

# RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY SANTAQUIN



Commissioned by the Santaquin City Historic Preservation Committee

Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
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- ❖ Chieftain Museum and Santaquin Library for use of their archives; and,
- ❖ Alena Franco and Cory Jensen of the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

## Project Summary & Methodology

The Santaquin Historic Preservation Ordinance was adopted December 2019 and a Historic Preservation Commission organized following adoption. The city received a Certified Local Government grant from the National Park Service via the Utah SHPO in 2022 to conduct a reconnaissance level survey.

In November 2022, Santaquin City Corp. concluded a Request for Proposals process by hiring Kirk Huffaker Preservation Strategies (Consultant) to conduct a Reconnaissance Level Historic Survey (RLS). The RLS project area boundaries are roughly 400 South (south), 400 North (north), 400 East (east), and 300 West with additional areas in the northeast and southwest corners as well as along Lark Road to the railroad tracks. The area included approximately 800 properties to be surveyed. This is the first RLS to be conducted in Santaquin.

The Santaquin Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) and Kirk Huffaker held a kick-off meeting in-person in January 2022. John Bradley, Community Services Director, was the administrative staff at the meeting and is the project manager.

Fieldwork was conducted by the Consultant between March and June 2022. Buildings surveyed by the Consultant were classified as either contributing or non-contributing based on the field evaluation. Each building was evaluated for eligibility using the following guidelines set by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO).

- ❖ *A - Eligible/Significant: built within the historic period and retains integrity; excellent example of a style or type; unaltered or only minor alterations or additions; individually eligible for National Register under criterion "C"; also, buildings of known historical significance.*
- ❖ *B – Eligible/Contributing: built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of a style or type, but not as well-preserved or well-executed as "A" buildings, though overall integrity is retained; eligible for National Register as part of a potential historic district or primarily for historical, rather than architectural, reasons. Any additions do not detract and may be reversible.*
- ❖ *C - Ineligible: built during the historic period but has had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity.*
- ❖ *D - Out-of-period: constructed outside the historic period through 1975.*

Evaluations are based primarily on age and architectural integrity. A building may sometimes appear newer than its actual construction date because of intrusive alterations and additions. During the survey fieldwork, the Consultant made best efforts to discern the oldest portion of the building by looking for signs of greater age such as composition, massing, fenestration, foundation materials, chimneys and landscaping. Materiality, style, form/plan, and general date of construction were also documented.

The final report and all survey products were submitted to the Santaquin HPC and the Utah State Historic Preservation Office in August 2022.

## Existing Data

The Utah State Historic Preservation Office maintains the database of Utah’s historic buildings. Information from Santaquin’s 2022 RLS will be added to this database and its associated public files and online resources. No previous reconnaissance or intensive level surveys have been conducted. However, prior to conducting the RLS in January 2022, the consultant collected existing data for Santaquin to determine the extent of previous documentation efforts. Thirty-eight sites, buildings, and structures were documented through a variety of efforts.

The list contains a dozen single-family houses and major public buildings such as schools, Tithing Office, and the Santaquin Meetinghouse (now Santaquin Library). Currently only one building is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the city – the Santaquin Junior High School at 45 W 100 S. A spreadsheet of the data existing prior to the 2022 survey is included in Appendix A.

# Historic & Architectural Context

Santaquin is located in southern Utah County about 71 miles south of Salt Lake City. It is situated on Summit Creek which provided early water to the city. The town itself occupies an elevated position that overlooks Utah Valley to the north and Goshen Valley to the west. The population of Santaquin was estimated to be 15,379 as of July 2021.

## 1851-1890 Pioneer Settlement

The area’s first settlement was at the behest of Brigham Young, President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints<sup>1</sup>, who enlisted Benjamin F. Johnson, a successful businessman in Salt Lake City, to lead the earliest white settlers to Summit Creek in 1851. At this time the settlement was named Summit City. Early in his tenure, John met Chief Guffick<sup>2</sup> of the Ute Tribe and established peaceful relations from the start. However, some of the tribe’s youth resented the settlers and forced them to move to a site near Spring Lake for safety. Soon afterward, Johnson started a sawmill on Summit Creek.

Due to the unrest, Brigham Young instructed the settlers to build a fort at Summit City and it was completed in December 1855. Chief Guffick, learning of a pending attack by the youth in his tribe, warned Johnson at the fort. Protection of the fort allowed the early pioneers to found a permanent settlement on Summit Creek. To pay respect to Guffick’s friendship and heroism, the settlers wanted to rename the town in his name. However, he declined instead asking that it be named after his son, Santaquin. (Santaquin City 2022)

Census	Pop.	%±
1860	158	—
1870	602	281.00%
1880	715	18.80%
1890	769	7.60%
1900	889	15.60%
1910	915	2.90%
1920	976	6.70%
1930	1,115	14.20%
1940	1,297	16.30%
1950	1,214	-6.4%
1960	1,183	-2.6%
1970	1,236	4.50%
1980	2,175	76.00%
1990	2,386	9.70%
2000	4,834	102.60%
2010	9,128	88.80%
2020	13,725	50.40%

Figure 1. U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population and Housing, [www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census.html](http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census.html). Accessed July 10, 2022

Summit Creek was the main water source, feeding the permanent settlement directly out of the mountains to the east. The surrounding land was planted with grain, corn, alfalfa, and potatoes. (Peterson 1973, 18A) The first apple

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

<sup>2</sup> Chief Guffick was also known to the settlers as Squashhead.



Figure 2. View southeast ca. 1880 showing 80 S 100 E (extant/EC) on the left and 88 E 100 S (extant/ES) on the right. Credit: Chieftain Museum Archives.

trees planted by Benjamin F. Johnson near the center of the community. (Peterson, n.d.) Additional early industries included a flour mill, molasses mill, brickmaking (adobe first and later kiln fired), silk production, and carpet weaving.

By 1870, Santaquin had grown to over 600 in population. (U.S. Census Bureau 2022) Many of the earliest houses were constructed of adobe bricks made by several masons in the community. A Tithing Office for contributions by members of the LDS Church was built at 170 S. Center St. (extant/EC) in 1876. Masons were Lars Ahlen, Peter N. Anderson, and Harmon Olsen. The upper room was utilized by Relief Society teachers and Young Ladies Retrenchment Society while the main floor was utilized for bishop and council meetings, as well as by other organizations that needed meeting space. Basement storage included spaces for grain, corn, potatoes, eggs, berries, and other commodities as tithing (Santaquin City 2022)

In a map dating documenting the city back to 1883, Summit Creek is shown entering the town from the south between Center Street and 100 West. The creek then divides into two ditches – the ditch to the east field on the east and the ditch to Jordan Gap on the west. To the east, the Bergenson Ditch connects to Summit Creek south of divide and

then terminates at the property of Andrew Bergenson at the northeast corner of Main Street and 100 East. Road networks show connections to Nephi and Santaquin Canyon to the south, to Goshen and the Goshen Depot to the west, and to Payson, Spring Lake, and fields to the north. (*Santaquin "Through the Years" 1856-1956: Santaquin Centennial History* 2001, 2)

### 1890-1933 Town Expansion

Santaquin was incorporated as a town in 1890. That same year, William A. Hudson planted his first orchards. Hudson is locally regarded as the pioneer of the local fruit-producing industry. (Peterson, n.d.) He owned more than 25 acres by 1892 and by 1898 was the largest producer south of Provo. (Santaquin City 2022) Hudson's house is located at 420 E 100 S (extant/ES) and continues to include several original packing sheds (see Figure 3).



Figure 3. The William A. Hudson House in 2022.

The 1890s was also when the Santaquin Theatre & Dance Hall was constructed at 68 E 100 S (extant/NC). The Late Victorian Commercial-style brick structure was built by Albert Hagen and Nels Yorgenson. It served as a place of amusement for many early settlers with silent movies, vaudeville, square dances, music, and performances. The building was the site of the most popular jazz orchestra in the county for several years in the 1920s. It was also used as an LDS meeting chapel after the ward was split into two in 1924. After passing through several hands, it became the city's first Senior Citizens Center and Veterans Memorial Hall as well as being open to the public for events in the late 1960s. (Peterson 1970, 19; Santaquin City 2022) Today the building is privately owned and not open to the public.





Figure 4. Santaquin Meetinghouse in 1903 during its dedication. Credit: Chieftain Museum Archives.

By 1900 population had grown to nearly 900 residents. (U.S. Census Bureau 2022) It was documented at this time that about 2/3 of inhabitants were of Scandinavian descent, primarily from Sweden and Norway, with nearly all members of the LDS Church. (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Santaquin Utah Stake 1984, 208)

The LDS Church determined that Santaquin had sufficient population to warrant construction of their first meetinghouse. The plan of the

building followed that for the First Ward in Provo, except the basement was eliminated in the Santaquin construction to reduce cost. Construction began in 1896. (Peterson 1970, 19) Foundation stone was acquired from a mountain west of town. Lumber was acquired from the sawmill on the White River, 75 miles east of Santaquin, in a trade for baled hay. (Santaquin City 2022) Sandstone was obtained from the White River district, likely historic Castillo Spring in Spanish Fork Canyon, and hauled to town. (Santaquin City 2022; Peterson 1970, 19) Brick was made at the Joseph Chatwin kiln (Peterson 1970,

19) The Santaquin Meetinghouse was completed in 1901 at a cost of \$3,660 (see Figure 4). (Santaquin "Through the Years" 1856-1956: Santaquin Centennial History 2001, 19)

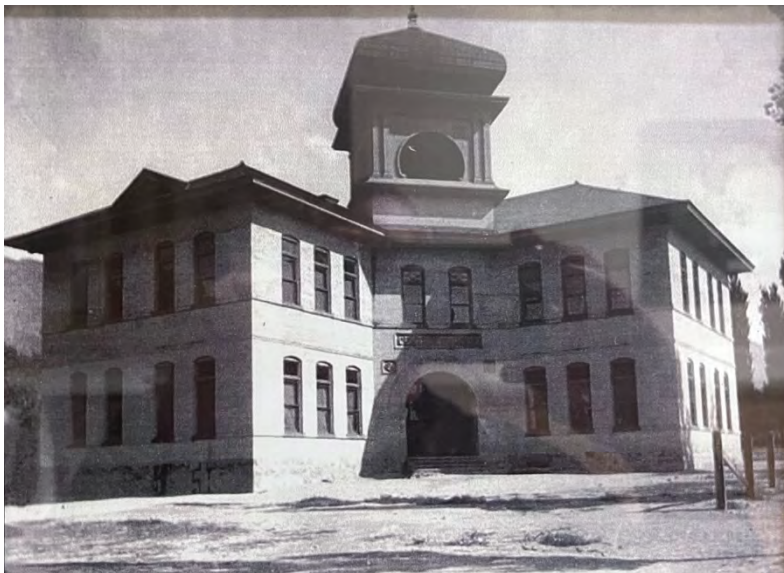


Figure 5. Central School photographed soon after completion in 1903. Credit: Chieftain Museum Archives.

By 1903, the community's first school block of six classrooms, Central School, had been completed (see Figure 5). The original belfry was capped by a Byzantine style dome and held a bell that was used to call children to school, announce special meetings and

celebrations, and warn of fire. At the end of WWII, the excessive ringing of the bell cracked it.<sup>3</sup>

In early Santaquin, Sam Nelson's store at 97 S. Main St. (extant/EC) was a central location of business and civic activity for many decades (see Figure 6). The Commercial Club was founded in 1911 and meet upstairs in the club room. (Santaquin "Through the Years" 1856-1956: Santaquin



Figure 6. Sam Nelson's Store, built ca. 1900, as seen when it was Openshaw Hardware. Credit: Chieftain Museum Archives.

Centennial History 2001, 51) Downtown was also a magnet for out-of-town miners to come into town on weekends to stock up on supplies and visit the saloons and billiard halls. Vernacular one-part commercial blocks served many of these purposes in the late 1800s and early 1900s (see Figure 7).



Figure 7. A pool hall at about 83 W. Main St. served as a pool hall in the early 1900s. Credit: Chieftain Museum Archives.

Santaquin received its first consistent electricity from the Santaquin power plant in 1910, all furnished by Jesse Knight. First lighting on Main Street was installed by Knight Investment Co. in 1911. (Peterson 1974) That same year, cement footbridges and culverts were installed for water distribution. A headhouse and wood piping system was installed to deliver culinary water. (Santaquin "Through the Years" 1856-1956: Santaquin Centennial History 2001, 43)

<sup>3</sup> The bell is now part of a monument in Squashhead Park.



Figure 8. Santaquin Dance Hall and First Ward Meetinghouse in 1931. Credit: LDS Church.

The most popular residential styles of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century included the Bungalow and Clipped-gable Cottages in Santaquin.

Continued strong population growth led to Santaquin being split into two LDS Church wards in December 1924. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Ward continued meeting in the Santaquin Meetinghouse while the 1<sup>st</sup> Ward met in the Santaquin Dance Hall (see Figure 8).

### 1933-1962 City Incorporation

Santaquin was incorporated as a city in 1933 as steady growth continued through the 1930s and 1940s. Two major public works projects occurred in Santaquin during the Great Depression and following years. In 1934, all irrigation ditches throughout the city were cemented and rocked in cooperation with the Summit Creek Irrigation Co. (*Santaquin "Through the Years" 1856-1956: Santaquin Centennial History 2001, 46*)



Figure 9. Santaquin Junior High School, constructed by the PWA in 1935 as seen in 1983 when it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It is the only building currently listed in Santaquin. Credit:

The Santaquin Junior High School (extant/NRHP listed) was built by the Public Works Administration next door to Central School in 1935 (see Figure 9).<sup>4</sup> (Santaquin City 2022)

The Tithing Office had fallen into disrepair by 1934 and its demolition was proposed. Recognizing the significance of the building, the Daughters of Utah Pioneers (DUP) was granted the building. The made

<sup>4</sup> This date is also seen as 1932 and 1938 in some sources.

improvements and utilized it for meetings and other community events. (Santaquin City 2022)

In a major milestone, U.S. Highway 6 (formerly U.S. 91) was completed through town in 1938 and brought more traffic down Main Street. (*Santaquin "Through the Years" 1856-1956: Santaquin Centennial History 2001, 46*)



Figure 10. Santaquin Railroad Depot. Credit: *Santaquin "Through the Years" 1856-1956: Santaquin Centennial History 2001, 19.*

Aerial photographs show that there were extensive orchards on the east side of the city in 1947. A race track was located in the southwest corner of the city where the elementary school is currently located. The railroad depot appears to have been demolished by this time. (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC 1947) Santaquin's railroad station, a small wood

building (demolished), was located west of the tracks on Lark Road about a 1½ miles from the center of town (see Figure 10). The tracks were part of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and used for passenger transportation as well as freight and express mail. A small concrete warehouse east of the tracks at approximately 863 W. Lark Rd. (extant/EC) is the only remnant of the railroad station area.



Figure 11. The Santaquin-Tintic Stake Center and Santaquin 2nd Ward in 1959. Credit: LDS Church.

A reservoir was completed west of the city in 1949 in order to assist with providing agriculture with consistent water as well as culinary water to the city. (Peterson 1973, 18A) Following the periods of growth in the 1930s and 1940s, the LDS Church commissioned a new church building. In 1952, the Santaquin-Tintic Stake Center opened at 90 S 200 E (extant/EC) in an Art Moderne style rendered in brick (see Figure 11).

(Santaquin City 2022) However, this was not the only religious use building in Santaquin. Methodists met in a building at 39 W. Main St. (demolished) and the Presbyterian Church

was located at 185 N 300 E (demolished). (*Santaquin "Through the Years" 1856-1956: Santaquin Centennial History 2001, 20*)

The 1950s began a multi-decade period of residential development in Santaquin that overwhelmingly utilized various forms of the Ranch and Split-level house designs (see Figure 12). The styles spread across America rapidly during the post-World War II era through magazines, plan books, and high style versions created by architects. The style became synonymous with suburban development as well as the new American dream.



*Figure 12. Home of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Openshaw in 1956 135 S. Center St. Credit: Santaquin "Through the Years" 1856-1956: Santaquin Centennial History 2001, 19.*



*Figure 13. Work day at the Tithing Office to convert it to the Bishop's Storehouse in the 1950s. Credit: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Santaquin Utah Stake 1984, 12.*

In the mid-1950s, the stake purchased the historic Tithing Office from the DUP and renovated it as a Bishop's Storehouse for use in the LDS Church Welfare Program (see Figure 13). It was furnished with shelves, a refrigerator, and closets for food and clothing storage and distribution.<sup>5</sup> (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Santaquin Utah Stake 1984, 12)

By 1958 aerial photographs show that the orchards have increased in size and number, especially northeast of the city. The southwest race track interior includes a full-size baseball field and rodeo arena, and a second baseball field built to its east. There are also dozens of small orchards seen throughout the city. (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC 1958) Through the 1950s and early 1960s, Santaquin remained a small community with a

<sup>5</sup> The building was later sold and the use converted to residential use.

large and growing agricultural base despite losing population overall. (U.S. Census Bureau 2022)

### 1963-2022 Modernization

The period of modernization was ushered into Santaquin through new construction and old destruction. The Nebo School District completed the International style lunchroom (extant/EC) between the Central School and Junior High School in 1963. (Peterson 1964) About that same time, Interstate 15 was under construction to the east of downtown Santaquin. The LDS Relief Society Hall fell into disrepair and was demolished in 1964. A monument in Squashhead Park was erected in 1964 to the Relief Society Hall utilizing stone from the former structure. (Santaquin City 2022)

In 1964, Olson’s Gardens started as a tomato growing experiment and after some success, experienced steady growth in providing garden plants. (Peterson 1970) What had changed by 1965, as seen in aerial photographs, is that Interstate 15 cut right through the orchards area on the east side of town, cutting through Hudson’s property and separating his house from orchards on the east side of the interstate. The northwest quadrant of the city remained undeveloped and in agricultural use to the extent that roads had not been made north of 100 North or west of 100 West. (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC 1965)



Figure 14. Addition to the Santaquin-Tintic Stake under construction in 1963. Credit: LDS Church.

The film “And Should We Die” was released in 1966. It was filmed in part in Santaquin, utilizing the Tithing Office as a building set in Mexico (Santaquin City 2022; The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Santaquin Utah Stake 1984, 27) An addition to the Santaquin-Tintic Stake Center (extant/EC) was dedicated in 1966 (see Figure 14). (Santaquin City 2022)

Interstate 15 to the north was completed in 1968, decreasing transportation time and increasing economic development opportunities. (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Santaquin Utah Stake 1984, 199) In 1969, the city undertook a beautification program and many “unsightly buildings” were razed, old trees and fences removed.



Figure 15. The Texaco “attractive high night sign” in 1971. Credit: Chieftain Museum Archives.

Agriculturally the city was still growing. Three new cold storage facilities and three new packing sheds important to the fruit industry were constructed. Olson’s cultivated about 7,200 tomato plants in two buildings. (Peterson 1970)

The year 1970 is one of the first times that community began to publicly become nostalgic for the historic assets of the community.

Journalist Estella Peterson referred to 100 South as the “Street of Memories” with the LDS chapel, tithing office, dance hall/theater, schools, early orchard, and oldest tree<sup>6</sup> all located there. (Peterson 1970, 19) However, modernization continued with three new businesses started on Main Street and the Texaco Station installed an “attractive high night sign” (see Figure 15). The



Figure 16. View of Todds and Whatcotts “He-Le-Hi Hollow” between 1970 and 1984. Credit: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Santaquin Utah Stake 1984, 204.

1910 Santaquin Power Plant was also demolished. (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Santaquin Utah Stake 1984, 201)

Two homes from this period that were called out as particularly notable in *Give Me This Mountain* were those of the Todds and Whatcotts at 180 and 190 S 300 E (see Figure 16).

<sup>6</sup> The oldest tree is/was a black walnut directly north of Central School that dates to about 1850; possibly extant at 60 W 100 S.

As they stated in the book as to why they chose Santaquin to build:

“The contour and size of the property were just what we were looking for, as well as the view of the mountains to the east. These two families blended their two yards into one beautiful fairyland of nursery rhyme characters. Each year, at Halloween, Sisters Todd and Whatcott entertain all the children in the neighborhood dressed as witches, complete with boiling cauldron and antics.” (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Santaquin Utah Stake 1984, 204-205)

Aerial photographs from 1972 show a decrease in the orchard areas on the edges of the city as well as internally for the first time. Hudson lost much of his orchard acreage to Interstate 15. The land north of the Hudson House and packing sheds began use for mobile homes between 1965-1972. (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC 1972) The orchards that remained throughout the city had become well-known regionally for their varieties of apple, cherry, peach, and pear. The largest employers included fruit and vegetable industry, Geneva Steel, mines in Tintic and Eureka, and Utah Power & Light Co. (Peterson 1973, 18A)



Figure 17. Family members rehabilitate the house at 189 N 200 E in 1974. Credit: The Herald, May 13, 1974, 2.

A new lighting system on Main Street was turned on in 1974. It was funded by the state and installed by Gordon Hamilton Electric Construction Co. of Springville (Peterson 1974) Ballfields and the race track had eroded away by 1974. The northwest quadrant of the city was laid out with streets between 1972-1974. (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC 1974) The public was interested in preservation as well as the movement grew across the country and in Utah. For example, over 30 family members turned out to rehabilitate their family’s historic house at 189 N 200 E (extant/NC)(see Figure 17). (Peterson 1974, 2)



The combination of lower interest rates and increasing real estate costs in other areas of Utah County, Santaquin grew exponentially starting in 1980. (Cook 2004) The development patterns seen at this time were less orchards, more mobile homes, and the northwest quadrant filling in with new houses. (Nationwide Environmental Title Research LLC 1980) Renewed interest in downtown commercial development was seen with the construction of Wasatch Bank in 1981 (see Figure 18).



Figure 18. Wasatch Bank was constructed in 1981 and now serves as a Zions Bank branch. Credit: The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and Santaquin Utah Stake 1984, 205.

Central School was closed in 1983 after serving for 80 years and by 1987 the City Council was considering its demolition. However, concerned citizens rallied and came forward with a plan to convert the building into a museum. The city accepted the proposal and after a five-year vacancy and two-year rehabilitation, the Central School was reopened as the Chieftain Museum in 1990. (Santaquin City 2022)

Another preservation success happened in 2002 when the city opened the new library in the adaptively-used Santaquin LDS Meetinghouse. The successful preservation project came after the building had been sold by the LDS Church to an Assembly of God Church but then was vacant, used as a private warehouse, and then boarded for a period of years. The cost of the project was about \$750,000. (Hardy 2002)

In 2011, a fire in the Santaquin-Tintic Stake Center damaged the building but it was renovated and appears on the exterior much the same as it did originally. The Joseph Stickney Cabin was moved to a location west of the library some time before 2013 and renovated. The cabin dates to 1871 and was occupied through 1901, later used as a granary. Saving it was led by Wes Morgan who painstakingly documented each piece of the building before it was disassembled. (Santaquin City 2022)



Figure 19. The Stickney Cabin is used now as a DUP Museum.

# Historic Architecture

Historic architecture within the Santaquin 2022 RLS survey boundary represent a breadth of the prevalent styles within the state between 1870 and the 1975 for both residential and commercial properties. There are relatively few high style examples of historic architecture, instead exhibiting strong vernacular characteristics in every architectural period. The following is a summary of findings within each historical period.

## 1851-1890 Pioneer Settlement

Fourteen resources date to this time period with the oldest being 1865 at 189 N 200 E and known as the Erick Olfa Bylund House. However, four of these resources are non-contributing. The remnants of the irrigation canals also date to this historical period and are considered contributing features. The majority of buildings are residential and either vernacular in style or Victorian influenced. Additional significant buildings from the Pioneer Settlement period include the Bishop's Storehouse (170 S. Center St.) and Hudson House and packing sheds (420 E 100 S).

## 1890-1933 Town Expansion

There are 199 resources that date to this time period with 21 of those (10%) dating to 1890. Contributing resources make up 62% of this era (124), while non-contributing resources number 75 (38%). Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century era examples number 98 (49%) including such styles as Bungalows, 20<sup>th</sup> Century Commercial, Box Bungalows, and Clipped Gable Cottages. There are 91 resources from the Victorian era (46%) including variations of Eclectic, Commercial, and Queen Anne. The remaining examples exhibit styles such as Greek Revival, Second Empire, Gothic Revival, and Italianate, and English Cottage. The Levi Openshaw House at 19 W. Main St. is a high style example, and the only example of the Second Empire style in the city.

## 1933-1962 City Incorporation

There are 174 resources dating to the City Incorporation historical period. Contributing resources number 127 (73%) while non-contributing number 47 (27%). Architectural styles represented within the period are dominated by the World War II Era styles such as Ranch variations and Minimal Traditional with 112 examples (64%). Late 20<sup>th</sup> Century styles including A-Frame, Split Entry, Split Level, and Mobile Home are the next most frequently seen architectural styles with 39 examples (22%). The remaining examples include Bungalows, Art Deco, and New Tudor. The earliest building from this period was the Santaquin Junior High School (45 W 100 S) which is a high style Art Deco building.

### 1963-2022 Modernization<sup>7</sup>

There are 129 resources that date to the Modernization period with 92 contributing (71%) and 37 non-contributing (29%). Modernization period styles include 86 examples (67%) from the World War II Era including several variations on the Ranch style, 34 examples (26%) of Late 20<sup>th</sup> Century styles such as Split Entry, Manufactured Home, Split Level, and Mobile Home. The remaining nine resources includes styles such as International, Neo-Colonial, Mansard, and Neo-Tudor. The Ranch at 548 S 300 W is a house with high integrity, while the lunchroom addition at 55 W 100 S between the two schools is the city's only example of the International style.

### Historic Architectural Styles in Santaquin



Bungalow/Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century  
35 W 200 S



Early 21<sup>st</sup> Century  
188 E 200 N



Minimal Traditional/Post WWII Cottage  
59 S 200 W



Split Level  
158 S 100 E

<sup>7</sup> Buildings less than the 50-year age mark were not included in this narrative.



International  
55 W 100 S



Hall and Parlor  
369 E 100 N



Box Ranch  
24 E 100 S



Ranch  
548 S 300 W



Central Passage/Victorian Eclectic  
88 E 100 S



A-frame  
340 W. Main St.



Gothic  
20 W 100 S



Quonset  
251 N. Center St.



Mobile Home  
185 W 200 S



Art Deco  
45 W 100 S



Crosswing/Queen Anne  
195 W 100 N



Split Entry  
19 W. Main St.



Second Empire  
19 W. Main St.



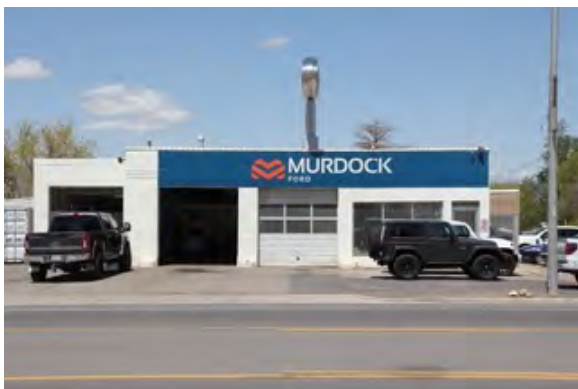
Victorian Romanesque Revival  
95 W 100 S



One-part commercial block  
11 E. Main St.



Two-part commercial block  
97 W. Main St.



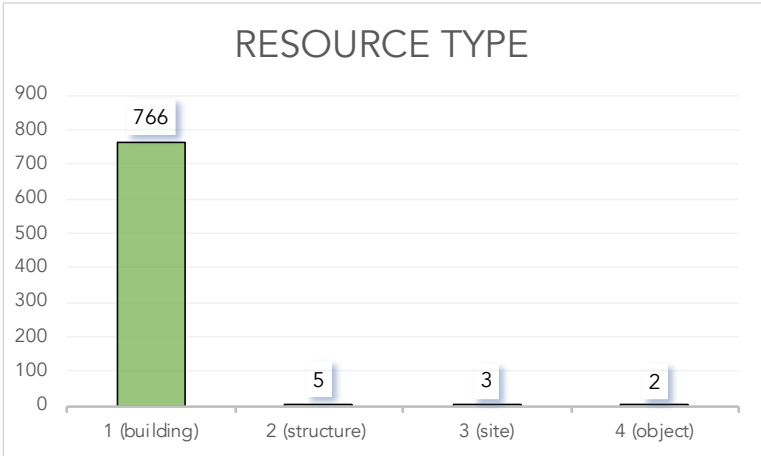
Art Moderne  
118 W. Main St.

# Statistical Summary & Analysis

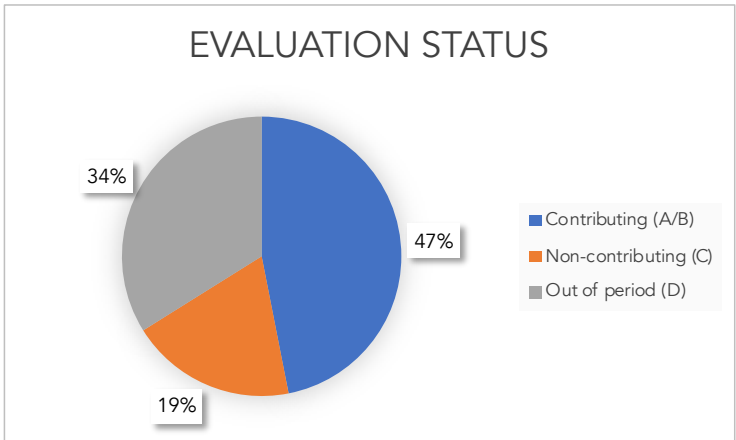
The 2022 reconnaissance survey could be summarized, according to the data, as one that collected a majority of data on one-story residential buildings constructed after 1950 that were constructed of either brick or veneers (brick veneer, stucco, etc.). While this statement may represent the majority of the 776 surveyed buildings/structures/sites/objects, there are important variations within each data category that show the breadth of resources in Santaquin.

Resource Type

1 (building)	766	99%
2 (structure)	5	<1%
3 (site)	3	<1%
4 (object)	2	<1%



The surveyed resource types that were not buildings included structures such as a gazebo, sites such as remnants of the irrigation ditches, and objects that included monuments in Squashhead Park.



Evaluation Status

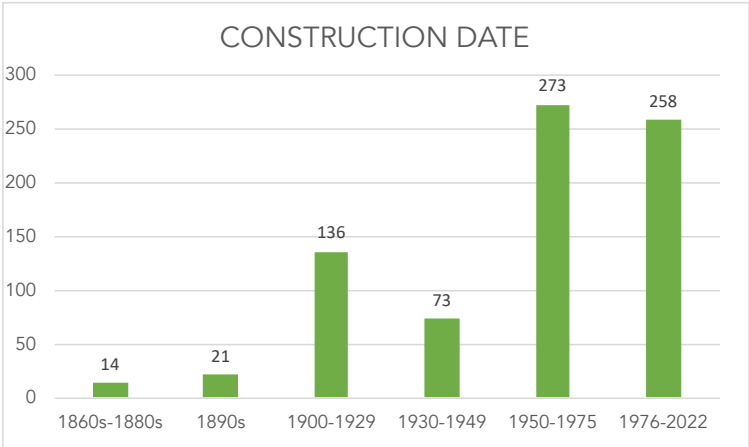
Contributing (A/B)	364	47%
Non-contributing (C)	149	19%
Out of period (D)	263	34%

Within the survey boundary, the majority of buildings is Non-contributing (53%). This data makes it more unlikely that the entire survey area could become a National Register

Historic District. However, 364 Contributing buildings are available to potentially compose smaller areas or thematic nominations.

Construction Dates (circa and exact)

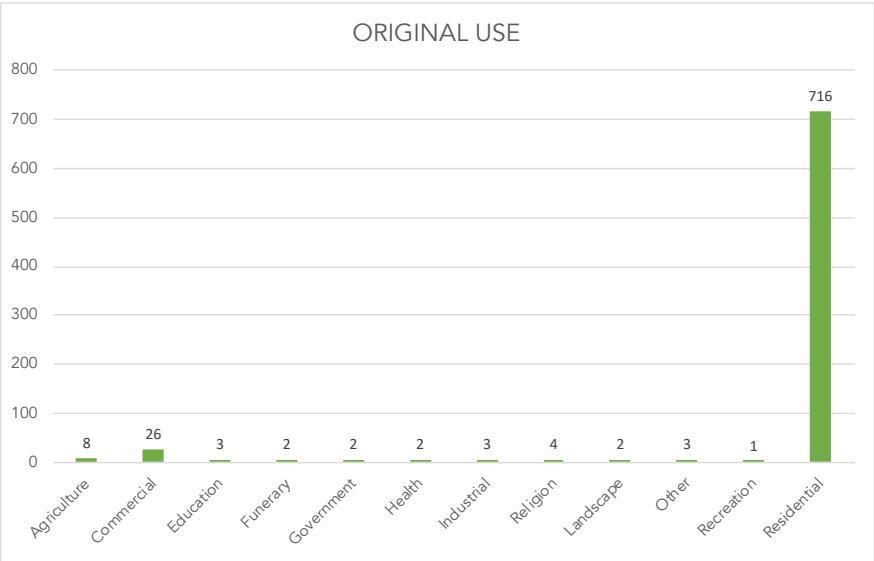
1860s-1880s	14	2%
1890s	21	3%
1900-1929	136	18%
1930-1949	73	9%
1950-1975	273	35%
1976-2022	258	33%



As the reconnaissance survey is the first look at a community’s historic architecture and is performed quickly, dates of construction are grouped into periods. Relatively few pre-1900 buildings remain and should be kept by the HPC on a list of the oldest structures in the community. During growth of the community between 1900 and 1930, there was a corresponding increase in construction. Similarly, following historical trends during the Great Depression and World War II, construction slowed in Santaquin. It then rebounded in the post-war decades and has continued to remain strong through 2022.

Original Use

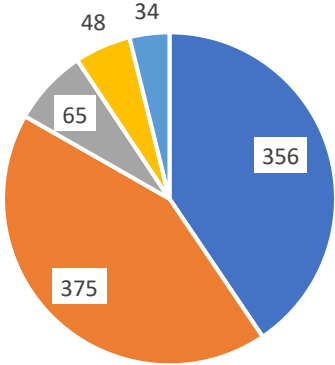
Agriculture	8	1%
Commercial	26	3%
Education	3	<1%
Funerary	2	<1%
Government	2	<1%
Health	2	<1%
Industrial	3	<1%
Religion	4	<1%
Landscape	2	<1%
Other	3	<1%
Recreation	1	<1%
Residential	716	92%





While the overwhelming majority of uses are residential within the survey area, there is a representation of many types of uses that would be commonly seen in a small-to-mid-size, historically rural community. While there are a few key historic commercial buildings that remain, by sheer numbers the focus of local preservation efforts should also focus on residential buildings.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS



Construction Materials

Brick	356	41%
Veneers	375	43%
Wood	65	7%
Stone	48	5%
Concrete	34	4%

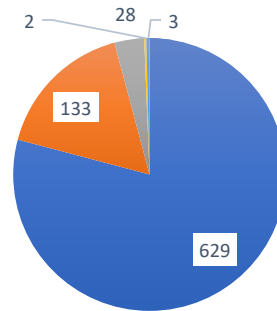
■ Brick ■ Veneers ■ Wood ■ Stone ■ Concrete

It should not be a surprise that brick and veneers (such as stucco) are the most frequently documented materials within the survey boundary. Historically, Santaquin utilized adobe bricks as the main building material. Often the adobe was sheathed with a lime plaster mix and later traditional stucco. Locally collected and milled wood was utilized for trim and lath. A local brick factory made hard-fired masonry more readily available in the 1870s. In the post-war period, wood veneers such as T111 panel siding and wood planks became popular for use on ranch and split-level houses. Wood, stone, and concrete have been a distant third place choice for primary materials. This data does not factor in secondary materials which could include brick or stone on stucco buildings, stucco or wood on brick buildings, and other permutations of material combinations.

## Building Height

1 story	629	80%
1½ story	133	17%
2 story	28	3%
2½ story	2	<1%
3 story	3	<1%

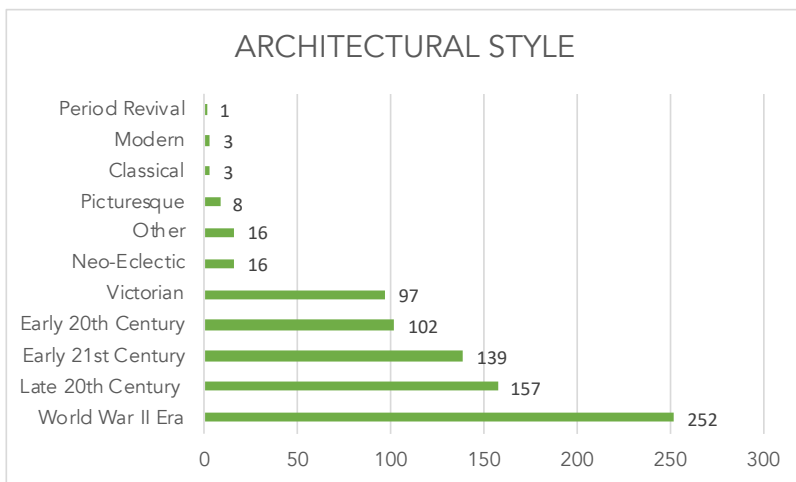
## BUILDING HEIGHT



■ 1 story ■ 1½ story ■ 2 story ■ 2½ story ■ 3 story

Santaquin has historically been a low-height, low-density community no matter what the building's use. This has begun to change in the last five years with a series of medium-density residential multi-family and mixed-use developments that are two-and-one-half and three stories in height.

## ARCHITECTURAL STYLE



## Architectural Style

World War II Era	252	32%
Late 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	157	20%
Early 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	139	18%
Early 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	102	13%
Victorian	97	12%
Neo-Eclectic	16	2%
Other	16	2%
Picturesque	8	1%
Classical	3	<1%
Modern	3	<1%
Period Revival	1	<1%

The architectural style applied to any historic structure follows the era of construction and trends that occurred nationally and in Utah. Santaquin has a high number of historic styles including Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century (Bungalow, Clipped Gable Cottage), Picturesque (Second Empire, Gothic), Victorian (Queen Anne), and vernacular forms such as Central Passage and Hall and Parlor. Given the periods of economic prosperity and hardship in Santaquin, styles such as Period Revival and International are greatly under-represented.

## Recommendations

Recommendations that stem from the 2022 RLS include four main areas:

- ❖ National Register of Historic Places Designations;
- ❖ Intensive Level Surveys;
- ❖ Public Education;
- ❖ Further Research; and,
- ❖ Policies.

### National Register of Historic Places Designations

Given the 2022 survey data, the city should consider nominating three individual properties to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) that are clearly eligible due to historic and/or architectural significance and retain their architectural style and integrity:

- ❖ 420 E 100 S (Hudson House and packing sheds);
- ❖ 19 W. Main St. (Levi Openshaw House); and,
- ❖ 95 W 100 S (Central School).

An analysis of the survey data proves out that there is not sufficient integrity in any quadrant or throughout the survey area to nominate a historic district to the NRHP. However, the possibility of nominating a group of buildings that have a consistent theme or style may be possible under a Multiple Property Submission (MPS). Two possibilities for an MPS include Ranch Houses of Santaquin (1945-1975) MPS and Early Architecture of Santaquin (1865-1895) MPS.

Many properties within the historic district exhibit tremendous stewardship and pride of their owners. However, others may be unaware that they own a historic building or know the tools and incentives available to them. Both the state and federal rehabilitation tax credit programs provide financial incentives for property owners to make positive preservation-minded changes to their historic buildings. However, they may not know that these programs are available to them for historic preservation. It is recommended that the city distribute information about the state rehabilitation tax credit program for residentially-used buildings, and about the federal rehabilitation tax credit program for commercially-used buildings to every property owner within the district.

## Intensive Level Survey

For its age, appreciation of its history, and community size, there are comparatively few buildings listed on the National Register. While the Santaquin HPC is strongly encouraged to also consider producing Intensive Level Surveys, or an ILS, for a few properties that may be eligible to be nominated but more information is needed to determine historical significance before proceeding. The ILS process involves three separate tasks: (A) research on a property and its owners, (B) documentation of the property's physical appearance, and (C) completion of the Historic Site Form. Often, these create enough information to officially determine if a property is eligible for listing and will reduce the amount of work that needs to be done for the nomination. This work is most often conducted by an architectural historian and/or historic preservation consultant to ensure accuracy, and can be supported by future CLG grants. Recommended properties for ILS include:



369 E 100 N



280 W 100 N



88 E 100 S



192 N 100 W



290 E 200 S



186 N 300 E



387 N 300 E



180 S 300 E



190 S 300 E



290 S 300 W



312 S 300 W



11 E. Main St.



208 W. Main St.



340 W. Main St.

## Public Education

Making the public aware of the history and historic architecture is an important step for the Santaquin HPC to take following the RLS. It's commendable that the HPC has recently published one booklet and walking tour of public and commercial buildings in the city with plans to create a second that focuses on residential buildings. Further efforts may include making the guide books accessible online through the city's website, the museum website, to be checked out from public and school libraries, and through a mobile application or story map.

The HPC and/or a local partner may consider working together to conduct occasional first-person walking tours of one or more historic buildings where the story of their history, design and construction, and use can be delivered by volunteer docents. School tours are also an option. This makes historic architecture come alive for many people and students and hold a greater personal significance as deeper knowledge creates meaning. There are many free teaching materials that may also be utilized in a school or after-school setting and are volunteer-friendly.

Some historic preservation groups have also made occasional awards locally to recognize outstanding efforts toward historic preservation. This should not be confused with efforts to preserve history, such as archives, but for rehabilitation work on historic buildings. These are newsworthy events that can provide excellent models for how to undertake a preservation project

While the state will publish the survey information on their historic buildings hub, the city could do the same and have it accessible to the public as well as administrative staff that is working in planning, zoning, and permitting.

As mentioned earlier, if there will be future National Register designations, the HPC can promote the historic rehabilitation tax credit through an annual mailing to those property owners, or include information in a city newsletter or utility bill.

## Further Research

There are four areas of further research recommended for the Santaquin HPC to consider:

- ❖ Extant adobe houses;
- ❖ Development and construction of ranch houses;
- ❖ Development and construction of split-level houses; and,
- ❖ Development and construction of mobile homes.

### Extant Adobe Houses

Survey data was compared to information on a map of historic Santaquin that documents dozens of houses and other buildings in the town between 1853-1883. (Santaquin "Through the Years" 1856-1956: Santaquin Centennial History 2001) Approximate locations and owner names are given on the map but without addresses. When referenced against the survey data it appears that numerous extant buildings may date to this period and may continue to possess some of the original adobe construction. With the following list, it is recommended that the Santaquin HPC conduct further investigations to confirm a match. (In no particular order)

<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>OWNER NAME</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>OWNER NAME</b>
258 W 100 N	John Allen	100 S 100 W	Nels Nelson
80 W 100 N	J.C. Stickney	150 W 100 S	M. Holladay
105 N. Center St.	Peter Yorgenson	212 E 100 S	Lundholm
69 N. Center St.	Eli Openshaw	325 E 100 S	Ann Morley
90 N. Center St.	Andrew Olsen	178 E. Main St.	W. Sandberg
85 E 100 N	Nels Jacobson	63 S. Center St.	Sam Openshaw
150 E 100 N	Lewis Peterson	208 W. Main St.	Tom Topan
189 N 200 E	E.O. Bylund	114 N 200 E	Philip Gibson
185 E 200 N	C. Oleson	184 N 200 E	Knut Larson
211 E 200 N	Swagerson	98 N 100 E	Salesman Peterson
313 E 100 N	Unknown		

### Development and Construction of Ranch Houses

Santaquin experienced a ranch house construction boom in the post-World War II period that is present in every quadrant of the historic city center. A popular definition and summary of the ranch house is the following:

“Ranch (also known as American ranch, California ranch, Rambler, or rancher) is a domestic architectural style that originated in the United States. The ranch-style house is noted for its long, close-to-the-ground profile, and wide open layout. The style fused modernist ideas and styles with notions of the American Western period of wide open spaces to create a very informal and casual living style. While the original ranch style was informal and basic in design, ranch-style houses built in the United States (particularly in the Sun Belt region) from around the early 1960s increasingly had more dramatic features such as varying roof lines, cathedral ceilings, sunken living rooms, and extensive landscaping and grounds.

First appearing as a residential style in the 1920s, the ranch was extremely popular with the booming post-war middle class of the 1940s to the 1970s. The style is often associated with tract housing built at this time, particularly in the southwest United States, which experienced a population explosion during this period, with a corresponding demand for housing.” (Wikimedia LLC 2022)

Santaquin variations of the ranch house range from traditional (548 S 300 W), to raised (345 E 200 N), to box (24 E 100 S), and perpendicular (370 N 300 W). Early versions included attached carports with later versions including attached single garages and a few with double garages. Given this proliferation, further research is recommended to identify prominent designers, builders, and/or pattern books or magazines that were utilized in Santaquin during this period. Primary research could be conducted by volunteers but would be essential if the city were to consider a thematically-based National Register of Historic Places nomination for ranch houses. City building permit data and county tax assessment records will be critical sources for this research.

#### Development and Construction of Split-level Houses

Similar to ranch houses, the split-level house was also a popular style and form utilized throughout Santaquin, though at a slightly later time period, 1955-1975. A summary background of the split-level house is given in Split Visions:

“We don’t know precisely who invented the house type we now call the split-level (or its common variant, the split-entry), but we do know the split first appeared in the Chicago area during the 1930s. Modern Homes, a Sears & Roebuck planbook published in 1935, included several houses with all the traits of the contemporary split-level: living spaces a half-flight of stairs up from the garage level, bedrooms stacked over the garage a half-

flight up from the living level, and a half-basement level with daylight windows.

It took some time before planbook editors, builders, and homeowners settled on a name for this new house type. Sears tried calling them “modern homes,” but that name didn’t stick. Other early names included multi-level homes, hillside homes, and “splanches” (split-level ranches). By the late 1940s, just as the post-WWII building boom was gearing up, the term split-level became widely accepted.

From their modest beginnings in Chicago, splits spread rapidly across the Midwest and other northern states, though the house type is also found throughout the United States and Canada. Splits were an alternative to the Cape Cods and ramblers that had dominated post-WWII suburbs. Because they were built on different levels without a full basement, they cost less to build than ranches. And while they were only a story-and-a-half, they had the presence of a two-story home. Splits also offered a unique separation of social space, with bedrooms perched a half-story above the formal living space, and the informal living space found a half-story below. The split was designed to appeal to a new generation of homeowners, and it caught on quickly.” (Gerloff and Battles 2003, 2)

Most split-level houses in Santaquin feature a center entry door with the majority having façade symmetry. Some have elevated front entries while others are at ground level. Carports and garages are seen on approximately half the buildings. Again, further research is recommended to identify prominent designers, builders, and/or pattern books or magazines during this period that were utilized in Santaquin during this period. City building permit data and county tax assessment records will be critical sources for this research. Primary research could be conducted by volunteers.

#### Development and Construction of Mobile Homes

Santaquin has a strong representation of mobile homes that are over 50 years of age and retain architectural integrity. A popular definition of a mobile home is as follows:

“A mobile home (also known as a house trailer, park home, trailer, or trailer home) is a prefabricated structure, built in a factory on a permanently attached chassis before being transported to site (either by being towed or on a trailer). Used as permanent homes, or for holiday or temporary accommodation, they are often left permanently or semi-permanently in



one place, but can be moved, and may be required to move from time to time for legal reasons.” (Rigsbee 2022) This definition does not include the more recently used versions that are now referred to as manufactured homes.

Nationally their use began in the early 1950s and increased after 1956. The use of mobile homes as a primary residential structure in Santaquin appears to date back to at least 1972 according to a cursory view of aerial photography, but likely were present earlier. Again, further research is recommended to identify prominent fabricators, manufacturers, and/or periodicals that advertised mobile homes that were available in Santaquin during this period. City building permit data and county tax assessment records will be critical sources for this research. Primary research could be conducted by volunteers.

## Policies

The Santaquin historic preservation ordinance was adopted on December 17, 2019. Similar to many ordinances in Utah, the Santaquin ordinance is advisory in nature, giving the Santaquin Historic Preservation Commission the responsibility of educating the public and elected officials on the designation, recognition, and treatment of historic properties within the city. In addition to the survey recommendations in this report, the following are important best practices for the HPC, administration, and elected officials to adhere to for the future.

- ❖ *Do not let a CLG grant period pass.*  
The HPC and city should take full advantage of opportunities to apply for matching grant funds from the Utah SHPO whenever they are made available. In order to be ready for these opportunities, maintain a prioritized “wish list” of projects. (Reference ordinance Section 3h)
- ❖ *Participate in planning processes to insert historic preservation.*  
Every planning process is an opportunity to bring historic preservation into the process so that it is considered. Seek opportunities for HPC members and/or historic-minded residents to engage in planning that can affect future land use decisions. (Reference ordinance Section 3f)
- ❖ *Avoid demolition of historic and contributing buildings.*  
The remaining historic buildings in Santaquin should be seen with some level of reverence. Therefore, it's imperative for those empowered in the city to seek

creative solutions and adaptive use options to save threatened historic buildings. Methods to encourage greater rehabilitation activity include National Register historic district nomination that affords access to preservation tax credits, technical workshops to educate the public and property owners, offering small grants to leverage preservation-minded private investment, and encouraging the city to be a leader in preserving historic buildings as the first choice in development. (Reference ordinance sections 3a and B1a)

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# Appendix A. Pre-2022 Historic Structures Data for Santaquin

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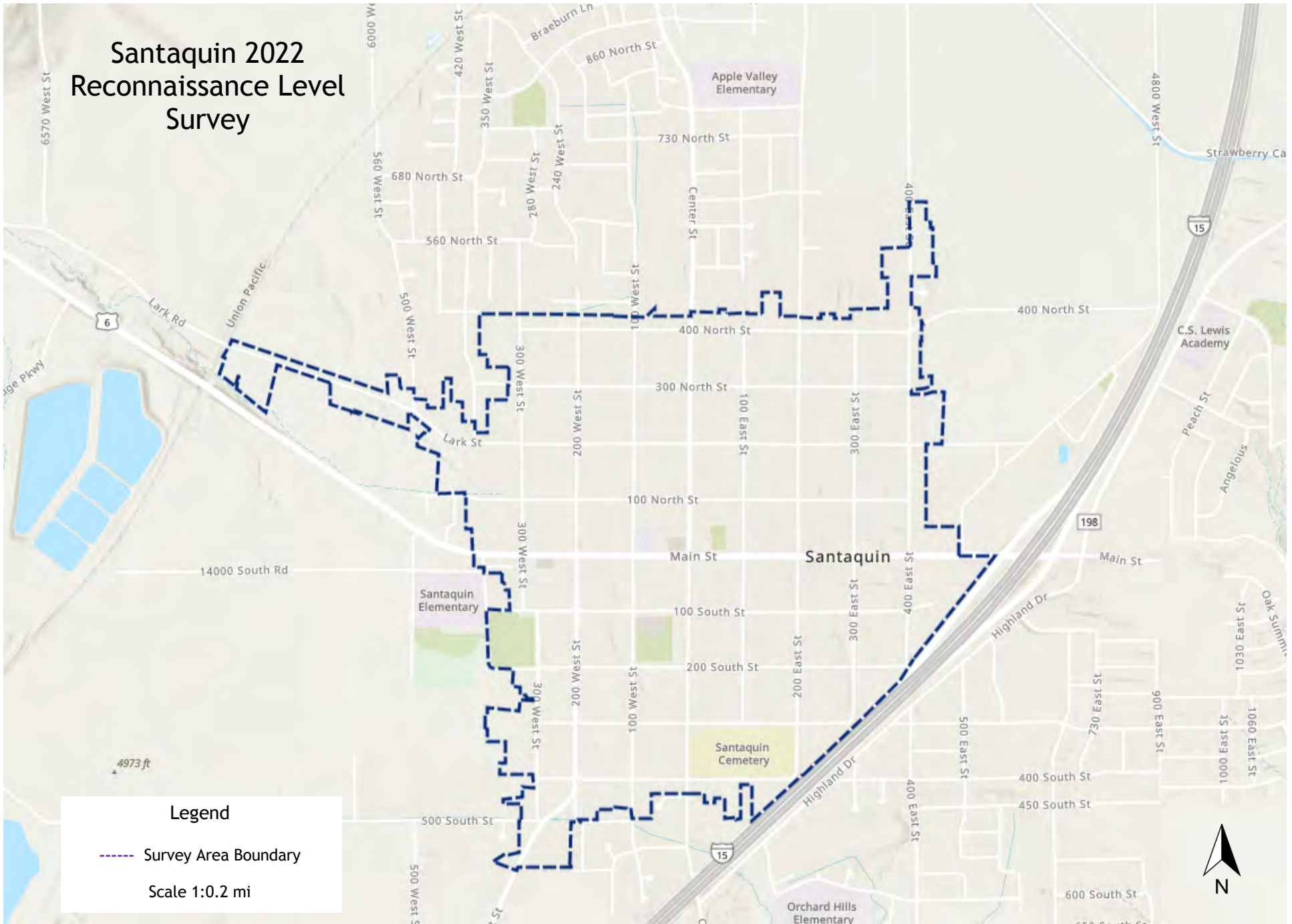
House Num	Street Direc	Street Name	CityName	PropertyName	EvaluationName	Construction	ApproxCont	OriginalUseName1	PartType1Name	Style	Style 2	ConstructionMaterial	Building Hgt	OutBuilding	OutBuilding	NRStatusName
70	W	100 NORTH	SANTAQUIN		INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1927	C	SINGLE DWELLING	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	OTHER/UNCLEAR STYLE	VINYL SIDING	1.3			
95	W	100 SOUTH	SANTAQUIN	SANTAQUIN ELEMENTARY (CENTRAL SCHOOL)	ELIGIBLE/SIGNIFICANT		1903		SCHOOL	SCHOOL BLOCK	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC	REGULAR BRICK	2		0	
75	W	100 SOUTH	SANTAQUIN	SANTAQUIN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	ELIGIBLE/SIGNIFICANT		1933		SCHOOL	HORIZONTAL SCHOOL	PWA MODERNE	REGULAR BRICK	2		0	Individually Listed Property
295	S	100 WEST	SANTAQUIN		ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING		1920	C	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	1			
400	N	100 WEST	SANTAQUIN	HOUSE	<Nul>											0
50	S	100 WEST	SANTAQUIN		<Nul>											0
279	N	100 WEST	SANTAQUIN		UNDETERMINED		1939	C	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD COTTAGE	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)	OTHER	1			
444	N	200 EAST	SANTAQUIN		ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING		1939	C	SINGLE DWELLING	EARLY RANCH / RAMBLER	EARLY RANCH (GEN.)		1			
410	N	200 EAST	SANTAQUIN		INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1939	C	SINGLE DWELLING	WWII-ERA COTTAGE	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL		1			
341	N	200 EAST	SANTAQUIN		INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1943		SINGLE DWELLING	WWII-ERA COTTAGE	MINIMAL TRADITIONAL	BRICK-OTHER/UNDEF.	1			
308	W	200 NORTH	SANTAQUIN	HOUSE	<Nul>											0
60	W	200 NORTH	SANTAQUIN		INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1920		SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	EARLY 20TH C. OTHER		1			
238	W	200 NORTH	SANTAQUIN		UNDETERMINED		1923	C	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	BUNGALOW		1			
159	E	200 SOUTH	SANTAQUIN	CARTER HOUSE	<Nul>											0
50	E	200 SOUTH	SANTAQUIN	OLSEN, O.H., HOUSE	INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1918		SINGLE DWELLING	OTHER RESIDENTIAL TYPE	BUNGALOW	REGULAR BRICK	1			0
375	E	200 SOUTH	SANTAQUIN	GOODALL HOUSE	ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING		1900	C	SINGLE DWELLING	CROSSWING	CLASSICAL OTHER	DROP/NOVELTY SIDING	1.5	1		0
145	S	200 WEST	SANTAQUIN		INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1923		SINGLE DWELLING	OTHER LATE 20TH C. TYPE		ALUMINUM SIDING	1			
283	N	300 EAST	SANTAQUIN		INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1909	C	SINGLE DWELLING	CROSSWING	EARLY 20TH C. OTHER		1			
290	N	300 EAST	SANTAQUIN		ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING		1913	C	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	VICTORIAN OTHER	REGULAR BRICK	1			
149	W	300 SOUTH	SANTAQUIN		INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1900	C	SINGLE DWELLING	HALL-PARLOR	VICTORIAN OTHER	VINYL SIDING	1			
430	N	415 EAST	SANTAQUIN	HOUSE	<Nul>											0
160	S	CENTER	SANTAQUIN	SANTAQUIN TITHING OFFICE	INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1885		RELIGIOUS (GENERAL)	TEMPLE-FRONT COMMERCIAL	GREEK REVIVAL	ADOBE BRICK	2			0
100	S	CENTER STREET	SANTAQUIN	SANTAQUIN WARD MEETINGHOUSE/SANTAQUIN CITY LIBRARY	ELIGIBLE/SIGNIFICANT		1896		RELIGIOUS FACILITY	CHURCH/MEETINGHOUSE	VICTORIAN GOTHIC	REGULAR BRICK				0
212	N	CENTER STREET	SANTAQUIN		ELIGIBLE/CONTRIBUTING		1900	C	SINGLE DWELLING	CROSSWING	VICTORIAN ECLECTIC					
310	S	CENTER STREET	SANTAQUIN		INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1937	C	SINGLE DWELLING		PERIOD REVIVAL OTHER	VINYL SIDING	1			
18	W	MAIN	SANTAQUIN	LEVI OPENSRAW HOUSE	<Nul>		1894		RESIDENTIAL (GEN.)	HALL-PARLOR		REGULAR BRICK	1.5	1		0
290	E	MAIN STREET	SANTAQUIN		UNDETERMINED		1923	C	SINGLE DWELLING	BUNGALOW	BUNGALOW	STUCCO/PLASTER	1			
		STATE ROUTE 6	SANTAQUIN	SANTAQUIN OVERHEAD BRIDGE	INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1934		ROAD TRANSP. RELATED	BRIDGE		STEEL				
11390	S	4600 SOUTH	SANTAQUIN	HOUSE	<Nul>											0
		4800 WEST STREET	SANTAQUIN	HIGHLINE CANAL BRIDGE	INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1933	C	ROAD TRANSP. RELATED	BRIDGE		STEEL				
126	W	200 SOUTH	SANTAQUIN		INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1933	C	SINGLE DWELLING	PERIOD COTTAGE	PERIOD REVIVAL OTHER	ALUMINUM SIDING	1			
		2300 WEST STREET	SANTAQUIN	HIGHLINE CANAL BRIDGE	INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1933	C	ROAD TRANSP. RELATED	BRIDGE		STEEL				
		3300 WEST STREET	SANTAQUIN	HIGHLINE CANAL BRIDGE	INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1933	C	ROAD TRANSP. RELATED	BRIDGE		STEEL				
		3600 WEST STREET	SANTAQUIN	HIGHLINE CANAL BRIDGE	INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1933	C	ROAD TRANSP. RELATED	BRIDGE		STEEL				
		3900 WEST STREET	SANTAQUIN	HIGHLINE CANAL BRIDGE	INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1933	C	ROAD TRANSP. RELATED	BRIDGE		STEEL				
		4200 WEST STREET	SANTAQUIN	HIGHLINE CANAL BRIDGE	INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1933	C	ROAD TRANSP. RELATED	BRIDGE		STEEL				
		4500 WEST STREET	SANTAQUIN	HIGHLINE CANAL BRIDGE	INELIG./NON-CONTRIBUTING		1933	C	ROAD TRANSP. RELATED	BRIDGE		STEEL				

# Appendix B. Survey Data Maps



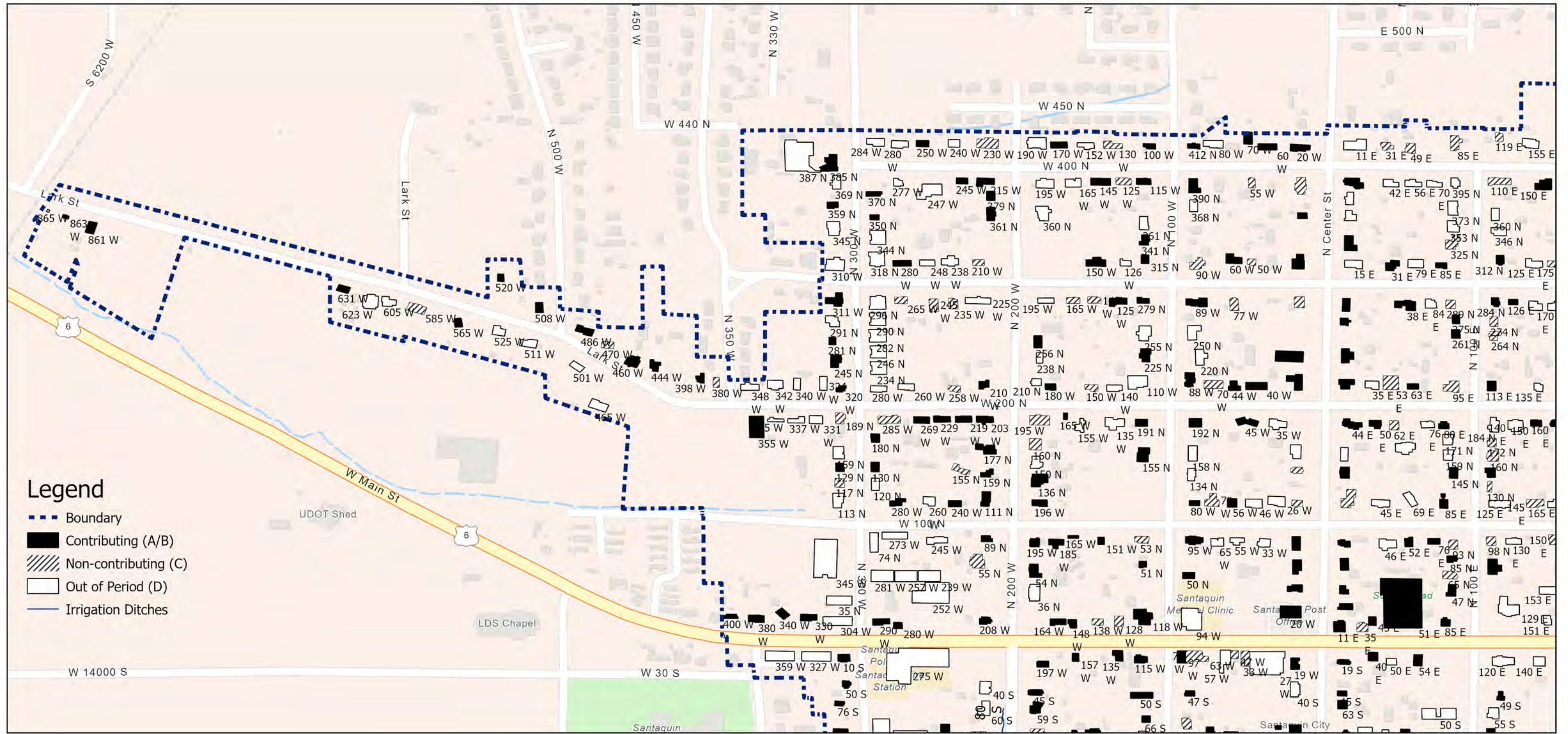
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# Santaquin 2022 Reconnaissance Level Survey



**Legend**  
----- Survey Area Boundary  
Scale 1:0.2 mi



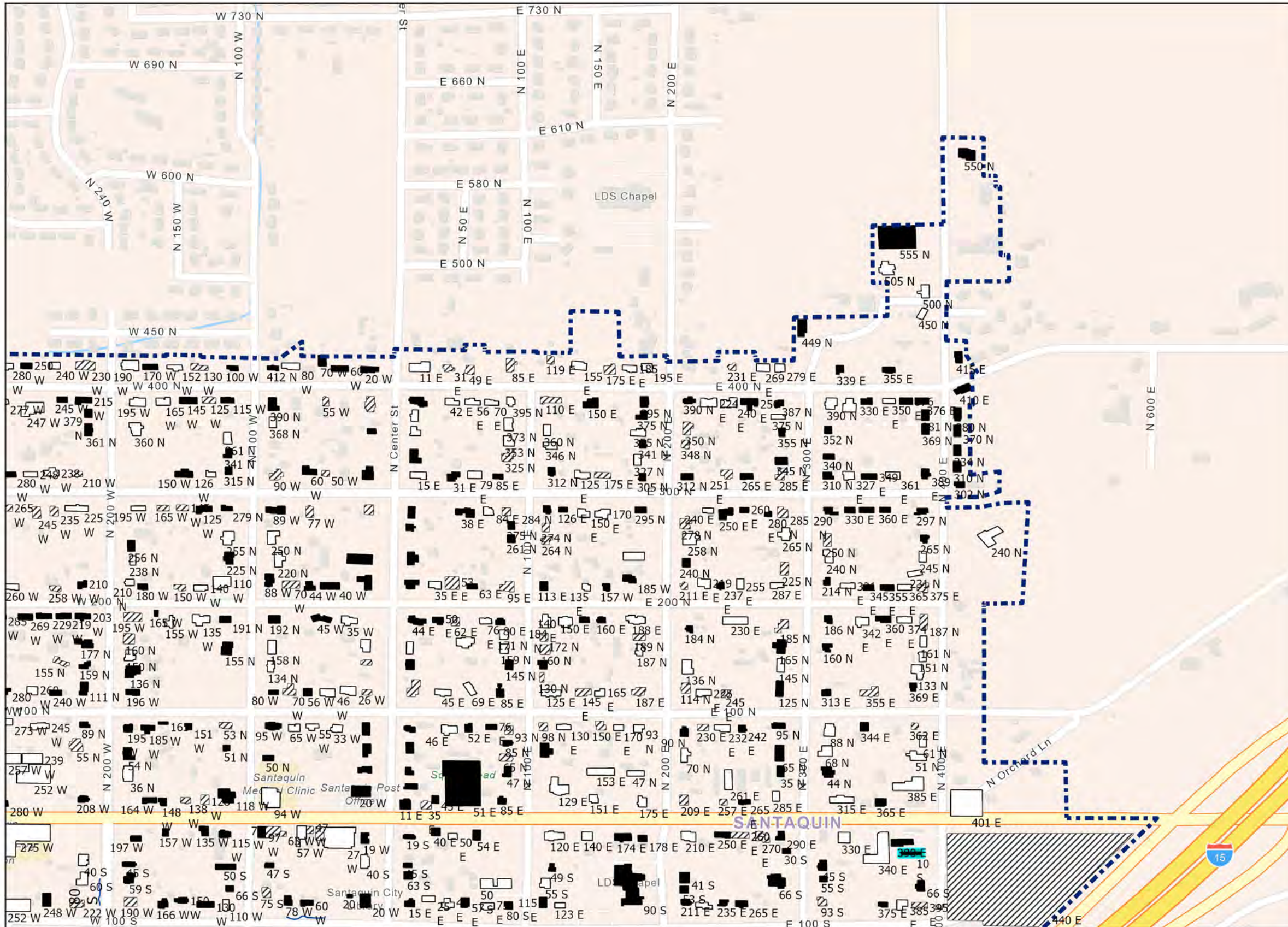


- Legend**
- Boundary
  - Contributing (A/B)
  - ▨ Non-contributing (C)
  - Out of Period (D)
  - Irrigation Ditches

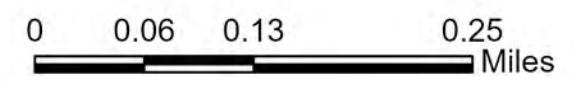
Santaquin RLS  
 Santaquin, Utah Co., Utah  
 August 2022  
 Evaluation Map - Northwest

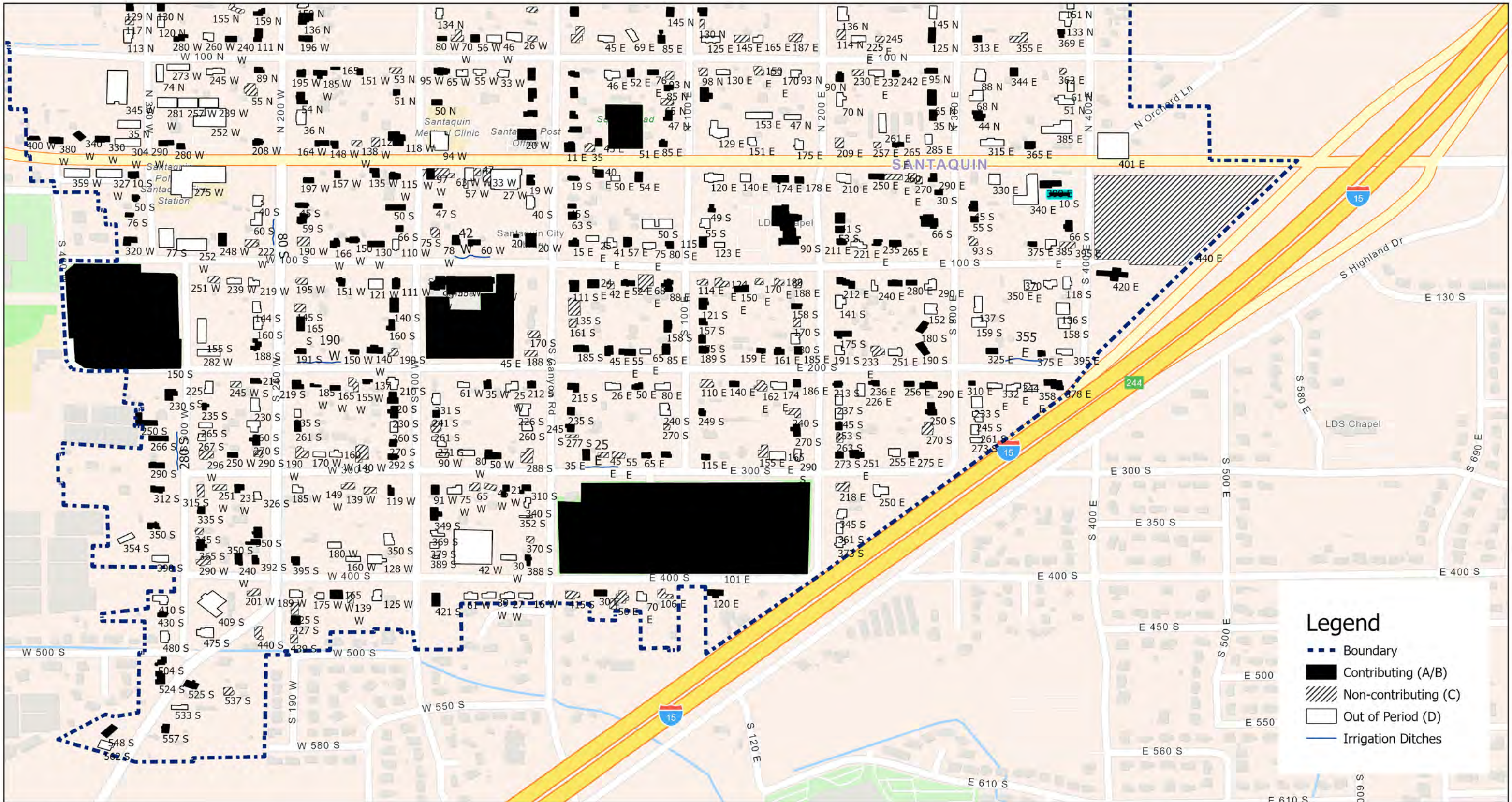


Santaquin RLS  
 Santaquin, Utah Co., Utah  
 August 2022  
 Evaluation Map - Northeast

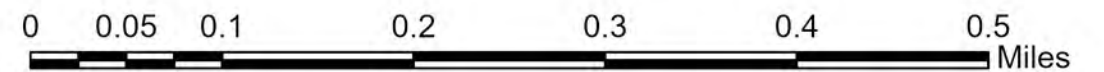


- Legend
- Boundary
  - Contributing (A/B)
  - ▨ Non-contributing (C)
  - Out of Period (D)
  - Irrigation Ditches
















Santaquin RLS  
 Santaquin, Utah Co., Utah  
 August 2022  
 Evaluation Map - South















# Appendix C. Survey Photographs – Contact Sheets

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SANTAQUIN RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Santaquin, Utah County, Utah — 2022

<p><b>100 EAST</b></p>						
		<p>47 N EC</p>		<p>60 N EC</p>		<p>65 N NC</p>
						
<p>85 N EC</p>		<p>93 N NC</p>		<p>98 N NC</p>		<p>130 N NC</p>
						
<p>145 N EC</p>		<p>146 N NC</p>		<p>159 N OP</p>		<p>160 N NC</p>





















						
171 N OP		172 N NC		184 N OP		261 N EC
						
264 N NC		274 N NC		275 N EC		284 N EC
						
289 N NC		312 N NC		325 N NC		346 N A OP

SANTAQUIN RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Santaquin, Utah County, Utah — 2022












						
346 N B EC		353 N OP		360 N OP		373 N OP
						
395 N OP		49 S EC		50 S A OP		50 S B OP
						
55 S OP		80 S A EC		80 S B EC		80 S C EC













						
121 S EC		157 S EC		158 S EC		175 S OP
						
189 S EC		240 S OP		249 S EC		270 S NC
		<b>100 NORTH</b>				
290 S EC				45 E OP		46 E OP

						
52 E EC		69 E OP		76 E EC		85 E A EC
						
85 E B EC		125 E OP		130 E OP		145 E NC
						
150 E EC		165 E OP		~170 E A OP		~170 E B OP













						
187 E NC		225 E OP		230 E NC		232 E OP
						
242 E EC		245 E NC		313 E EC		344 E EC
						
355 E NC		362 E NC		369 E A ES		369 E B ES













						
26 W OP		33 W OP		46 W OP		55 W OP
						
56 W A EC		56 W B EC		65 W OP		70 W NC
						
80 W EC		95 W EC		151 W EC		165 W EC













						
185 W OP		195 W A ES		195 W B ES		196 W EC
						
240 W EC		245 W OP		260 W OP		273 W OP
				100 SOUTH		
280 W ES		345 W OP				15 E A EC












						
15 E B EC		24 E A EC		24 E B EC		25 E OP
						
41 E OP		42 E NC		52 E EC		57 E EC
						
68 E A NC		68 E B NC		75 E OP		88 E A EC



















						
<p>88 E B EC</p>		<p>114 E NC</p>		<p>115 E A EC</p>		<p>115 E B EC</p>
						
<p>123 E OP</p>		<p>124 E NC</p>		<p>150 E EC</p>		<p>170 E NC</p>
						
<p>180 E NC</p>		<p>188 E NC</p>		<p>211 E NC</p>		<p>212 E A NC</p>













						
212 E B NC		212 E C NC		221 E OP		235 E EC
						
240 E OP		260 E EC		265 E NC		280 E EC
						
290 E A OP		290 E B OP		350 E OP		370 E OP

						
375 E EC		385 E OP		395 E NC		420 E A EC
						
420 E B EC		420 E C EC		420 E D EC		420 E EC
						
20 W A EC		20 W B EC		45 W A EC		45 W B EC

						
45 W C ES		55 W EC		60 W NC		78 W NC
						
95 W ES		110 W OP		111 W EC		121/131 W OP
						
130 W EC		150 W A EC		150 W B EC		151 W EC

						
<p>166 W EC</p>		<p>190 W NC</p>		<p>195 W EC</p>		<p>219 W OP</p>
						
<p>222 W EC</p>		<p>239 W OP</p>		<p>248 W NC</p>		<p>251 W NC</p>
<p>100 WEST</p>						
		<p>50 N EC</p>		<p>51 N EC</p>		<p>53 N NC</p>

						
134 N OP		155 N EC		158 N OP		191 N NC
						
192 N A ES		192 N B ES		220 N OP		225 N NC
						
250 N OP		255 N OP		279 N EC		315 N EC













						
341 N NC		361 N OP		368 N OP		390 N A EC
						
390 N B EC		412 N EC		47 S ES		50 S A EC
						
50 S B EC		50 S C EC		66 S EC		75 S NC







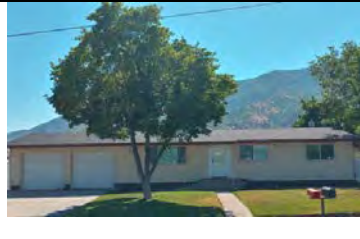





						
140 S OP		160 S EC		190 S NC		210 S OP
						
220 S EC		230 S EC		231 S OP		241 S NC
						
260 S OP		261 S NC		270 S EC		271 S OP



						
292 S A NC		292 S B NC		349 S EC		350 S OP
						
369 S OP		379 S OP		389 S OP		421 S EC
200 EAST						
		47 N OP		70 N OP		90 N A EC


						
90 N B EC		93 N OP		114 N NC		136 N OP
						
184 N EC		187 N EC		189 N NC		240 N EC
						
258 N OP		278 N EC		295 N A EC		295 N B EC

						
305 N A OP		305 N B EC		312 N A EC		312 N B EC
						
312 N C EC		312 N D EC		327 N OP		341 N EC
						
348 N NC		350 N OP		355 N OP		375 N EC

						
390 N A EC		390 N B EC		395 N EC		41 S EC
						
53 S EC		90 S EC		141 S EC		158 S EC
						
170 S NC		175 S A EC		175 S B EC		180 S OP

						
191 S A NC		191 S B NC		213 S EC		237 S OP
						
240 S EC		245 S OP		253 S EC		263 S NC
						
270 S EC		273 S EC		290 S OP		345 S OP



				<p style="text-align: center;"><b>200 NORTH</b></p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">361 S OP</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">373 S OP</p>				<p style="text-align: center;">35 E OP</p>
						
<p style="text-align: center;">44 E EC</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">50 E NC</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">53 E NC</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">62 E OP</p>
						
<p style="text-align: center;">63 E NC</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">76 E OP</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">80 E EC</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">95 E EC</p>

						
113 E A EC		113 E B EC		135 E OP		140 E OP
						
150 E EC		157 E EC		160 E EC		185 E EC
						
188 E OP		211 E A NC		211 E B NC		219 E OP













						
230 E OP		237 E EC		255 E OP		287 E OP
						
321 E OP		342 E OP		345 E EC		355 E EC
						
360 E EC		365 E OP		374 E OP		375 E A NC

















						
375 E B NC		35 W OP		40/46 W EC		44 W EC
						
45 W ES		70 W NC		88 W NC		110 W OP
						
135 W OP		140 W OP		150 W NC		155 W OP

						
165 W EC		180 W EC		195 W NC		203 W EC
						
210 W EC		219 W EC		229 W A EC		229 W B EC
						
258 W NC		260 W OP		269 W A EC		269 W B EC

				<b>200 SOUTH</b>		
280 W NC		285 W NC				26 E OP
						
45 E ES		50 E A EC		50 E B EC		55 E EC
						
65 E OP		80 E OP		85 E A EC		85 E B EC

						
110 E A NC		110 E B EC		140 E EC		159 E A EC
						
159 E B EC		161 E A EC		161 E B EC		162 E A NC
						
162 E B NC		174 E OP		185 E EC		186 E A NC

						
186 E B NC		226 E OP		233 E A NC		233 E B NC
						
236 E A EC		236 E B EC		251 E OP		256 E EC
						
290 E EC		310 E EC		325 E EC		332 E OP

						
<p>344 E OP</p>		<p>~355 E EC</p>		<p>358 E OP</p>		<p>375 E A EC</p>
						
<p>375 E B EC</p>		<p>378 E EC</p>		<p>395/397 E OP</p>		<p>25 W OP</p>
						
<p>35 W A ES</p>		<p>35 W B ES</p>		<p>61 W OP</p>		<p>137 W A NC</p>

						
137 W B NC		140 W EC		150 W EC		155 W EC
						
165 W NC		185 W EC		190 W EC		245 W A NC
				<b>200 WEST</b>		
245 W B NC		282 W OP		<b>200 WEST</b>		36/38 N OP












						
54 N EC		55 N NC		89 N EC		111 N EC
						
136 N EC		150 N OP		159 N EC		160 N NC
						
177 N EC		210 N OP		238 N OP		256 N EC















						
360 N OP		361 N EC		379 N NC		40/42 S OP
						
45 S ES		59 S A ES		59 S B ES		60 S OP
						
~80 S EC		144 S OP		145 S NC		160 S OP













						
165 S ES		188 S A EC		188 S B EC		191 S A ES
						
191 S B ES		214 S EC		219 S EC		230 S OP
						
235 S OP		260 S OP		~261 S EC		270 S EC












						
290 S A NC		290 S B NC		326 S OP		350 S A EC
						
350 S B NC		392 S A EC		392 S B EC		395 S EC
						
425 S NC		427 S EC		439 S NC		440 S NC

<p><b>300 EAST</b></p>						
		<p>35 N EC</p>		<p>44 N NC</p>		<p>65/75 N EC</p>
						
<p>68 N OP</p>		<p>88 N OP</p>		<p>95 N EC</p>		<p>125 N EC</p>
						
<p>145 N OP</p>		<p>160 N EC</p>		<p>165 N EC</p>		<p>185 N NC</p>












						
186 N ES		214 N NC		225 N NC		240 N OP
						
250 N NC		265 N OP		285 N NC		290 N A EC
						
290 N B EC		310 N A EC		310 N B EC		340 N EC

						
345 N NC		352 N EC		355 N EC		375 N OP
						
387 N A EC		387 N B EC		387 N C EC		387 N D EC
						
390 N OP		449 N EC		30 S NC		45 S EC

						
55 S EC		66 S EC		93 S NC		137 S OP
						
152-158 S OP		159 S OP		180 S EC		190 S A EC
						
190 S B EC		190 S C EC		233 S OP		245 S OP

						
<p>250 S EC</p>		<p>261 S OP</p>		<p>270 S NC</p>		<p>273 S OP</p>
<p><b>300 NORTH</b></p>						
		<p>15 E OP</p>		<p>31 E A EC</p>		<p>31 E B EC</p>
						
<p>31 E C EC</p>		<p>38 E NC</p>		<p>79/81 E OP</p>		<p>84 E OP</p>















						
85 E EC		125 E OP		126 E EC		150 E OP
						
170 E OP		175 E NC		240 E OP		250 E EC
						
251 E NC		260 E EC		265 E EC		280 E EC













						
285 E EC		327 E OP		330 E EC		340 E EC
						
349 E EC		360 E A EC		360 E B EC		361 E OP
						
389 E EC		410 E EC		50 W NC		60 W EC

						
77 W A NC		77 W B NC		89 W EC		90 W EC
						
125 W EC		126 W OP		145 W NC		150 W EC
						
165 W EC		195 W OP		210 W NC		225 W OP

						
235 W NC		238 W OP		245 W NC		248 W OP
						
265 W NC		280 W EC		310 W OP		311 W NC
300 SOUTH						
		~25 E EC		35 E EC		45 E NC

						
55 E NC		65 E EC		101 E EC		115 E NC
						
155 E A NC		155 E B NC		165/167 E OP		218 E NC
						
250 E OP		251 E EC		255 E OP		275 E EC

SANTAQUIN RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Santaquin, Utah County, Utah — 2022

						
21 W EC		45 W NC		50 W EC		65 W EC
						
75 W OP		80 W OP		90 W A OP		90 W B EC
						
92 W EC		119 W EC		139 W NC		140 W NC













						
149 W NC		160 W OP		170 W OP		185 W OP
						
190 W NC		231 W EC		250 W OP		251 W NC
				<b>300 WEST</b>		
296 W A NC		296 W B NC		<b>300 WEST</b>		35-43 N OP

						
74-94 N OP		113 N OP		117 N NC		120 N OP
						
129 N EC		130 N EC		159 N OP		180 N EC
						
189 N NC		234/236 N OP		245 N EC		246/248 N OP



						
281 N EC		282/284 N OP		290/292 N OP		291 N OP
						
296 N OP		318 N OP		344/346 N OP		345 N OP
						
350 N EC		359 N EC		369 N OP		370 N EC

						
385 N EC		387 N OP		50 S EC		76 S EC
						
77-99 S OP		150 S EC		155-179 S OP		225 S OP
						
230 S EC		235 S EC		250 S EC		265 S OP

						
266 S EC		267 S OP		280 S A EC		280 S B EC
						
290 S ES		312 S A EC		312 S B EC		315 S NC
						
335 S EC		345 S A NC		345 S B NC		350 S NC

						
354 S A OP		354 S B EC		365 S EC		390 S OP
						
409 S OP		410 S NC		430 S EC		475/477 S OP
						
480 S A OP		480 S B OP		504 S EC		524 S A NC

						
524 S B NC		525 S A NC		525 S B NC		525 S C NC
						
533 S OP		537 S NC		548 S ES		557 S EC
				400 EAST		
562 S OP		BLANK				51 N OP

						
61 N OP		133 N OP		151 N OP		161 N OP
						
187 N NC		231 N OP		240/250 N OP		245 N OP
						
265 N NC		297 N NC		302 N EC		310 N EC

						
334 N EC		369 N EC		370 N EC		380 N EC
						
381 N EC		415 E 400 N OP		450 N OP		500 N OP
						
505 N OP		550 N A EC		550 N B EC		~555 N EC

						
66 S EC		118 S OP		136 S OP		158 S OP
400 NORTH						
		11 E OP		31 E EC		42 E OP
						
49 E NC		56 E OP		70 E OP		85 E NC



						
110 E NC		119 E NC		150 E EC		155 E OP
						
175 E NC		185 E OP		195 E OP		224/226 E OP
						
231 E NC		240 E OP		250 E EC		269/271 E OP












						
279 E OP		320/322 E OP		330 E EC		339 E EC
						
350 E OP		355 E EC		364/368 E EC		376/380 E EC
						
20 W EC		55 W NC		60 W EC		70 W EC












						
80 W OP		100 W A ES		100 W B ES		115 W EC
						
125 W NC		130 W EC		145 W EC		152 W OP
						
165 W OP		170 W EC		190 W OP		195 W OP













						
215 W EC		230 W NC		240 W OP		245 W EC
						
247 W OP		250 W EC		277 W OP		280 W OP
		<b>400 SOUTH</b>				
284 W OP				30 E EC		50 E A NC

SANTAQUIN RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Santaquin, Utah County, Utah — 2022

						
50 E B NC		70 E OP		106 E NC		120 E EC
						
27 W OP		30 W OP		39 W OP		42-76 W OP
						
61 W OP		125 W A OP		125 W B OP		125 W C EC

						
128 W OP		139 W NC		160 W OP		165 W EC
						
~180 W OP		189 W OP		~201 W A NC		~201 W B NC
						430 SOUTH
240 W A EC		240 W B EC		290 W NC		

		<b>CENTER ST.</b>				
16 W OP				32 N EC		42 N EC
						
57/59 N EC		69 N A EC		69 N B EC		80 N EC
						
85 N EC		90 N EC		105 N NC		112 N NC

						
140 N A EC		140 N B EC		149 N NC		155 N OP
						
160 N OP		184 N A EC		184 N B EC		212 N NC
						
219 N EC		240 N EC		~251 N EC		268 N A EC



						
268 N B EC		293 N NC		296 N EC		315 N EC
						
326 N EC		356 N OP		368 N OP		373 N EC
						
388 N EC		389 N NC		19 S EC		40-46 S OP












						
45 S EC		63 S EC		111 S EC		135 S NC
						
161 S NC		170 S A NC		170 S B NC		185 S A EC
						
185 S B EC		188 S NC		212 S A NC		212 S B NC

						
215 S EC		226 S OP		235 S EC		245 S EC
						
260 S OP		277 S NC		288 S NC		310 S NC
						
340 S OP		352/356 S OP		370 S NC		388 S A EC

						
388 S B EC		415 S A NC		415 S B NC		415 S C NC
<b>GAUSE LN.</b>				<b>LARK RD.</b>		
		155 N NC				320 W A EC
						
320 W B EC		324 W OP		331 W OP		337 W OP

						
340 W OP		342/344 W OP		345 W OP		348 W OP
						
355 W EC		380 W NC		398 W EC		444 W A EC
						
444 W B EC		460 W EC		465 W OP		470 W NC

						
486 W EC		501 W OP		508 W EC		511 W OP
						
~520 W EC		525 W OP		565 W EC		585 W NC
						
605 W OP		623/627 W OP		631 W EC		861 W EC






				<b>MAIN ST.</b>		
~863 W EC		~865 W OP				11 E EC
						
35 E NC		40 E EC		45 E A EC		45 E B EC
						
50 E OP		51 E A EC		51 E B EC		~54 E EC

						
85 E EC		120 E OP		129 E OP		140 E OP
						
151 E OP		153 E OP		174 E EC		175 E OP
						
178 E EC		209 E NC		210 E OP		250 E EC



























						
257 E NC		260 E NC		261 E OP		265 E EC
						
270 E NC		285 E OP		290 E EC		315 E OP
						
330 E OP		340 E OP		365 E EC		385 E OP

SANTAQUIN RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Santaquin, Utah County, Utah — 2022

						
390 E EC		~401 E OP		440 E NC		19 W EC
						
20 W EC		27 W OP		33 W NC		47 W NC
						
57 W OP		63/65 W NC		73/77 W NC		94 W OP

SANTAQUIN RECONNAISSANCE LEVEL SURVEY  
 Santaquin, Utah County, Utah — 2022

						
97 W NC		115 W EC		118 W A EC		118 W B EC
						
128 W NC		135 W A EC		135 W B EC		138 W NC
						
148 W A EC		148 W B EC		157/167 W EC		164 W A EC

						
164 W B EC		197 W EC		208 W A EC		208 W B EC
						
252 W OP		275 W OP		290 W A EC		290 W B EC
						
304-328 W OP		327-351 W OP		330 W EC		340 W EC

						
359-381 W OP		380 W EC		400 W EC		10 S 400 E EC
						
10 S 300 W OP		252 W 100 S OP		320 W 100 S EC		410 N 200 E EC
						
239 W Spruce Way OP		257 W Spruce Way OP		281 W Spruce Way OP		<b>END</b>