — Built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of type or style, but not as well-preserved or well-executed as Contributing/Individually Eligible buildings; more substantial alterations or additions than Contributing/Individually Eligible; eligible for National Register as part of a potential historic district or primarily for historical, rather than architectural reasons. [Additions do not detract and alterations may be reversible].

⁴ Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies. *Millcreek Reconnaissance Level Survey*, August 2024.

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Ineligible/Noncontributing — Built during the historic period but has had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity. Resource may have important local significance but is ineligible for the NRHP. In addition, ineligible/noncontributing resources includes those that were built after the period of significance (1958), and are thus rated as Out of Period and noncontributing.

Individual building alterations were assessed for both individual and cumulative effects. In general, modifications to historic resources were considered acceptable if the changes did not compromise or diminish the qualities that characterize the district. Typical changes in Veteran Heights include replacement of original windows, alteration or replacement of original sheathing, addition or expansion of front porches, conversion of carports to garages, and small additions for additional living space or garages. Where buildings have been evaluated to be Eligible/Contributing, they have had fewer than three of these alterations and they were judged to be minor on their impact to the overall architectural character. For buildings that were evaluated as Ineligible/Noncontributing and altered, more than a few alterations were made with at least one or more of those judged to be a major change in architectural character.

Inventory of Resources

The *Veteran Heights Subdivision Historic District* includes 345 total resources, which breaks down as 195 (57%) primary resources and 150 (43%) secondary resources that include garages and sheds. Of the total 345 resources, 226 (66%) have a contributing evaluation, while 119 (34 %) have a noncontributing evaluation.

The 195 primary resources represent 145 (74%) contributing buildings and 50 (26%) non-contributing resources. The 150 secondary resources represent 81 (54%) contributing buildings and 69 (46%) noncontributing buildings. Further, the 150 secondary resources can be broken down as 121 (81%) garages and 28 (18 %) sheds, with one documented accessory dwelling unit. Contributing garages number 81 (67%), while noncontributing garages number 40 (33%). There are no contributing sheds, while noncontributing sheds number 28 (100%). Garages make up 100% (81) of contributing secondary buildings, while sheds make up none. Garages also make up 59% (40) of non-contributing resources, while sheds make up 41% (28) of noncontributing secondary resources.

Change over Time and Historic Integrity

The *Veteran Heights Subdivision Historic District* retains a high degree of the seven aspects of integrity as detailed by the following:

There were no vacant lots left from the time of the subdivision's original platting, and none exist currently. The block divisions, parcel sizes, and original construction on each lot have remained intact for the majority of properties. Of the 195 residences within the district, four are new builds, with one having a substantial addition (2838 S. Wainwright Rd.). One house, when compared to an aerial image from 1958, was built on a vacant lot in 2020 (2835 S. 2540 E.). Additions, when constructed, have commonly happened behind the house. The majority of garages date to the

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historic period. New (out of period) garages have typically been placed in the same rear corner lot position as garages have been historically located and remained one story in height. A majority of the noncontributing outbuildings are from out-of-period sheds.

Location

The aspect of location integrity is intact as the neighborhood remains built in its original location, and no buildings have been moved in or out of Veteran Heights. The boundary for Veteran Heights follows the boundaries of the seven original subdivision plats between 1946 and 1958. The streets remain in their original design, and lot sizes have remained constant, with none being combined or subdivided further.

Design

The overall design of the Veteran Heights Subdivision's streets, blocks, lots, and yards hold integrity with limited changes since the original platting and construction. Throughout the entire neighborhood, original sidewalks and front yards remain intact. Remaining, contributing garages are located at the rear of each property and accessed by long driveways from the street. Trees in the front yards on every street have matured for several decades, creating a natural canopy for the neighborhood. Modest front yards between the sidewalk and the buildings have been maintained and remain contiguous, typically not separated by fences, giving a consistent look along the streetscape. The design of individual buildings is a narrow reflection of the styles that were becoming popular nationwide at the outset of World War II. However, they were popular in style, easily adaptable to plan variations, and affordable and quick to construct.

Despite the Salt Lake City area being a strong real estate market over the last 25 years, the neighborhood has resisted the teardown epidemic that other historic neighborhoods have faced. However, alterations to individual residences have been frequent in the last 50 years. The most frequent changes have been exterior alterations such as window, roof, and sheathing replacements. Several buildings exhibit additions. While the majority of additions to historic buildings in the district are located at the rear and thus are compatible with both original construction and the context of the neighborhood as a whole, a few noncontributing examples are notable for their incompatible design or size and/or location on the building.

Setting

Surrounding Veteran Heights are distinctive neighborhoods of their own. To the west is the Mountair Acres subdivision (NRIS #SG100011597). To the northwest, Highland Park, (NRIS #98000405) and south, Evergreen Avenue, (NRIS #07000081) are neighborhoods of older construction dates and varied integrity.

Within the physical environment of Veteran Heights, however, is a strong integrity of the original buildings as well as the developed setting around the buildings. The original sidewalks remain intact in their original locations and at their original sizes. Trees, front yards, and other vegetation

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have matured for several decades, creating the garden-like natural environment within the neighborhoods. Few chain link fences are present in front yards.

Materials

The dominant building material within Veteran Heights is brick, utilized for both structural material and exterior cladding. This is a dominant characteristic of contributing buildings and thus they retain their integrity in this aspect. The next dominant material is aluminum/vinyl (exterior accents or design elements). Other construction materials include wood (structural framing and sheathing). If changes have occurred, most often they are in the form of new windows in aluminum or vinyl materials. While many of the brick buildings retain their original sheathing, many of the original wood exterior buildings have been covered with aluminum, stucco, or vinyl siding. Occasionally, roofing material (which was historically composite shingles) has been replaced with new materials that were not historic, such as metal (aluma-lock) or rubber shingles replacing asphalt shingles. Dozens of houses have added a small porch over the original stoop, but in most cases do not detract from the historic appearance or create permanent alterations.

Workmanship

Veteran Heights is fairly unique in Salt Lake County as an example of a neighborhood built over a relatively short period of time with a narrow array of architectural styles that has retained its overall historic character. The workmanship invested in the craftsmanship of the buildings within Veteran Heights remains evident in the styles, forms, and details, even when some materials may have changed.

Feeling

Veteran Heights consistent setback and scale, consistency of historic styles, retention of historic outbuildings, and associated landscape elements all contribute to its strong integrity of feeling as an early-to-mid-twentieth century residential neighborhood.

Association

Through the retention of its historic layout, scale, architectural features, and materials, Veteran Heights clearly conveys its historic associations with the early mid-twentieth-century architectural development within Salt Lake County.

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.)

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- ☒ 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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Social History
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

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1946-1958

Significant Dates

1946

1958

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various

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 Veteran Heights Historic District in Millcreek, Salt Lake County, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History and under Criterion C in the area of Community Planning and Development. Under Criterion A, Veteran Heights is significant in the social history of Millcreek as an example of postwar neighborhoods developed for veterans returning from World War II. The neighborhood was platted in 1946 and was among the first in the country reserved specifically for veterans and their families. It is the singular example of such a development in Millcreek and is remarkable throughout the state as a community planned by veterans, for veterans. Veteran Heights is representative of similar efforts throughout the United States in the late 1940s and early 1950s to address critical housing shortages for middle- and lower-income ex-servicemen.

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Under Criterion C, Veteran Heights is significant for its Community Planning and Development as an intact and cohesive post-World War II residential subdivision that embodies the distinctive characteristics of immediate postwar neighborhood planning, modest single-family house design, and cooperative housing development in Millcreek and Salt Lake County. These simplified and modern designs were preferred by the federal government as criteria for approval of Federal Housing Association (FHA) loans. The loans were often lifelines for residential construction during periods of national crisis such as the Great Depression and World War II. During the postwar period, the FHA continued to favor the Minimal Traditional and Ranch styles in awarding federally guaranteed loans to veteran applicants. The period of significance begins in 1946, when the subdivision was platted and construction began, and ends in 1958, by which time the majority of houses were constructed. Veteran Heights retains very good overall historic integrity, with 74% of primary buildings contributing to its historic character.

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

Criterion A Significance: Social History

The subdivision of Veteran Heights is significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History as the only postwar subdivision built specifically for veterans in the greater Salt Lake Valley. In 1944, as World War II neared its end in Europe, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, commonly known as the G.I. Bill. The new law was enacted in anticipation of the postwar era, when soldiers would return home and reintegrate into the fabric of a peacetime economy. The G.I. Bill included many measures to ease the transition, including federally guaranteed home-loans for returning servicemen. The loans covered up to 50% of the mortgage, not to exceed \$2,000.⁵

However, as World War II ended, the United States was already suffering from a serious housing shortage. The lack of available dwellings was due to work stoppage during the Great Depression and the repurpose of available materials during the war. The federal government estimated a need for three million additional units as veterans returned home.⁶ The greatest need was for middle to low-income homes.

In 1946, Congress passed the Veterans Emergency Housing Act to prioritize the construction of housing for veterans. The act, signed by President Harry Truman, instituted a quota system that funneled building materials toward residential construction. It also set limits on the sale price of new housing."⁷ Oversight of the new statute fell to a variety of government agencies, including the Civilian Production Administration, a group tasked with monitoring the production and allocation of 10 critical building materials. These included bricks, clay sewer pipe, structural tile,

⁵ U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, "VA Home Loans," <https://benefits.va.gov/homeloans/history>, accessed April 19, 2026.

⁶ Fulton County Historian, "Gimme Shelter: The Post- WWII Housing Shortage," October 29, 2017, <https://fultoncountyhistorian.wordpress.com/2017/10/29/gimme-shelter-the-post-wwii-housing-shortage/#:~:text=The%20United%20States%20experienced%20the,figure%20something%20out%2C%20and%20quick,> accessed April 17, 2026.

⁷ UC Berkeley Law Library Catalog, "Veterans' Emergency Housing Act of 1946: Public Law 79-388," 60 Stat. 207, Ch. 268 - 2d Sess., May 22, 1946, <https://lawcat.berkeley.edu/record/191559>, accessed April 17, 2026.

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gypsum board, gypsum lath, cast-iron soil pipe and fittings, cast-iron radiation, bathtubs, lumber and millwork.⁸

Federal Housing Association (FHA) field offices vetted contractors who committed to build houses for veterans. Materials were prioritized for those who met the government's criteria for fast, affordable housing. Dwellings were required to sell for under \$10,000, including the lot.⁹ Government-backed loans administered by the FHA spurred a massive surge in postwar residential development. Construction of new residential units rose from 225,000 in 1945 to 1.2 million in 1946.¹⁰ During the five-year span from 1946-1951, the FHA financed construction of 2.5 million dwellings.¹¹ Veterans purchased 20% of houses for sale.¹²

Federal emergency housing measures were most effective in areas like Millcreek, with ample, affordable land in reasonable proximity to a metropolitan center. The FHA model prioritized single family structures with detached garages and a small yard.¹³ This standard altered the suburban landscape as car-centric housing, detached dwellings, and private lots redefined the idea of an American home. As part of the effort to construct houses quickly and at low cost, the FHA designated style guidelines meant to speed and simplify new builds.

Veteran Heights was one of many residential tracts throughout the United States designed specifically for veterans, taking advantage of federal incentives and guaranteed financing.¹⁴ Among the best known was Levittown, developed in Long Island, New York, by William J. Levitt. Construction began in 1957 and grew to include over 17,000 Minimal Traditional dwellings either for purchase (\$7,000) or rent (\$60 a month). Other Levittown-type developments were constructed in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.¹⁵ The community of Normain Heights, Indiana, was likewise built in 1947 for veterans with low to moderate means. Houses were small, between 500 and 2,000 square feet. Street names paid homage to notable battles such as Normandy, Bastogne, Ardennes, and Guam.¹⁶

In Utah, postwar developments likewise sought to satisfy the desperate need for affordable housing. In 1946, developer Allen Brockbank and partners platted the Rose Park neighborhood between 600 N. and 1000 N. in Salt Lake City. Houses were built in the Minimal Traditional and

⁸ *Time Magazine*, "No Place like Home, But...", December 30, 1945, <https://time.com/archive/6822975/housing-no-place-like-home-but/>, accessed April 17, 2026.

⁹ Harry S. Truman, "Statement by the President on the Veterans Emergency Housing Program," December 4, 1946, Harry S. Truman Library, <https://www.trumanlibrary.gov/library/public-papers/258/statement-president-veterans-emergency-housing-program>, accessed April 17, 2026.

¹⁰ William Remington, "The Veterans Emergency Housing Program," December 1946, Duke Law Scholarship Repository, 146.

¹¹ Leo Grebler, *The Role of Federal Credit Aids in Residential Construction* (National Bureau of Economic Research, 1953), 16.

¹² National Archives, "Servicemen's Readjustment Act (1944)," <https://www.archives.gov/milestone-documents/servicemens-readjustment-act>, accessed April 19, 2026.

¹³ Edward Berenson, "How Levittown Set the Stage for Today's Housing Crisis," Yale University Press, <https://yalebooks.yale.edu/2025/04/23/how-levittown-set-the-stage-for-todays-housing-crisis/>, accessed April 17, 2026.

¹⁴ Harry S. Truman, "Statement by the President on the Veterans Emergency Housing Program," December 4, 1946, Harry S. Truman Library, <https://www.trumanlibrary.gov/library/public-papers/258/statement-president-veterans-emergency-housing-program>, accessed April 17, 2026.

¹⁵ Berenson, "How Levittown Set the Stage for Today's Housing Crisis."

¹⁶ Roberta Crawford, "History and Memories of Michiana," Facebook, August 29, 2025, <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=1460348401842429&set=pcb.2991412274377423>, accessed April 17, 2025.

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Ranch styles. Many buyers were veterans, though the lots were not exclusively reserved for them.¹⁷ Washington Terrace, near Ogden, began as a temporary wartime development for government-contracted employees. The neighborhood, built in 1943, consisted of 1,396 two-bedroom houses. After the war, the structures were adapted for long term use as single-family dwellings. The city of Washington Terrace was incorporated in 1958. Again, many buyers were veterans, but not exclusively so.¹⁸

In Millcreek, the development of Mountair Acres Subdivision also sought to fill the immediate need for affordable housing. The neighborhood was one of the earliest suburban type subdivisions in Millcreek. Its development between 1939-1948 was likewise fueled by the increased capacity for borrowing from the Federal Housing Administration, followed by returning veterans and the GI Bill. The subdivision was built out relatively quickly, with seven plats developed in fewer than ten years. Due to the period and rapidity of its construction, Mountair Acres was filled with modest, affordable houses in the Early Ranch and Minimal Traditional styles.¹⁹

The Veteran Heights subdivision was conceived by the nonprofit cooperative, Homeless Veterans, Inc. (HVI). On March 1, 1946, HVI incorporated as a nonprofit cooperative home-building organization.²⁰ Officers of the group included J. Farrell Wadsworth, President, James B. Moreton, Jr., VP, and Keith S. Webb, Secretary-Treasurer. Hamer S. Culp, Jr. served as building supervisor.²¹ Lots were divided beginning in June, and HVI filed the Veteran Heights subdivision plat on July 10, 1946. The subdivision included 106 building sites. Preapproved floorplans varied in cost and style, with estimated prices ranging from \$6,700 to \$8,700.²² However, development was proscribed by a shortage of building materials during the transition to a peace-time economy. On July 16, Culp traveled to Washington D.C. to meet with Wilson W. Wyatt, President Truman's housing expediter. He was supported by national representatives of veterans' organizations such as the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.²³ At that time, the Utah cooperative was aware of only two similar developments that were contemporary with their efforts. One was in New Jersey and the other in Arizona. However, the Millcreek development was unrelated to these subdivisions, and members of the group were only vaguely aware of their existence.²⁴

In late July, HVI held a general meeting of the 106 members (future property owners) and announced that the group was not granted special priorities by the federal government. However, the group reaffirmed its commitment to the development. Construction would occur in phases to accommodate material shortages. Members drew numbers from a hat to determine the location of

¹⁷ M'Lisa Dall, "Smaller lots, walkable neighborhoods and other lessons from Salt Lake City's post-war housing crisis," *Salt Lake City Weekly*, December 3, 2024, <https://www.cityweekly.net/news/smaller-lots-walkable-neighborhoods-and-other-lessons-from-salt-lake-citys-post-war-housing-crisis-22377457>, accessed April 21, 2026.

¹⁸ City of Washington Terrace, "History of the City of Washington Terrace," <https://washingtonterrace.gov/index.asp?SEC=9B7648DA-E39F-4061-846F-A8D766C68704>, accessed April 21, 2026.

¹⁹ Kirk Huffaker, "Mountair Acres Subdivision Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 2025), Section 8.

²⁰ *The Salt Lake Tribune*, "Homeless Vets Hail Start of Excavations," August 15, 1946, 11.

²¹ *Deseret News*, "S.L. Vets To Ask Wyatt For Building Materials," July 10, 1946, 16.

²² *Deseret News*, July 10, 1946, 16.

²³ *Deseret News*, July 10, 1946, 16.

²⁴ *Deseret News*, July 10, 1946, 16.

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their lot.²⁵ He stated his intention to build houses in groups of 10-15 until all 106 were completed.²⁶ Streets and water main were planned to be constructed soon, followed by first basement excavations.²⁷ Culp facilitated the details of construction plans with each veteran to refine the minor details that would personalize each house.²⁸ Holladay Lumber supplied the wood.²⁹

Ownership of the land was divided between HVI and J. Kenneth Thayn and Olive M. Thayn, who owned blocks 2 and 3, or the south and west portions of the subdivision land.³⁰ Construction started in August 1946 with the first excavation on lot 22 (2672 E. Heritage Way). This was followed by lots 1-4, 6-10 (2768, 2776, 2784, 2792, 2800 (5), 2808 S 2700 E and 2661, 2665, 2677, 2689 E. Barbey Dr.) in order to facilitate faster construction, workmen constructed a centrally located mill with Arizona Ponderosa Pine stacked nearby.³¹

Homes were initially priced at a reasonable level for the market at the time, at \$6,700 to \$8,700.³² Members had a choice of 10 or 11 floor plans with the opportunity to make minor changes.³³ Calvin Schneller designed the original 11 plans.³⁴ Restrictions adopted by HVI included prohibiting basement or garage apartments, floor plans of less than 800 square feet, and the raising of livestock.³⁵ Allocated lots appeared to hit the real estate market by early 1947. Lots of 60 x 140 feet were being sold for around \$1,200 by companies such as Miller & Viele, Irvine, and Knight Realty Co.³⁶ By May 1, 1947, the first completed home (2776 S 2700 E) was occupied by Roy and Phyllis Austin. Completion of new houses was planned to be one every four-to-five days. Complications in securing materials continued to slow the project's construction pace and the cost of projects escalated from \$7.35 to \$9.00 per square foot.³⁷ The house at 2688 E. Barbey Dr. (Lot 33) was completed in November 1947. The 1,200 square foot house cost \$15,000 and was first occupied by the Jack D. Heinz family.³⁸

In June 1948, Salt Lake County accepted a bid for constructing sidewalks and laying curb and gutter.³⁹ At this time, the cost of houses had risen, varying from \$8,500 to \$14,000.⁴⁰ By fall 1948,

²⁵ *Deseret News*, July 10, 1946, 16.

²⁶ *Deseret News*, July 10, 1946, 16.

²⁷ Heber Hart, "Veterans' Affairs," *The Salt Lake Tribune*, July 28, 1946, 21.

²⁸ *The Bulletin*, "Local Veterans Home Building Program Unique," June 11, 1948, 1.

²⁹ University of Utah Marriott Library, Manuscripts Division. 2000, "Walter Stewart," Saving the Legacy: An Oral History of Utah's World War II Veterans, Saving the Legacy Oral History Project, <https://collections.lib.utah.edu/details?id=1019033>.

³⁰ Veteran Heights Plat Map, July 10, 1946.

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

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

³³ *The Salt Lake Tribune*, "'Homeless' Family No More," May 1, 1947, 11.

³⁴ *The Salt Lake Tribune*, "Veteran Turns Dream Into Reality," October 31, 1948, 46. No other information on Calvin Schneller's design career has been discovered.

³⁵ *The Salt Lake Tribune*, May 1, 1947, 11.

³⁶ *Deseret News*, 1947. "Attention G.I.s (advertisement)." April 19, 1947, 20.; *Salt Lake Telegram*. 1947. "(advertisement)." July 29, 1947, 18.; *Salt Lake Telegram*. 1948. "Lots of Swell Lots! (advertisement)." June 1, 1948, 26.

³⁷ *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 1947. "First Heights House Waits Vet Occupancy." May 1, 1947, 11.; *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 1947. "Vet Home Costs Up." May 4, 1947, 16.

³⁸ *The Salt Lake Tribune*, "Veteran Turns Dream Into Reality," October 31, 1948, 46.

³⁹ *The Salt Lake Tribune*, "Accepts Walks Bid," June 5, 1948, 14.

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

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67 families had moved into their houses. Despite the subdivision being two-thirds complete, more house plans had been added to select from.⁴¹

By late 1948, the enterprise was being touted for its uniqueness for two reasons: 1) it was the most successful veteran housing cooperative undertaking in the country; 2) it had accomplished the purposes for which it was organized.⁴² Stories of some of the initial residents reflect the subdivision's uniqueness.

Russell Redenbaugh and his wife Janet moved into 2661 E. Barbey Dr. (Lot 10) in July 1947. Together they operated the Janet Russell Candy Co. (861 E 700 S). In an article in 1949, they described the minor changes to the original house plans to make it their own. They substituted windows on the wall where a fireplace was planned on the east wall, enclosed the patio for a Hammond organ, and changed the third bedroom to a den. One of the new technologies integrated into this house was the internal speaker communications (intercom) system. After they moved in, they finished the basement to have two bedrooms, an amusement room, laundry, and shop. A masonry wall in the yard was laid by Russell.⁴³

Eldon Baxter was discharged from WWII at Fort Douglas and the next day he and his wife got an apartment on First Avenue. They stayed there until 1948 when they bought a place in Veteran Heights. They lived there until 1965 and enjoyed their time there.⁴⁴

Walter Stewart was one of the 105 veterans that bought lots for \$500 in Veteran Heights. He worked for the subdivision's builder, Stan Smith, where he learned about the building business. While Stewart was mainly a laborer involved in building all 105 houses there, he also helped Keith Webb in the office. Webb served as Secretary-Treasurer on the board of HVI and was also the bookkeeper. Stewart made a career out of it, building a couple hundred houses in Salt Lake City area. In 1962, he began serving a three-year building mission for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to build the stake center in Norwich, England, then a chapel in Flensburg, Germany.⁴⁵

Although all the lots had been initially allocated, properties were available. HVI was selling houses at \$8,000, \$10,000 and \$12,000 in January 1949.⁴⁶ Houses in Veteran Heights were still in demand by veterans as a permit was issued to HVI for 12 new houses in June 1949.⁴⁷ A model house at 2672 E. Barbey Dr. showcased the typical three-bedroom floor plan as well as a full height basement, and brick garage. Cost of the model house was listed as \$13,250.⁴⁸

⁴¹ *The Salt Lake Tribune*, "Veteran Turns Dream Into Reality," October 31, 1948, 46.

⁴² *The Salt Lake Tribune*, "Veteran Turns Dream Into Reality," October 31, 1948, 46. newspapers.com.

⁴³ Shirley Ayres Brown. "It's Their Blue Heaven - Veteran Version." *The Salt Lake Tribune*, January 30, 1949, 42.

⁴⁴ University of Utah Marriott Library, Manuscripts Division. 2001. "Eldon Baxter," Saving the Legacy: An Oral History of Utah's World War II Veterans. Saving the Legacy Oral History Project. <https://collections.lib.utah.edu/details?id=1023370>.

⁴⁵ University of Utah Marriott Library, Manuscripts Division. 2000. "Walter Stewart," Saving the Legacy: An Oral History of Utah's World War II Veterans. Saving the Legacy Oral History Project. <https://collections.lib.utah.edu/details?id=1019033>.

⁴⁶ *Deseret News*, "Building Permits Salt Lake County," January 13, 1949, 17.

⁴⁷ *The Salt Lake Tribune*, "Building Permits," June 26, 1949, 46.

⁴⁸ *Deseret News*, "Open House (advertisement)," July 31, 1949, 15.

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By 1950, an aerial photograph showed that only a few buildings were still to be completed. Excelsior ash trees were planted up and down the roads.⁴⁹ Utah Realty and Construction Co. was advertising “build to suit” on one of these last lots.⁵⁰ They were likely still required to be held to the original restrictions of the neighborhood.

In January 1952, it was reported that Veteran Heights house basements had become contaminated with sewage backups from septic tank overflows.⁵¹ At the time, the county did not have a coordinated sewer system, so the neighborhood was planned to have individual septic systems for each lot and building. The valley experienced a strong water year in 1951 which raised the water table and led to the neighborhood-wide issue.

Continual pumping was necessary to keep sewage out of houses but the result was directing septic systems to run into the open gutters.⁵² This immediately created a serious health hazard and concern in the county and Salt Lake City.⁵³ Veteran Heights residents, led by Jack Barratt (2839 S. Wainwright Rd.) and Andy Panos (2386 E 2880 S) were seeking an immediate solution to the drainage problem.⁵⁴ The county proposed a new county-wide sewer district, which was a great long-term solution, but it did not resolve the immediate concern.⁵⁵ Veteran Heights, along with the adjacent neighborhood to the east, Lakeview, requested annexation into Salt Lake City in order to connect to the city sewer system.⁵⁶ However, the city was reticent to take that immediate action with due consideration. The solution became the city allowing the neighborhoods to make a temporary connection to the city sewer system at a cost of \$2.00 per month per house.⁵⁷ Construction began in 1952 and was completed the end of 1953.

Criterion C Significance: Community Planning and Development

The Veteran Heights Subdivision Historic District is locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Community Planning and Development as an intact and cohesive post-World War II residential subdivision that embodies the distinctive characteristics of immediate postwar neighborhood planning, modest single-family house design, and cooperative housing development in Millcreek and Salt Lake County. Constructed primarily between 1946 and 1950, Veteran Heights clearly reflects the transition of former agricultural land into suburban residential use during one of the most consequential periods of residential expansion in Utah history. Through its unified platting, consistent lot layout, concentration of modest dwellings, and high percentage of contributing resources, the district retains the physical characteristics of an early postwar subdivision developed specifically to meet the housing needs of returning veterans and their families.

⁴⁹ *The Bulletin*, May 12, 1950, 3.

⁵⁰ *Salt Lake Telegram*, “S.E. Location (advertisement),” March 10, 1951, 14.

⁵¹ *Salt Lake Telegram*, “Board Pledges Flood Study of County Area,” January 10, 1952, 17.

⁵² *Salt Lake Telegram*, “County Area Seepage Branded Health Peril,” January 15, 1952, 13.

⁵³ *Deseret News*, “Approval Near On Sewer Plan,” April 14, 1952, 9.

⁵⁴ *Salt Lake Telegram*, “County Area Seepage Branded Health Peril,” January 15, 1952, 13.; *Deseret News*, “Citizen Board Pends For County Sewer,” January 18, 1952, 13.

⁵⁵ *Deseret News*, “Maps Ready for Distribution,” February 16, 1952, 5.

⁵⁶ *Deseret News*, “Subdivision Annexation Possible ‘Within Month,’” January 21, 1952, 9.

⁵⁷ *Deseret News*, “Approval Near On Sewer Plan,” April 14, 1952, 9.; *Deseret News*, “Sewer Pact Would Cost \$2 A Month,” June 16, 1952, 4.

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Veteran Heights was developed by Homeless Veterans, Inc. (HVI), a nonprofit cooperative home-building organization incorporated in 1946.⁵⁸ Unlike speculative subdivisions built solely for profit, Veteran Heights was conceived as a coordinated response to the severe national housing shortage that followed World War II. HVI offered prospective homeowners a choice of ten or eleven house plans designed by Calvin Schneller. Schneller, a native of Tooele, was a veteran of World War II and received an Air Medal for meritorious achievement as a pilot of a B-17 Flying Fortress in combat operations over Germany.⁵⁹

Construction was overseen by local Salt Lake City contractor Hamer S. Culp, Jr. Prior to World War II, Culp was studying law at Harvard University when his education was interrupted by military service in the U.S. Navy. He served as an officer aboard a submarine chaser in the South Pacific during the war. After returning to Salt Lake City, Culp established a construction business and quickly became involved in addressing the region's postwar housing shortage. One of his early projects included the construction of the houses for veterans in Veteran Heights.⁶⁰ Culp later went on to have a distinguished career in the construction industry and remained active in professional and community organizations throughout his career.⁶¹

This arrangement combined efficient standardized planning with limited owner customization. Purchasers were permitted to make minor plan changes and select finish materials, resulting in a district that is visually unified while avoiding excessive repetition.⁶² The architectural character of Veteran Heights directly reflects this cooperative development model through recurring house types expressed with subtle variations in entries, fenestration, roof orientation, and garage placement.⁶³

The district contains 195 primary residential resources, of which 144 (74%) retain sufficient historic integrity to contribute to the district. The overwhelming majority of buildings date from the historic period, with approximately 98% constructed within the period of significance. This high percentage of original construction gives Veteran Heights a strong sense of time and place as an immediate postwar neighborhood. Houses remain modest in scale, generally one story or one-and-one-half stories in height and are set on uniform lots with landscaped front setbacks, side driveways, sidewalks, curb-and-gutter improvements, and rear or side garages. These consistent planning elements create a highly recognizable historic streetscape throughout Heritage Way, Barbey Drive, Alta Loma Drive, Wainwright Road, and adjoining streets.

Architecturally, Veteran Heights is dominated by two related residential styles: Ranch and Minimal Traditional. The district includes approximately 107 Ranch-style dwellings (56%) and 78 Minimal Traditional dwellings (40%), with only a small number of later or miscellaneous house types. The prevalence of these two styles illustrates the architectural transition underway in the

⁵⁸ *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 1946. "Homeless Vets Hail Start of Excavations." August 15, 1946, 11. newspapers.com.

⁵⁹ *The Transcript Bulletin*, February 09, 1945, 1.

⁶⁰ *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 2004. "Obituary - Hammer Sherman Culp, Jr." April 2, 2004, 26.

⁶¹ *Deseret News*, 1969, "Trades Education Needed, Side Says." January 17, 1969, 34.

⁶² *The Salt Lake Tribune*. 1948. "Veteran Turns Dream Into Reality." October 31, 1948, 46. newspapers.com.

⁶³ *The Bulletin*. 1948. "Local Veterans Home Building Program Unique." June 11, 1948, 1.

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late 1940s as domestic design shifted from compact prewar forms to more horizontal and informal postwar planning. Within Veteran Heights, Minimal Traditional houses generally represent the more conservative and economical forms associated with wartime and immediate postwar construction, while Ranch houses reflect emerging preferences for broader footprints, integrated automobile storage, larger windows, and a more open relationship between house and lot.

The Minimal Traditional style was preferred, beginning in 1935 during the Great Depression, until approximately 1950.⁶⁴ The style was prized for its simplicity and ease of construction. Unadorned, or minimally embellished, exteriors made the houses affordable and easy to maintain. There are 78 Minimal Traditional houses in Veteran Heights.⁶⁵

The mass production of Minimal Traditional houses also altered the American streetscape, with the previously expansive front porches of Victorian and Craftsman styles replaced by a small set of stairs leading directly to the main entrance. Leisure activity shifted to private backyards, often enclosed, where families could disconnect from the ambient noise and frenetic pace of modern living.⁶⁶ The streetscape of Veteran Heights reflects this shift in the built environment, from a connection to the community facilitated by front stoops, to the private retreat of backyards and minimal interface with the street.

Circa 1945, the early Ranch style gained favor as FHA guidelines adapted to accommodate slightly larger structures.⁶⁷ The Ranch layout originated in 1930s California and featured a slightly elongated single story that allowed bedrooms to be more distant from shared spaces like the kitchen and family room. Larger window openings allowed natural light to brighten the interior. Garages were commonly attached, often flush with the main façade.⁶⁸ Ranch style houses comprise the majority of Veteran Heights, with 107 structures representing 56% of the development.

Minimal Traditional houses in the district are typically compact one-story dwellings with simple rectangular plans, side-gabled or front-gabled roofs, restrained ornamentation, limited roof overhangs, and balanced or modestly asymmetrical facades.⁶⁹ They were designed to maximize usable interior space while minimizing construction cost and material use. Representative examples include 2813 S. Wainwright Road and 2784 S. 2700 East (Photograph 20), both of which retain the characteristic massing, roof forms, and modest detailing associated with the style. These houses convey the practical priorities of early postwar housing: affordability, efficiency, and durable construction.

Ranch-style houses in Veteran Heights display the increasingly popular postwar preference for horizontal massing, low-pitched roofs, asymmetrical facades, picture windows, sheltered entries,

⁶⁴ Janus Research, "Style Guide: Post-World War II Structural Resources of Florida," Florida Department of Transportation, accessed April 20, 2026.

⁶⁵ Janus Research, "Style Guide: Post-World War II Structural Resources of Florida."

⁶⁶ Utah State Historical Society, "World War II and Post War Residential Building Types," https://issuu.com/utah10/docs/architectural_guide_booklet/s/9400, accessed April 20, 2026.

⁶⁷ Perinton Historical Society, "Ranch 1935-1975,"

https://www.perintonhistoricalsociety.org/archived_content/history/architectural-styles/ranch.html, accessed April 20, 2026.

⁶⁸ Utah State Historical Society, "World War II and Post War Residential Building Types."

⁶⁹ McAlester, 973.

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and stronger integration of the automobile through attached or closely associated garages.⁷⁰ Though generally modest in size when compared with later 1950s Ranch houses, the district's Ranch examples clearly represent the emergence of mid-century suburban design ideals. Good representative examples include 2768 S. 2700 East (Photograph 19), 2688 E. Barbey Drive (Photograph 16), and 2672 E. Barbey Drive (Photograph 11). The latter property also served as a model home advertised in 1949, demonstrating the subdivision's typical three-bedroom plan, full basement, and brick garage.

An important distinguishing feature of Veteran Heights is the variation achieved within standardized plans. Although many houses were based on a limited menu of pre-designed plans, repetition was moderated through mirrored layouts, alternate roof orientations, differing entry treatments, varied chimney placement, porch canopies, window groupings, and owner-selected minor modifications⁷¹. This controlled variety allowed the neighborhood to maintain visual cohesion while avoiding monotony. The resulting streetscape reflects a deliberate balance between efficiency of construction and the desire for individualized homeownership, a hallmark of successful postwar subdivision design.

Secondary resources also contribute meaningfully to the historic district. Veteran Heights contains 150 secondary resources, including 121 garages, 28 sheds, and one accessory dwelling unit. Of these, 81 are contributing, and contributing garages alone account for approximately 67% of all garages. Most historic garages are detached and positioned toward the rear of lots, accessed by side driveways extending past the principal dwelling. This arrangement preserves the visual primacy of the house while accommodating the increasing importance of automobile ownership in the postwar period. The consistency of garage placement throughout the district is an important component of Veteran Heights' subdivision planning and historic setting.

The district retains historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Original street alignments, lot configurations, sidewalks, setbacks, and circulation patterns remain intact. Brick cladding remains common throughout the neighborhood, and many houses continue to express their original scale and massing despite routine alterations such as replacement windows or later porch additions. Mature street trees, lawns, and the consistent rhythm of similarly scaled dwellings reinforce the historic suburban character established during the late 1940s. Importantly, the district has not lost its essential visual identity as a planned veteran housing subdivision.

Veteran Heights is therefore significant under Criterion C as a highly intact and representative example of a cooperative post-World War II veteran housing subdivision of which the architecture reflects the transition from Minimal Traditional to Ranch design, the planning principles of early suburban development, and the practical construction methods used to address the postwar housing crisis in Millcreek and Salt Lake County. Through its strong concentration of historic resources, coordinated streetscape, surviving garages, and recognizable collection of modest mid-century dwellings, Veteran Heights clearly conveys its significance at the local level.

⁷⁰ McAlester, 973.

⁷¹ *The Bulletin*. 1948. "Local Veterans Home Building Program Unique." June 11, 1948, 1.

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University of Utah Marriott Library, Manuscripts Division. 2000. "Walter Stewart," Saving the Legacy: An Oral History of Utah's World War II Veterans. Saving the Legacy Oral History Project. Accessed August 29, 2024. <https://collections.lib.utah.edu/details?id=1019033>.

Veteran Heights Subdivision Historic District

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University of Utah Marriott Library, Manuscripts Division. 2001. "Eldon Baxter," Saving the Legacy: An Oral History of Utah's World War II Veterans. Saving the Legacy Oral History Project. Accessed August 29, 2024. <https://collections.lib.utah.edu/details?id=1023370>.

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<https://benefits.va.gov/homeloans/history>. Accessed April 19, 2026.

Utah State Aerial Photography Field Office. 1958. "1958 AAL Project Aerial Photograph: 12V-189." Utah Geological Survey. Accessed June 23, 2024.
https://imagery.geology.utah.gov/pages/view.php?search=%21geo40p69880766582625bm111p8575579075313t40p708180145143025bm111p83831125769093&k=&modal=&display=thumbs&order_by=resourcetype&offset=0&per_page=50&archive=&sort=DESC&restypes=&recentdaylimit=&foredi.

Utah State Historical Society. "World War II and Post War Residential Building Types,"
https://issuu.com/utah10/docs/architectural_guide_booklet/s/9400. Accessed April 20, 2026.

Walk Millcreek Guidance Manual. 2015. Salt Lake County: Millcreek Township.

Veteran Heights Subdivision Historic District
Name of Property

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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 (City of Millcreek)
☐ University
☐ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property approximately 40 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: 40.711284 N	Longitude: -111.819723 W
2. Latitude: 40.711255 N	Longitude: -111.815156 W
3. Latitude: 40.711206 N	Longitude: -111.815028 W
4. Latitude: 40.706832 N	Longitude: -111.814993 W
5. Latitude: 40.706806 N	Longitude: -111.819594 W

Veteran Heights Subdivision Historic District
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6. Latitude: 40.708097 N Longitude: -111.819596 W

7. Latitude: 40.708105 N Longitude: -111.819596 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.)

Boundaries of the Veteran Heights Subdivision Historic District are roughly defined as Heritage Way/2760 South (north), 2700 East (east), the rear property lines of the buildings on the south side of 2940 South (south), and a west boundary that starts at the rear property lines of the buildings on the west side of 2520 East in the southwest corner of the neighborhood, and then is drawn straight to the north to its intersection with Heritage Way. See map for detail.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary for the district follow the original boundaries of the subdivision plats and encompass a single use (residential), emblematic of a subdivision's development and original purpose.

Veteran Heights Subdivision Historic District
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jessica Guynn/Mason Lytle/Ian Wright
organization: Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies for the Millcreek Historic Preservation Commission
street & number: 774 E 2100 S
city or town: Salt Lake City state: Utah zip code: 84106
e-mail kirk@kirkhuffaker.com
telephone: (801) 804-3476
date: September 17, 2026

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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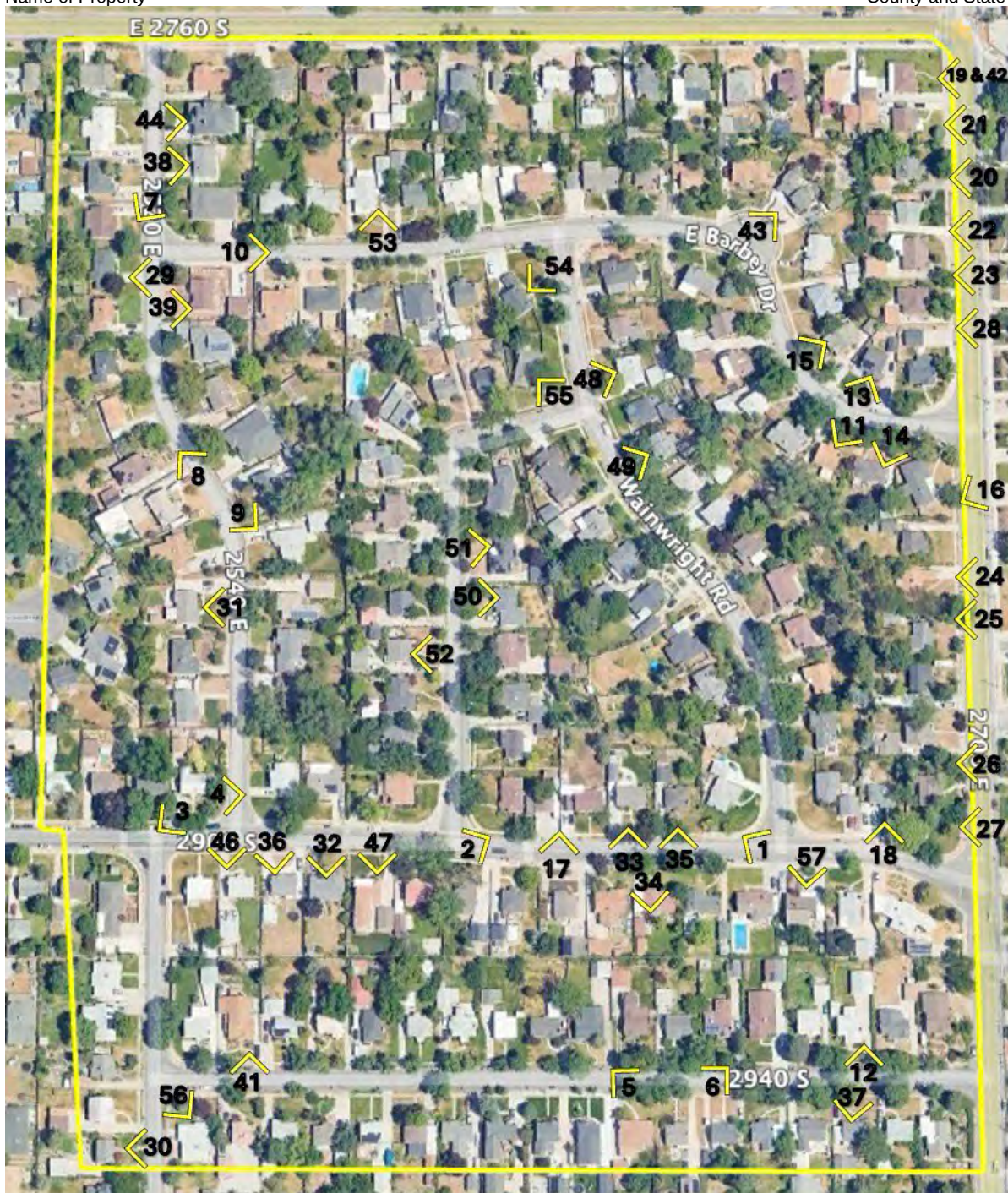
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Veteran Heights Historic District
 Photograph Key

Legend

- District Boundary
- ↖ 10 Photograph number and direction



Veteran Heights Subdivision 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: Veteran Heights Historic District

City or Vicinity: Millcreek

County: Salt Lake

State: Utah

Photographer: Kirk Huffaker

Date Photographed: 2025

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph 1. East end of 2900 S. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 2. North side of 2900 S. looking northeast.

Photograph 3. Southside of 2900 S. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 4. Intersection of 2520 E and 2900 S. Camera facing east.

Photograph 5. Northside of 2940 S. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 6. North end of 2940 S. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 7. West side of 2520 E. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 8. West side of 2520 E. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 9. East side of 2540 E. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 10. Near the intersection of 2700 E. and Barbey Dr. Camera facing west.

Photograph 11. 2672 E. Barbey Dr., one of the model houses, camera facing southwest. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

Photograph 12. 2675 E. 2940 S. Camera facing north. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

Photograph 13. 2677 E. Barbey Dr. Camera facing northeast. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

Photograph 14. 2678 E. Barbey Dr. Camera facing southwest. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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- Photograph 15. 2665 E. Barbey Dr. Camera facing northeast. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 16. 2688 E. Barbey Dr. Camera facing southwest. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 17. 2613 E. 2900 S. Camera facing north. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 18. 2677 E. 2900 S. Camera facing north. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.
- Photograph 19. 2768 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 20. 2784 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 21. 2776 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 22. 2792 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 23. 2800 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 24. 2850 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 25. 2858 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 26. 2882 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 27. 2894 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.
- Photograph 28. 2808 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 29. 2800 S. 2520 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 30. 2956 S. 2520 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 31. 2852 S. 2540 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 32. 2560 E. 2900 S. Camera facing south. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 33. 2623 E. 2900 S. Camera facing north. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 34. 2630 E. 2900 S. Camera facing south. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 35. 2633 E. 2900 S. Camera facing north. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 36. 2550 E. 2900 S. Camera facing south. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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- Photograph 37. 2664 E. 2940 S. Garage is non-contributing. Camera facing south. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 38. 2785 S. 2520 E. Camera facing east. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.
- Photograph 39. 2811 S. 2520 E. Camera facing east. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.
- Photograph 40. 2842 S. 2540 E. Camera facing west. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.
- Photograph 41. 2541 E. 2940 S. Camera facing north. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.
- Photograph 42. 2768 S. 2700 E. Detached, contributing garage. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 43. 2653 E. Barbey Dr. Camera facing northeast. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.
- Photograph 44. 2777 S. 2520 E. Camera facing east. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.
- Photograph 45. 2835 S. 2540 E. Camera facing northeast. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.
- Photograph 46. 2540 E. 2900 S. The main residence is contributing to the Historic District, and the garage unit is a contributing structure. Camera facing south.
- Photograph 47. 2570 E. 2900 S. The main residence is not contributing to the Historic District, and the garage unit is a contributing structure. Camera facing south.
- Photograph 48. 2819 S. Wainwright Dr. The main residence is contributing to the Historic District, and the garage unit is a contributing structure. Camera facing east.
- Photograph 49. 2833 S. Wainwright Dr. The main residence is contributing to the Historic District, and the garage unit is a non-contributing structure. Camera facing northeast.
- Photograph 50. 2861 S. Devereaux Way. The main residence is not contributing to the Historic District, and the shed is a non-contributing structure. Camera facing east.
- Photograph 51. 2853 S. Devereaux Way. The main residence is not contributing to the Historic District, and the garage unit is a non-contributing structure. Camera facing east.
- Photograph 52. 2860 S. Devereaux Way. The main residence is contributing to the Historic District, and the garage unit is a non-contributing structure. Camera facing west.
- Photograph 53. 2567 E. Barbey Dr. The building is not eligible within the Historic District. The garage is also not eligible, and is a good representation of the most common changes that happen within the district. Camera facing north.
- Photograph 54. 2808 S. Wainwright Rd. Camera facing southwest. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.
- Photograph 55. 2818 S. Wainwright Rd. Camera facing northwest. The building is contributing to the Historic District.
- Photograph 56. 2530 E. 2940 S. Camera facing southeast. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.

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Photograph 57. 2660 E. 2900 S. Camera facing south. This building is non-contributing
within the Historic District.

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Photographs



Photograph 1. East end of 2900 S. Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 2. North side of 2900 S. looking northeast.

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Photograph 3. Southside of 2900 S. Camera facing southwest.



Photograph 4. Intersection of 2520 E and 2900 S. Camera facing east.

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Photograph 5. Northside of 2940 S. Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 6. North end of 2940 S. Camera facing northeast.

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Photograph 7. West side of 2520 E. Camera facing southwest.



Photograph 8. West side of 2520 E. Camera facing northwest.

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Photograph 9. East side of 2540 E. Camera facing southeast.



Photograph 10. Near the intersection of 2700 E. and Barbey Dr. Camera facing west.

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Photograph 11. 2672 E. Barbey Dr., one of the model houses, camera facing southwest. The building is contributing to the Historic District.



Photograph 12. 2675 E. 2940 S. Camera facing north. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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Photograph 13. 2677 E. Barbey Dr. Camera facing northeast. The building is contributing to the Historic District.



Photograph 14. 2678 E. Barbey Dr. Camera facing southwest. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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Photograph 15. 2665 E. Barbey Dr. Camera facing northeast. The building is contributing to the Historic District.



Photograph 16. 2688 E. Barbey Dr. Camera facing southwest. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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Photograph 17. 2613 E. 2900 S. Camera facing north. The building is contributing to the Historic District.



Photograph 18. 2677 E. 2900 S. Camera facing north. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.

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Photograph 19. 2768 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.



Photograph 20. 2784 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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Photograph 21. 2776 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.



Photograph 22. 2792 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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Photograph 23. 2800 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.



Photograph 24. 2850 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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Photograph 25. 2858 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.



Photograph 26. 2882 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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Photograph 27. 2894 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.



Photograph 28. 2808 S. 2700 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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Photograph 29. 2800 S. 2520 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.



Photograph 30. 2956 S. 2520 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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Photograph 31. 2852 S. 2540 E. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.



Photograph 32. 2560 E. 2900 S. Camera facing south. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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Photograph 33. 2623 E. 2900 S. Camera facing north. The building is contributing to the Historic District.



Photograph 34. 2630 E. 2900 S. Camera facing south. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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Photograph 35. 2633 E. 2900 S. Camera facing north. The building is contributing to the Historic District.



Photograph 36. 2550 E. 2900 S. Camera facing south. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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Photograph 37. 2664 E. 2940 S. Garage is non-contributing. Camera facing south. The building is contributing to the Historic District.



Photograph 38. 2785 S. 2520 E. Camera facing east. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.

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Photograph 39. 2811 S. 2520 E. Camera facing east. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.



Photograph 40. 2842 S. 2540 E. Camera facing west. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.

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Photograph 41. 2541 E. 2940 S. Camera facing north. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.



Photograph 42. 2768 S. 2700 E. Detached, contributing garage. Camera facing west. The building is contributing to the Historic District.

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Photograph 43. 2653 E. Barbey Dr. Camera facing northeast. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.



Photograph 44. 2777 S. 2520 E. Camera facing east. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.

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Photograph 45. 2835 S. 2540 E. Camera facing northeast. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.



Photograph 46. 2540 E. 2900 S. The main residence is contributing to the Historic District, and the garage unit is a contributing structure. Camera facing south.

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Photograph 47. 2570 E. 2900 S. The main residence is not contributing to the Historic District, and the garage unit is a contributing structure. Camera facing south.



Photograph 48. 2819 S. Wainwright Dr. The main residence is contributing to the Historic District, and the garage unit is a contributing structure. Camera facing east.

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Photograph 49. 2833 S. Wainwright Dr. The main residence is contributing to the Historic District, and the garage unit is a non-contributing structure. Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 50. 2861 S. Devereaux Way. The main residence is not contributing to the Historic District, and the shed is a non-contributing structure. Camera facing east.

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Photograph 51. 2853 S. Devereaux Way. The main residence is not contributing to the Historic District, and the garage unit is a non-contributing structure. Camera facing east.



Photograph 52. 2860 S. Devereaux Way. The main residence is contributing to the Historic District, and the garage unit is a non-contributing structure. Camera facing west.

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Photograph 53. 2567 E. Barbey Dr. The building is not eligible within the Historic District. The garage is also not eligible and is a good representation of the most common changes that happen within the district. Camera facing north.



Photograph 54. 2808 S. Wainwright Rd. Camera facing southwest. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.

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Photograph 55. 2818 S. Wainwright Rd. Camera facing northwest. The building is contributing to the Historic District.



Photograph 56. 2530 E. 2940 S. Camera facing southeast. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.

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Photograph 57. 2660 E. 2900 S. Camera facing south. This building is non-contributing within the Historic District.

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Figure 1. 2613 E. 2900 S. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives



Figure 2. 2672 E. Barbey Dr. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives

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Figure 3. 2842 S. 2540 E. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives



Figure 4. 2768 S. 2700 E. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives

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Figure 5. 2776 S. 2700 E. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives



Figure 6. 2784 S. 2700 E. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives

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Figure 7. 2792 S. 2700 E. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives



Figure 8. 2800 S. 2700 E. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives

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Figure 9. 2808 S. 2700 E. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives



Figure 10. 2677 E. Barbey Dr. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives

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Figure 11. 2623 E. 2900 S. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives



Figure 12. 2633 E. 2900 S. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives

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Figure 13. 2630 E. 2900 S. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives

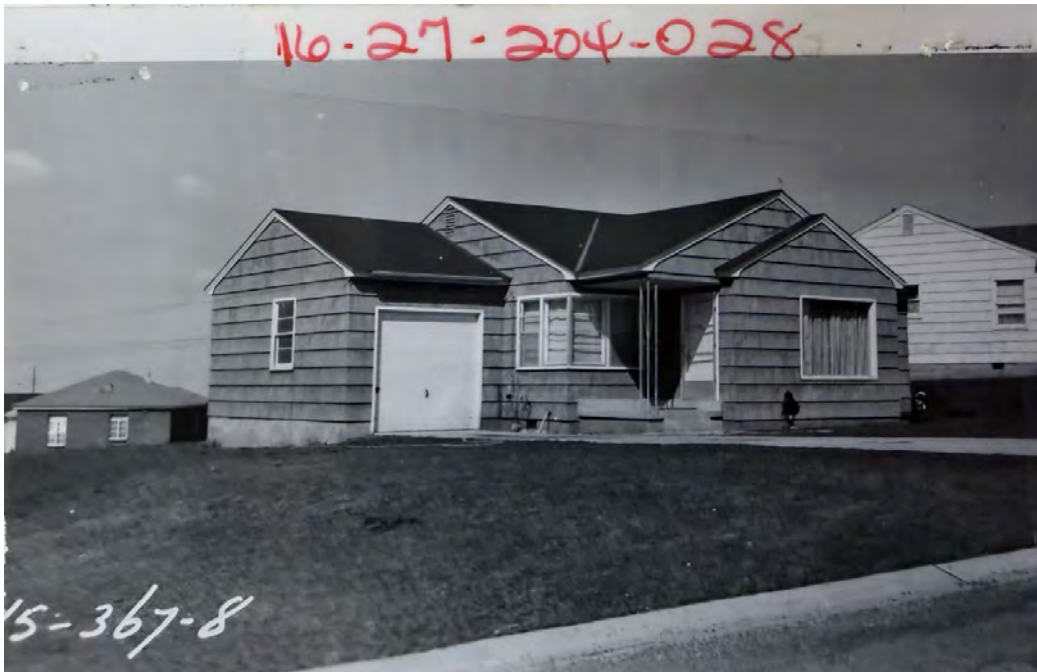


Figure 14. 2852 S. 2540 E. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives

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Figure 15. 2665 E. Barbey Dr. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives



Figure 16. 2678 E. Barbey Dr. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives

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Figure 17. 2688 E. Barbey Dr. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives



Figure 18. 2850 S. 2700 E. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives

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Figure 19. 2858 S. 2700 E. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives



Figure 20. 2894 S. 2700 E. Photo taken ca. 1950. Source: Salt Lake County Archives

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Figure 21. Tax assessor photo taken c. 1970 of 2882 S. 2700 E. Source: Salt Lake County Archives



Figure 22. Tax assessor photo taken c. 1970 of 2677 E. 2900 S. Source: Salt Lake County Archives

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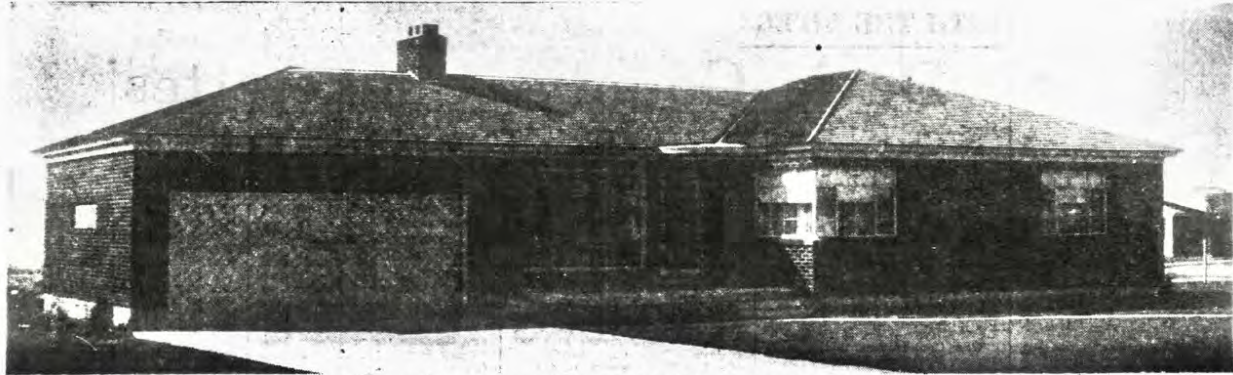
Figure 23. Image and caption of the Veteran Heights Subdivision. Credit: The Salt Lake Tribune, June 11, 1948, 1. Source: Newspapers.com.



Figure 24. Image and caption of Veteran Heights construction. Credit: The Salt Lake Tribune. August 15, 1946, 11. Source: Newspapers.com.

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Situated on a "view lot" southeast of Salt Lake City—where the earth spills into Parley's canyon—this beautiful rambler owned by the Jack D. Heinz family is but one of numerous homes which have been constructed by Homeless Veterans Inc. Although the home faces north-east on 2700 East, it has a 2688 Barbey dr. address.

Figure 25. Image and caption of Veteran Heights construction. Credit: *The Salt Lake Tribune*. October 31 1948, 46. Source: Newspapers.com.



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

Figure 26. Image and caption of Veteran Heights construction. Credit: *The Salt Lake Tribune*. March 27, 1953, 36. Source: Newspapers.com.

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Figure 27. Aerial image of Veteran Heights, 1958. Source: Historic Aerials.

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Figure 28. Portrait (left to right) of Hamer S. Culp Jr., J. Farrell Wadsworth, and Marjorie Smith. Credit: *Deseret News*, July 10, 1946, 16. Source: Newspapers.com.

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Property Owner information:

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

Name: Various Owners

Address: _____

City or Town: _____ State: _____ Zip code: _____

Telephone/email: _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

HouseNumber	Street Direction	StreetName	EvaluationCode
2768	S	2520 EAST	Contributing
2778	S	2520 EAST	Contributing
2800	S	2520 EAST	Contributing
2804	S	2520 EAST	Contributing
2812	S	2520 EAST	Contributing
2820	S	2520 EAST	Contributing
2826	S	2520 EAST	Contributing
2827	S	2520 EAST	Contributing
2924	S	2520 EAST	Contributing
2932	S	2520 EAST	Contributing
2940	S	2520 EAST	Contributing
2956	S	2520 EAST	Contributing
2785	S	2520 EAST	Noncontributing
2786	S	2520 EAST	Noncontributing
2793	S	2520 EAST	Noncontributing
2811	S	2520 EAST	Noncontributing
2821	S	2520 EAST	Noncontributing
2834	S	2520 EAST	Noncontributing
2910	S	2520 EAST	Noncontributing
2948	S	2520 EAST	Noncontributing
2777	S	2520 EAST	Noncontributing/Out of Period
2843	S	2540 EAST	Contributing
2852	S	2540 EAST	Contributing
2853	S	2540 EAST	Contributing
2861	S	2540 EAST	Contributing
2869	S	2540 EAST	Contributing
2878	S	2540 EAST	Contributing
2879	S	2540 EAST	Contributing
2885	S	2540 EAST	Contributing
2842	S	2540 EAST	Noncontributing
2860	S	2540 EAST	Noncontributing
2868	S	2540 EAST	Noncontributing
2835	S	2540 EAST	Noncontributing/Out of Period
2768	S	2700 EAST	Contributing
2776	S	2700 EAST	Contributing
2784	S	2700 EAST	Contributing
2792	S	2700 EAST	Contributing
2800	S	2700 EAST	Contributing
2808	S	2700 EAST	Contributing
2850	S	2700 EAST	Contributing
2858	S	2700 EAST	Contributing
2866	S	2700 EAST	Contributing
2874	S	2700 EAST	Contributing
2882	S	2700 EAST	Contributing
2894	S	2700 EAST	Contributing
2954	S	2700 EAST	Contributing

2504	E	2860 SOUTH	Contributing
2505	E	2860 SOUTH	Contributing
2508	E	2860 SOUTH	Noncontributing
2511	E	2860 SOUTH	Noncontributing
2510	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2511	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2519	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2530	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2531	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2540	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2550	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2559	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2560	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2580	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2600	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2610	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2613	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2623	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2630	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2633	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2640	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2650	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2670	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2684	E	2900 SOUTH	Contributing
2505	E	2900 SOUTH	Noncontributing
2570	E	2900 SOUTH	Noncontributing
2590	E	2900 SOUTH	Noncontributing
2620	E	2900 SOUTH	Noncontributing
2660	E	2900 SOUTH	Noncontributing
2677	E	2900 SOUTH	Noncontributing
2540	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2550	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2551	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2561	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2568	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2578	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2579	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2588	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2589	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2598	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2599	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2606	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2607	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2616	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2617	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2626	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2627	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing

2634	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2635	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2644	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2645	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2654	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2664	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2665	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2674	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2675	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2684	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2685	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2695	E	2940 SOUTH	Contributing
2530	E	2940 SOUTH	Noncontributing
2531	E	2940 SOUTH	Noncontributing
2541	E	2940 SOUTH	Noncontributing
2560	E	2940 SOUTH	Noncontributing
2569	E	2940 SOUTH	Noncontributing
2655	E	2940 SOUTH	Noncontributing
2545	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2548	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2555	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2566	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2577	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2578	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2587	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2588	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2617	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2626	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2627	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2637	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2642	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2652	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2657	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2660	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2661	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2665	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2672	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2677	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2678	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2688	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Contributing
2558	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Noncontributing
2567	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Noncontributing
2601	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Noncontributing
2649	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Noncontributing
2656	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Noncontributing
2664	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Noncontributing
2689	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Noncontributing

2653	E	BARBEY DRIVE	Noncontributing/Out of Period
2846	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Contributing
2858	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Contributing
2868	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Contributing
2869	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Contributing
2878	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Contributing
2879	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Contributing
2883	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Contributing
2884	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Contributing
2891	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Contributing
2892	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Contributing
2822	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Noncontributing
2824	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Noncontributing
2826	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Noncontributing
2838	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Noncontributing
2847	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Noncontributing
2853	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Noncontributing
2860	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Noncontributing
2861	S	DEVEREAUX WAY	Noncontributing
2530	E	HERITAGE WAY	Contributing
2558	E	HERITAGE WAY	Contributing
2566	E	HERITAGE WAY	Contributing
2576	E	HERITAGE WAY	Contributing
2598	E	HERITAGE WAY	Contributing
2608	E	HERITAGE WAY	Contributing
2618	E	HERITAGE WAY	Contributing
2628	E	HERITAGE WAY	Contributing
2648	E	HERITAGE WAY	Contributing
2660	E	HERITAGE WAY	Contributing
2672	E	HERITAGE WAY	Contributing
2548	E	HERITAGE WAY	Noncontributing
2588	E	HERITAGE WAY	Noncontributing
2638	E	HERITAGE WAY	Noncontributing
2813	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2818	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2819	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2833	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2839	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2845	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2848	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2849	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2859	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2864	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2865	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2872	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2873	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2876	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing

2880	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2881	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2886	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2887	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Contributing
2808	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Noncontributing
2827	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Noncontributing
2858	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Noncontributing
2838	S	WAINWRIGHT ROAD	Noncontributing/Out of Period