

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number _____ Page _____ 1 _____

Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100002636

Date Listed: 06/28/2018

Property Name: Johnson Ranch House

County: Grand

State: UT

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



Signature of the Keeper

6/28/18

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Location:

The City block is amended to read *Crescent Junction*. [When "vicinity" is marked a general location is required.]

Significance:

The areas of significance are revised to add *Exploration/Settlement* and delete *Social History*; *Architecture* is retained. [Properties associated with the early settlement and commercial development of an area are best categorized under *Exploration/Settlement*.]

Geographical Data:

The verbal boundary description is amended to add: *See scaled site plan (Figure 5, page 40) and Johnson Ranch House Lot Map*. [Fencing alone may be an impermanent boundary marker.]

This information was conveyed to the BLM FPO and the Utah SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56 2636

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions for National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Johnson Ranch House

Other names/site number: 42GR5198/Lower Gray Canyon Stone Cabin

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: Hastings Road 21 miles northwest of Crescent Junction, Grand County, UT

City or town: N/A State: Utah County: Grand

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

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 at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

Rachel Stephenson Canyon 3 May 2018
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date
Bureau of Land Management Federal Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
[Signature] 12.13.17
Signature of commenting official: Date
Utah Division of State History/Office of Historic Preservation
Title: Deputy SHPO State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

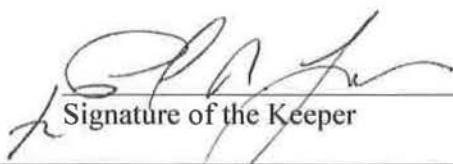
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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

6/29/2012
Date of Action

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

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: single-cell house

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: FOUNDATION: STONE: Sandstone, WALLS: STONE: Sandstone, ROOF: WOOD: Log, EARTH

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Johnson Ranch House is a single-cell random-rubble sandstone house located near Hastings Road along the east bank of the Green River 21 miles northwest of Crescent Junction, Grand County, Utah. The house, constructed circa 1906, is the best preserved example of vernacular random-rubble sandstone and cottonwood log single-cell construction remaining in Southeastern Utah. The Johnson Ranch House is one of only a handful of rock dwellings constructed in Southeastern Utah, all of which were built during the development of the region between 1871 and 1915. The Johnson Ranch House is a rare example of this type of isolated dwelling and the only known example that retains most of its original integrity. The house is a significant local architectural resource.

The area surrounding the Johnson Ranch House is an approximately 100-acre gently sloping alluvial plain formed by the local intermittent Rock Creek and Green River below the 700-foot-high sandstone and shale Book Cliffs. The Johnson Ranch, an approximately one-acre fenced site located on the lowest tier of land above the Green River floodplain. In the floodplain are large cottonwood trees, tamarisk, greasewood and other smaller river vegetation. The site has some remaining artifacts of its century-old occupation, although many have been removed by artifact hunters.

Narrative Description

The Johnson Ranch House is a simple four-walled random-rubble sandstone single-cell house located along the east bank of the Green River, 21 miles northwest of Crescent Junction, Grand

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County, Utah. The exterior is much the same as it may have looked when constructed circa 1906, primarily due to the arid climate with less than ten inches of annual rainfall. The structure was exclusively constructed from materials which are found in the immediate area except for dimensional lumber lining door and window frames.

The walls are constructed of large roughly square blocks and smaller chunks of local sandstone rubble from nearby cliffs fitted into 15-18 inch thick walls. The sandstone was initially filled with soft mortar, some of which remains, especially in locations where there is little direct exposure to moisture. The front and rear façade walls have significant water-caused loss of mortar which is affecting the structural stability of the sandstone walls and roof. The mortar has been partially repaired on the main and southwest façades with Portland cement-based mortar. The roof structure is supported by cottonwood log beams, with smaller tree branch pole sheathing laid in perpendicular, overlapping layers, topped by more recent plywood and plastic sheathing, then covered by a layer of fine Mancos Shale.

There have been two major restoration projects on the Johnson Ranch House. The first project was completed in 1982 by the Bureau of Land Management in conjunction with Brigham Young University to repair the roof structure, replace sandstone blocks, and re-mortar sandstone walls.¹ The 2003 roof restoration added plywood underlayment and plastic sheeting above the cottonwood branch pole sheathing and below the shale. One of the restorations replaced the northern-most column supporting the roof beams.^{2 3} The plywood sheathing added in 2003 does not extend far enough beyond the cottonwood log wall header and is allowing water to filter down through the front façade sandstone wall. The front façade wall has bowed more than 6" outward due to that water flow.

The repairs and renovations over time removed traces of how the structure was originally heated. Two inner roof members on the extreme northwest corner are now cedar, indicating that original cottonwood poles were not present when the roof was repaired and might have been the site of a possible stovepipe or chimney opening.

The front (Northeast) elevation has a single narrow window and door opening. Both openings have adze-cut cottonwood headers. The window has a dimensional lumber frame and sill with small trim boards, indicating the probable presence of paned windows. The inner window sill has mortar covering the sandstone. The door has a dimensional lumber frame and threshold. The door has conventional hardware fittings, including those for a screen-type door. There are no known visual records of the house prior to the 1965 Otis "Dock" Marston photograph, and other materials which might have been part of the structure are unknown.^{4 5}

¹ Bureau of Land Management and Brigham Young University, *Stone Cabin Restoration Photographs*, April-May 1982.

² Bureau of Land Management, Moab Field Office, *Old Rock House (along Green River), Project Inspection and Maintenance Record*. Project 5740. April 5, 2001.

³ Bureau of Land Management, Moab Field Office, *Restoration of the Roof at the Stone Cabin Lower Gray Canyon*, Green River. June 2003.

⁴ Otis "Dock" Marston Collection, Huntington Library, Photograph Album 118, page 124. Original image by Bennett, circa June 29, 1965 (no first name identified).

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The side elevations are roughly the same, with a narrow window centered on each façade. The sandstone extends up into the low-sloped roof gable-ends and supports log roof beams. The windows have adze-planed headers, dimensional lumber frames and sills, and mortar inner sills, mirroring the front façade window. Mortar is missing in much of the southwest elevation, due to the prevailing wind, but the wall is in stable and reasonably good condition. The northeast elevation retains original mortar fill in very good condition, but has lost several sandstone blocks in the gable-end above the window header.

The rear (northwest) elevation is solid rubble sandstone blocks with mortar infill. There are no windows or other wall penetrations. The wall has a significant loss of mortar, primarily low on the structure where water drains toward the river. The façade also has some Portland cement-based mortar from the 1982 stabilization project.

The interior of the Johnson Ranch House has only traces of what it might have contained in the early 20th century. There is no floor evident, although period nails were identified during the 2015 Public Lands Day archaeological survey, which might have indicated that the floor was removed. The walls had a smooth plaster finish, with whitewash still evident on parts of the wall. There is some loss of wall mortar fill through to the interior, especially where there is water damage on the front and rear facades. Cotton cloth remnants are nailed to Cottonwood beams where the fabric would have acted to capture dust and water from the roof. There are also metal bars and wire fastened to the ceiling in the northwest corner, although their use is not known. All three windows have interior hardware mounts made to support rolling window blinds.

The area surrounding the Johnson Ranch House is an approximately 100-acre gently sloping alluvial plain formed by the local intermittent Rock Creek flowing from Coal Canyon and the Green River through Gray Canyon. Gray Canyon is composed of towering 700-foot-high cliffs of Mancos Shale, Castlegate Sandstone, and the Blackhawk formation of shale and sandstone created by the Green River flowing through the Book Cliffs-Roan region and the Tavaputs Plateau of the larger Colorado Plateau.⁶

The Johnson Ranch House is located on the lowest tier of land above the Green River floodplain. In the floodplain there are large cottonwood trees, tamarisk and other river vegetation, as well as sand bars which are exposed depending on river depth. The remaining large acreage of the site gently rises toward the towering cliffs, and has almost no vegetation beyond some widely scattered sagebrush. The U.S. Bureau of Land Management has fenced an approximately one-acre parcel around the immediate area around the Johnson Ranch House to protect it from grazing animals and vandalism.

The site has a few visible surface artifacts from the historic residents, including some fence and pipe remnants in the immediate area of the Johnson Ranch House. It also has ruins of an

⁵ Louthan, Bruce D., *Stabilization Needs for Stone Cabin Near Swasey Rapid*, Moab District Staff Report 6442 (U-060), U.S. Department of Interior, June 22, 1978.

⁶ Fisher, *Cretaceous*, 11.

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irrigation system built to transport water from the Green River. There are some other small artifacts identified in two recent cursory archaeological surveys, but the area has been open to artifact hunters for many years, and little visible evidence remains.^{7 8} Further archaeological study may provide more detailed information on the lives of Johnson Ranch House residents and as well as others using the house and road through the area during the historic period.



*Otis "Dock" Marston Collection, Huntington Library, Photograph Volume 118, page 124
Marston caption: "Original image by Bennett, circa June 29, 1965"
Reproduction from original by Angie Abram, March 2016⁹*

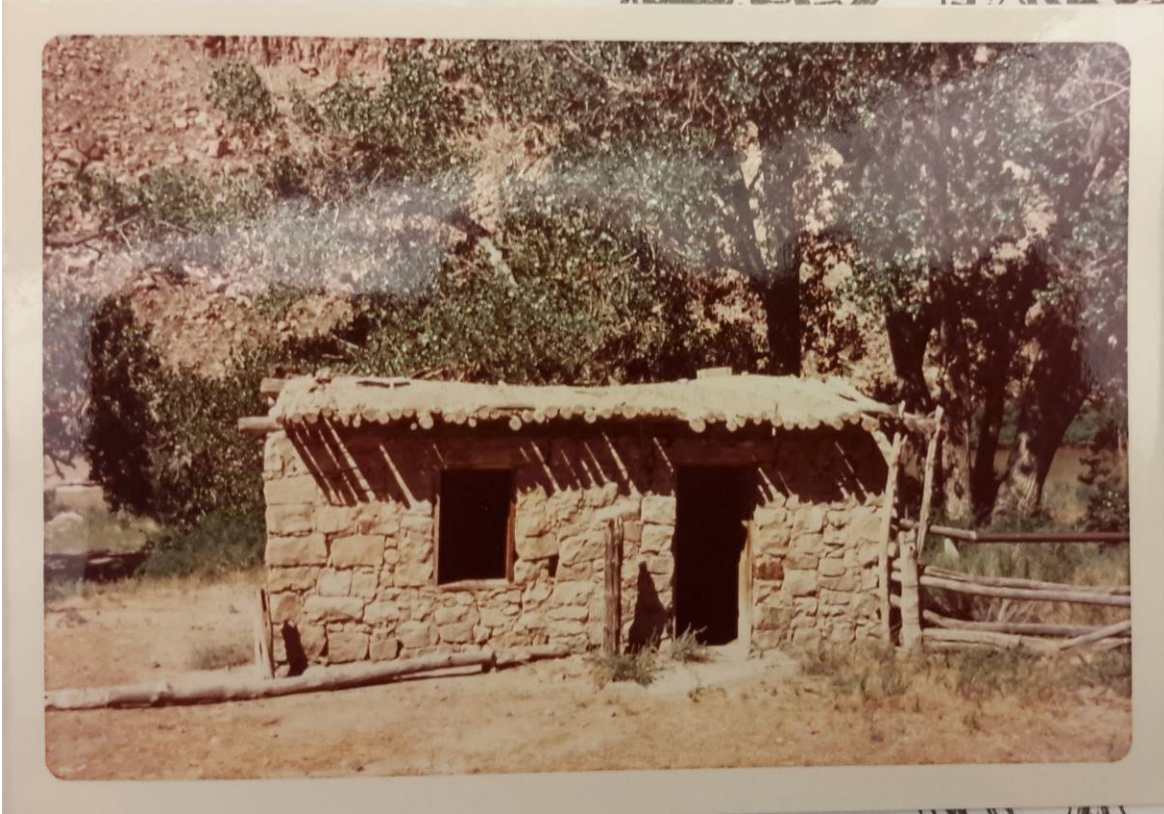
⁷ Wolfe, Michael S. *Summary Report of Cultural Resources Inspection. Project U-16-BL-0342b*. Price Field Office, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of the Interior. May 24, 2016.

⁸ Wolfe, Michael S. *IMACS Site Form Report U-16-BL0342b. Utah Number 42GRF5196*. Grand County, Utah September 26, 2015 and April 21, 2016.

⁹ Marston, Otis R "Dock" Papers 1870-1978, MssMarston photographs, Huntington Library special collections, San Marino, California. Volume 118 Green River: miles 40-0 above Green River, Utah (Gray Canyon).

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*Otis "Dock" Marston Collection, Huntington Library, Photograph Volume 118, page 125
Marston caption: "Original image by Visbak, July 23, 1975"
Reproduction from original by Angie Abram, March 2016*

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8. Statement of Significance

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.)

- 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

c. 1906-1915

Significant Dates

c. 1906

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Johnson Ranch House, a single-cell random-rubble sandstone and log house located in a remote area of Grand County, Utah, has local significance under Criterion A and C in the context of exploration and economic development in Southeastern Utah during the first decades of the twentieth century. The Johnson Ranch House is a remarkably enduring monument to a period of intense development that changed the people and the land of Southeastern Utah.

Constructed of local sandstone and logs circa 1906 and abandoned before 1916, this house is significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its association with the dramatic transformation of the American West between 1870 and 1915, and mostly particularly after the passage of the 1902 National Reclamation Act. The National Reclamation Act allowed the Secretary of the Interior to designate power and irrigation projects and to establish a reclamation fund from the sale of public lands to finance projects in the arid Western United States. The legislation ushered in a period of intense land speculation based on the idea that reclamation projects would be quickly developed and new areas would shortly open to agriculture. The Johnson Ranch House was built during the height of the post-1902 Green River speculative boom and was directly related to both agriculture and a large-scale dam project. Although there is no specific historical documentation of its construction, the Johnson Ranch House was probably built in 1905-06 by members of the Charles Peter Johnson family with the intent to receive a Desert Lands Patent with Green River water and to also serve as a mercantile post for workers on the Coal Creek Buell Dam project several miles up-river. The built traces of that defining but ephemeral boom period have almost all disappeared, making the Johnson Ranch House an even more exceptional and significant local architectural resource.

The Johnson Ranch House is also significant under Criterion C for its unique vernacular random-rubble sandstone and log roof construction. The house is the best preserved and only known remaining late nineteenth- and early-twentieth century vernacular random-rubble sandstone and cottonwood log single-cell structure with integrity in Southeastern Utah. The Johnson Ranch House is also one of only a handful of rock dwellings constructed in the Tavaputs Plateau and along the Green River, all of which were built during the Euro-American settlement and development of the Green River between 1871 and 1915. The Johnson Ranch House retains almost all of its original form, roof and structural system and is a unique and significant local architectural resource.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

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Criterion A: Social History in Southeastern Utah

The Johnson Ranch House is significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its association with the agricultural development of the arid, high desert Book Cliffs region surrounding the Green River. The house is associated with the patterns of development in the Intermountain Region of the American Southwest, including the post-Civil War cattle grazing boom, railroad development, the Homestead and Desert Lands Act, and most importantly, the Reclamation Act of 1902. The Johnson Ranch House was built during the height of the speculative boom caused by the Reclamation Act and was directly related to both agricultural development and large scale dam projects.

The story of this small house begins with the Green River, one of the major features of the Intermountain Region of the Rocky Mountains flowing through Southeastern Utah. The Green River, which gathers runoff from as far north as the Wind River Mountain Range in Northern Wyoming, combines with the Colorado River fifty miles south of the Johnson Ranch House and is one of only a handful of dependable year-round water sources in the region. Although it flows continuously, the Green River was largely uncontrollable, with large annual variations in depth and flow, and traveling through soaring canyons unsuitable for agriculture.

After President Theodore Roosevelt signed the National Reclamation Act in 1902 and set in motion the dramatic transformation of the American West in order to “reclaim” land for productive agricultural use. The Act allowed the Secretary of the Interior to designate power and irrigation projects and to establish a reclamation fund from the sale of public lands to finance the projects and ushered in a period of intense land speculation based on the idea that reclamation projects would be quickly developed and new areas would shortly open to agriculture. Because of its large capacity and soaring canyons, the Green River attracted much speculation and spawned many power and irrigation dam schemes. However, due to its geography, the Green River remains largely the same as it was before any people lived along its banks.¹⁰

The Green River Buell Dam Site at Coal Creek

Civic leaders and speculators made plans for ever larger dam projects, including a 1904 plan for a 160 foot-high power generating dam and irrigation canal system across the Green River at Coal Creek, 25 miles above the D&RGW Railroad junction and 11.2 miles above the Johnson Ranch House. The plans were put forward by a group of Utah developers including O.S. Buell and engineer William B. Searle, incorporated under the name the Grand Canyon Dam Company.^{11 12} Work began in 1905 to build a road to the Buell dam site, a difficult prospect due to the sheer walls of Gray Canyon which rose just past the Johnson Ranch House. Seasonal construction

¹⁰ The only large-scale reservoir ever constructed along the Green River is the Flaming Gorge Dam located near the Wyoming State border, which was completed in 1964.

¹¹ “Big Power Plant on Green River” *Grand Valley Times Newspaper (Utah)*. November 27, 1908 and “To Build Dam Higher, Big Irrigation Plans Working at Green River” *Eastern Utah Advocate Newspaper (Utah)*, September 22, 1904. Tanner, Caleb. (1907). *Biennial Report of the State Engineer to the Governor's Office (1905-1906 ed.)*. Salt Lake City: The Deseret News.

¹² LaRue, *Colorado*, 178.

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efforts continued at the dam site for several years, until the 1913 untimely appendicitis death of William B. Searle in New York City as he searched for additional funding for the dam project.¹³ The Johnson Ranch House was likely constructed with a dual purpose of as a way station and mercantile operation supplying dam site construction operations homesteading and a location with access to the Green River. Two years after the dam project ended, there are no further records of habitation at the Johnson Ranch, further tying the two ventures together.

Unfortunately the unpredictable water flows, difficult geography and intemperate agricultural climate shortly laid waste to the imaginative plans of all of the developers and opportunity seekers who came to develop the Green River. The 1907 dam created above Green River to irrigate the east side of the Green River washed out in its first year and was maintained for only a few years when it was again washed out by exceptional flooding. The existing small irrigation schemes were not large enough to support the approximately 50,000 planted fruit trees and almost 20,000 died due to lack of available irrigation water. The fruit trees which survived suffered serious frost damage almost every year between 1909 and 1913.¹⁴ The Green River agricultural boom ended before 1915, when it became apparent fruit growing would never be viable in the area and none of the large irrigation schemes had been approved or funded.

Johnson Ranch House History

The Johnson Ranch House was probably constructed in 1905-06, by members of the Charles Peter Johnson family to serve as a way station and mercantile post for workers on the Coal Creek Buell Dam project several miles up-river. The ranch house is located 14 miles above the nearest town and 11 miles below the Buell Dam site at Coal Creek, a mid-point for freight and horse travel along the Green River to the dam site. The Johnson Ranch House may have also been constructed to secure a Desert Lands Patent application for land and water rights from the Green River, although the Power Site easement in 1909 removed the opportunity for land patents along the Green River and no patents were ever approved for the site.^{15 16}

Green River explorers, surveyors, and local government entities identify the single-cell stone house as the Johnson Ranch House in contemporary newspaper accounts, maps and diaries. When Ed F. Harmston, civil engineer and founder of Roosevelt, Utah, surveyed the Green River in the summer of 1913 to determine if a railroad could be completed between the Roosevelt, Utah in the Uintah Basin and Green River, Utah, he outlined his visit to the Johnson Ranch House in a trip chronicle published October 17, 1913 in the Vernal Express Newspaper:

¹³ "W.B. Searle, Utah Civil Engineer, Is Dead in New York" *Salt Lake Herald Newspaper (Utah)* March 24, 1913.

¹⁴ According to newspaper accounts from Emery County Progress, Grand Valley Times, Times Independent and Carbon County News Newspapers

¹⁵ It is possible that the house was constructed by Coal Creek Buell Dam workers as they built the road through Gray Canyon to the Buell dam site in 1905-06, although there is no positive evidence of the family or company constructing the house.

¹⁶ There are no records of a desert land or homestead application, water rights applications, or an individual land title for the Johnson Ranch House parcel, or indeed in the entire township section during its U.S. land history

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Johnson's ranch 14 miles above Elgin, at this point we leave our horses and are provided with a team and white top spring wagon to complete our journey with; here we are able to buy water melons (sic), raised by irrigation from a gasoline pumping plant, and fresh eggs for our table.^{17 18}

The Harmston diary account matches the memories of long-time resident on the west side of the Green River above Green River, Utah, Dudley Swasey, who identified the owner of the house as "A Jackson Hole, Wyoming guy who bought horses lived there. He had gear hanging behind cabin, but he didn't build the cabin".¹⁹ The 1922 Utah Power & Light Survey of the Green River survey map specifically identifies the Johnson Ranch House at mile 174.2 and Elgin at mile 184.6 as they surveyed the River from its origin to the rail junction at Green River. H.J. Stoner, a member of the exploration and survey team outlines their visit to the Johnson Ranch House on September 13, 1922.²⁰

Although Johnson family records don't indicate who lived in and operated the ranch, it is likely that it was run by Peter Johnson, in conjunction with Lawrence and Oscar Johnson, all sons of Charles Peter Johnson. Peter Johnson owned property in nearby Elgin, Utah and had his tax notices delivered to the Johnson Ranch, as well as Shoshone, Idaho where Charles Peter Johnson and two other sons were located in the 1910 census.²¹ Oscar Johnson was single at the time, and what were likely his 1913 initials were located in a recent archaeological survey of the area.²²

With the end of construction on the Coal Creek Buell Dam Site in 1913, the economic reason for the Johnson Ranch House disappeared and the house had already been abandoned when Government Land Office surveyor George Kirkpatrick traveled up the Green River in 1916 and commented on the irrigation ditches.²³ In 1922, when Utah Power and Light and the U.S. Geological Survey traveled from Green River, Wyoming to Green River, Utah surveying possible dam sites, the Johnson Ranch was also deserted, according to H.J. Stoner's diary entry for September 13, 1922.²⁴ The Johnson Ranch location is identified by name and location on the

¹⁷ "Would be Scenic Route of America", *Vernal Express Newspaper (Utah)*, October 17, 1913.

¹⁸ Elgin was a town located on the East bank of the Green River and is now unincorporated Grand County land

¹⁹ Aton, James M. *Interview with Dudley Swasey*, Molen, Utah. Unpublished papers in the possession of the author. July 7, 2005. Jackson Hole, WY was the largest town geographically near Shoshone, ID and could easily be substituted in explaining and remembering the locations.

²⁰ Stoner, H.J. Personal Diary. "Topographic Survey from Green River, Wyoming to Green River, Utah. Woolley, Reeside, Trimble, Loper, Lint, Blake, Clogston and Stoner." *Stoner Papers*, Arizona Pioneers Historical Society. Copy provided by James Aton. 1922.

²¹ Grand County. Assessor. (1898-1912). Tax Rolls. Moab, Utah: Grand County Assessor.

²² "O.J. 1913" Wolfe, Michael S. *IMACS Site Form Report U-16-BL0342b*. Utah Number 42GRF5196. Grand County, Utah September 26, 2015 and April 21, 2016.

²³ Reel 2, Volume 4, Hearings, Colorado Riverbed Case, United States Supreme Court 1931.

²⁴ Stoner, H.J. Personal Diary. (1922) Topographic Survey from Green River, Wyoming to Green River, Utah. Woolley, Reeside, Trimble, Loper, Lint, Blake, Clogston and Stoner. *Stoner Papers*, Arizona Pioneers Historical Society. p. 27

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Utah Power & Light Green River Profile and Cross-Sections Split Mountain Damsite to D&RGRR (Elgin) Map published December 26, 1922.²⁵

After the Johnson family left the house, it was utilized by federal land employees and sheep herders with range permits in the area. The house was identified on an undated U.S. Grazing Service map created between 1939 and 1946 and it was specifically requested to be leased, lived in and improved by sheepherder Florenz Aubert in 1939.²⁶ The lease application was never formally approved, but the land surrounding the Johnson Ranch House continued to be used for accessing the Green River and cattle and sheep grazing. The Bureau of Land Management application history notes that Dahl Aubert, grandson to Florenz Aubert, still ran cattle in the same area in 2001.²⁷ The Johnson Ranch House has remained largely empty ever since 1915, but the arid climate, lack of water and development have allowed the house to remain largely unchanged since that time, an enduring testament to a brief moment in Green River history.

Charles Peter Johnson History

Charles Peter Johnson was born July 4, 1846 in Bornholm, Denmark and immigrated to the United States in 1868 after joining the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) in his native Denmark. Charles Peter married Annie Christoffersen, another Danish LDS immigrant who had arrived in the United States in 1858, and then on November 21, 1870 in Salt Lake City, Utah.²⁸ After their wedding, Charles and Annie moved to the Utah Scandinavian enclave of Spring City, Utah and lived there until 1882 when called by LDS Church authorities to move to Price, Carbon County, Utah to create an LDS colony. During his time in Spring City and Price, Johnson was a store owner, blacksmith, house builder, farmer, cattle and sheep rancher, and saw mill operator. He and Annie had eleven children in Spring City and Price, nine of which survived to adulthood.²⁹ In March of 1900, Johnson sold his property in Price, purchased 100 acres from prominent local Green River farmer J.T. Farrer for \$10 per acre and homesteaded an additional 80 acre parcel along the Green River. By 1906, Charles Peter Johnson owned 368 acres on the west side of the Green River, near Elgin and the D&RGW Railroad junction.³⁰

²⁵ Utah Power and Light survey map "Power Possibilities of the Green River Between Green River, WY and Green River, Utah" 1923. W.L. "Bud" Rusho Papers 1605-2011 ACCN 2636.Box 18, folder 6. Marriott Library Special Collections, University of Utah.

²⁶ Division of Grazing, U.S. Department of the Interior, Florenz Albert Application for Permit to Construct and Maintain Improvements on Public Lands in a Grazing District, September 28, 1939. The Division of Grazing was renamed the Grazing Service in 1939 and renamed the Bureau of Land Management in 1946.

²⁷ Bureau of Land Management, Moab Field Office, *Old Rock House (along Green River)*, Project Inspection and Maintenance Record. Project 5740. April 5, 2001.

²⁸ "United States Census, 1900," database with images, *FamilySearch* (<https://familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:MMRV-D1V> : accessed 27 January 2017), Charles P Johnson, Green River, Woodside Precincts Green River village, Emery, Utah, United States; citing enumeration district (ED) 198, sheet 3A, family 32, NARA microfilm publication T623 (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1972.); FHL microfilm 1,241,683.

²⁹ Johnson, Marie D., *A Synopsis of the Life History of Charles Peter Johnson and families and Moses Tucker Senior and families*. 1994. Unpublished manuscript. Accessed on Familysearch.org. December 15, 2016. Pp. 3-4

³⁰ "Our Neighbors" *Eastern Utah Advocate Newspaper (Utah)*, March 22, 1900.

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Charles Peter Johnson and his sons were a key component in the agricultural boom which occurred in Green River and Elgin. In early March of 1906 Charles Peter Johnson was elected president of the Canal Company and also as superintendent of the canal and dam. Just one week later, he sold his 368 acres for \$100 per acre to eastern land speculators who incorporated the Green River Land and Livestock Company and began to widely market home and farm sites.³¹ After the sale, Charles Peter Johnson and his grown sons looked at purchasing a general store and 400 acres of land in nearby Ferron, Emery County, Utah. According to local newspaper accounts, the Johnson family intended to engage in the mercantile and cattle and dairy business. Charles Peter Johnson paid a deposit on the property, but soon defaulted, causing the property owner to sue the Johnson family.^{32 33} Additionally, heavy snowfall and spring runoff caused the Green River Canal Company irrigation reservoir and canals to wash out again later that spring of 1906, harming local farmers. Charles Peter Johnson and two sons, Louis and Niels, moved to Shoshone, Lincoln County, Idaho and purchased and homesteaded property and began farming and cattle ranching operations, which they would continue until the recession following World War I, when the family scattered and moved back to various places in Utah. Charles Peter Johnson passed away April 30, 1930 in Provo, Utah.³⁴

Criterion C: Architecture

The Johnson Ranch House is a single-cell random-rubble sandstone house located near Hastings Road along the east bank of the Green River 21 miles northwest of Crescent Junction, Grand County, Utah. The house is the only known standing and best preserved early 20th century single-cell stone dwelling remaining in Southeastern Utah. The Johnson Ranch House is also one of only a handful of rock dwellings constructed in the Tavaputs Plateau and along the Green River, all of which were built during the Euro-American development of the Green River between 1871 and 1915. The house retains almost all of its original form, roof and structural system and is a unique and significant local architectural resource.

Prehistoric stone construction was common in the Book Cliffs region of Southeastern Utah prior to Euro-American settlement in the mid-nineteenth century. Archaic, Fremont and early Ute culture sandstone and wood-roofed granaries, houses, pits and cists dotted the landscape throughout Southeastern Utah. Early Euro-American settlers would have been exposed to the stone and small-log construction methods of Native American people, ruins of which still remain. Stone construction was much more difficult and time consuming than wood construction, however the high-desert climate of the region, with its low precipitation, extreme temperature variations, lack of available timber stands and large amounts of available sandstone rubble made the construction technique one of the most viable construction methods for long-term shelter in this remote area until to the introduction of the automobile. The small amount of available water required ranches and farms to be widely distributed and the soaring cliffs and rough terrain limited road access to individual ranches located in canyons throughout the Book

³¹ "Town and County Notes" *Emery County Progress Newspaper (Utah)*, March 17, 1906.

³² "Town and County Notes" *Emery County Progress Newspaper (Utah)*, March 31, 1906.

³³ "Big Damage Suit Filed" *Emery County Progress Newspaper (Utah)*, May 5, 1906.

³⁴ Johnson *A Synopsis*. p. 4

Johnson Ranch House

Name of Property

Grand, Utah

County and State

Cliffs. Surveys and 1930s Colorado River litigation documents identified only five ranches along Green River in the Desolation and Gray Canyon area.

The Johnson Ranch House is unique and significant due to its excellent physical integrity. The house is the only known example of random-rubble sandstone and log single-cell construction with integrity remaining in the region. There are ruins of five similar single-cell houses located in Southeastern Utah, none of which have structural integrity or roof structures.³⁵ The area's public land ownership, limited road accessibility and remoteness have contributed to its preservation. Although it was abandoned by its dedicated inhabitants prior to 1916, the structure was maintained both by the Bureau of Land Management and its predecessor U.S. Grazing Service for grazing enforcement and land management. The Johnson Ranch House was also maintained by sheep-grazing permittee Florenz Aubert and his descendants who used it between the 1930s and the 2000s, using it for sheep shearing and summer range access. The Johnson Ranch House is currently accessed by a rough dirt road which allows river-runners access to short day trips down the Green River, but no other features. Historically the site would have been the last automobile access point for horseback forays into the extensive summer grazing areas up the 700-foot high bluffs east of the Green River. Geography and lack of paved road past the Johnson Ranch House have allowed it to be maintained and also to avoid both vandalism and development.

Two related but larger random-rubble sandstone structures are located at the Buell dam site fourteen miles above the Johnson Ranch House. One structure is a large stone building with two doors and two windows on the front façade, probably used as a bunkhouse. The other structure is a dugout with no windows and a single door located on the gable end. Both structures feature similar large-block coursed-rubble corners with random-rubble infill, soft mortar and large cottonwood log beams. However, these were commercial structures for Buell Dam project employees or storage rather than single family habitation and neither structure has identical construction characteristics to the Johnson Ranch House.³⁶

Ruins of only five known documented late-19th and early 20th century random-rubble single-cell structures have been located in other remote canyons of Southeastern Utah. None of these structures have integrity and two are rubble piles with no standing walls. These are located at Nine Mile Canyon and Price Canyon west of the Green River, Saleratus Canyon east of the Green River in the Book Cliffs, Starr Ranch in the Henry Mountains, the Stone Cabin in Arches National Park southeast of Moab, Utah.^{37 38} There are also two coursed-ashlar sandstone cabins located at Florence Creek related to the McPherson family and at Rock Creek related to the

³⁵ There is one ruin located near Price Canyon, one near Arches National Park in San Juan County, one in Saleratus Canyon, one in Nine Mile Canyon and one at the Starr Ranch in the Henry Mountains

³⁶ Spangler, Jerry D and Jones, Kevin T. *Land of Wildest Desolation*, Final Report: The Desolation Canyon Intuitive Surveys and Baseline Site Condition Assessments of 2006 to 2008. (Utah project numbers U-06-C1-0001b,p; U-07-C1-0031b,p; and U-08-C1-0009b,p). Manuscript on file at Bureau of Land Management-Price Field Office, Price, Utah. 2009. p. 305, 388-389

³⁷ Crampton, C. Gregory (1964) *Report on the History and Historic Sites of Southeastern Utah and Parts of Northern Arizona*. Unpublished manuscript. p. 54.

³⁸ Stone Cabin Historic American Building Survey UT-142.

Johnson Ranch House

Grand, Utah

Name of Property

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Seamount family and a coursed-ashlar magma ranch house at the Starr Ranch near Escalante. These three structures are larger, multiple-bay structures with good wall integrity due to their cut stone façades but no remaining roofs.^{39 40} Although there have been archaeological surveys through parts of this enormous and largely uninhabited area, it is possible that there are other vernacular stone structures which have not been identified.

Summary

The Johnson Ranch House has local significance under Criterion A and C in the context exploration and economic development in Southeastern Utah during the first decades of the twentieth century. Constructed of local sandstone and logs circa 1906 and abandoned before 1916, this house is significant under Criterion A in the area of Social History for its association with the dramatic transformation of the American West between 1870 and 1915, and most particularly after the passage of the 1902 National Reclamation Act. The Johnson Ranch House was built during the height of the post-1902 Green River speculative boom and was directly related to both agriculture and a large scale dam project. The built traces of that defining but ephemeral boom period have almost all disappeared, making the Johnson Ranch House an even more exceptional and significant local architectural resource. The Johnson Ranch House is also significant under Criterion C for its exceptionally unique single-cell random-rubble sandstone and log roof construction. The house is the best preserved and only known remaining late nineteenth- and early-twentieth century vernacular single-cell random-rubble sandstone and cottonwood log with integrity remaining in Southeastern Utah. The Johnson Ranch House is also one of only a handful of rock dwellings constructed in Southeastern Utah, all of which were built during the development of the Green River between 1871 and 1915. The Johnson Ranch House retains almost all of its original form, roof and structural system and is a unique and significant local architectural resource.

³⁹ Spangler (2009) p. 384-386

⁴⁰ Aton, James M. (2009) *The River Knows Everything, Desolation Canyon and the Green*. Utah State University Press: Logan, Utah. p. 108-109, 111, 114-115.

Johnson Ranch House
Name of Property

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Name of Property

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Year: 1910; Census Place: Richfield, Lincoln, Idaho; Roll: T624_226; Page: 22B; Enumeration District: 0206; FHL microfilm: 1374239

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 # UT-143
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University

Johnson Ranch House
Name of Property

Grand, Utah
County and State

Other

Name of repository: Bureau of Land Management, Utah and Price Field Office

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 39.083087 | Longitude: -110.060319 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Johnson Ranch House
Name of Property

Grand, Utah
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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Johnson Ranch House property is enclosed in an approximately one acre fenced area with small dirt parking area.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination is for the Johnson Ranch House rather than the larger surrounding area, although the immediate area includes the historic road to the Buell dam and the Johnson Ranch House farm and orchard land. Those features are difficult to specifically identify and lack integrity, so are not included in the nomination boundaries.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Angie Abram
organization: Storiagraph, LLC
street & number: 1086 E Range Road
city or town: Millcreek state: Utah zip code: 84117
e-mail angie.abram@storiagraph.com
telephone: 801-558-9344
date: April 20, 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Johnson Ranch House
Name of Property

Grand, Utah
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Johnson Ranch House

City or Vicinity: Beach/Hastings Road, 21 miles northwest of Crescent Junction

County: Grand State: Utah

Photographer: Angie Abram

Date Photographed: September 26, 2015

Location of original digital files: 1086 E Range Road, Millcreek, UT

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Johnson Ranch House
Name of Property

Grand, Utah
County and State

1 of 14. Northeast (Front) Façade. Camera facing southwest.



2 of 14. Southeast Façade. Camera facing northwest.



Johnson Ranch House

Name of Property

Grand, Utah

County and State

3 of 14. Southwest Façade. Camera facing northeast.



4 of 14. Southwest Façade. Camera facing northeast.



Johnson Ranch House
Name of Property

Grand, Utah
County and State

5 of 14. Southeast Façade. Camera facing northwest.



Johnson Ranch House

Name of Property

Grand, Utah

County and State

6 of 14. South Façade detail. Camera facing north.



Johnson Ranch House

Name of Property

Grand, Utah
County and State

7 of 14. Northeast Façade. Camera facing southwest.



Johnson Ranch House
Name of Property

Grand, Utah
County and State

8 of 14. Window and cottonwood log pole sheathing detail. Camera facing southwest.



9 of 14. Gable end stone damage detail. Camera facing southwest.



Johnson Ranch House

Name of Property

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10 of 14. Interior wall detail. Camera facing southeast.



11 of 14. Wall log header and log pole sheathing detail. Camera facing southeast.



Johnson Ranch House
Name of Property

Grand, Utah
County and State

12 of 14. Interior wall with smooth mortar finish. Camera facing southeast.



Johnson Ranch House
Name of Property

Grand, Utah
County and State

13 of 14. Interior wall and roof structural system with added column. Camera facing southwest.



Johnson Ranch House

Name of Property

Grand, Utah

County and State

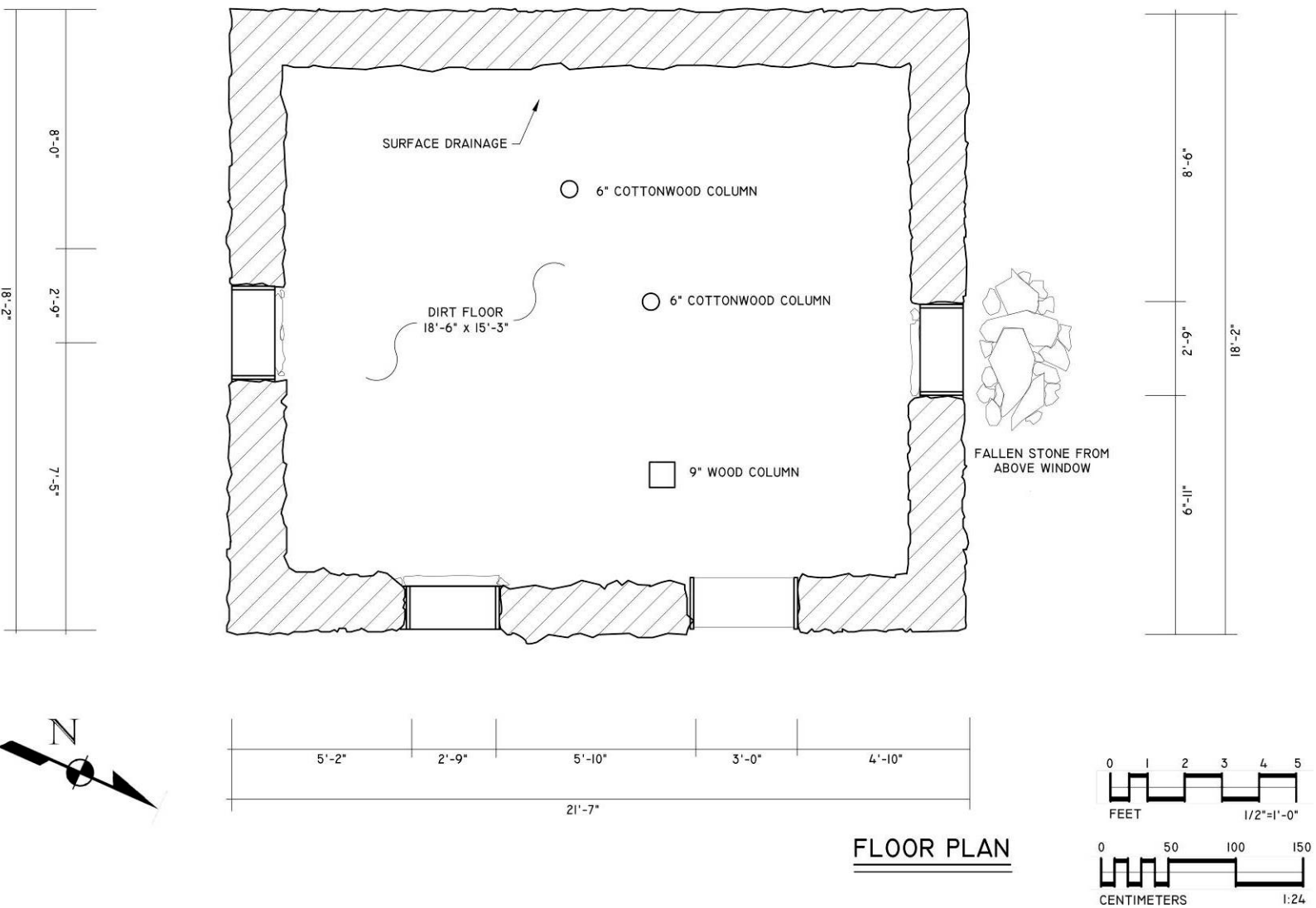
14 of 14. Johnson Ranch House with Green River in background. Camera facing southwest.



Johnson Ranch House
Name of Property

Figure 1. Johnson Ranch House Floor Plan.

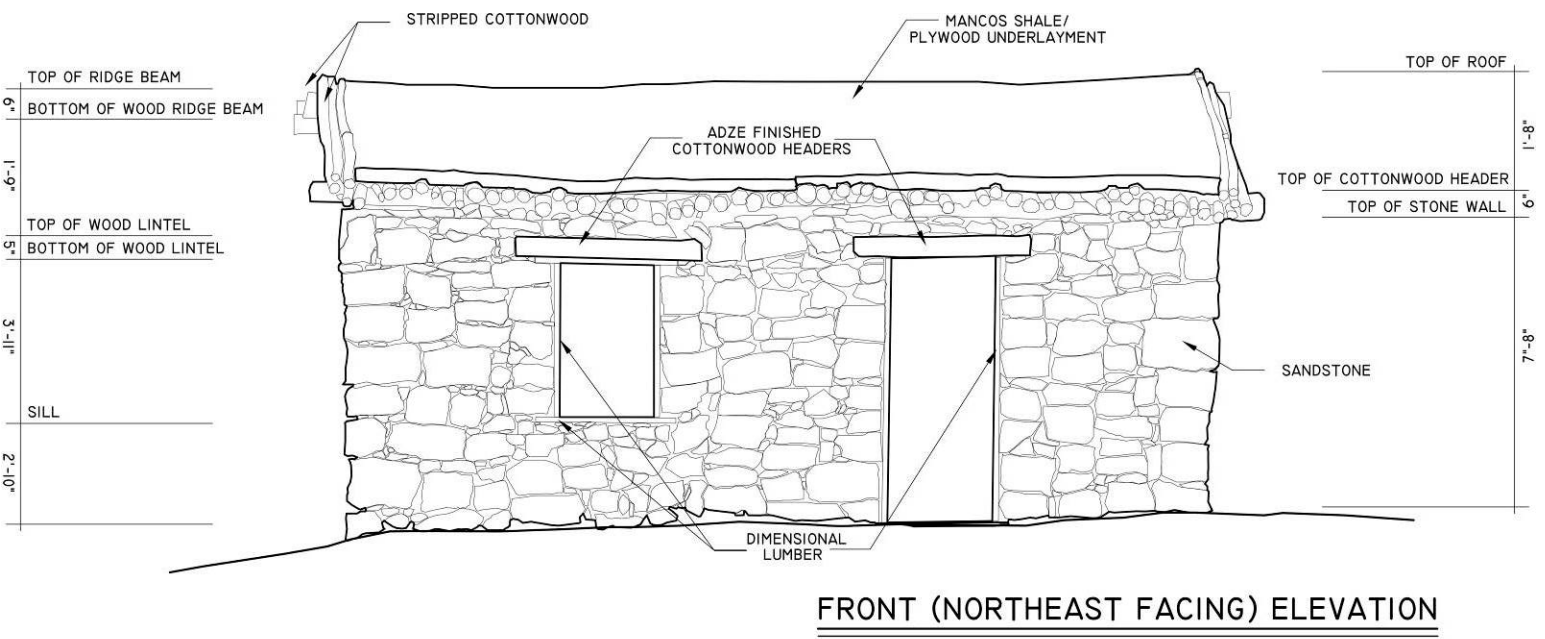
Grand, Utah
County and State



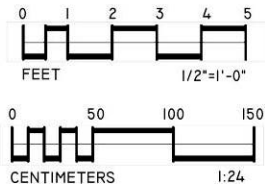
Johnson Ranch House
 Name of Property

Grand, Utah
 County and State

Figure 2. Johnson Ranch House Front Elevation.



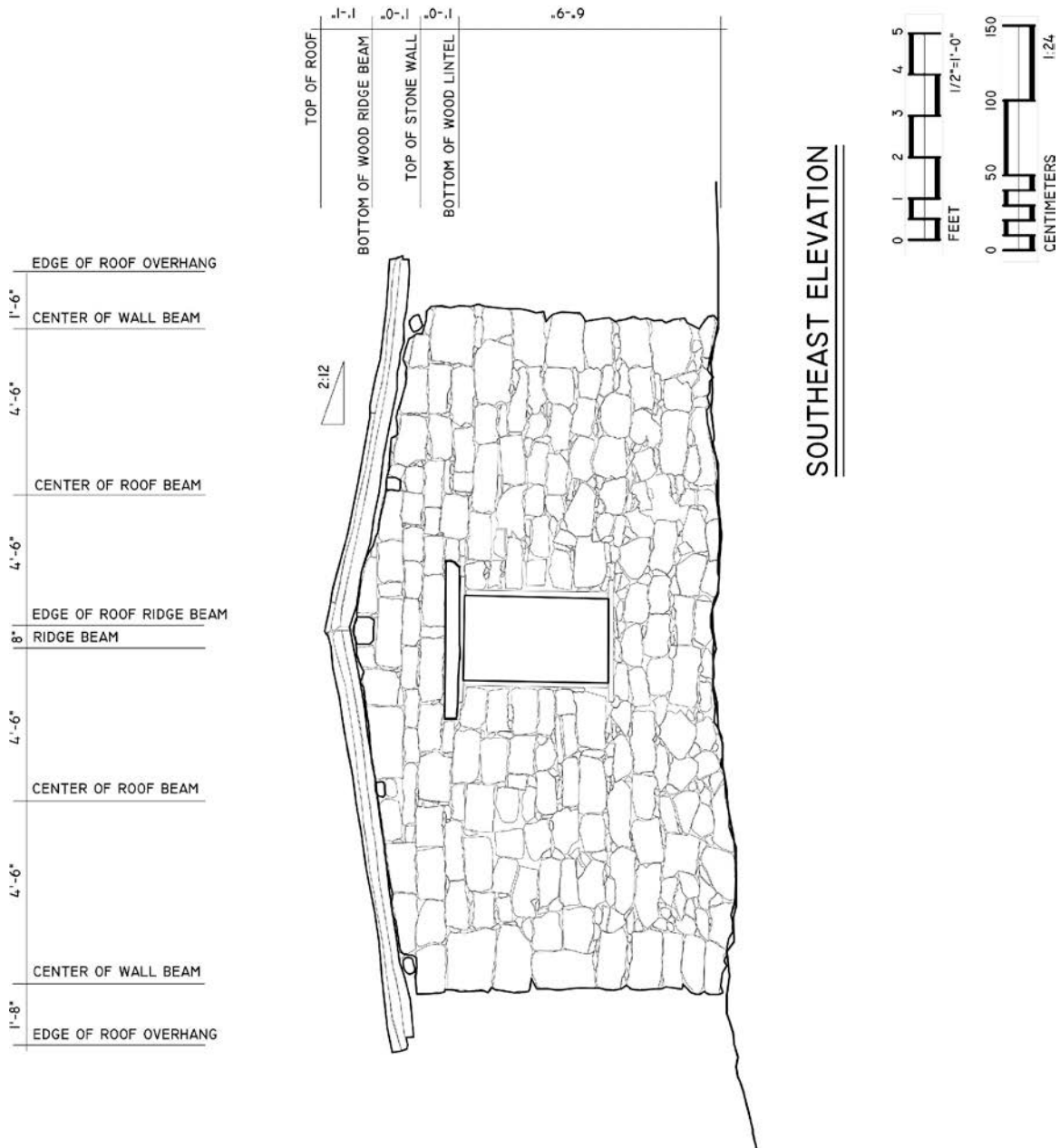
FRONT (NORTHEAST FACING) ELEVATION



Johnson Ranch House
 Name of Property

Grand, Utah
 County and State

Figure 3. Johnson Ranch House Side Elevation.

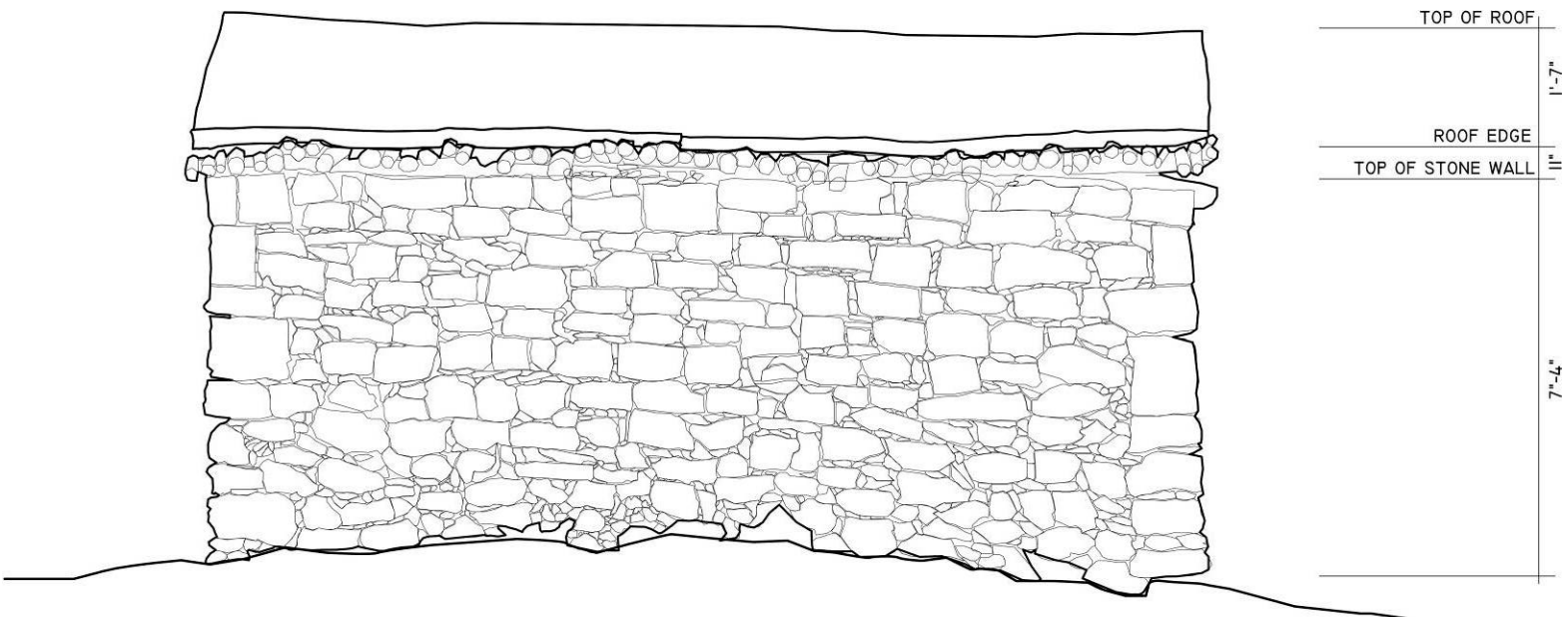


Johnson Ranch House

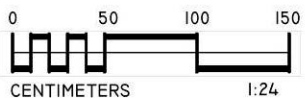
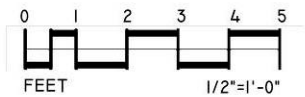
Name of Property

Grand, Utah
County and State

Figure 4. Johnson Ranch House Rear Elevation.



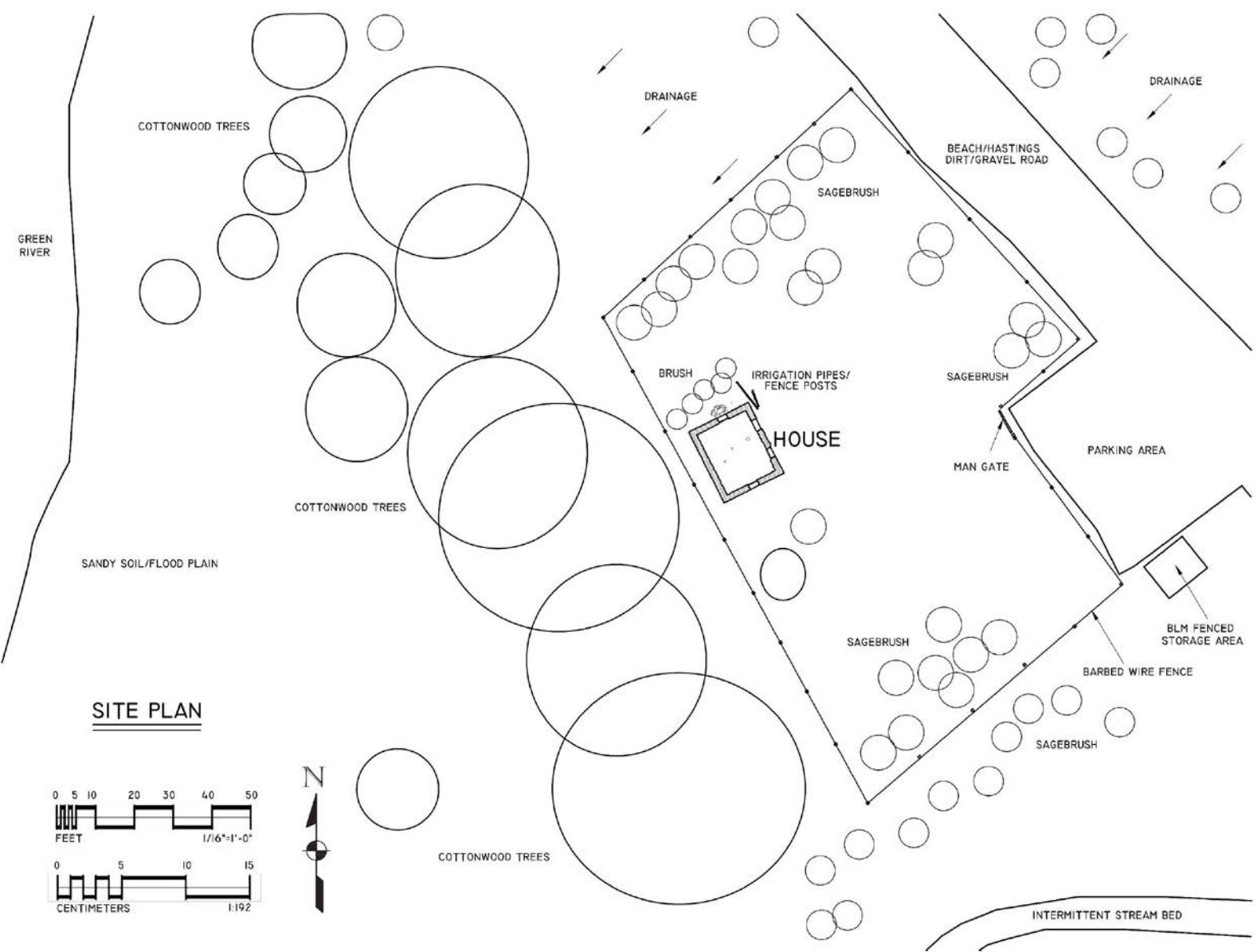
REAR (SOUTHWEST FACING) ELEVATION



Johnson Ranch House
Name of Property

Grand, Utah
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Figure 5. Johnson Ranch House Site Plan.

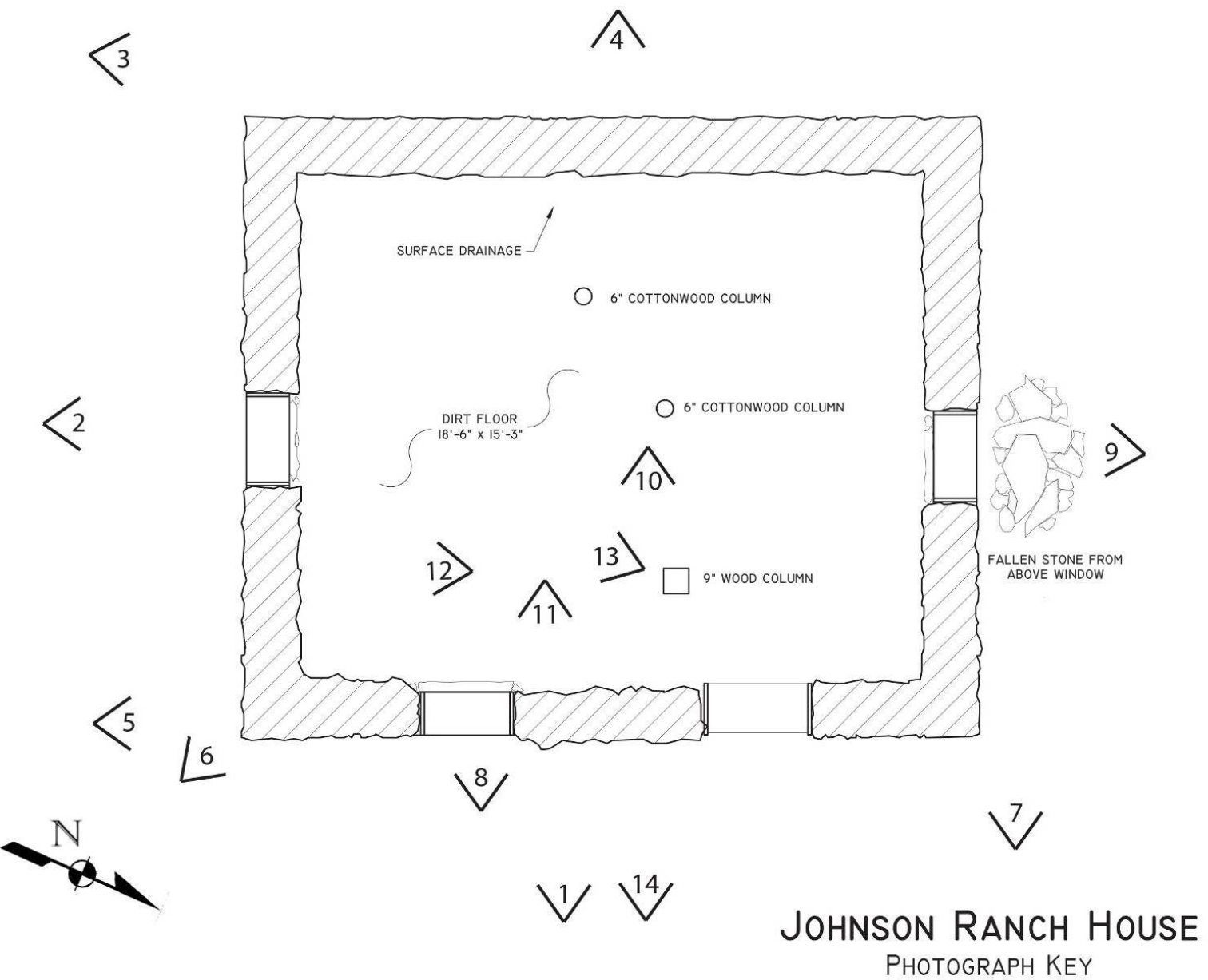


Johnson Ranch House

Name of Property

Grand, Utah
County and State

Figure 6. Johnson Ranch House Photograph Key.



Johnson Ranch House _____
Name of Property

Grand, Utah _____
County and State

Property Owner information:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

Name _____

Address _____

City or Town _____ State _____ Zip code _____

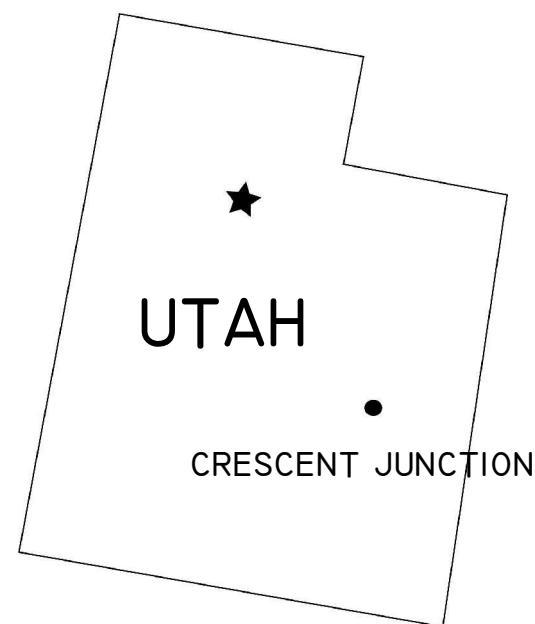
Telephone/email _____

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

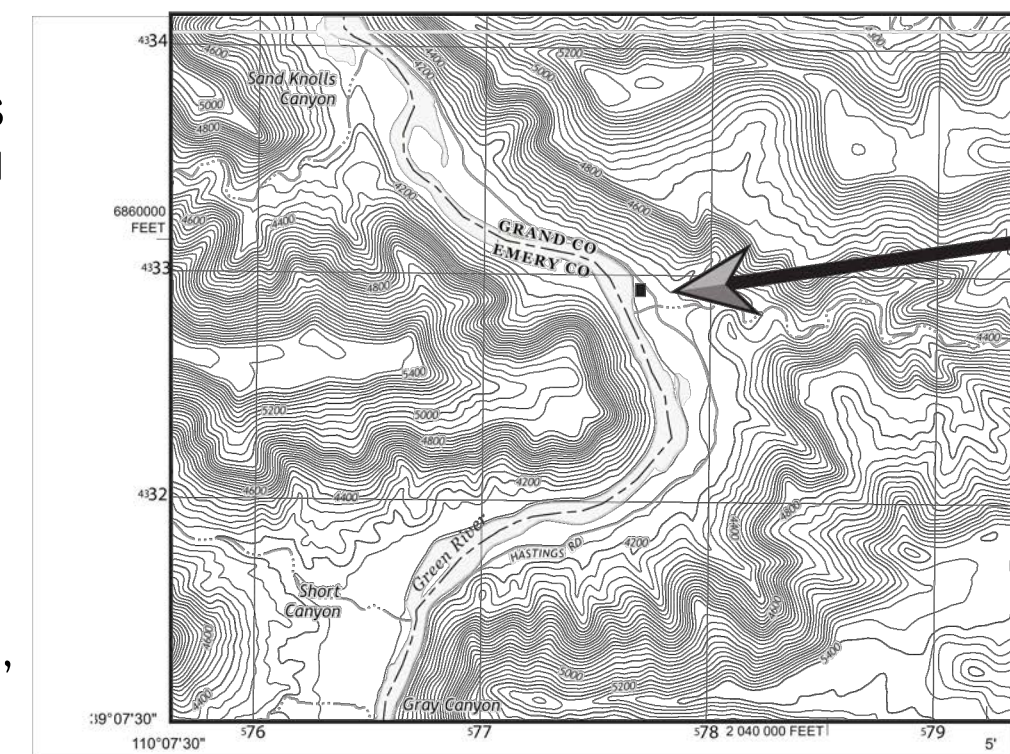
JOHNSON RANCH HOUSE

On Hastings/Beach Road approximately 200 feet east of the Green River and 21 miles northwest of Crescent Junction,
Crescent Junction Vicinity, Grand County, Utah



BUILT CIRCA 1906, THIS SINGLE-CELL ROUGH SANDSTONE HOUSE IS ASSOCIATED WITH EARLY AGRICULTURE, WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT ALONG THE GREEN RIVER AND TAVAPUTS PLATEAU REGION OF SOUTHEASTERN UTAH. THE JOHNSON RANCH HOUSE IS THE BEST PRESERVED EXAMPLE OF VERNACULAR ROCK AND COTTONWOOD CONSTRUCTION REMAINING IN THE REGION AND ONE OF ONLY A HANDFUL OF ROCK DWELLINGS IN THE TAVAPUTS PLATEAU AND ALONG THE GREEN RIVER.

THIS PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN TO CELEBRATE NATIONAL PUBLIC LANDS DAY 2015 AND ORGANIZED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT PRICE AND MOAB, UTAH OFFICES IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE UTAH STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE, GRAND COUNTY PRESERVATION COMMISSION AND THE GREEN RIVER ARCHIVES. COORDINATION WAS COMPLETED BY AMBER KOSKI. DELINEATION WAS COMPLETED BY ANGIE ABRAM, AMBER KOSKI, JARED LUNDELL, JODY PATTERSON, JO ANNE CHANDLER, ZACH PALMER, CHRISTOPHER MERRITT, MICHAEL WOLFE AND VOLUNTEERS ON SEPTEMBER 26, 2015.



JOHNSON RANCH HOUSE



DELINEATED BY: ANGIE ABRAM

JOHNSON RANCH HOUSE
RECORDING PROJECT
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

HASTINGS/BEACH ROAD APPROXIMATELY 200 FEET EAST OF THE GREEN RIVER AND 21 MILES NORTHWEST OF CRESCENT JUNCTION
CRESCENT JUNCTION

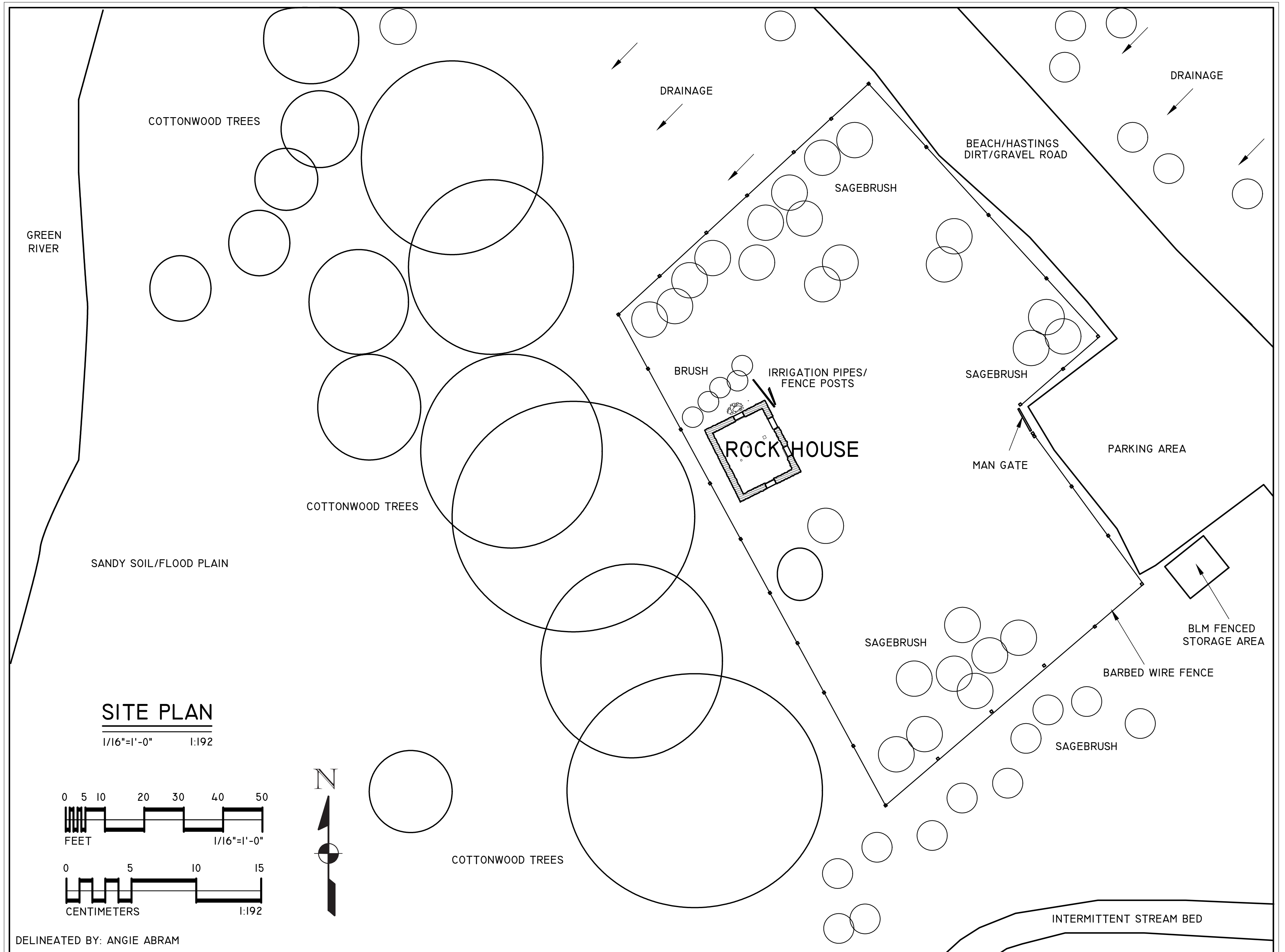
JOHNSON RANCH HOUSE
GRAND COUNTY

UTAH

SHEET
1 OF 6

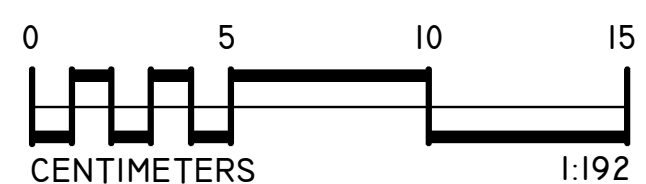
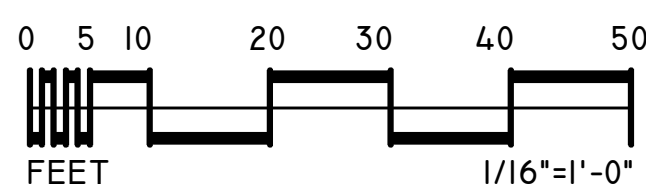
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SITE PLAN

1/16"=1'-0" 1:192



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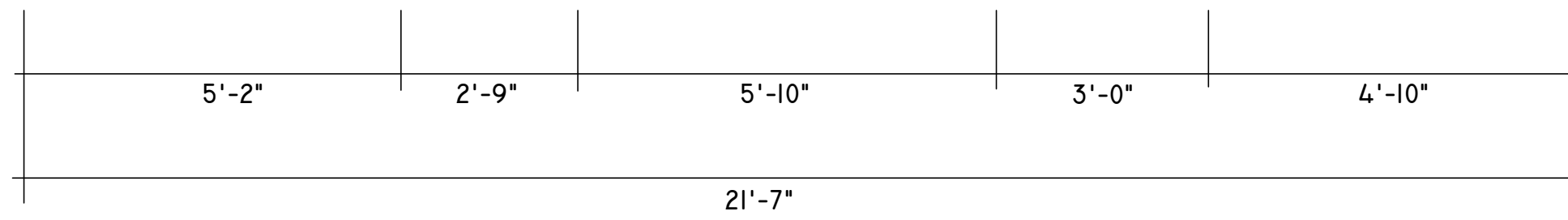
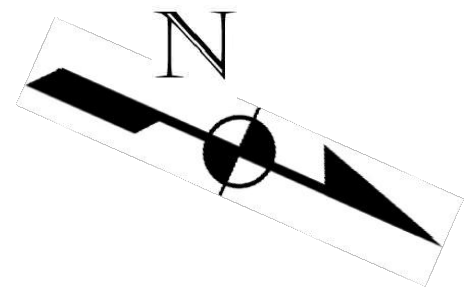
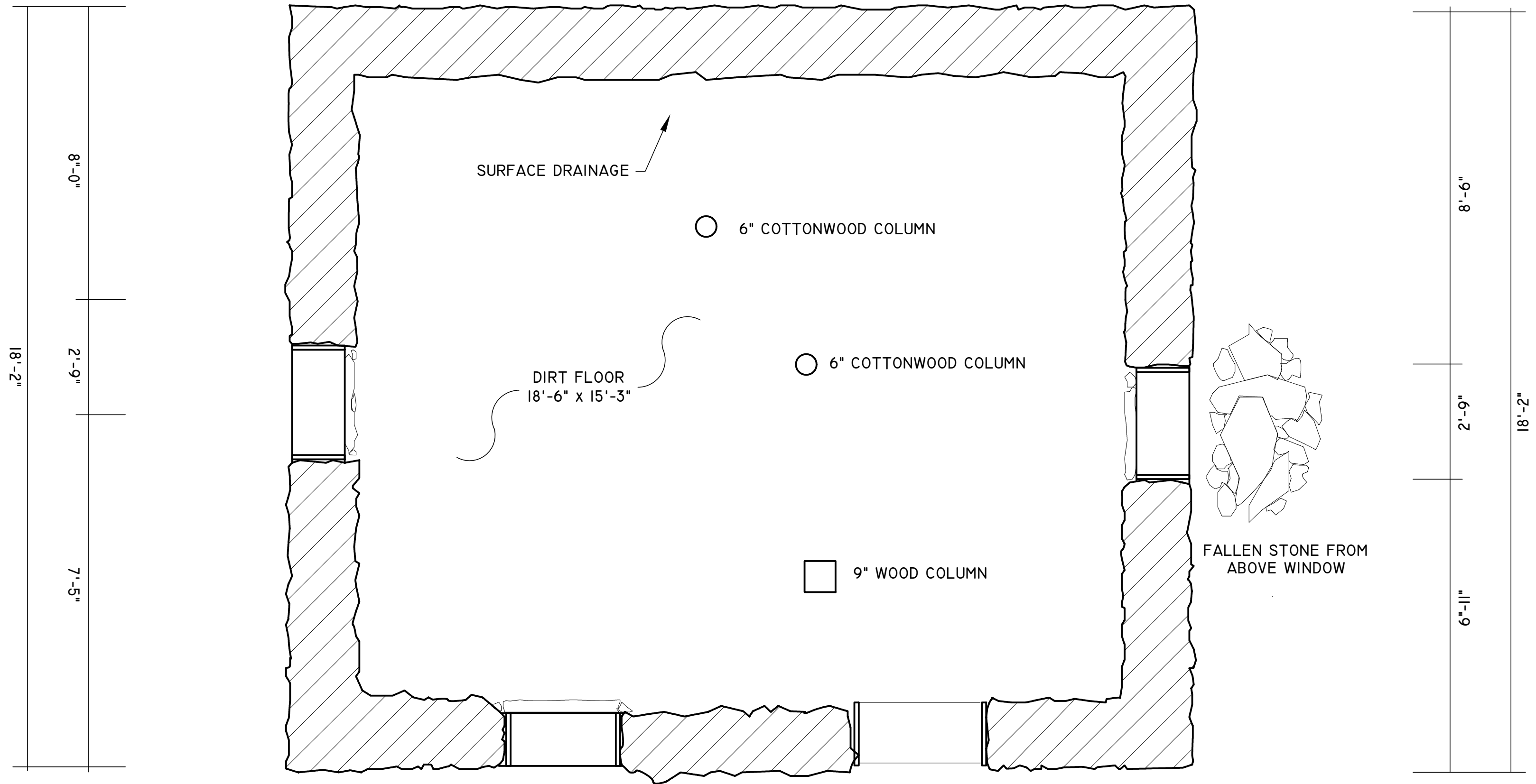
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 HASTINGS/BEACH ROAD APPROXIMATELY 200 FEET EAST OF THE GREEN RIVER AND 21 MILES NORTHWEST OF CRESCENT JUNCTION
 CRESCENT JUNCTION GRAND COUNTY UTAH

SHEET
 2 OF 6

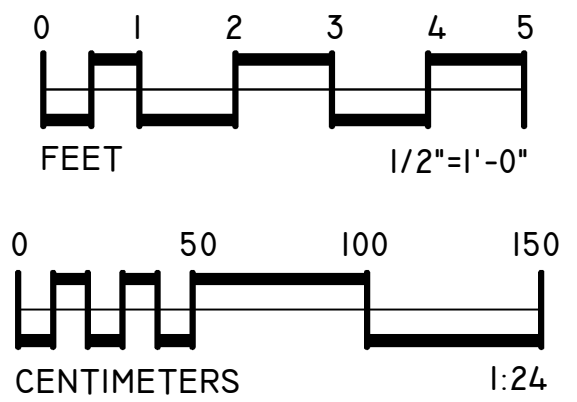
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IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT THE HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF DRAWING



FLOOR PLAN
1/2"=1'-0" 1:24



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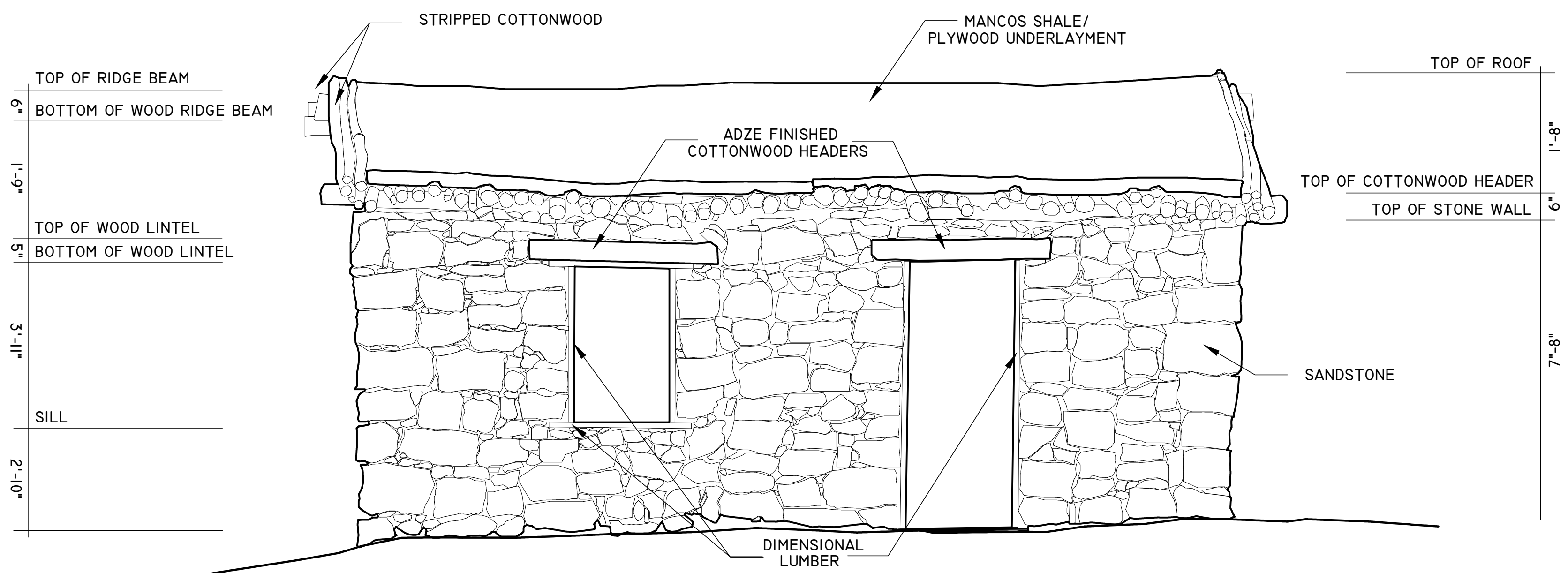
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CRESCENT JUNCTION **GRAND COUNTY** **UTAH**

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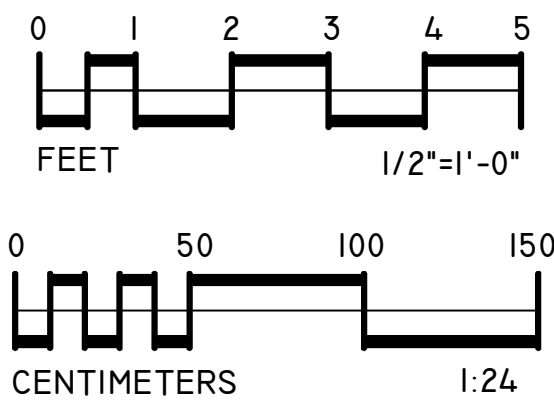
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FRONT (NORTHEAST FACING) ELEVATION

1/2"=1'-0"

1:24



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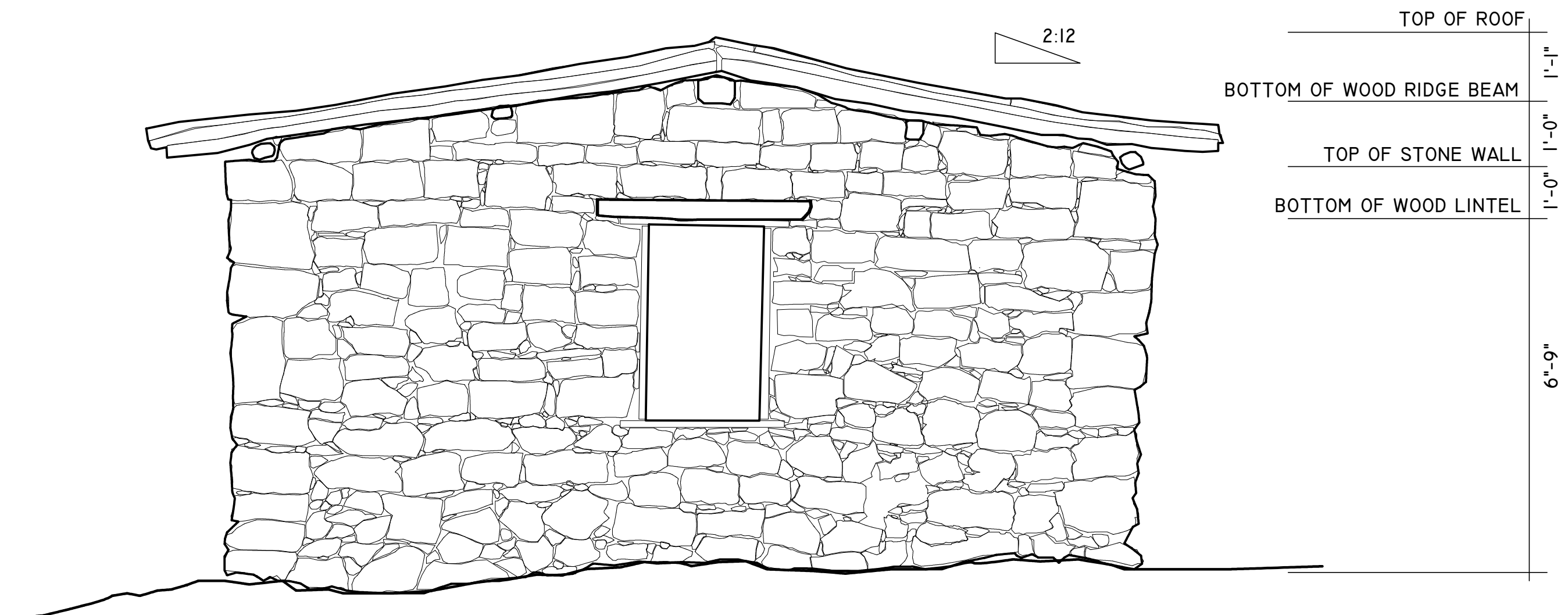
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CRESCENT JUNCTION **GRAND COUNTY** **UTAH**

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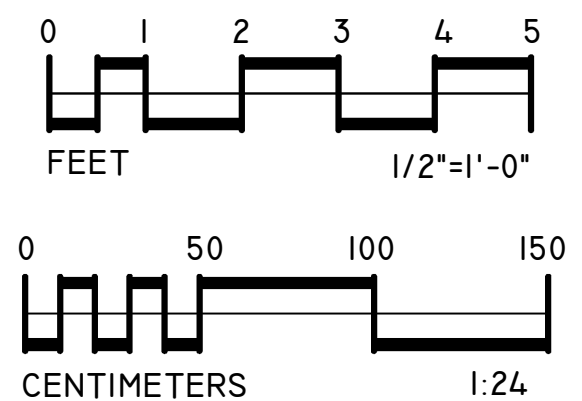
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1'-8"	4'-6"	4'-6"	8"	4'-6"	4'-6"	1'-6"
EDGE OF ROOF OVERHANG	CENTER OF WALL BEAM	CENTER OF ROOF BEAM	EDGE OF ROOF RIDGE BEAM	CENTER OF ROOF BEAM	CENTER OF WALL BEAM	EDGE OF ROOF OVERHANG



SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

1/2"=1'-0" 1:24



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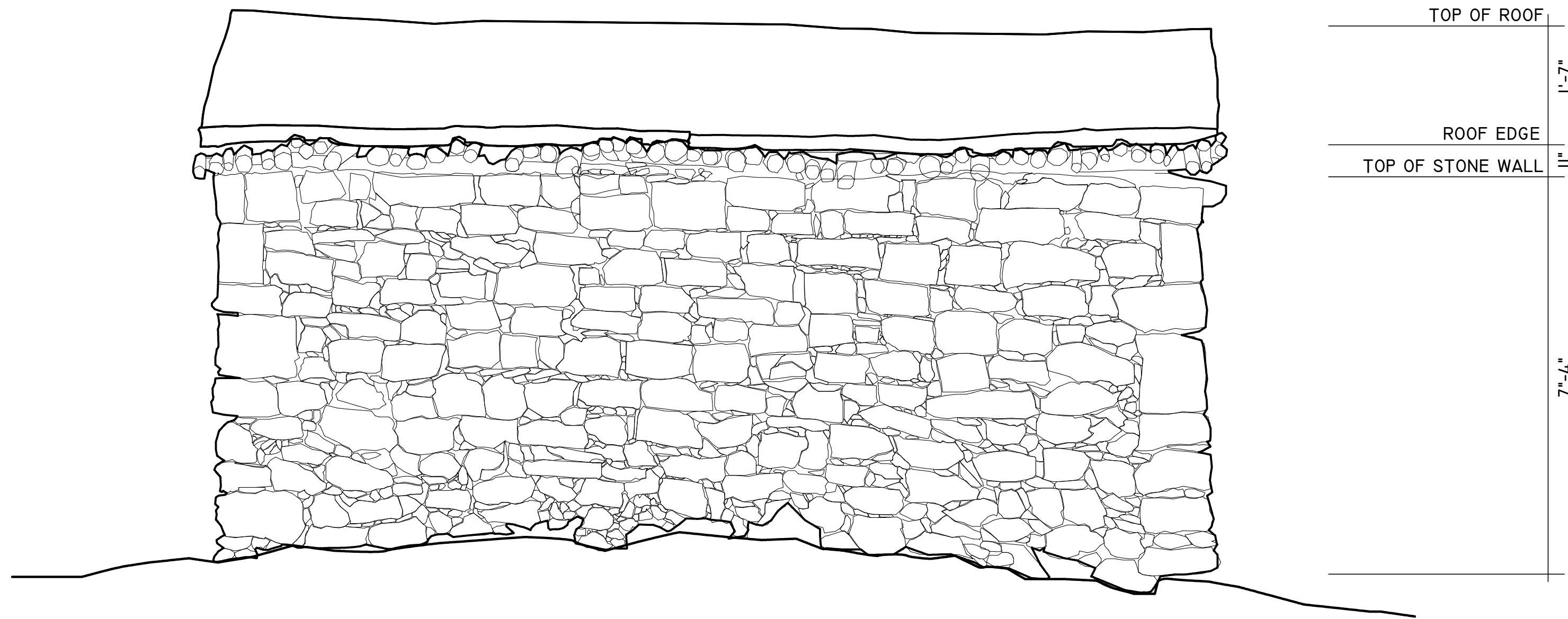
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JOHNSON RANCH HOUSE
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CRESCENT JUNCTION **GRAND COUNTY** **UTAH**

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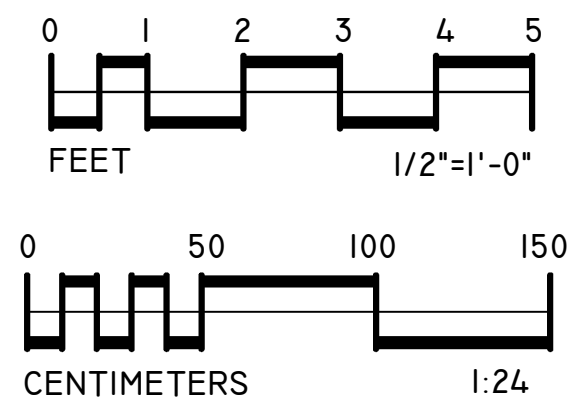
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REAR (SOUTHWEST FACING) ELEVATION

1/2"=1'-0"

1:24



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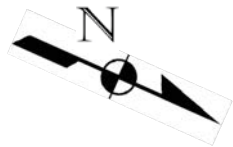
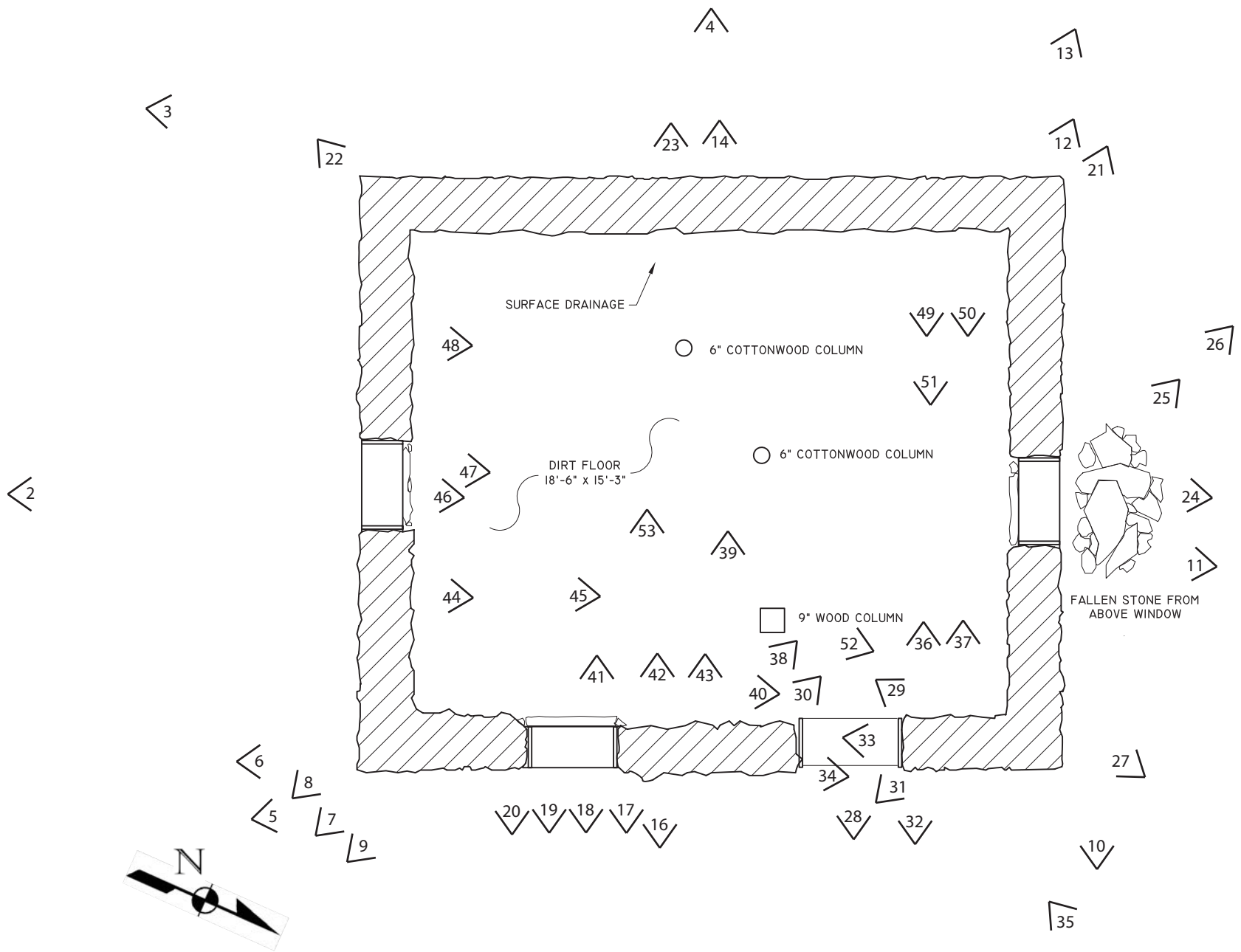
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JOHNSON RANCH HOUSE
PHOTOGRAPH KEY





























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Johnson Ranch House

Multiple Name:

State & County: UTAH, Grand

Date Received: 5/14/2018 Date of Pending List: 6/13/2018 Date of 16th Day: 6/28/2018 Date of 45th Day: 6/28/2018 Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100002636

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 6/28/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments: The Johnson Ranch House is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Exploration/Settlement and Architecture. The single-cell, random rubble sandstone house represents a rare extant example of settlement period vernacular design in Utah's remote southeastern region. Built circa 1906, the cabin reflects the patterns of land speculation and early settlement/development along this section of the Green River in response to Reclamation Act (1902) activities during the early twentieth century. The promise of homestead ownership and agricultural development brought settlers and entrepreneurs to the area. Few extant resources associated with this period (1871-1915) remain in this still remote area.

Recommendation/ Criteria Accept NR Criteria A and C

Reviewer Paul Lusignan Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2229 Date 6/28/2018

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : **Yes**



United States Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Washington, D.C. 20240
<http://www.blm.gov>



May 4, 2018

8110 (240)



MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. J. Paul Loether
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
1849 C Street, NW - Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240

From: Ranel Stephenson Capron
Federal Preservation Officer
Bureau of Land Management
20 M Street SE, Room 2134LM
Washington, D.C. 20003

Subject: Johnson Ranch House, Grand County, Utah

The Bureau of Land Management supports the nomination of the Johnson Ranch House, 42GR5198, from Grand County, Utah, to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. The BLM Utah State Office supports the nomination and the Utah Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer has signed the registration form.

Two disks are enclosed. The first disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Johnson Ranch House, as well as maps of the property. The second disk contains the photographs and figures in support of the nomination. I have signed the registration form as the certifying official.

We look forward to the results of your consideration. If you have any questions, please contact me at (202) 912-7241 or rcapron@blm.gov.

Attachments

- Registration form (43pp)
- Disk 1 – Nomination form and GIS files
- Disk 2 – Photographs

National Register of Historic Places

Memo to the record

The form states that this property was documented with HABS# UT-143 (Historic American Building Survey). This HABS number has been assigned to the property but the HABS program has not yet accessioned any documentation associated with the number.