

Historic Preservation Research Office

Structure/Site Information Form

1 IDENTIFICATION

Street Address: Off Utah Highway 35 near the Diamond Bar X Ranch, Wasatch County, UTM: 12 488790 4490460
Utah Woodland

Name of Structure: Barnard J. Stewart Ranch House T. 3 S R. 7 E S. 10

Present Owner: Nora Stewart Snow

Owner Address: 515 S. 1000 East # 703
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

Year Built (Tax Record): Effective Age: Tax #:
Legal Description Kind of Building:

Beginning at a point 1,587.6 feet W and 3.2 feet S of the SE corner of Section 10 T3S R7E Salt Lake B&M, thence S 12°0'W 487 ft., N 71°51' W 653 ft., N 12°0' E 730.8 ft., 32°47.5' E 361.7 ft., S 73°3' E 397.9 ft. to point of beginning.
Approximately 8.0 acres

2 STATUS/USE

Original Owner: Barnard J. Stewart Construction Date: 1911 Demolition Date:

Original Use: residence Present Use: residence

Building Condition: Integrity: Preliminary Evaluation: Final Register Status:

- Excellent Site Unaltered Significant Not of the National Landmark District
- Good Ruins Minor Alterations Contributory Historic Period National Register Multi-Resource
- Deteriorated Major Alterations Not Contributory State Register Thematic

3 DOCUMENTATION

Photography: Date of Slides: 1982-85 Slide No.: Date of Photographs: 1982-85 Photo No.:

Views: Front Side Rear Other Views: Front Side Rear Other

- Research Sources:
- Abstract of Title Sanborn Maps Newspapers U of U Library
 - Plat Records/Map City Directories Utah State Historical Society BYU Library
 - Tax Card & Photo Biographical Encyclopedias Personal Interviews USU Library
 - Building Permit Obituary Index LDS Church Archives SLC Library
 - Sewer Permit County & City Histories LDS Genealogical Society Other

Bibliographical References (books, articles, records, interviews, old photographs and maps, etc.):

Epperson, David H. "The Settlement of Pine Valley and Historical Roots of the Stewart-Hewlett Ranch." Unpublished report, 1985. Available at Utah State Historical Society Library.

Snow, Nora Stewart. Letters and interviews, 1981-85. Available in National Register files, Utah State Historical Society.

APR 9 1985

MAY 23 1985

Architect/Builder: Hyrum Jensen

Building Materials: Log

Building Type/Style: Craftsman Bungalow

Description of physical appearance & significant architectural features:

(Include additions, alterations, ancillary structures, and landscaping if applicable)

The Barnard J. Stewart Ranch House is a 1 1/2 story log house with a modified hip roof, a stone foundation, and a verandah-like porch that wraps around two sides of the house. The moderately steep slope of the main roof section is broken near the top to form a gently sloping cap. Shed-roof dormers are centered on both the south and north roof slopes. The original flagpole tops the roof. The wrap-around porch has a shed roof on the east side and is open on the south side to allow light to enter the large front windows. Log rafters originally extended across the open porch section, but they eventually decayed and were sawed off next to the house. A cobblestone railing wall with concrete coping surrounds the porch, and tapered cobblestone columns support the porch roof on the east side and remain standing on the south side also, though there are no longer rafters there to support. The facade has a central doorway flanked by two, large three-part windows. The upper sections of those windows and the transom over the doorway are divided into small square panes. In addition to the doorway on the facade, there are three other exterior doors - one entering the kitchen on the east side; one entering the kitchen on the east half of the north side; one entering the enclosed sleeping porch on the west half of the north side. There are large cobblestone chimneys on both the east and west sides of the house. The

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Statement of Historical Significance:

Construction Date: 1911

Built in 1911, the Barnard J. Stewart Ranch House is one of eight significant buildings on Stewart Ranch, a well preserved turn-of-the-century "recreational ranch" that served for over 50 years as both a working ranch and a recreational summer retreat for its owners, prominent business and professional men from Salt Lake City. Stewart Ranch is probably the best preserved of the recreational ranches that were established on the western edge of the Uinta Mountains, a popular location for such ranches because of both its wilderness appeal and its proximity to Salt Lake City, only about sixty miles away. The ranch was established c.1902 by four Stewart brothers--William M., Samuel W., Charles B., and Barnard J.--who maintained their homes and professions in Salt Lake City while supervising and, to various degrees, participating in the operations of the ranch. During the 1920s, Barnard became the sole owner of the ranch, which he operated with the help of a ranch foreman until his death in 1931. His primary occupation was that of attorney in Salt Lake City.

The formation of Stewart Ranch began in 1900 when William M. Stewart purchased 160 acres of land in the northern end of Pine Valley and encouraged his three brothers to also purchase property in the valley. Eventually, virtually the entire valley and much of the surrounding land was bought by the Stewart brothers and incorporated into Stewart Ranch, which, at its peak, totalled 2,262 acres. Cattle and sheep were raised on the ranch, as well as hay and grain for feed, and a ranch foreman was hired to manage the operations since the Stewarts had homes and occupations in Salt Lake City and were away from the ranch most of the year. Although Stewart Ranch was a working ranch and a business venture, for the Stewarts it served perhaps more importantly as a recreational retreat to which they could bring their families in the summer.

Although the four brothers were initially equal partners in the ranch corporation, Barnard eventually took over the bulk of the responsibilities and

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Barnard J. Stewart Ranch House
Description Continued:

exterior of the house is virtually unaltered, except for the removal of the log rafters over the open porch on the south, the replacement of crumbled concrete on the porch, the replacement of the decayed bottom log on the front wall, and the replacement of the original wood shingles on the roof with asphalt ones. Electricity and one pipe of running water were brought into the original house in the 1930s. In 1967 a new wing was built adjacent to the northeast corner of the house; it contains two bathrooms, a laundry, and a small screened porch. Other minor alterations have been made as maintenance needs have required, but all have been done sensitively with the intent of preserving the historic materials wherever possible.

The interior of the house, too, has remained virtually unaltered. In addition to maintaining the original elements of the house--the ceiling height, room configuration, woodwork, doors, hardware, flooring--almost all of the original furnishings have also been kept. One alteration on the interior was the 1929 reconstruction of the fireplace in the living room. The flue design of the original was flawed and filled the room with smoke.

Located on the property are four auxiliary buildings, three of which contribute to the significance of the house and are included in the nomination and one, the 1967 new wing, which is not included in the nomination. The new wing, adjacent to the rear of the house, was designed by architect Junius Stewart Romney with the intent that its scale, roof lines, and overall appearance blend with, but not replicate, the appearance of the original house. It therefore does not detract from the integrity of the house. The three contributing buildings are a woodhouse and two three-seater outhouses. The outhouses were constructed of rough-sawn vertical boards at about the same time as the house. They are located 15-30 yards to the west and northwest of the house, but have been moved at various times over the years as necessity demanded. The woodhouse was built c.1928 using the boards, windows and door of the c. 1895 homesteader's cabin which was on the ranch when Barnard purchased it. That cabin had collapsed under the weight of winter snow the winter previous to its reconstruction as the woodhouse.

by 1920 had assumed complete control of the ranch operations and purchased from his brothers all of the ranch property except a 15-acre parcel surrounding Charles' home. By that time William had died (1913), Charles had become involved in numerous other business activities and had moved to California (1920), and Samuel had ceased being involved in the ranching activities. After Barnard's death in 1931, the ranch was purchased by Lester Hewlett, a son-in-law of Charles, and his brother Vern Hewlett. They launched the ranch into a relatively successful 24-year period of operation as a dairy and sheep ranch. The Hewletts, like the Stewart brothers, lived and worked in Salt Lake City, and, having built summer homes on the ranch in 1929, used the ranch as a recreational retreat as well.

For several years after the four Stewart brothers established the Stewart Ranch in Pine Valley, they continued to use the older homes that had been on the property when they purchased it. Barnard was the first to have a new ranch house constructed in 1900, followed by Samuel c. 1913, and by Charles in 1918-19. William, who died in 1913, never had a newer house built on the ranch.

Barnard J. Stewart's first purchase of land in Pine Valley was that of a 320-acre parcel in the south/central part of the valley in 1902. It was bordered on both the north and south by parcels owned by his brothers. He eventually purchased numerous other tracts of land, including most of that owned by his brothers, to form the 2,262-acre Stewart Ranch that persisted until the 1950s.

Barnard's first ranch home was a small frame building with a two-story false front. It had been erected c. 1895 by Charles H. Wilcken, who had homesteaded the property. Tradition has it that Wilcken used the home not only as a dwelling but also as a trading post with the Indians who came over Wolf Creek Pass from their reservation. Wilcken also built a flat-roofed frame building which served as the first ranch home of Samuel W. Stewart. Soon after purchasing the property in 1902, Barnard and Samuel moved the two Wilcken buildings from the open meadow land in the south/central part of Pine Valley to the future site of the Barnard Stewart Ranch House, a somewhat wooded area a few hundred yards to the northwest. It was there that the Samuel Stewart house collapsed a few years later and Barnard built his large ranch house in 1911.

Barnard J. and Leonora Cannon Stewart designed their new ranch house for utility, although Leonora insisted on the Victorian details to which she was accustomed. Hyrum Jensen, a young Salt Lake contractor who was just beginning his distinguished career, was responsible for all the construction. He eventually became one of the most successful building contractors in the Salt Lake area, constructing over 600 commercial, public and residential buildings during the early decades of the twentieth century. As much as possible, local materials were used in the building, including lumber from one of the local sawmills, stones for the porch, and river sand for the concrete mix. Cement, metal fixtures, and doors were brought from Park City or Salt Lake City by wagon. At the beginning of the summer of 1911 Hyrum Jensen brought to the ranch a crew of workmen, which included carpenters and a mason; they remained there until late August when the house was completed. It was the first building erected by the Stewarts on the ranch. An oil painting was made of the newly completed house by LeConte Stewart, a nephew of Barnard and one of Utah's most distinguished twentieth century artists.

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Barnard J. Stewart Ranch House
History Continued: p. 3

In spite of its intended utilitarian nature, the house is significantly larger and much more stylized than the simple frame house that was left on the property by Wilcken, which was typical of most homesteaders' houses. The new house, however, was meant to be more than a working ranch house. It was to serve as a summer home for Barnard and his family, who, though involved in the ranching operations, were also there to enjoy the outdoors and the pleasures of the ranch. The residential comforts of the ranch house, though certainly not up to the standards of a house in the city, were important to Leonora, who cared little for "roughing it."¹ Her preference for a "civilized" lifestyle is symbolized in numerous old photographs of ranch scenes in which she is always wearing a nice hat, one that would have been more appropriate in a city setting rather than in the mountains.²

After Barnard's death in 1931, his heirs, financially unable to continue with the ranch, sold most of the ranch to the Hewletts with the exception of 15 acres belonging to C.B. and the 25 acres immediately surrounding Barnard's home. This home has remained in the Barnard Stewart family to the present and is currently owned by one of Barnard's daughters, Leonora Stewart Snow. In 1939 the Hewletts conveyed back to the Barnard Stewart family 90 additional acres of bottom land; in 1955 Barnard's heirs bought 25 acres of pasture land in the middle of the valley. In 1946 two of Barnard's married children, Madelyn Stewart Silver and Ruth Stewart Romney, had summer homes built on the property south of the original Barnard J. Stewart house. Two additional homes have been built in recent years, but all of the houses are still located on visually isolated sites, thereby maintaining the secluded character of the original ranch house.

Barnard J. Stewart was born in Draper, Utah, in 1873 to Isaac M. Stewart and his second of three polygamous wives, Elizabeth White Stewart. Like his three older brothers, Barnard attended the Draper School under the aegis of John R. Park; upon his graduation there, he became principal of the elementary school until he entered the University of Utah. After serving on the university's football team, he graduated in 1896. He received his L.L.B. from the University of Michigan Law School in 1900 and returned to Salt Lake to practice. Very early in his career he was involved in the trials of two men accused of murder; the second case involved water rights and thereafter he became one of the state's first specialists in water-rights litigation. In connection with this he was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Besides his activities on the Stewart Ranch, he was a partner in the Stewart-Harding Ranch and in the Paradise Land and Livestock Company. Barnard's primary residence in Salt Lake City at 1153 E. 300 South has been demolished, but an earlier residence at 2228 Lake Street, where he lived for a number of years, remains standing. That house is the one most closely associated with Barnard's professional career in Salt Lake City.

¹Nora Stewart Snow, interview, June 12, 1984.

²Several old photographs of Stewart Ranch scenes have been made available by the Stewart and Hewlett families are located in the National Register files at the Utah State Historical Society.

Barnard J. Stewart Ranch House
Wasatch County, Utah

Site Plan

Not Drawn to Scale



Provo River

Boys' Outhouse



Wood Shed



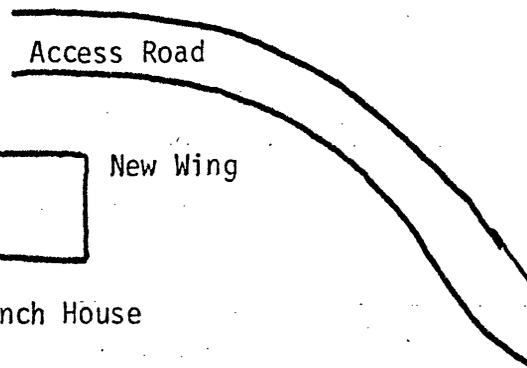
New Wing



Girls' Outhouse



Ranch House



Access Road