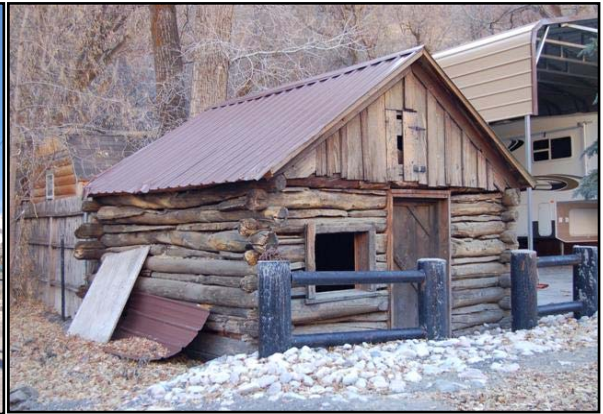


Erda, Ophir and Stockton  
Reconnaissance Level Surveys 2008  
Tooele County, Utah  
Final Report



April 2009

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## Statement of Project Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to inventory and document the existing historic buildings in three designated unincorporated communities of Tooele County (Erda, Ophir and Stockton), to update the Tooele County information files in the statewide database of information on historic buildings in Utah<sup>1</sup> created and maintained by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), and to provide recommendations for use by the Tooele County Historic Preservation Commission in preservation efforts within the surveyed area. A Reconnaissance Level Survey also serves to identify buildings and districts that may potentially be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, based on visual criteria, either individually or as part of a larger historic district. This documentation will also provide a written and photographic record of the historic buildings that may be demolished or greatly altered in the future as well as to promote preservation of the buildings documented.

## Boundaries of the Survey Areas

The surveys were selective, i.e. only buildings estimated by visual examination to be constructed within the historic period were included. Areas with concentrations of out-of-period buildings were excluded from the survey areas. Aerial maps of the three areas were provided by Tooele County and the specific sections to be surveyed were communicated orally.

The area of Erda surveyed is contained roughly within the boundary streets of Airport Road to the west, Bates Canyon Road to the north, Droubay Road to the east and Erda Way to the south. Streets surveyed are listed below.

- Bates Canyon Road
- Bryan Road
- Church Road
- Clover
- Cochrane
- Erda Way
- Highway (State Road) 36
- Liddell Lane
- Toms Lane
- Warr Lane

The area of Ophir surveyed is located along Main Street or Ophir Canyon Road. Streets surveyed are listed below.

- Cliff Street
- Main Street/Ophir Canyon Road
- Miner/Back Street
- Moore Avenue

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<sup>1</sup> The Utah Historic Sites Database, kept in MS Access format. The information in it is available to the public.

The area of Stockton surveyed is located on either side of Utah State Highway 36 (Connor Avenue) with the majority of structures on the east side. Streets surveyed are listed below.

Clark Street  
Connor Avenue  
Dutch Avenue  
Grant Avenue  
Johnson Street  
Old Country Road  
Railroad Lane  
Railroad Street  
Rogers Street  
Sheridan Street  
Sherman Street  
Silver Avenue

### **Fieldwork Techniques**

The survey was conducted in accordance with the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Standard Operating Procedures for Reconnaissance Level Surveys, Revised May 2008. Reconnaissance Level Survey forms as revised February 2000 were used to record the survey data. The County will provide the final survey maps with structures marked and labeled with approximate locations of properties and addresses.

Photographs were taken using a Nikon D50, a digital 35mm single lens reflex camera with an 18-55 mm lens. CDs with digital jpeg images of the principal buildings with addresses and evaluations will be provided to both the county and the SHPO. In addition, both the county and the SHPO will receive printed copies of the report, photographs, and data sheets. Tooele County prepared the maps and copies will be provided to the SHPO. When possible, the photographs were taken so that two elevations are visible on the primary building.

Visible addresses were used whenever possible. If an address was not visible on a building or mailbox, the address was extrapolated from neighboring structures and marked on the survey forms with an asterisk. A question mark is used to denote an approximate address.

Buildings documented in the survey are recorded with regard to address, estimated construction date, exterior building materials, height, architectural style and type, original use of the property and the number of existing outbuildings (as well as their contributing or noncontributing status). Each site was photographed and recorded on the survey map. The estimated construction date was verified against county construction date records, when available at the Tooele County Assessors Office.<sup>2</sup>

All buildings surveyed were evaluated using criteria developed by the SHPO to indicate age and integrity and assigned a value of A, B, or C. A building receiving an "A" evaluation must be more than fifty years old, retain its historic integrity and also possibly be considered as either historically or architecturally significant. Buildings with a "B" designation retain most of their historic integrity but have some modifications that prevent an "A" evaluation. "B" buildings may be considered for the National Register of Historic Places as part of a multiple property

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<sup>2</sup> The County has few construction date records for buildings in Ophir.

submission or a historic district, with corrective action, or based on their historic associations rather than their architectural significance.

Buildings with a “C” designation were built during the historic period but have lost their architectural integrity as a result of intrusive modifications. These alterations may include the application of vinyl or aluminum siding, incompatible additions in terms of scale and massing, removal or enclosure of the front porch or changes in window openings. A “C” building may not be eligible for the National Register but may have important local historical value in interpreting local development patterns and be listed on a local city or county register. A, B, and C buildings were constructed during the historic period. A and B buildings are eligible as contributing buildings in a historic district.

The National Park Service criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (1966) state that a property must be at least fifty years old, with some exceptions, to be included. Buildings constructed in 1959 or earlier are considered within the historic period.

When buildings have had significant alterations and/or expansions over time it is difficult to make precise visual identification of the original construction date. The date recorded in the survey is based on a visual estimate of the oldest section of the building in cases of expansions or the date found in the Tooele County Assessor’s Office records. New wall cladding or siding often obscures revealing architectural details and makes assessment of the initial construction date difficult. Additional research is required to establish the construction date(s).

## Brief Outline Histories

The purpose of the outline histories is to set a context for the architectural resources to be documented. They are not meant to be comprehensive histories of the communities. Unless otherwise noted, the major dates and events come from Blanthorn’s *A History of Tooele County*.

### Erda

#### 1. Early Settlement and Agricultural Expansion (1851-1880)

The first documented non-native settlement of the Erda area began when Ormus E. Bates, a Mormon<sup>3</sup> pioneer from Salt Lake City, came to the rangeland in 1851 to graze cattle herds in the winters. With his sons he built an adobe and log house and surrounded it with three adobe walls as protection against the displaced Goshute Indians. The logs used were from Bates Canyon to the east.

Homesteading, mining and the railroad affected the growth of the community, then known as Batesville, during the second part of this period. New farmers came to the area after 1860 when it was opened to homesteading. U.S. Army volunteers stationed at forts in Utah during the Civil War were actively prospecting in the surrounding mountains. The establishment of mining communities following the successful mining claims in Rush Valley and adjacent areas in the Oquirrh Mountains provided a cash market for agricultural products and relative prosperity for

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<sup>3</sup> LDS or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

the farmers of the area. The hungry mining communities needed many agricultural products and paid high prices for them. The narrow-gauge Utah-Nevada Western Railroad, begun in 1874 and completed from Lake Point to Bauer in 1883, was built to haul ore from the mines and smelters in Stockton, Ophir and Dry Canyon. The modern SR-36 follows its grade through Erda.

## 2. Livestock Boom (1881-1928)

The livestock industry in Utah changed from the initial Mormon village-based agricultural practice of communal herds to individual private ownership of herds. The incidence of sheep ranching increased greatly in this period with large herds being wintered in the pastures of the Tooele valleys and foraging in the surrounding mountains in the summers. Cattle production began to decrease as sheep were more efficient users of limited pasturelands.

Transportation improvements also helped the livestock industry to prosper. A standard gauge railroad, the San Pedro-Salt Lake (later the Union Pacific), passed through the area and located a station in the area. The railroad named the station, Erda, which became the name of the surrounding community. The first transcontinental highway, the Lincoln Highway, passed through Erda on what is now SR-36 until 1927 when the route was changed to a northern path running between Salt Lake City and Wendover.

## 3. Great Depression (1929-1941)

Dust storms and drought in the early 1930s had a devastating effect on agriculture across the country as well as in Erda. The population of the area remained stable at under two hundred people in the 1920, 1930 and 1940 censuses.<sup>4</sup> The Great Depression limited resources available for building. In 1938 when an addition to the Mormon ward house was needed, the schoolhouse was torn down and the bricks from it were used for the ward house addition.

## 4. Development of the Defense Industries (1942-1959)

World War II-related industries and military installations located in Tooele County and Salt Lake County to the east brought employment opportunities and new workers to the Erda area. The Tooele Ordnance Depot (TOD) was built five miles south of Tooele beginning in 1942. At its peak it had 5,000 civilian employees and was one of the largest ordnance centers in the west. During World War II it also housed Italian and German prisoners-of-war.

## 5. Out of Period (1960-2008)

Erda residents have convenient access by automobile to businesses and jobs in either Tooele or Salt Lake City. Interstate I-80 was completed through the north section of the County in the 1960s. The airport was built in the 1970s. By 1990 the population was 1,113 and it had more than doubled by the year 2000 to 2,473. Substantial growth has taken place outside of the survey area in new subdivisions but infill and replacement of historic residences will continue to have an impact on the historic survey area. Buildings from this era are, however, not documented or included in the survey.

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<sup>4</sup> *Utah History Encyclopedia*, 435.

## Ophir

### 1. Mining Boom Era (1861-1900)

Colonel Patrick E. Connor, the “Father of Utah Mining,” and his soldiers from the Third California Infantry Volunteers were sent to the Utah Territory in 1862 during the Civil War to protect the overland mail route across the west. Several of Connor’s soldiers noticed the use of metals by the native Goshute peoples and began to search the Rush Valley area to discover the source. Prospecting began and centered on East Canyon in the Oquirrh mountains to the east near the native mines. In 1870 the Ophir Mining District and Ophir Town were organized. By 1871 more than 2,500 mining claims had been staked at Ophir.<sup>5</sup> Silver mines included the Kearsage, the Velocipede, Silveropolis, the Shamrock, Miner’s Delight and Wild Delirium.<sup>6</sup> A picture in *Harpers* magazine in 1874 shows a thriving mining town in the canyon bottom. The population of Ophir reached 6,000 by the mid-1870s.<sup>7</sup>

Ore was initially taken to nearby Stockton or Martinsville for processing and shipment by horse cart, a laborious and expensive journey at \$1.00 per pound.<sup>8</sup> By the 1880s Ophir had the requisite businesses of a mining town; a hotel, general store, saloons, brothels, a Methodist Church, drug store and livery stable.<sup>9</sup> The veins of ore were rich but shallow and were soon exhausted. By 1900, \$13,000,000 in silver had been mined in Ophir mines.<sup>10</sup>

### 2. Small scale mining and small town (1900-1959)

As the larger sources of ore ran out the population decreased and remained under 300 inhabitants until 1920 when it surged to 522. It soon dropped back down and by 1960 was 36 people.<sup>11</sup> In 1903 Ophir was incorporated. William Andrew Clark, built a railroad spur, the Clark Railroad, connecting the Ophir mines to Salt Lake City and Rush Valley. Clark was a senator from Montana and the owner of the Ophir Hill Mine. The first train to Ophir was in 1912.<sup>12</sup>

### 3. Out of period (1960-2009)

Ophir has been continuously inhabited, but sparsely in the last fifty years. The population has remained in the double digits, ranging from 36 in 1960 to 23 in the 2000 census. With little economic activity during this period, infrequent construction is expected. There is some use of Ophir as a vacation home area so a few newer residences are predicted. Buildings from this era are, however, not included in the survey. In the mid-1980s a resident<sup>13</sup> began to move available older houses to a designated “historic area” on Moore Avenue.

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<sup>5</sup> *Some Dreams Die*, 17.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> *The General Plan for the Town of Ophir*, II-2.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*, II-3.

<sup>9</sup> *History of Tooele County*, 127.

<sup>10</sup> *Some Dreams Die*, 17.

<sup>11</sup> *Utah History Encyclopedia*, 437.

<sup>12</sup> *History of Tooele County*, 127.

<sup>13</sup> Telephone conversation with Walt Shubert.

## Stockton

### 1. Soldiers and Smelters (1854-1900)

The native Americans of Goshute and Paiute ancestry knew the area near what is now Rush Lake by the name of Shambip. In 1854 Colonel Steptoe brought his U.S. Army soldiers to the shores of Lake Shambip (now Rush Lake) to begin Camp Relief. Colonel Patrick E. Connor is credited with naming the community Stockton, after the California town where he lived before coming to Utah. Connor came to Utah in 1862 with his Third California Volunteers and founded Ft. Douglas. He was visiting Camp Relief in 1864 when the first news of the discovery of precious ores in the surrounding mountains was made. This was the first significant mineral discovery in Utah.<sup>14</sup> Connor named the streets of the town after great generals of the Civil War; Sherman, Grant, etc. The major street is, appropriately, Connor Street, and is also State Highway 36.

Industry in Stockton grew in the 1860s and 1870s with the construction of smelters to process ore from the surrounding mines. Connor's Smelter was the first lead-silver smelter in Utah in 1864. Others include the Monheim and Johnson built in 1866, the Waterman and Smith Smelter in 1871, the Jack Smelter in 1872 and the Chicago Silver Mining Company Smelter south of town on Rush Lake in 1873.<sup>15</sup> There were 103 operating mines and leases in the mountains to the east of town.<sup>16</sup> The first postmaster of Stockton was appointed in 1865. The population of Stockton reached a peak of 4,000 in the 1870s.<sup>17</sup>

Other community activities were reflected in the buildings constructed. The Stockton Opera House, built in the 1870s, served as a dance hall and community building as well as housing the first school (demolished). A frame Methodist Church was built in 1886 on the northwest corner of Johnson Street and Silver Avenue (demolished). Its land was sold to the school board and the building moved to Main Street and used for a tavern before it burned.<sup>18</sup>

### 2. Community Development (1900-1941)

In 1901 the town was incorporated and a number of civic improvements followed. In 1902 the town built a concrete jail (NR, 1985). The first streetlights were installed in 1903.<sup>19</sup> The school was moved to a new brick building in 1913 (on the northwest corner of Johnson and Silver Avenue). It was later sold to the LDS Church who used it as a chapel from 1935 until 1960. In 1933 a larger school was constructed across the street on the northeast corner of Johnson and Silver Avenue (now Town Hall).

Several transportation developments connected Stockton to larger cities. The Oregon Short Line railroad laid tracks to Stockton in 1902 as an extension from Bauer (Terminus). The Stockton depot was built in 1904-5 and the Union Pacific Railroad took over the lines. The Lincoln Highway ran through Stockton on its way from New York to San Francisco from 1913

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<sup>14</sup> Roper.

<sup>15</sup> *Stockton's Ghost Towns...*, 4.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*, 5.

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*, 2.

<sup>18</sup> *Stockton, A Brief History*, 37.

<sup>19</sup> *Stockton, A Brief History*, 51



until 1927 when the route of the highway was diverted on the north from Salt Lake City to Wendover, skipping Tooele and Stockton.<sup>20</sup>

## 2. Development of the Defense Industry (1942-1959)

Utah hosted a number of military and industrial facilities in the early years of World War II. Stockton was located between two large ones. The Tooele Ordnance Depot (TOD) was built five miles south of Tooele beginning in 1942. At its peak it had 5,000 civilian employees and was one of the largest ordnance centers in the west. South of Stockton the Deseret Chemical Depot was built in Rush Valley in the early years of World War II. Both facilities provided jobs for Stockton inhabitants. The Stockton Fire Department was organized in 1956.

## 3. Out of historic period (1960-2008)

The modern era in Stockton began with the dismantling and removal of the Union Pacific Railroad Depot in 1959. In 1984 the children of Stockton were bused to Tooele to school and in the 1990s the old school building became the town hall.<sup>21</sup> People in town continue to work at the two nearby government depots although there were defense cutbacks in the early 1990s. Population was fairly stable during this period, remaining around 400; at the 2000 census it was 443. Stockton retains its small town life with a gas station, café, church, town hall, post office and fire station. Buildings from this era are, however, not included in the survey.

## Summary of Findings

Much of the existing previous research on historic buildings in the survey areas was conducted as part of cultural resource surveys for the Utah Department of Transportation in connection with highway improvements to the SR-36 corridor. All statistics are calculated on only the contributing buildings, i.e. those that retain their architectural integrity (A or B buildings).

## Erda

A total of fifty buildings in Erda were documented and two previously surveyed buildings have been demolished. Of the fifty surveyed, twenty-four are eligible/contributing or eligible/significant. The majority of buildings surveyed are residential with the exception of the rodeo grounds, the drive in theater, Virg's restaurant and the Clegg barn.

## 1. Early Settlement and Agricultural Expansion (1851-1880)

Only one building in the survey area is known to date from this era. It is the two-story Greek Revival stone farmstead built by Moses Warr on 528 W. Clover Avenue c. 1880. Any early adobe and log structures from this era will most likely have been subsequently covered by some type of siding or brick, heavily modified, or used as agricultural outbuildings and not necessarily subject to visual identification.

## 2. Livestock Boom (1881-1928)

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<sup>20</sup> *Stockton's Ghost Towns...*6.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 2.

The largest group of historic buildings, ten or 42%, are estimated to date from this period. This was a time of relative affluence for Erda farmers and is reflected in the construction of larger houses and agricultural outbuildings to deal with the increased farming activities. Many of the farmsteads have been subdivided for residential construction. The Weyland homestead at 610 Church Road is a single story frame crosswing vernacular classical style c. 1890 house surrounded by farmlands. Its outbuildings no longer remain and the house is vacant. The Droubay house is a two-and-a-half story 1913 Prairie School-style brick foursquare at 1185 East Erda Way. The Weyland Farmstead is a single-story brick bungalow built in 1920 with a number of agricultural outbuildings. It is also vacant. The c. 1912 dilapidated Clegg Barn is visible from Highway 36 and has contributing agricultural outbuildings nearby but the primary residence has been demolished and replaced.

There are five bungalows built in this era and they include a clip gable example at 159 W. Bates Canyon Road and a Prairie School-style bungalow at 4591 N. Cochrane.

### 3. The Great Depression (1929-1941)

A single building was found to be constructed during the Depression era. It is a brick clipped gable cottage built in 1931<sup>22</sup> at 1563 W. Erda Way.

### 4. Development of the Defense Industry (1942-1959)

Fifty per cent (or twelve) of the primary buildings date from this period, reflecting the population growth in Erda during this time. The Minimal Traditional and other World War II and Post-war residential styles dominate. The houses are primarily one story, of modest size with minimal detailing. Examples are 1478 W. Erda Way (1948) and nearby at 1260 W. Erda Way (1950). Early ranch styles are seen at 678 W. Erda Way (1942) and 4820 N. Toms Lane (1956).

A few non-residential structures date from this period. The drive-in theater was initially constructed during this era, 1947, although elements of it have been modified or replaced in the last era. The Erda Arena and Stables was built c. 1955.

### 5. Out of period (1960-2009)

An LDS ward house and a commercial structure were built during this period but most of the construction has been residential structures. They are replacements for or additions to existing houses as well as additional houses as either infill or on the edge of the town. Buildings from this era are, however, not included in the survey.

## Ophir

Thirty-three structures from the historic era were identified in Ophir. Twenty-seven are eligible/contributing or eligible/significant. Of these, twenty-one are residential. Current numbering on Ophir buildings is based on a "911" numbering system, created to identify houses for emergency vehicles. A number of buildings also have another numbered address on their

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<sup>22</sup> The construction dates are from the Tooele County Assessor's Office records.

facade. The more recent larger wooden number plates, the 911 numbers, are used to identify the buildings in this survey.

A lot on the northwest corner of Moore Avenue and Main Street contains a grouping of historic buildings moved to that site in the last decades of the twentieth century. Two buildings, not documented in this survey, are total reconstructions and are located at the northwest corner of the site.<sup>23</sup> The Sanborn Insurance Company maps of 1917 and 1922 noted a number of small frame houses on the site. The southernmost house (2? Moore Avenue) is original to its current location.

### 1. Mining Boom Era (1861-1880)

Only a single structure is known to remain from the early period. The front-gabled, false-front frame town hall/jail was built in 1870 when the town was initially laid out. Other buildings from this era may still exist but have been altered so that they cannot be identified in a reconnaissance level survey.

### 2. Small scale mining and small town (1881-1959)

The remaining surveyed buildings date from this era. A variety of types of buildings survive reflecting Ophir's status as a town. Of the 26 structures from this era, 5 are nonresidential. These include a refaced commercial building 51 Miner Street, an "ammo box"-clad agricultural outbuilding at 104? Main Street, the mining loading chute at 17? Main Street, and the frame two-story structure moved to Ophir from nearby West Dip<sup>24</sup> at 51? Main Street.

The most prevalent residential building style is Classical, followed by vernacular and Victorian styles. Typical of other mining towns, wood is the most prominent cladding material with drop/novelty siding on fourteen of the buildings, three round log structures and three clad in board and batten siding. A variety of building types are present with a hall-parlor, two crosswings, and two foursquares among others. Because of the limited area for development at the base of the steep canyon walls, there are few outbuildings.

### 3. Out of period (1960-2008)

There has been little growth in Ophir during this period although a few residential buildings were added. Buildings from this era were not included in the survey.

## Stockton

Of the seventy-nine historic era buildings identified in the survey, thirty-four or forty-four percent are eligible/contributing or eligible/significant (retain their historic integrity) and forty-five or fifty-seven percent have been altered. The majority of the contributing buildings are residential (twenty-nine of thirty-four) with the others relating to transportation, education or government.

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<sup>23</sup> The shoe repair shop is a reconstruction of the building in Tooele and its contents are those of the Tooele shoe shop. The false-fronted frame shed is totally new construction.

<sup>24</sup> Telephone conversation with Walt Shubert, March 18, 2009.

More than half of the buildings (eighteen of thirty-four) are World War II or post-war styles. Building addresses are different than those recorded in the 1990 RLS.<sup>25</sup>

### 1. Soldiers and Smelters (1854-1941)

The oldest building identified is a c. 1884<sup>26</sup> frame residence at 72 West Silver Avenue. The next decade has a vinyl-sided c. 1890 residence with several additions at 138 S. Old Country Road. There are sixteen identified historic buildings from this era that retain their historic integrity. Many of the older frame residences have had additions over the years and may be an identifiable architectural type. The c. 1900 asbestos-sided hall parlor at 23 S. Johnson has had rear additions and imitation stone on the façade. Few retain their initial style characteristics with additions and renovations over the past fifty to one hundred years.

Civic buildings from this era extant include a 1933 two-story Prairie School-style school now used as a city hall, an earlier 1912 Victorian Eclectic style school, recently converted to residential use and now vacant, and the 1902 single-room concrete former Stockton jail.

### 2. Development of the Defense Industry (1942-1959)

Eighteen buildings date from this era. Minimal Traditional and other World War II and Post-war styles are found in residential buildings from this period. These early modern residential styles lack any historical references and are frequently one-story with a modest rectangular footprint. The ranch/rambler c. 1955 at 111 W. Railroad is an example of the simple side-gabled styling and low roof pitch of the mid-century ranch houses. A minimal traditional-styled c. 1940 World War II-era cottage with a slightly steeper roof pitch is seen at 42 N. Connor Avenue.

A handful of commercial buildings from this era are found on Connor Avenue, many relating to the highway and automotive travel. The c. 1947 restaurant at 47 N. Connor Avenue is reputedly on the site of the two-story ten room hotel built by Colonel Connor. The building at 91 N. Connor Avenue was built as a grocery store c. 1953. The c. 1955 wood and concrete block building at 293 N. Connor Avenue was most likely automotive-related.

### 3. Out of period (1960-2009)

Most of the current significant public buildings were constructed during this period; the brick post office built c.1968 (later replaced by the current structure, to the north, in c. 2000), and the Fire Station c. 1988. The LDS ward house was built c.1960 on the north side of town. A new gas and service station also dates from this era.

Residential development is occurring on the edges of town in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and early 21<sup>st</sup> century. New construction is replacement for existing houses, additions to existing houses and additional houses as either infill or on the edge of the town. Buildings from this era are, however, not included in the survey.

## Recommendations

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<sup>25</sup> *Research Report U91-2.*

<sup>26</sup> Date is from Tooele County Tax Assessor records.

The three surveyed areas are all under various degrees of development pressure. Information on the history and architecture of the various buildings will inform local and county preservation plans and enhance the residents' appreciation of the local history resident in its extant buildings.

### Intensive Level Surveys

A Reconnaissance Level Survey is a visual evaluation of the exterior of a property and does not necessarily provide an exact construction date, especially for buildings that have been modified in the intervening years. The oldest houses in a community tend to be small by later standards of space needed and the original building may frequently be obscured by later additions or used as an outbuilding. Intensive Level Surveys (ILSes) are the appropriate vehicle to establish a firmer construction date as well as to more thoroughly document a building. Intensive level research may identify significant structures that cannot be recognized visually because of façade changes. Altered structures with an evaluation of "C" are included in the ILS research as they may be again altered to regain aspects of their historic character.

It is recommended that ILSes be conducted to document buildings, regardless of their level of integrity, known to be associated with the events or people of the early history of the towns. All buildings designated "A" and many of the "Bs" constructed before 1959 should be considered for further research to determine eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places and to uncover more information on their histories. Unusual examples of an architectural style and/or excellent examples in the community of particular styles are also appropriate ILS topics. Any "C" designated buildings known to have local historical significance even though they are no longer visually recognizable are also candidates for further research. Properties with agricultural outbuildings indicate a possible early farmstead and should likely be investigated.

These ILSes could be the basis for future Multiple Property Submissions (e.g. Historic Farmsteads of Erda, Early Mining Structures of Ophir). Some suggested addresses for further research are listed below. This is not an inclusive list as there are other historic properties in the survey areas that also merit further historic research and documentation.

### Erda

Most of the historic residences appear to be farmsteads, consistent with its history as a farming community. The outbuildings should also be documented.

10 W. Church Road – c. 1924 fenestration modified; candidate for demolition  
 67? E. Church Road – brick c. 1913 bungalow vacant Weyland farmstead  
 610 E. Church Road – c. 1890 frame crosswing Weyland homestead  
 528 W. Clover Avenue – stone Greek Revival c. 1880 Moses Warr House  
 432 W. Cochrane – c. 1917 farmstead with major additions  
 4217? N. Liddell Lane – c. 1910 rock-faced concrete block and frame  
     crosswing (vacant)  
 4820 N. Toms Lane – c. 1956 brick early ranch example  
 4868 N. Toms Lane – c. 1890 vinyl-sided farmstead

### Ophir

Most of the historic era buildings are candidates for intensive level survey research.

- 23 Main Street – mine superintendent’s house
- 31 Main Street – stone commercial building
- 11 Moore Avenue – c. 1910 shed-roofed stone residence
- 19 Main Street – frame with additions
- 48 Main Street – board and batten single-story foursquare
- 51? Main Street – 2-story frame structure
- 53 Main Street – frame drop sided crosswing residence
- 136? Main Street – frame hall-parlor residence
- 138 Main Street – 1 ½ story frame residence
- 8 Cliff Street – frame crosswing
- 2? Moore Avenue – original to history building site

The frame buildings that have been moved to a grouping on Moore Street are candidates for oral histories of the families that lived in them and the story of the buildings themselves (where, when, and why they were built). They were moved as alternatives to demolition to an area that was historically a grouping a small frame dwellings. The buildings are important in the interpretation of the history of the community and are maintained and furnished by local residents with historic artifacts.

### Stockton

There are a number of turn of the century to mid-century small frame dwellings and other structures that would be good candidates for ILSes. Some examples follow:

- 35? N. Connor – c. 1920 cement block commercial automobile-related building
- 110 N. Connor – c. 1895 drop-sided frame with catslide rear addition
- 116 N. Connor – c. 1900 frame with full-width porch
- 88 S. Grant – c. 1905 single story foursquare
- 23 S. Johnson – c. 1900 single-story frame hall-parlor with rear additions
- 126? S. Old Country – c. 1908 frame crosswing
- 138 S. Old Country – c. 1890 altered frame residence
- 72 W. Silver Avenue – c. 1884 re-sided single story residence
- 35 N. Sheridan – c. 1910 frame crosswing
- 70 S. Sheridan – c. 1955 frame ranch with later attached garage

### National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the federal listing of properties with local, state or national historical or architectural significance. The National Register documents the appearance and importance of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in our prehistory and history. To be eligible a property must be at least fifty years old, have a high degree of physical integrity and meet certain criteria including associations with historic events

or persons, architectural style or method of construction. There are several ways that property may be listed on the National Register of Historic Places; individually, as part of a Historic District, or as an individual property associated with a context developed through a Multiple Property Nomination.

A major benefit of National Register listing is that owners of historic properties are eligible for tax credits for approved restoration work. The Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) administers a 20% state tax credit program for residential rehabilitation of buildings on the National Register of Historic Places or buildings located within a National Register Historic District. There is also a 20% federal tax credit, also administered by the SHPO, for renovations on commercial or income producing properties listed on the National Register or within a National Register Historic District. Occasionally grants and loans may also be available to owners of historic properties listed on the National Register. There are no restrictions associated with National Register listing. Restrictions, if any, would come from local government action.

A Multiple Property Submission (MPS) to the National Register is used to establish historic contexts for the community. Properties and historic districts are then individually nominated based on their depiction of specific periods or contexts established in the Multiple Property Submission. With this nomination, a building is not required to be within a distinct district boundary and does not have to be individually significant either architecturally or historically to be listed. Possible thematic topics for MPS from the survey areas would be Early Mining Buildings of Ophir, Historic Farmsteads of Erda, Stockton Smelter Era Buildings, etc. The farmsteads are important in conveying the historic agricultural heritage of Erda.

One of the benefits of a historic district is that a building does not have to be of significance by itself or individually eligible for the National Register to be entitled to receive a tax credit. Buildings listed as contributing to a historic district are eligible to receive tax credits as discussed above. A historic district needs a concentration of contributing buildings for consideration.

Intensive level research should be conducted on buildings within the three surveyed areas to gather more information that could be used as bases for future National Register nominations. The three areas surveyed do not appear to be appropriate as historic districts both because of the concentration of contributing buildings and the spread out nature of the areas surveyed.

### Local registers

Buildings of known local importance could be recognized by local registers of historic buildings, at either the local or the county level. Organizations interested in the history of the various communities should be encouraged to gather information on the remaining extant historic buildings, both residential and other, in the communities. The extant buildings are the visible remnants of the communities' histories.

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