

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 05000187

Date Listed: 3/11/2005

Maycock, John, Cabin

Summit

UT

Property Name

County

State

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

3/11/05
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Ownership:

The Ownership Category should also read: *Federal*.

[This better reflects the property's status as a long-term permit (lease) under the Forest Service's summer home recreational residence program. Fee-simple title in the land rests with the Federal government. The accompanying letter from the Forest Service, Regional Federal Preservation Officer serves as FPO certification for the nomination.]

Location:

The address should be amended to add: *Wasatch-Cache National Forest*.

These clarifications were confirmed with the UT SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration 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 Maycock, John, Cabin

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Approx. 20 miles NE of Kamas and 1/2 mile west of Highway 150 not for publication

city or town Kamas 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 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 10/6/04
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 the 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:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

[Signature] 3/11/2005

Maycock, John, Cabin
Name of Property

Kamas Vicinity, Summit County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

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

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 Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: early 20th century rustic log cabin

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE and CONCRETE

walls WOOD: log

roof WOOD: shingles

other _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Maycock, John, Cabin
Name of Property

Kamas Vicinity, Summit County, Utah
City, County and State

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes 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" in all the boxes 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository: _____

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

CONSERVATION

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1926-54

Significant Dates

1926

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John Maycock (builder)

Maycock, John, Cabin
Name of Property

Kamas Vicinity, Summit County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 <u>1/2</u> Zone	<u>5/0/3/6/0/0</u> Easting	<u>4/5/0/3/1/0/0</u> Northing	2 <u>/</u> Zone	<u>/ / / / /</u> Easting	<u>/ / / / /</u> Northing
3 <u>/</u> Zone	<u>/ / / / /</u> Easting	<u>/ / / / /</u> Northing	4 <u>/</u> Zone	<u>/ / / / /</u> Easting	<u>/ / / / /</u> Northing

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 hereof by reference (a copy of which is on file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office).

Property Tax No. 0159560; SS-2285-IMP; Dist. 38

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title William W. Maycock (grandson); and Utah SHPO staff
organization Utah State Historic Preservation Office date September 23, 2004
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 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/title Family of John Maycock c/o Richard W. Maycock
street & number 500 Junction Track telephone (770) 641-7063
city or town Roswell state GA zip code 30075

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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Maycock, John, Cabin, Kamas Vicinity, Summit County, UT

Narrative Description

The John Maycock cabin, constructed in 1926-27 of log and log slabs, is located on Trial Lake in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in the Uinta Mountains of Utah. It is located approximately one-half mile northwest of Utah State Highway 150, approximately 50 feet away from Trial Lake on the west side of the dam in a wooded area surrounded by coniferous trees. It is situated approximately 50 feet north of the cabin of John Grix (described below) and approximately 100 feet north of the interpretive area (historical markers, artifacts, and photographs) created by the United States Forest Service (USFS) to inform and educate visitors of the historical significance of the site.

The cabin is square, measuring 29.5 feet by 29.5 feet. The square shape maximizes the interior area. The cabin is built on a log foundation and log piers that rest on boulders. Apart from the boulders on which it rests, the cabin is entirely above grade and is constructed on land that slopes gently downward from west to east (toward the lake). The rocks support logs and log piers, which together with the rocks compose the foundation of the cabin. The horizontal members of the foundation are from one to four feet above grade, providing ventilation and preventing accumulation of moisture. The two-story chimney is built of native rock and concrete, and rises from the interior of the cabin. With the chimney's interior positioning, it serves as a fireplace on its north side and vents the stovepipe on its south side, where the kitchen is located. Bark was left on all the exterior logs and slabs to preserve them from the elements, and to preserve their aesthetic character to blend the cabin with its natural surroundings.

The roof has an unusual structural support system consisting of permanent and temporary supports. The permanent supports have sufficient strength to support the weight of the roof. The temporary vertical supports, consisting of small logs, are put in place before the snow season to support the roof as it bears the weight of the snow. The temporary supports are removed at the end of the snow season (usually late June) so that movement inside the cabin is not unnecessarily obstructed during the non-snow season when the cabin experiences its greatest use. The roof is composed of wooden shingles, and is steeply pitched to shed the extreme winter snow, thus reducing the weight that the structure must bear. The steep pitch also reduces wear by reducing the friction caused by sliding snow. The original wooden shingles remain in place. The roof is supported by log rafters resting on the sidewalls as well as purlins supported by vertical members and a crossbeam that extends between the side walls. There is no ridgepole.

The exterior cabin walls are constructed of vertically positioned log slabs, except for horizontal log support beams. The west side of the cabin has a window at the north end and in the center. Stairs lead to a west-facing door on the southern end of the west side. A screened-in porch running the full length of the east side of the cabin overlooks the lake. The east side of the porch has six large screened windows overlooking Trial Lake. The north side of the cabin has one screened window (part of the screened porch), and two small glass windows, one on the main level and one on the loft level. The south end of the cabin has two screened windows (part of the screened porch) and four glass windows, two on the main level and two on the loft level. The doors and windows are set into frames constructed on the site. On the main and loft levels of the cabin, fixed multi-paned

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Maycock, John, Cabin, Kamas Vicinity, Summit County, UT

and single-paned windows provide natural illumination. On the main level, five windows, composed of six glass panes each, are mounted into wooden frames; the remaining three are single panes in wooden frames. On the loft level, a small single-pane window in a wooden frame is situated on the north side, and two small wooden-framed twin-pane windows are situated on the south side. All main level windows are shuttered from the interior. The loft level windows do not have shutters.

The interior retains its original configuration (see floor plans) and construction. The walls, flooring and ceiling are wood as originally constructed. The fireplace facing the main living area in the cabin separates that area from the kitchen. The kitchen has a wooden counter, under which are wooden cabinets. The Miller (Model No. 518M) wood and coal cooking range, which has a stove, oven, warming oven, and hot-water reservoir, was manufactured for and purchased from Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution (ZCMI). The second-story loft contains the primary sleeping accommodations. It is open along its west side, except for a safety barrier. The cabin is not encumbered with electricity, telephone or running water, true to the cabin's original configuration and nature.

From the Maycock cabin, the nearby John Grix Cabin (National Register listed May 1997) may be seen through the trees. From the southwest corner of the Grix cabin, the USFS historical site markers and artifacts may be seen further downhill and through the trees. (The USFS historical markers and artifacts are described in Section 8 herein.) The Maycock cabin retains its historical integrity and contributes to the historical character of Trial Lake as a United States Forest Service recreational setting.

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Maycock, John, Cabin, Kamas Vicinity, Summit County, UT

Narrative Statement Of Significance

The John Maycock Cabin, built 1926-27 near Kamas, Summit County, Utah, on Trial Lake, is historically significant under Criterion A for its depiction 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 increasing and the USFS was assisting and encouraging recreational and commercial use of public lands. The Maycock Cabin, although primarily a single-family recreational cabin, has played a wider role in its use by those involved in the building and management of a dam and water system in this forest, and has also been maintained as an emergency support station in the area. The Maycock Cabin, at an elevation of 9,824 feet, is in the heart of the Wasatch-Cache National Forest in the Uinta Mountains of northeastern Utah, and sits on the west bank of Trial Lake, a popular recreation destination. The cabin is an integral part of the history of the construction of the local water system, and is particularly significant in reflecting the cooperation between private and governmental entities during the early twentieth century. It is a model of the forest service's original objectives and was constructed at a time when the mandate of the fledgling Bureau of Forestry under the Department of Agriculture was to "husband water storage" and "favor settlement, mining, timbering, grazing, and summer homes,"¹ with the purpose of realizing some measure of profit in order to finance conservation efforts. The John Maycock Cabin represents the objectives of that period and remains a contributing historic resource at Trial Lake and in the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

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 trailhead to the interior lakes. It was the first lake that farmers from the settlement of Heber dammed in a "trial" effort to obtain water for late season irrigation.² Calvin Giles, long-time water master 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 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 Segó 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.

¹ Steen, Harold K. *The U.S. Forest Service: A History*. Seattle & London: The University of Washington Press, 1991, p. 118.

² Clegg, John C. "History of Reservoirs on Upper Provo River," 29 March 1994.

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Maycock, John, Cabin, Kamas Vicinity, Summit County, UT

Work on three major dams began in late July 1910, including Trial Lake.³ The spillways on Washington and Trial Lakes failed in the spring of 1911, but the dams themselves remained largely intact. 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.⁴ 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 mosquitoes legendary, and the work was as hard on the man as it was on the horses.⁵

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 plows and slush-scrapers, 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.⁶ (Artifacts of the building of the dam—a sidehill plow and a Fresno Scraper—have been installed by the USFS adjacent to the historical markers approximately 100 feet south of the Maycock Cabin.) The Trial Lake Dam, which became 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).⁷

Recreational Housing at Trial Lake

The reservoir companies had engaged a superintendent to lead the upper Provo River operations. By the time the combined reservoir companies were increasing the capacity of Trial Lake, Cardwell ("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 outflow, and maintain the dams in good working order. He also made several inspection trips each winter to measure snowfall and snow pack for moisture content. Since the road was only accessible as far

³Clegg.

⁴Utah Reservoir Company, Minutes, Kamas, December 31, 1912.

⁵Interview with Calvin Giles, Superintendent of the Lakes at the Head of the Provo River, Kamas, Utah, March 16, 1994.

⁶The USFS interpretive site near the Maycock Cabin contains markers that include narrative descriptions of how the dam was constructed.

⁷Clegg, John. "The Trial Lake Lodge." March 29, 1994.

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Maycock, John, Cabin, Kamas Vicinity, Summit County, UT

as Hewlett's Ranch,⁸ it was necessary to snowshoe in to the lakes, and then make inspections over several days in the early mornings before the sun softened the snow's crust. Cardie also acted as a forest ranger and a Summit County Deputy Sheriff.

John Maycock was born in Springville, Utah, in 1884. John's parents, John Berry Maycock and Tryphena Elizabeth Crandall, also were born in Springville. John married Lurinha Palfreyman in 1906. Lurinha was also born in 1884 in Springville. Lurinha cooked for workers on the transcontinental railroad. (Her day began by making fires for bread at 5:00 a.m., and ended after three meals had been prepared and served, and cleanup completed.) By 1918, John and Lurinha Maycock were living in Salt Lake City with four sons. John loved the outdoors and often took his sons camping, fishing and hiking in the upper Provo River area. He and his sons became friends with Cardie and saw him often during the summers.

Because Cardie's summer duties were extensive and travel was difficult, 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 Grix 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 Grix were both granted permission to build by the USFS.

John Grix and Cardie worked out an agreement where Cardie would supply the timber (specifically the Engelman 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 so that the speed of the saw blade was controlled by "driver" pressing the accelerator in the automobile. The stone and concrete foundation was poured in 1922, and construction on both cabins had begun.

John Maycock, upon seeing and hearing of the construction of the Clegg and Grix cabins, applied for a permit and began construction of the Maycock Cabin. He and his four sons worked on the Maycock Cabin and also assisted with the ongoing construction of the Clegg and Grix cabins. The Maycocks shared with the Grix family the saw powered by the Model A Ford. Cardie kept an "Account with Maycock" that included charges for teams of men and horses that had "Drug Logs," "Hauled Rafters," and "Moved Rock."⁹ Cardie also furnished groceries on account including "2 lb butter," "1 Ham," and "6 doz eggs."¹⁰

⁸Hewlett'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).

⁹Accounting Journal of Cardie Clegg in possession of Carol Clegg Johnson.

¹⁰Accounting Journal of Cardie Clegg in possession of Carol Clegg Johnson.

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Upon completion of the Grix lodge, the USFS denied John Grix a permit to build the individual cabins that were to be associated with the lodge. The USFS had 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. Consequently, the Grix lodge was granted, instead, a special use permit for a single-family summerhouse.

The Maycock cabin was always envisioned as a private summer residence rather than as a commercial lodge that would serve other cabins. In that respect, it is unique. Construction on all three cabins was carried out largely contemporaneously. The Maycock Cabin was completed shortly after the completion of the Clegg and Grix cabins. The Maycock Cabin was built from the same group of logs that were used to construct the Clegg and Grix cabins. However, John Maycock and his sons constructed the Maycock Cabin without a paid crew. Cardie, who possessed significant masonry skills, constructed the chimney, hearth and fireplace of the Clegg and Maycock cabins. One of the Maycock brothers, Richard, was charged with responsibility of gathering all of the rocks for the Maycock Cabin chimney, and working sufficiently ahead of Cardie that the masonry construction could be started and completed in a single phase.¹¹

A lodge and satellite cabins, similar to those that John Grix had envisioned for Trial Lake, were later 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 at least some of the satellite cabins remain and are maintained by the USFS for storage.

The Maycock Cabin was built pursuant the then-nascent special use permit system of the USFS of the United States Department of Agriculture. Pursuant to the system, a special use permit was issued for a term of years, with the expectation of successive permits for successive terms of years. The permit required the permit holder to pay an annual fee for utilization of forests. The USFS thus promoted use of the forest and attracted visitors. Successive continuously running permits have been issued for the Maycock Cabin. The Forest Plan for the Wasatch-Cache National Forest is consistent with the preservation of special use permit recreational residences such as the Maycock Cabin.¹²

Even though access to the cabins was a challenge, particularly before the roads were improved after World War II, the cabins have been used extensively. Cardie Clegg and his wife Marion, their five children, John Maycock and his wife Lou, their four sons, John Grix and his wife, Pearl, their nine children, and other family members kept the cabins occupied during the late spring, summer, and early fall of each year. The Clegg, Maycock and Grix families became friends and relied on each other for everything from fishing tips to bandages. The Cleggs, who were full-time summer residents, operated a store on the first floor of their cabin, and Cardie rented out

¹¹Interview with Richard W. Maycock, March 1985.

¹² Revised Forest Plan, Wasatch-Cache National Forest, United States Department of Agriculture (February 2003), p. 2-26 ("Heritage Program" emphasizes "protection of historic properties and public outreach for the enjoyment of American history"; p. 4-53 (Standard S29 of the "Standards for Special Uses" provides for "no net increase in the number of recreational residences," implying no plan to decrease such residences.)

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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.

Fortunately, the Maycock Cabin has been spared damage since its completion, in part due to its roof system designed to accommodate the significant snowfall. By contrast, the Grix cabin has seen the misfortunes of fire, lightening, and structural damage due to heavy snowfall.

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 USFS 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. A USFS historical marker near the Maycock and Grix cabins shows a photograph of the former Clegg cabin. 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 Maycock and Grix cabins have been used by USFS and reservoir officials on various occasions and reasons: as a resource for lost and injured hikers, campers, and fishermen; as a deterrent to the vandalism common at the lakes in the area; as a base of operations for the water master 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 outdoors vision of John Maycock and the "peace and fulfillment of the high, free spaces" that John Grix first experienced.

When John Maycock died in 1937, he left the cabin to the inheritance of his wife Lurinha. When she died in 1961, she left the cabin to the inheritance of their sons and their families, who continue ownership and usage to this day. The cabin has been maintained as closely as possible to its original design and condition.

Private and USFS Partnership

The Maycock Cabin is significant for its association with the history of the use of USFS land and the lease options that were available during the first part of the twentieth century. The USFS 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 summer homes.¹⁴ Permits for resorts were allowed by the General Land Office beginning in 1902. When the USFS 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.

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. Department of Agriculture, May 1987, p.68.

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Maycock, John, Cabin, Kamas Vicinity, Summit County, UT

The USFS 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 USFS policy.”¹⁵ This federal act allowed the USFS 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 Maycock 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’s 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 Maycock family that was established in 1926 provides a strong sense of the prevailing attitude of the USFS and the private sector during the 1920s and throughout the historic period. In a 1999 Environmental Assessment, the USFS commented that the Maycock and Grix “cabins provide a semi-primitive character with their rustic appearance and native materials” and “provide safety for winter users in the event of emergency.”¹⁸

That cooperation is chronicled on the USFS historical markers at the site. Further, the USFS obtained and installed at the site some artifacts from the era—a side-hill plow and a Fresno Scraper of the type that were used by workers during construction of the dam—as well as photographs and drawings of construction workers, surveyors, the cabin of Cardie Clegg, and other points of historical significance. Drawings and narratives on the historical markers invite visitors to the site to “Go Back in Time” and appreciate the cooperation that has characterized the partnership between public and private entities.

¹⁵Alexander, p.68.

¹⁶Attebery, 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.

¹⁷Alexander, 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.

¹⁸Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact Trial Lake Cabins Environmental Assessment (November 2, 1999) (USDA Forest Service, Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Kamas Ranger District, Wasatch County, Utah)

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

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

Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact Trial Lake Cabins Environmental Assessment (November 2, 1999) (USDA Forest Service, Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Kamas Ranger District, Wasatch County, Utah)

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

Interview with Richard W. Maycock, March 1985.

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

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Historical Markers (located near the cabins on west end of dam at Trial Lake, Summit County, Utah.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Maycock, John, Cabin, Kamas Vicinity, Summit County, UT

Common Label Information

1. Maycock, John, Cabin
2. Kamas vicinity, Summit County, Utah
3. Photographer: William W. Maycock
4. Date: October 2003
5. Negatives on file at Utah SHPO.

Archival Photographs

Photo No. 1:

6. South & west elevations of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 2:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 3:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west

Photo No. 4:

6. North elevation of building. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 5:

6. Northwest building foundation. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 6:

6. Northeast building foundation. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 7:

6. Southeast building foundation and stairs. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 8:

6. West building foundation. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 9:

6. West elevation of building showing log slabs. Camera facing east.

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 2

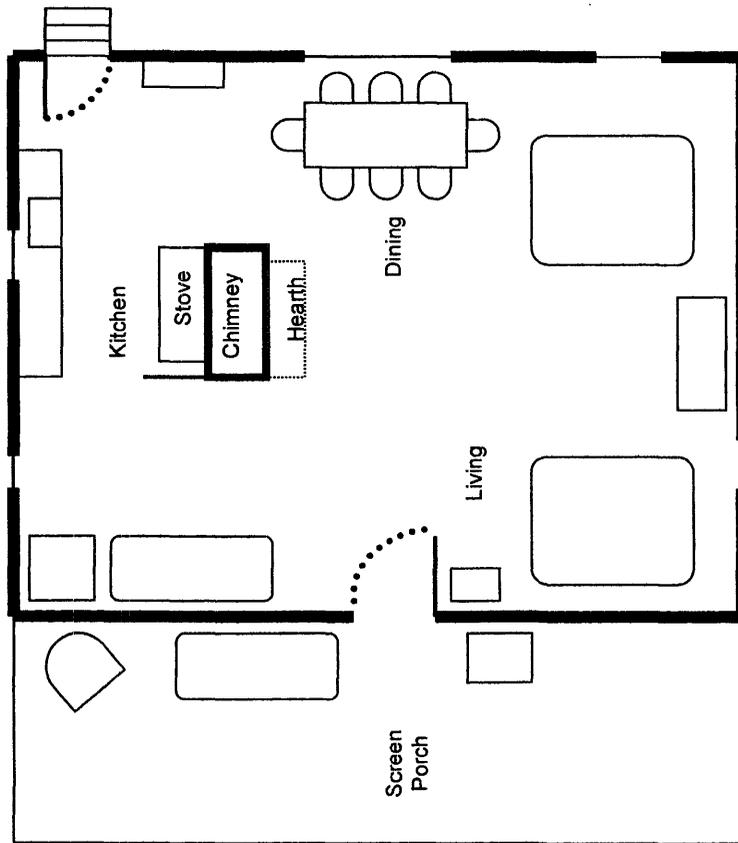
Maycock, John, Cabin, Kamas Vicinity, Summit County, UT

Supplemental Photographs

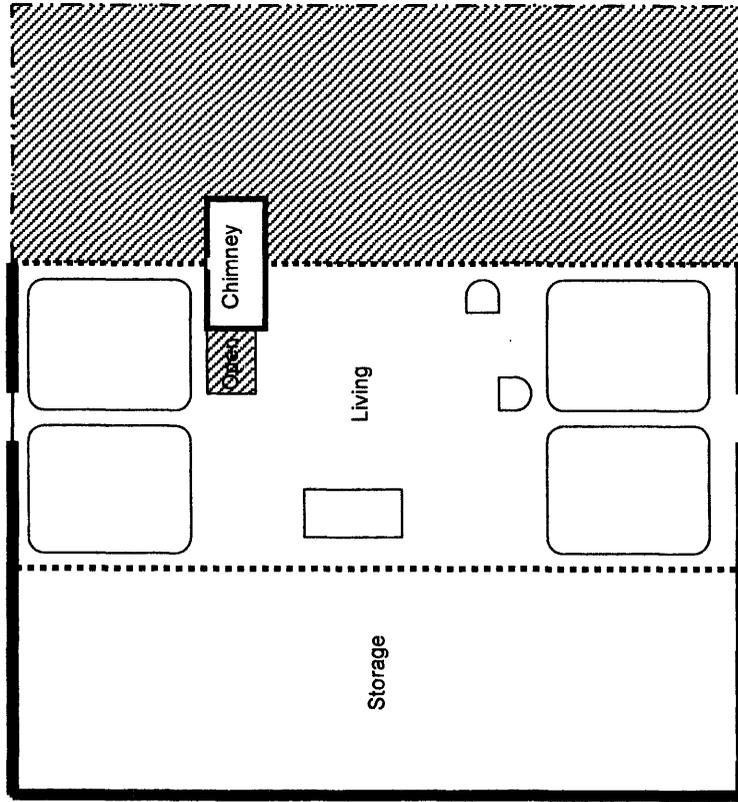
Photo No. 10:

3. Photographer: Unknown
4. Date: c. 1926, c. 1927
5. Digital image on file at Utah SHPO.
6. Sheet includes four photographs with captions

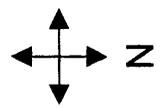
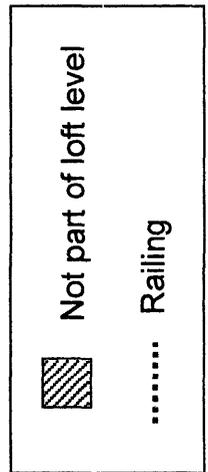
Maycock, John, Cabin
 Kamas Vicinity, Utah



Main Level



Loft Level



Scale 1" = 10 feet