

Thomas Powers Ranch ~~Complex~~
4137 North Highway 224
Snyderville
Summit County
Utah

HABS No. UT-126

HABS
UTAH
22-SNYD,
2-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Rocky Mountain Regional Office
Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225

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(page 1)

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
Thomas Powers Ranch ~~Complex~~

I. INTRODUCTION

Location: 4137 North Highway 224, vicinity Snyderville,
Summit County, Utah

Quad: Park City West, Utah

UTM: 12/4504620/454075

Date of Construction: 1927 (residence)

Present Owner: J. H. Krafcheck, Virginia

Present Use: Private residence and limited use of outbuild-
ings for shops and storage. Ranch complex to
be marginally affected by the widening of
Highway 224 in 1992

Significance: The Thomas L. Powers Ranch Complex is a
compact intact farmstead, parts of which date
from the turn of the century. The residence
dates from 1927. This complex represents one
of a few remaining intact ranching complexes
remaining in the Snyderville area. The house is
a good example of an early twentieth century
pyramid cottage type with Craftsman style
influence.

Historian: A. Dudley Gardner and Michael R. Polk

II. HISTORY

A. Homesteading in Utah

Agricultural development within the present state of Utah preceeded the Homestead Act of 1862. Within the Salt Lake Valley farming began in 1847 with the arrival of Mormon emigrants, who came west seeking religious freedom. Tightly organized, this religious colony prospered by irrigating the stream valleys that feed the Great Salt Lake. So successful were their farming efforts that by 1850 the population of Utah had grown to 11,380 people.¹ By 1860 the population had climbed to 40,273 individuals.² This population growth occurred within an agriculturally centered economy and grew without the benefit of the government's generous Homestead Act.

In Utah, the farm village was utilized to colonize the future state. From 1847 until about 1890, the state was settled through the establishment of 450 hamlets or farm villages. Virtually all of these villages were laid out in the four-square pattern following the cardinal directions. They were also often located at canyon openings according to the dictates of water.³ The towns were established and promoted as the ideal form of settlement by the Mormon Church. Arable land was scarce and "water the price of blood". This deficiency made the small farm village model the most effective means of colonizing the land and expanding the area of the Mormon church's influence.⁴ In Utah the Mormon Church, rather than the federal government, took the lead in settling the land. This did not mean, however, that church members did not take advantage of the Homestead Act of 1862. What did take place with the passage of the Homestead Act was a change in Utah's land use patterns.

The Homestead Act had a pronounced impact on settlement patterns in Utah. While the farm village was definitely a Euro-American land use pattern, it did take into consideration prevailing environmental conditions, such as drainage patterns and the availability of natural resources. The Homestead Act was based on allotting land in 160 acre plots. This system allotted land based on legal definitions and was not based on environmental conditions. As Charles Peterson notes:

The new homestead farms were larger and located on highline canals and along section lines away from the farm villages, reducing the near monopoly the older pattern once held on the landscape. A typically American system of distribution based on federal land provisions and speculation [was] superimposed upon the pioneer pattern.⁵

Most people in Utah began to actively apply the Homestead Laws during 1869.⁶

While the Homesteading Act in Utah greatly aided in the settlement of the future state, settlement patterns would still reflect Mormon values throughout most of the territory. So successful were these Mormon farmers that politicians throughout the west used them as examples of how the desert could be cultivated. Gentiles, or non-Mormons, did homestead in Utah, but the principal beneficiaries of the Homestead Act were members of the Mormon farm villages. The various expanded Homestead Acts, such as the "Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909" helped Utah farmers initiate dry-farming in areas thought previously unsuited for agriculture. Many politicians would point to Utah as an example of how dry-farming could succeed in the arid west. In fact, successes in Utah led many to believe dry-farming would lead to the settlement of the semi-arid west and used a farm in Kaysville, Utah as a case study of how dry-farming worked. John A. Widtsoe, who conducted the initial dry-farming research in the Rocky Mountain West, was a leader in pushing for this method of farming.

As an example of the success possible on a dry farm, Widtsoe pointed to the John R. Barnes farm in Kaysville, Utah. This ninety-acre tract, located in Davis County just north of Salt Lake City, had been dry-farmed since 1887. Barnes had kept careful records, year by year; and much of that data, through the year 1905, was charted by Widtsoe. The precipitation during those years varied from a low of 10.33 inches in 1890 to a high of 18.46 inches in 1889. The yield of what varied from a high of 28.9 bushels per acre in 1902 to a low of 12.5 bushels per acre in 1903, excluding 1888 which was the one year of failure. (Widtsoe ascribed this failure to improper soil preparation.) The chart reveals at a glance that yields in excess of twenty bushels per acre were the rule whenever the soil had been allowed to lie fallow the preceding year. According to Barnes's records, his net profit for the nineteen-year period was \$5,257.14. Widtsoe concluded that this represented "a very fair profit" on the original \$1,800 purchase price of the farm.⁷

Widtsoe's conclusions and arguments were central to the development and acceptance of the Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909 that allowed homesteaders to claim 320 acres of non-arable, non-mineral, arid lands.

After 1890 the focus of the Utah farm and ranching industry changed dramatically. The shift was economically motivated and centered around shifting from a self-sufficient system of agriculture to commercialism.⁸ "Underlying the entire process was the shift from a land business based on Mormon stewardship to one of commercialism and speculation." Due to this change, the amount of acreage cultivated increased sharply from 1.3 acres under the old system to 4.1 million acres in the 1890's.⁹ Improved farmlands also almost doubled, and irrigated land increased by 132 percent. By 1910, 10 percent of the total area of Utah had been claimed for farming. This was a remarkable accomplishment considering that estimates of arable land in Utah rarely exceeded four or five percent of the state's land surface. The land boom would continue after this time with settlers using the various homestead acts to obtain an average of 575,000 acres of land every year between 1909 and 1918.¹⁰ The principal force behind

this increase in lands claimed for agriculture was the expanded homestead laws and the development of dry-farming. Dry farming was practiced in areas with environmental conditions similar to those found in the Park City area.¹¹ Interestingly, the homesteads in the Snyderville area predate both of these factors.

B. The Homesteads at Snyderville

The earliest farm villages established near present Park City and Snyderville had their beginnings in the 1850's. Both Heber, south of Park City, and Coalville, to the north, were established in 1859. These communities were laid out in the typical Mormon farm village pattern. The notable difference was that Coalville also had a mining element. Coal was mined for local use and the Union Pacific Railroad, after 1868, looked to the Coalville area as a potential source of fuel. However, it was at Park City that major mining activity would be the cause for the growth and development of a community. Nearby Snyderville would be greatly impacted by this growth and prosperity. To understand the growth which eventually occurred in Snyderville and of homesteading in the area, both the Mormon settlement of the area and the opening of the Park City mines need to be considered.

In 1849, Samuel Comstock Snyder joined with Parley P. Pratt to open a road from Salt Lake City east across the Wasatch Mountains into an area which had recently been named "Parley's Park". Parley's Park was a large area on the east side of the crest of the Wasatch Mountains which included the present communities of Park City, Snyderville and Kimball. In 1850, Samuel Snyder built a home and settled with his family in the area that would eventually be known as Snyderville. By 1860 the population of the Parley's Park area had grown to about 150 Mormon settlers.¹²

In the late 1860's two events, occurring almost simultaneously, forever changed the future of Snyderville. The first of these was in 1868 when a federal surveyor general was appointed to Utah. The second event occurred in 1869 when gold and silver ore was discovered in the Park City area. Both of these events had profound effects upon the Snyderville population.

The first event, appointment of a surveyor general to the territory in 1868, produced a drastic change in Utah's settlement pattern including that of Parley's Park. Obviously settlement had taken place prior to 1868, but the federal government did not recognize private land ownership in Utah until after that date. The delay in appointment of a surveyor was due, in large part, to Congressional opposition. This delay also prevented extension of preemption and the homestead laws in Utah.¹³ The first cadastral plat maps of the Snyderville area, an essential step towards obtaining land from the federal government, were not approved until 1869. Yet, by this time, some areas such as Snyderville had been settled for 20 years or more.

Snyderville was originally settled in a pattern similar to most early Mormon communities. The Snyderville settlement pattern was described by Carroll:

As a settlement type, Snyderville possessed most of the characteristics Peterson ascribed to the "Mormon Village". By the time of Snyderville's founding, church leadership had fixed upon the village as a way of preserving religious practice; promoting communal development of resources, and insuring a mutual defense. Under the direction of church leadership, isolated farms often became the core of future village settlements. Snyderville's genesis fits this pattern. Snyderville had the Mormon village's basic form; a nucleated settlement with haying, farming and grazing lands beyond. The 1869 cadastral map, the first for the area, depicted Snyderville as a cluster of buildings strung mostly along present day Old Ranch Road. To the north was a large fenced enclosure labeled "Field" which shared a common fence line with a second larger enclosure to the east.¹⁴

The sudden shift to the federal system after 1868 based upon the Homestead Act began a slow, though orderly dispersal of the population.¹⁵ Changes in the Snyderville townsite occurred similarly to other areas where one individual often obtained rightful claims of prior long term use. Carroll provides an example of such a claim:

On September 20, 1870, Ephraim Snyder received the patent to the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 31. Snyder's subsequent sale to his sister, Betsy Ann Black, in 1872 for \$1 represented her claim on the property from prior use and the inheritance from her father's estate.¹⁶

Considering the potential for dissension in cases of land claims 20 years old, the transition from the historic farm village pattern to the homestead system was relatively smooth. In fact, this change was rather unique in the Intermountain Region. With the exception of the Spanish land grant system which preceded the homesteading system in Arizona, New Mexico and southern Colorado, Utah's farm village pattern was the only other displaced settlement system in the Intermountain Region. Of the two supplanted systems, however, the Homestead Act posed the greatest change to Utah's existing population distribution and to economic, political and religious patterns in the territory.

Implementation of the Homestead Act permanently changed the land use patterns of the territory. A new pattern of township and section boundaries and homesteads was laid over the original village pattern. As a result, settlement in the territory became more dispersed.¹⁷ After 1870, scattered farms and ranches became more common in Utah due to the homestead laws. Settlement in the Snyderville area followed this pattern.

Early settlers in Snyderville experimented with both farming and stock raising. Due to the high elevation that prevented cultivation of crops, cattle raising became the dominant agricultural industry. The enlarged homestead acts helped expand ranching ventures, but it did not serve as an impetus for settlement of the area.

In 1869 the other event occurred which most profoundly affected the future of Snyderville. In that year soldiers from Fort Douglas in Salt Lake City, who were prospecting in the Parley's Park area, discovered gold and silver ore in the Park City area. As was common throughout the West during this time, a stampede of gold seekers resulted, and tents and brush shelters were built in the Park City area near the mines.

This discovery of gold and silver also had a profound effect upon the nearby Snyderville community. These effects, however, may have helped to balance and even enhance the rearrangements of the cultural landscape which were wrought by implementation of the Homestead Act in 1868. The arrival of many miners and others to the area produced an immediate local need for both lumber and agricultural commodities. Two Snyderville sawmills, one operated by Samuel Snyder and his relatives and the other by William Gibson, provided much of the needed lumber for the mines until 1872. By then the local mountains had been stripped of timber.¹⁸ Agricultural commodities also provided by the Snyderville settlement included milk, eggs, hay and other farm products. Thus, the economic hardships which might have resulted from the disbursement of the Snyderville community were offset by the opening of a new and demanding market for their agricultural commodities.

C. Thomas Powers Ranch Complex

The Thomas Powers Ranch is associated with the Snyderville farm village. However, it was not associated with the Samuel Snyder venture initiated in the 1800's. Powers actually gained possession of his land through purchases and consolidating the land holdings of his neighbors.¹⁹ The ranch complex was built, not as part of a homestead settlement, but instead as a real estate transaction that eventually created a well developed agriculture complex. Nonetheless, the Powers Ranch was located adjacent to Snyderville, reflecting an evolution of land use that had its beginnings in the farm village system.

Stephen Alexandrowicz provides an excellent description of the T. L. Powers Ranch Complex:

Research has shown that the property has been primarily used for ranching from the onset of Euroamerican habitation at this site. The property was part of the lands granted by the United States government to the Union Pacific Railroad as an incentive for the development of the nation's first transcontinental rail system during the mid-nineteenth century.

Subsequently, the property was conveyed to William S. Gibson in 1883. In 1887, Gibson sold the property to William Archibald, a partner in the Archibald and McKendrick Ranch who operated extensive sheep and cattle ranching enterprises in the Snyderville area until the turn of the century. In 1904, the property was conveyed from Archibald to Thomas L. Powers. Powers was an Irish immigrant who had been employed at the Park City mines following his arrival in the Parley's Park area. Thomas Powers successfully operated a sheep ranch on the property until his death in 1950....²⁰

Thomas L. Powers, the individual who pulled together the ranch property bearing his name, was an Irish immigrant who came to the Park City area to work in the local mines.²¹ He began acquiring property in the current ranch complex area in 1904 when he purchased a large tract of land from William Archibald

for \$9000.²² After purchase of an additional 15 acre parcel in the same year, his holdings totaled approximately 49 acres, the nucleus of a land holding which would serve as his sheep ranch (with a short break in time) for the next 46 years until his death in 1950.

Five years after initially purchasing the land, Powers and his wife, Loretta Powers, sold the property to Newton F. Tomlinson for \$20,000 on November 11, 1909.²³ As Carroll notes in his description of this dealing : "Apparently, Powers financed the sale because the property was sold back to him, presumably because Tomlinson could not afford the purchase, on September 27, 1911 (Summit County Warranty Deeds Book J: 450)."²⁴

Powers again increased his holdings on June 29, 1925 with the purchase of 82.11 acres of land from J. C. Clark, sheriff of Summit County. This land was once owned by Mabel Cannon, but was seized because she failed in repayment of a loan to Powers.²⁵ This loan was not the only indication of the wealth which Powers had accumulated to this time. He also made two loans to neighbor David Snyder totaling \$11,000.²⁶ As Carroll notes in concluding his Powers Ranch description:

Powers, like the Fletchers [other nearby land holders], typified what was taking place in Parley's Park from the turn-of-the-century into the 1960s. Land holdings were being concentrated in the hands of a few large owners who used it for commercial stock raising.²⁷

Upon its purchase, the Powers Ranch was not immediately constructed as a complete sheep ranching complex. Rather, over a period of time, buildings were added and some were removed or unintentionally destroyed until the complex that is present on the property today was realized.

Today the complex consists of a number of separate buildings which were constructed over a long period of time. There were also several structures which were once present, but which no longer exist. The current complex is comprised of a total of eleven structures. These include a residential building (UT-126), a garage (UT-126-E) and a granary (UT-126-F) at the southern end of the complex; a large barn (UT-126-A), livestock barn (UT-126-B), milking barn (UT-126-D) and shop (UT-126-I) clustered together in the center of the complex; a large open air shed (UT-126-C) at the northern end of the complex; and the Thomas Powers cabin (UT-126-G), an outhouse (UT-126-H) and a small storage shed (UT-126-J) west of the ranch buildings. The plan view map on page 16 details the location of each structure.

Two historic maps of the area and a 1969 tax appraisal of the property provide some perspective concerning the changes in the property since about 1924. The 1924 map of the area, completed by the Office of the State Engineer, is described by Carroll:

The 1924 map... indicated four large buildings on the site. One, probably a barn, was on the east side of the county road (present S.R. 224) in a fenced enclosure, and two large structures, also assumed to be barns; are in a fenced enclosure west of the county road and north of a road joining it from the southwest. An "L" shaped structure to the south was presumed to be the house. An irrigation ditch ran along the west side of the county road and Willow Creek cut at a diagonal between the two barns on the west side of the county road (S.R. 224).²⁸

A 1927 construction map for Federal Aid Project 93C showed the same configuration with the exception that the westernmost barn was left out of the drawing, suggesting that it was no longer extant at this time.²⁹

The 1969 tax appraisal of the property also provides some useful insights into the evolution of building construction. Again, according to Carroll:

The 1969 tax appraisal for the property gave an approximate date for the house of 1927. Outbuildings and date of construction were listed as barn 1924, shop 1919, (illegible) 1919, dairy barn 1919, milk house 1957, dairy barn 1957 and shelter 1957. The older buildings were wood on concrete slabs, and the newer buildings were concrete block. This list was crossed out on the appraisal form and replaced by the designations shed, garage, barn, shelter, milk house, barn, shed, house and shelter.³⁰

Several of the outbuilding structures noted by the assessor represent much later construction phases of the ranch complex. The assessor's 14 foot by 57 foot "dairy barn" probably refers to the cinderblock milking barn described in this text (UT-126-D); the 30 foot by 56 foot "shelter" probably refers to the open air shed (UT-126-C); and the 14 foot by 14 foot "milk house" probably refers to an attached portion of the milking barn (UT-126-D). According to the assessor's records all of these structures were built in 1957.

In addition to these recent structures, it is likely that several other of the structures mentioned by the county assessor refer to identifiable structures from the current inventory. For instance, the assessor's 28 foot by 32 foot "barn", which was built in 1924, probably refers to the large barn (UT-126-A); the assessor's 28 foot by 57 foot "dairy barn", which was built in 1919, refers to the livestock barn (UT-126-B); and the 16 foot by 20 foot "shop", built in 1919, probably refers to the shop (UT-126-I).³¹ The one "illegible" structural reference noted by Carroll³² was reexamined and identified as a 12 foot by 14 foot "granary" referring to the plank sided granary found during the present inventory (UT-126-F).

There was little additional information discovered concerning the history of the ranch structures. The age and function of the "Thomas Powers Cabin" is not known, though the Victorian design, turned spindles on the front porch and the novelty siding suggest that it dates from no later than very early this century and possibly earlier. Whether this house represents an early residence of Thomas Powers' is not known.

The main residence on the property obviously dates later than many of the other structures. According to the current occupant, Dan Thomas, the original house burned and was replaced with the present structure early in this century. This matches with the 1969 assessor's card information which states that the current structure was built about 1927 and with turn-of-the-century surficial artifactual debris found on the south side of the house.³³ Whether Powers built the earlier house, whether it was constructed by a former property owner or even what style of structure it represented are not known.

The variety of construction dates known for the ranch buildings provides good evidence that Powers developed his ranch slowly over time. It also suggests that, after his death in 1950, the focus of the ranch activities turned more toward dairy farming than sheep raising. It is possible that the increased population of the Salt Lake Valley and the decline of dairy farming in that same area may have created a strong demand for dairy goods from this area.

The strong growth of the Powers Ranch Complex during the early twentieth century is a reflection of the rising economic power that commercial agriculture created in the western United States. From 1900 to ca. 1922 the farming and ranching industry in the West witnessed unparalleled growth. In 1922, due to a depression in a soft agricultural market, western farms witnessed a downturn in

their profits. While prices for farm goods plummeted, a rise in homesteading activity resulted in more homesteads being filed in the 1920's than ever before.³⁴ Powers appears to have been a prosperous agricultural entrepreneur who successfully weathered the downturns. This is well-evidenced by his purchases of neighboring lands and by the fact that he was financially solvent enough to lend money to his neighbors.³⁵

The fact that the Powers Ranch Complex is the most substantial farming/ranching complex in Snyderville reflects Powers' economic success in commercial agriculture. It is due to this success that he was able to build the cluster of structures at his ranch.

Chain of title for the T. L. Powers residence and ranch.³⁶

DATE	GRANTOR	GRANTEE	INSTRUMENT	BOOK/PAGE
08/10/1883	Union Pacific R.R.	William S. Gibson	Warr Deed	Patents I-32
04/15/1887	W.S. Gibson	William Archibald	Warr Deed	Warr Deeds B-84
04/15/1887	W.S. Gibson & wife	William Archibald	Warr Deed	Warr Deeds I-143
05/08/1888	William Archibald et ux	School Trustees of	Warr Deed	Miscellaneous Records
		District 9		F-493
03/15/1888	William Archibald et ux	Elsie P. Snyder	Warr Deed	Miscellaneous Records
				F-496
03/15/1889	W.S. Green	Joan Gibson	Warr Deed	Warr Deeds B-246
06/07/1890	William and Catherine Archibald	Parley's Park Scenic Resort Company	Warr Deed	Warr Deeds C-168
07/14/1891	George M. Evans et ux	William Archibald	Warr Deed	Warr Deeds C-181
05/21/1892	Parley's Park Scenic Resort Company	Hannah G. Moffet, William Archibald	Quit Claim	Quit Claims B-168
08/07/1894	William Archibald et ux	Elizabeth McNaughton Snyder	Warr Deed	Warr Deeds E-365
02/27/1897	United States	Union Pacific R.R.	Patent	Miscellaneous Records
				I-533-543
04/09/1901	Joan Gibson et ux	William Archibald	Warr Deed	Warr Deeds F-120
07/09/1901	Levi Snyder (executor)		Administrators Deed	Miscellaneous Records
				K-574
12/01/1904	Hannah Moffat	William Archibald	Quit Claim	Quit Claims C-135
12/06/1904	William Archibald	Thomas L. Powers	Warr Deed	Warr Deeds H-324
11/11/1909	Thomas L. Powers et ux	Newton F. Tomlinson	Warr Deed	Warr Deeds J-13
09/27/1911	Newton F. Tomlinson et ux	Thomas L. Powers	Warr Deed	Warr Deeds J-450
05/29/1912	Thomas L. Powers	Summit County	Warr Deed	Warr Deeds K-33
06/29/1925	Sheriff J.C. Clark	Thomas L. Powers	Sheriff's Deed	Miscellaneous Records
				N-321

J T

DP102 *old Certificate No.*
Serial Number Card Number 1-2

Owners Name
Location Sec 31 T1S R4E
Kind of Bldg. Res St. No. Snyderville
Class 6 Type 1 Cost \$ 8089 x 60%

Stories	Dimensions	Sq. Ft.	Factor	Totals	Totals
1	x x	1260	6.42	8089	
	x x				
	x x				

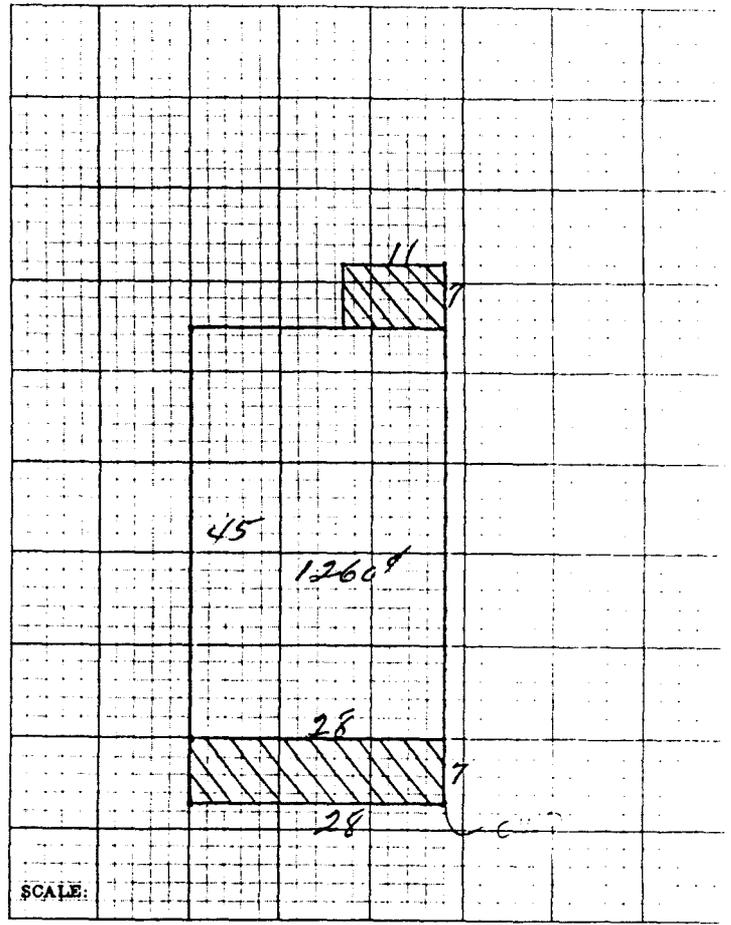
Att. Gar.—C.P. x Fr. Walls Cl.

Description of Buildings Additions Additions

Foundation—Stone Conc. Silla
Ext. Walls Siding
Roof Type Shp Mtl. W-S
Dormers—Small Med. Large
Bays—Small Med Large
Porches—Front 7x28 = 196 @ 2.50 = 490
Rear 7x11 = 77 @ 2.75 = 212
Porch 3x5 = 15 @ .50 = 8
Planters @
Ext. Base. Entry @
Cellar-Bmt. 1/2 1/4 Full Floor Conc 6.44
Bamt. Gar.
Basement-Apt. Rms. Fin. Rms.
Attic Rooms Fin. Unfin.
Plumbing { Class 2 Tub 1 Trays 650
Basin 1 Sink 1 Toilet 1 40
Wtr. Sfr. Shr. St. O.T. 1
Dishwasher Garbage Disp.
Heat—Stove H.A. FA HW Stkr Elec.
Oil Gas Coal Pipeless Radiant 608
Air Cond. Full Zone
Finish—Fir. Hd. Wd. Panel
Floor—Fir. Hd. Wd. Other
Cabinets 1 Mantels 1 396
Tile—Walls Wainscot Plastic Floors 60
Storm Sash—Wood D. S.; Metal D. 1 S. 30
Awnings — Metal Fiberglass

Total Additions 3132
Year Built Avg. 1927 Replacement Cost 11221
Age 2 Obsolescence
Inf. by { Owner - Tenant - Adj. Bld. Value
Neighbor - Record - Est. Conv. Factor x 7
Replacement Cost—1940 Base
Depreciation Column 1 2 3 4 5 6
1940 Base Cost, Less Depreciation
Total Value from reverse side 138
Total Building Value \$

Appraised @ 5/11/69 By 1349
Appraised @ 19 By 1328



RESIDENTIAL OUT BUILDINGS	Age	Size	Area	Fac-tor	Cost	Conv. Fac.	Adj. Cost	Der. Val
		x				.47		
		x				.47		
		x				.47		
		x				.47		
		x				.47		
		x				.47		

Garage — Class 1 Depr. 2% 3%
Cars 1 Floor Dirt Walls Sid Roof W-A Doors 1
Size 21 x 23 Age 1927 Cost
1940 Base Cost 428 x 30% Depr. 128.00 x 47%
Total

REMARKS

Front and back of tax appraisal card for T. L. Powers property at 4137 North Highway 224, Snyderville, Utah. 38

KIND OF BUILDING	FLOOR	WALLS	ROOF	SIZE	AREA	FACTOR	COST	CONV.	1940 COST	AGE	DEPR.	DEF
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed	28x32	896	0.2	2101	X .47	\$ 8,143	1929	25	2.5
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed	16x20	320	1.35	1432	X .47		1919	25	1
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed	12x14	168	1.50	1252	X .47	50-99	1919	25	1
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed	28x57	1596	0.2	4270	X .47		1919	25	10
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed	14x14	196	2.00	392	X .47	Storage	1957	64	2
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed	14x57	798	0.25	2193	X .47		1957	64	16
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed	30x48	1680	0.80	1344	X .47	OK	1957	64	3
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed					X .47	50-99			
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed	27x57				X .47				
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed	10x57				X .47				
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed	14x57				X .47				
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed	28x32				X .47				
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed					X .47				
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed	30x56				X .47				
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed					X .47				
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed					X .47				
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed					X .47				
Barn	Wood	Shed	Shed					X .47				

APPRaised 5/11 1969 BY 1349 JUN 30 1969 TOTAL \$/S

III. ENDNOTES

1. Superintendent of Documents, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1957, A Statistical Abstract Supplement*, p. 13.
2. Ibid.
3. Charles S. Peterson, *Utah, A History*, p. 38.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid., pp. 127-128.
6. Ibid.
7. Standford J. Layton, *To No Privileged Class*, p. 27.
8. Peterson, *Utah A History*, p. 127.
9. Ibid.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid., pp. 127-128.
12. Marie Nelson, *Mountain Memories: A Book of Remebrance, 1848-1986*, p. 130.
13. David M. Carroll, Results of the Historical Research: Documented Cultural Resources, In: *Historical Archaeology at Parley's Park, Utah: The Testing Program*, p. 28.
14. Ibid., p. 27.
15. Charles S. Peterson, Imprint of Agricultural Systems on the Utah Landscape, In: *The Mormon Role in the Settlement of the West*, pp. 91-106.
16. David M. Carroll, Results of the Historical Research: Documented Cultural Resources, p. 29.
17. Ibid.
18. Marie Nelson, Results of the Historical Research: Documented Cultural Resources, p. 131.
19. Summit County Book of Abstracts T1S R4E Section 31.
20. J. Stephen Alexandrowicz, *Historical Archaeology at Parley's Park, Utah: The Testing Program*, p. 140.

21. David M. Carroll, Results of the Historical Research: Documented Cultural Resources, p. 52.
22. Douglas S. Beckstead, Snyderville Property Acquisitions and Transferences. In: *The Snyderville Historic Townsite: Testing and Archival Research*, p. 37.
23. Summit County Warranty Deeds Book J, November 11, 1909, p. 13.
24. David M. Carroll, Results of the Historical Research: Documented Cultural Resources, p. 54.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid.
28. Ibid, p. 52.
29. Utah State Road Commission, Federal Aid Project 93C, map.
30. David M. Carroll, Results of the Historical Research: Documented Cultural Resources, p. 52.
31. Summit County Assessor's Office, Tax Appraisal Records, 1969.
32. David M. Carroll, Results of the Historical Research: Documented Cultural Resources, p. 52.
33. Don Southworth, personal communication, 1991.
34. A. D. Gardner, D. E. Johnson, and K. Thompson, *Archaeological Investigations at the Harrower Site (48SU867) Sublette County, Wyoming*.
35. J. Stephen Alexandrowicz, *Historical Archaeology at Parley's Park, Utah*, pp. 52-54, pp. 140-142.
36. David M. Carroll, Results of the Historical Research: Documented Cultural Resources, p. 53.
37. Modified from: J. Stephen Alexandrowicz, *Historical Archaeology at Parley's Park, Utah*, figure 1.8.
38. Summit County Assessor's Office, Tax Appraisal Records, 1969.
39. Ibid.

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