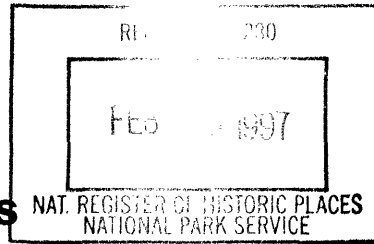


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Grix, John, Cabin

other names/site number Twin Pines Lodge

2. Location

street & number Approx. 20 miles NE of Kamas and 1/4 mile west of Highway 150 N/A not for publication

city or town Kamas X vicinity

state Utah code UT county Summit code 043 zip code 84036

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Wilson M.A. DSHPD 1/27/97
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall 3/8/97
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Entered in the
National Register

Grix, John, Cabin
Name of Property

Summit County, Utah
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Vernacular Log Cabin

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE and CONCRETE
walls Log

roof METAL
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Grix, John, Cabin
Name of Property

Summit County, Utah
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

CONSERVATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1922-46

Significant Dates

1922-46

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John Grix

Name of repository:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Grix, John, Cabin
Name of Property

Summit County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A $\frac{1}{2}$ 5/0/3/4/0/0 4/5/0/3/0/5/0 B 1 11111 111111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 111111 D 1 11111 111111

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

An area approximately 100' square located in Section 6, T. 2 S., R. 9 E., SLM, as further described on the attached map which is made a part of this permit (a copy of which is in the file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office).

Special Use Permit No. 2710, dated April 16, 1962. Signed by Deputy Forest Supervisor and Mary Lou Cowgill.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were originally and continue to be associated with the building.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sara Cowgill (great granddaughter); and Utah SHPO Staff

organization Utah State Historic Preservation Office date November 1996

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone (801) 533-3500

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84101

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.
- **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Mary Lou Christensen

street & number 1350 30th Street telephone (801) 392-3860

city or town Ogden state UT zip code 84403

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Grix, John, Cabin, Summit County, UT

Narrative Description

The John Grix cabin, constructed in 1922-25 of log, is located on Trial Lake in the Wasatch Cache National Forest in the Uintah Mountains. It is located approximately one-quarter mile northwest of Highway 150 approximately 20 miles northeast of Kamas in a mountainous setting less than 25' feet away from Trial Lake on the west side of the dam.

The cabin is a square building thirty feet on a side. It is built into a swale so that the ground, which is level with the door on the east side, slopes to the window level at the rear. The foundation consists of log and stone upon which wood flooring is laid. Vents in two corners of the main floor eliminate the accumulation of moisture from the ground. The squared logs are tightly stacked and were originally chinked with oakum (twisted hemp, also used for caulking in ship building). The bark on both sides of the logs was left on to preserve them. The exterior bark was removed a few years ago so that the logs could be oiled.¹

The roof has an unusual configuration. The rear part of the roof has a gable end that faces the mountain. The front part is an adapted form of a hipped roof with a clipped gable. The original wood shingles were covered with metal roofing in 1986. Log rafters resting on the side walls as well as purlins supported by vertical members and a cross beam that extends between the side walls support the roof. There is no ridge pole.

There is an east facing entrance door on the first floor of the main elevation above which is a screened-in porch overlooking the lake.² The doors and windows (milled in Kamas) are set with frames constructed on site. The windows on the side and rear elevations are paired four-light casements. Behind the screened windows on the front elevation of the first level are paired casements. On the second level, fixed multi-light windows are on either side of the door. A two-story stone chimney is on the west side of the house.

The only out-of-period changes other than the metal roof have been the adding of wood shutters fitted to the windows to deter vandals and burglars. Interior improvements include a breakfast counter, covering of the exposed rough concrete foundation walls with a skim coat of concrete, and the addition of benches on the second story porch.

¹ The USFS requested owners to oil logs. Interview with Mary Lou Christiansen, October 1996.

² In 1925 this door replaced the original door that had been on the south side with a split entry staircase which allowed one to go up or down.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 7 Page 2

Grix, John, Cabin, Summit County, UT

The interior retains its original fabric and configuration. Fireplaces are on each floor, and a coal and wood stove is in the kitchen. The open area under the upstairs porch is storage space. The living and kitchen/dining areas are on the first level. A bathroom is located on the south end of the first floor screened porch area.³ The second level contains the primary sleeping accommodations. The floors on both levels are tongue-and-groove fir.

The Grix cabin retains its historic integrity and contributes to the visual character of Trial Lake as a United States Forest Service recreational setting.

__ See continuation sheet

³ Plumbing was introduced in the 1930s.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Grix, John, Cabin, Summit County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The John Grix cabin on Trial Lake, built 1922-25, is one of only a few⁴ remaining historic log cabins in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest. The Grix cabin, although primarily a single family recreational cabin, has been used by those involved in the building and management of the dam and water systems in this forest, and has also been maintained as an emergency support station in the area. This cabin's primary significance, however, lies in its description of the early connection between the United States Forest Service (USFS) and private individuals through the special-use-permit system which was developed by the USFS during the first quarter of the twentieth century. During the early 1900s, the private use of national forests was growing and the USFS was assisting and encouraging recreational and commercial use of public lands. The Grix cabin represents this period, maintains its historic qualities, and contributes to the area's visual landscape.

The cabin, built by John Grix in 1922-25, is located approximately 20 miles northeast of Kamas, Utah, off State Road 150. At an elevation of 9824 feet, it is in the heart of the Wasatch Cache National Forest in the Uinta Mountains. The cabin is on the west bank of Trial Lake and is a popular recreation destination, an integral part of the history of the building of the local water system, and is particularly significant in describing the cooperation between private and governmental entities during the early 19th century. It is a model of the Forest Service's original objectives and was constructed at a time when the mandate of the fledgling Forestry Bureau under the Department of Agriculture was to "husband water storage" and "favor settlement, mining, timbering, grazing, and summer homes,"⁵ with the purpose of realizing some measure of profit in order to finance conservation efforts.

HISTORY OF TRIAL LAKE:

Early survey maps of the late 1800s show the lake as "Tyrol Lake". The name "Trail Lake" on another early map references its position as a trail head to the interior lakes. It was the first lake that farmers from Heber dammed in a "trial" effort to obtain water for late season irrigation,⁶ and Calvin Giles, long-time watermaster of the local dam system, attributes the name to the trials of building the dams.

The upper Provo River and Trial Lake were dammed a number of times in the late 1800s by farmers downstream who needed late-season irrigation water. Each year, however, the insubstantial dams were

⁴ According to Calvin Giles, long time watermaster of the local dam system, there are only two other cabins remaining in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest: one approximately nine miles from the Strawberry Reservoir on the Strawberry River; and the other on Current Creek. A survey is currently being conducted by the Wasatch-Cache Forest Service to determine the total number of cabins remaining on land within their boundaries.

⁵ Steen, Harold K. *The U.S. Forest Service: A History*. Seattle & London: The University of Washington Press, 1991, p. 118.

⁶ Clegg, John C. "History of Reservoirs on Upper Provo River," 29 March 1994.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Grix, John, Cabin, Summit County, UT

washed out by spring run-off. In 1889, more substantial dams were built on Washington and Trial Lakes, but in the spring, these too washed out. Rebuilding was delayed by litigation and financial concerns for 20 years, until in 1910, the way was cleared for development. Four irrigation companies, the Sego Irrigation Company, the Wasatch Irrigation Company, the Timpanogos Irrigation Company, and the Provo Reservoir Company, combined to create the Union Reservoir Company, which would supply water from the lakes at the head of the Provo River to Provo, Kamas, Heber, Woodland, Pleasant Grove, and Lindon.

Work on three major dams began in late July 1910, including Trial Lake.⁷ The spillways on Washington and Trial Lakes failed in the spring of 1911, but the dams themselves remained largely in tact. The spillway design was revised and the dams repaired that summer, after which they survived the spring run off. By the end of 1912, the Union Reservoir Company had spent \$49,407.93 on the three major reservoirs.⁸ Between 1910 and 1940, eleven smaller dams were constructed on a network of lakes. Many of these were sod, earth, or masonry dams which are no longer in use, although traces of some remain. The last permanent dams were built on Crystal and Island lakes in 1939.

The Union Reservoir Company expanded Trial Lake to its current capacity of 1660 acre feet during the summers of 1923-25. At the beginning of each summer the crews, consisting of many local farmers working off their water shares, began work. The wages were \$1/per man and \$2/team daily, board included. The twenty mile trip from Kamas to Trial Lake took two days, with an overnight stop at the ranger station. Supplies came from Hoyt's Store in Kamas, and because of the length of the trip, there were two convoys of ten wagons each continuously coming and going. The conditions were primitive, the mosquitos legendary, and the work was as hard on the man as it was on the horses.⁹

The basin of the reservoir had to be deforested and dug out. The crews used two-man cross-cut saws to fell the trees, then snaked them out with teams of horses and drag chains to stockpile the logs on the banks. The earth was dug out with tough- and slush-scrappers, loaded into wagons, and carried across the dam to be dumped, even as the dam was being compacted by the hooves of the horses and the weight of the wagons. The Trial Lake dam that was undermined by squirrels and badgers and failed in 1986 was rebuilt in 1990 at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000 (more than 10 times its original cost).¹⁰

⁷ Clegg.

⁸ Union Reservoir Company, Minutes, Kamas, December 31, 1912.

⁹ Interview with Calvin Giles, Superintendent of the Lakes at the Head of the Provo River, Kamas, Utah, March 16, 1994.

¹⁰ Clegg, John. "The Trial Lake Lodge". March 29, 1994.

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Grix, John, Cabin, Summit County, UT

THE CABINS AT TRIAL LAKE

By the time they were increasing the capacity of Trial Lake, Cardie Clegg had succeeded his father as the Superintendent of the Lakes on the Upper Provo River. His primary responsibilities for the Union Reservoir Company were to monitor the depth of the water in each reservoir, make necessary adjustments to the out-flow, and maintain the dams in good working order. He also made several inspection trips each winter. Since the road was only accessible as far as Hewlett's Ranch,¹¹ it was necessary to snowshoe in to the lakes, then make inspections over several days in the early mornings before the sun softened the snow's crust. Cardie also acted as a ranger and a Summit County Deputy Sheriff.

Because travel was prohibitive and Cardie's summer duties were extensive, living off-site was impractical. The reservoir company had already built a one-room cabin for supplies and as emergency shelter, but it was too small to house the growing Clegg family, so Cardie applied for permission to build a larger cabin.

At about that same time, John Grix, a grocery buyer for the Scowcroft Company in Ogden, was introduced to the area by a friend with an interest in the reservoir company. John enjoyed the area and envisioned a resort on the west side of Trial Lake. His plans included a large common building, with eating and meeting areas, surrounded by several individual cabins. Cardie and John were both granted permission to build by the Forest Service.

John and Cardie worked out an agreement where Cardie would supply the timber (specifically the Engelmann Spruce and Lodgepole Pine cleared from Trial Lake's basin), and John would slab and notch the logs for both cabins. The slabs shaved from the logs were to be reserved for building the planned outlying smaller cabins. In 1922, John drove a Model A Ford to the lake and parked it in a swale near the dam on his leased area. He fitted a saw to run on the engine and the rock and concrete foundation was poured in 1922. Construction on both cabins had begun.

The Grix cabin, named by John as the Twin Pine Lodge for the two Lodgepole pines growing on the east side of the cabin, is built into a swale. It took a team of five or six men three years to build the cabin, while another crew worked on the Clegg cabin across the lake. John participated as much as possible, but his business responsibilities and the difficulty in travel meant he had to leave much of the work to his crew. During the final year of construction, the crew was assigned the additional job of creating a level space between the lake shore and the cabin. Until that time, a ravine dropped directly from the foundation to the lake shore. John laid an outline of stones to be filled in with dirt up to the level of the cabin. He and the crew completed about three courses of rock before he returned to Ogden to work. The following week the crew began building the rock wall closer to the home to avoid hauling so much dirt. When John arrived

¹¹ Hewlett's Ranch is located off Utah Highway 35, just a few miles east of Kamas. Verner O. Hewlett Ranch House and Lester F. and Margaret Stewart Hewlett Ranch House, were listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 23, 1985. On file at Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

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Grix, John, Cabin, Summit County, UT

the following week there was a terracing effect from the house to the lake, as it exists today. The log fence built at the edge of the upper level has been rebuilt several times as it is often destroyed by winter snows sliding from the roof. A spring box was constructed several yards up the hill to provide running water to the cabin.

Upon completion of the lodge, the Forest Service denied John the permit to build the individual cabins that were to be associated with the lodge. It had been decided that it would be better to have a resort at Mirror Lake, located approximately three miles northeast of Trial Lake, where the water level would not recede as in a reservoir. At that time John was granted, instead, a special use permit for a single-family summer house. The lease stipulated, among other conditions, that the cabin could not be leased, rented, or otherwise used for profit in any way; no fences or obstructions could be constructed, and the outside appearance could not be changed without permission from the Forest Service. The special use permit has been¹² and continues to be renewed on a year to year basis.

When the purpose of the Grix cabin changed from lodge to single-family residence, the floor plan design was also changed. The work area beneath the screened porch was enclosed and at that time the main entrance was moved from the south to the east side. The south split level entry was enclosed. The lower level was informally divided into cooking, eating, and living areas, and the upstairs was converted into a dormitory-style bedroom. A generator for electricity was located on the second level porch.

Another cabin was built on Trial Lake shortly after the construction of the Grix cabin. The logs left over from the building of the Grix and Clegg cabins were used to build the Maycock cabin, northeast of the Grix cabin. A one-story cabin with a loft was built by four Maycock brothers who had helped John's crew work on the Grix cabin. A lodge similar to the one John had envisioned for Trial Lake, and satellite cabins were built at Mirror Lake. The architect of the lodge at Mirror Lake based his design on the cabins at Trial Lake, with alterations made to the roof, a roof that caved in during its first winter. The lodge burned c.1980s and the satellite cabins remain and are maintained by the Forest Service for storage.

Even though access to the cabin was a challenge particularly before World War II at which time the roads were improved, the cabin has been used extensively. John and his wife, Pearl, their nine children, and other family members kept the cabin occupied during the late spring, summer, and early fall of each year. The Grix family became friends with the Cleggs and the Maycocks and relied on them for everything from fishing tips to bandages. The Cleggs, who were full-time summer residents, operated a small sundries shop and Cardie rented out horses and rowboats. Visitors to the area would often be invited to stay for supper. There was a strong sense of community that revolved around these three cabins.

Several incidents threatened the Grix cabin over the years. Damage from a fire in the logs behind the fireplace was repaired by Cardie Clegg and his son, Jerry. One year a particularly heavy snow caused

¹² Since Mary Lou Christiansen took over the special use permit in 1962, its renewal has occurred on a year to year basis.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Grix, John, Cabin, Summit County, UT

damage to the interior log supports and they were replaced, the cabin pulled back together and reinforced with cables and turnbuckles. Vandals chopped down one of the Twin Pines, so John used the stump and the log to build a "loafer's bench" on the front of the cabin. A lightning ball came through the pipes in the kitchen, struck a metal basin that was being held by Mary, John's granddaughter, bounced off the concrete floor on the south side, and out of the cabin through the roof. Luckily no one was seriously hurt and there was only minor damage to the cabin.

The Clegg cabin was used continuously for forty years, both as a home and as a resource to Trial Lake's visitors. When Cardie retired in the 1960s, and after some legal disputes over ownership, the Forest Service deemed the cabin he had been using for forty years an "eyesore" and had it destroyed.¹³ That site is now used as a parking lot for visitors to the Lake. The Maycock cabin remains and is being used much in the same manner as the Grix cabin.

Since the demolition of the Clegg cabin, the Grix cabin has been used by Forest Service and reservoir officials on various occasions and reasons: as a resource for lost and injured hikers, campers, and fishermen and women; as a deterrent to the vandalism common at the lakes in the area; as a base of operations for the watermaster in the spring and fall, as well as an emergency shelter during his winter inspections; as a place for aiding rangers and rescue teams in emergencies; and as a unique experience for visitors. It has served the purpose of providing a place where the stresses of everyday life are put into perspective by the "peace and fulfillment of the high, free spaces" that John Grix first experienced.

In the 1960s, John, then retired, was unable to sleep at the high altitude due to a heart condition. Pearl was also ailing. In 1964 they decided the cabin must be sold to someone in the family in order to honor their agreement with the Forest Service. At that time Mary and Dale Christiansen purchased the cabin. Since then it has been maintained as closely as possible to its original design and condition.

PRIVATE AND USFS PARTNERSHIP:

The Grix cabin is significant in the history of the use of Forest Service land and the lease options that were available during the first part of the 19th century. The Forest Service had been established to manage the forest reserves under a policy of regulated conservation and use which included the issuance of special-use permits. In addition to the permits for water and power sites and for facilities associated with stock and lumber operations there were permits for recreational facilities, and specifically for the development of the summer home.¹⁴ Permits for resorts were allowed by the General Land Office beginning in 1902.

¹³ Calvin Giles, the current watermaster and long-time friend of the Cleggs, recalls that it took 35 tires, 30 gallons of diesel fuel, and six weeks for the cabin to finally burn to the ground.

¹⁴ Alexander, Thomas G. The Rise of Multi-Use Management in the Intermountain West: A History of Region 4 of the Forest Service. U.S. Dept. Of Agriculture, May 1987, p.68.

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Grix, John, Cabin, Summit County, UT

When the Forest Service took over the General Land Office's duties in 1905, the permit policy was expanded to include recreational facilities, and specifically the development of the summer home.

The Forest Service specifically called for the management of National Forest resources for recreational use for the benefit of the public and developed campgrounds and other recreational facilities. "An act of March 4, 1915, permitting the lease of small tracts for summer homes, had extended a law of 1899 which, applying to the Interior Department, confirmed existing Forest Service policy."¹⁵ This federal act allowed the Forest Service to grant permits for long terms (up to thirty years).¹⁶ The use of national forests increased nearly three times during the years 1916-22.¹⁷ Closely related to special uses were developments in public outdoor recreation which was recognized as an important forest purpose.

The Grix cabin is one of a few remaining examples that represents this type of partnership between public and private entities in helping each other to promote mutually beneficial use of the national forests. Advantages for both parties that were established when the special use permit system began remain evident through the cabin's continued use as a retreat for the building owners and as a haven for the public who uses the forest and the area around Trial Lake for recreational and wilderness experiences. The cooperation between the USFS and the Grix family that was established in 1925 provides a strong sense of the prevailing attitude of the Forest Service and the private sector during the 1920s and throughout the historic period.

___ See continuation sheet

¹⁵ Alexander, Thomas G. The Rise of Multi-Use Management in the Intermountain West: A History of Region 4 of the Forest Service. U.S. Dept. Of Agriculture, May 1987, p.68.

¹⁶ Attebery, Jennifer Eastman. Building Idaho: An Architectural History Moscow, Idaho: University of Idaho Press, 1991, p.126. Eastman's discussion referenced: Tweed, William C. Recreation Site Planning and Improvement in National Forest, 1891-1942, Forest Service FS-354. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, November 1980.

¹⁷ Alexander, p.68. During the 1910s the public began to visit the national forests for recreation and after 1920, when automobiles became more prevalent, recreational use increased along with the growth of private resorts. Other contributing factors to the increase in visitation of national forests are attributable to changing lifestyles after World War I when people had more leisure time and recreation became more important.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 10

Grix, John, Cabin, Summit County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Grix, John, Cabin
2. Summit County, Utah
3. Photographer: Julie Osborne
4. Date: October 1996
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. Northeast elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 2:

6. Southwest elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. Southeast elevation of building adjacent to Trial Lake. Camera facing north, northwest.

Photo No. 4:

6. Interior-southwest corner of first floor of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 5:

6. Interior-southeast corner of first floor of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 6:

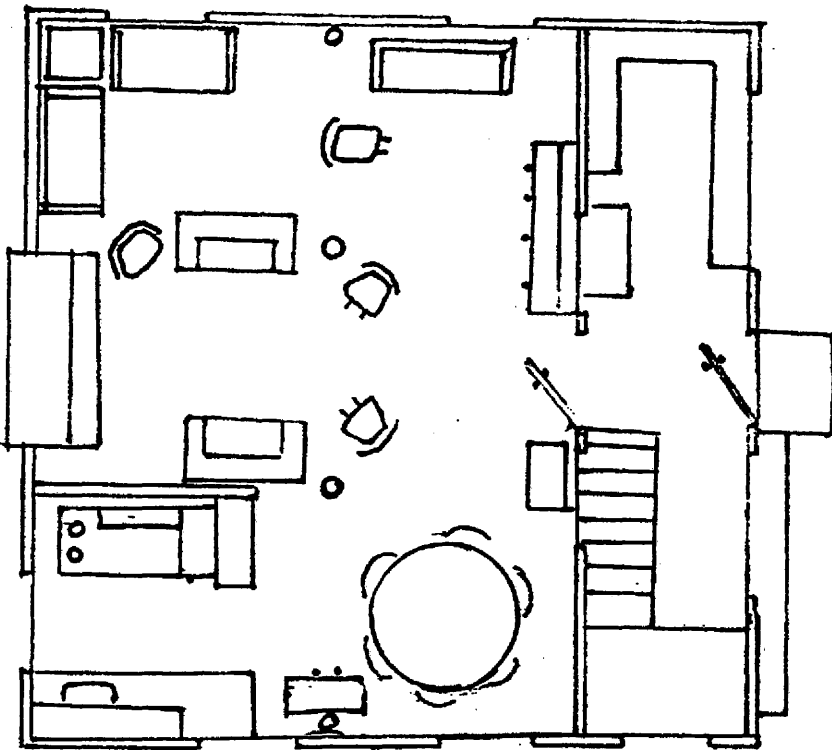
6. Interior-east porch at second level of building. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 7:

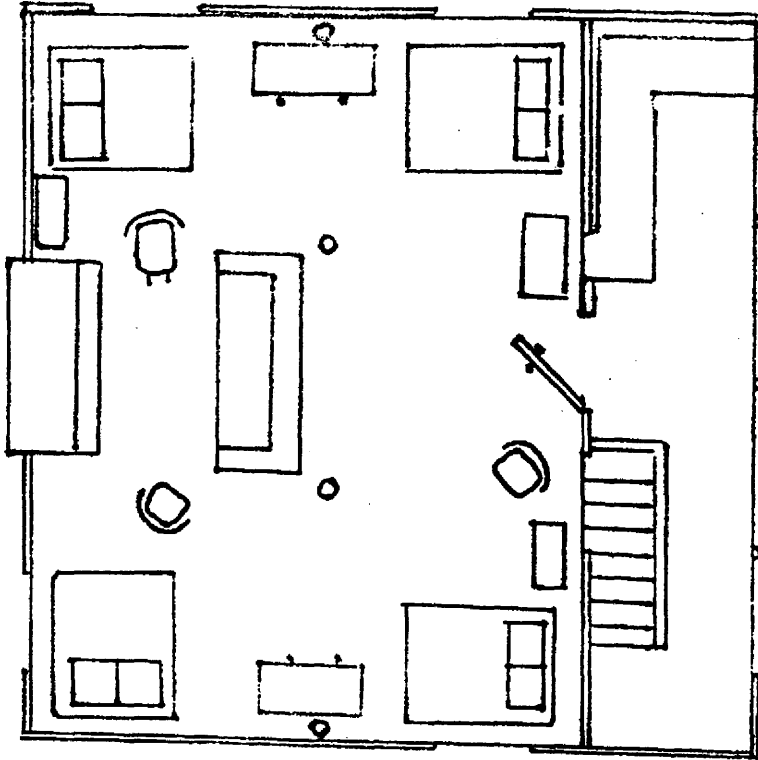
6. Interior-northwest of second level of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 8:

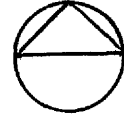
6. Interior-southeast corner of second level of building. Camera facing southeast.



FIRST LEVEL



SECOND LEVEL



JOHN GRIX CABIN
 Trial Lake, Summit County, Utah